death, affirm, that "His Majesty," on the carriage being turned over, was dragged at least one hundred yards; that besides his thigh bone, the bone has been fractured just above his ancle joint, and that his hip bone has been bruised and severely injured; that the abdomen and groin were swollen, and that his life is precarious; that he refuses to allow any person to touch him, and that some preparations are making for the appointment of a Regency. Some new Surgeons have been called in this morning. This report is circulated by persons present at the accident, and by others around the palace.

"Six o'clock in the evening of the 11th, His Majesty continues without any change, and the same with respect to the most serene Ladies Infantes."

The accounts from Oporto to the 9th are of a very important nature. An order for the arrest of another English merchant had just been issued. The Portuguese merchant who framed the Customs of Oporto from the Government had failed.

Letters have been received from the Island of Fayal, dated the 7th instant, stating that the Brazilian Frigate Isabella, had appeared off that Island, landed some men and immediately made an attack on the forts, which they succeeded in taking: but the frigate being blown off the Island, the Miguelites rallied and made an attempt to recapture the forts: they were defeated after losing a few men.

GIBRALTAR.—We are happy to state that the reports are more favourable from Gibraltar.

*Tragical death of a British Officer in Ceylon.*

[From the Ceylon Gazette, of June 28.]

We announce with very sincere regret, the death of Major R. Haddock, of His Majesty's 97th Regiment, and Agent of Government for the Kandyan Provinces of the three Korles, who was killed by an Elephant on the 26th instant.

The following account of the circumstances attending Major Haddock's death is taken from the desposition of Charles Young, a Private of 97th Regiment, who witnessed the melancholy event.—Yesterday evening, Major Haddock, Mr. Francis Bayley, and his brother, went out at Ruanwell, to shoot a wild Elephant that was in the jungle near that place. The gentlemen stationed themselves at a distance from each other outside the jungle, some Cingalese people going inside to drive the animal out. The Elephant first came out where Mr. F. Bayley was stationed, who fired a shot and the Elephant retreated. About half an hour afterwards the Elephant came out a second time near where Major Haddock and the deponent were posted. At that time the Messrs. Bayley had joined them, and they all fired together at the Elephant, who stumbled, but recovered himself, and retired into the jungle. The gentlemen then separated, but met on the other side of the jungle and loaded. The Cingalese people were then again sent to beat, Major Haddock placing the gentlemen in position, at a distance from each other. Shortly afterwards the Elephant came out of the jungle exactly where Mr. Haddock and the deponent stood, and so close upon them that the Major had scarcely time to level his gun. Having fired, the Major instantly retired upon the deponent, who then fired and turned the elephant. Major Haddock then ran round a bush, and the Elephant unfortunately coming in contact with him on the opposite side, seized him with his trunk round his body, threw him on the ground, and, placing his foot upon the Majors breast, trampled upon his body. The deponent turned round for a double barrelled gun that was held by a Lascoryn, who however, had disappeared. The deponent then went up, took hold of Major Haddock, and pulled him away from under the Elephant; upon which the Elephant turned round and went off.—Major Haddock was not then quite dead, but apparently drawing his last breath; he could not speak. The deponent ran for the Doctor of the station, but the Major died previous to his return.

*Bank Failure.*—At the usual hour of commencing business in the City on Monday morning, a considerable sensation was produced amongst the commercial part of the community, by the announcement of the failure of the respectable banking-house of Messrs. Frys and Chapman. Although the stoppage of the firm alluded to in the first instance created a deal of excitement in the City and on the Stock Exchange, yet it was an event, by many who are acquainted with the banking business most intimately, considered as likely to have occurred some time since. Of course a great variety of rumours are in circulation as to the amount for which the house has stopped payment; but from what we can learn, it is not by any means, so extensive as is generally imagined.

Messrs. Frys & Co. did the business of twenty five county Banks, chiefly in the North of England, and their stoppage, preceded as it has been by the large failures at Glasgow, it is feared will produce considerable embarrassment in the manufacturing districts in which these Banks are situated. Two of the Banks of Newcastle-upon-Tyne corresponded with Messrs. Frys, and a large sum in specie was forwarded to them by the coaches of Monday, which it is hoped will prevent any serious consequence on the arrival of the intelligence there.

LONDON UNIVERSITY.—The number of students already greatly exceeds all anticipation. On Tuesday se'nnight, the number was 430. It must now be considered higher, as every day the additions are considerable.

His Majesty's ship *Alligator*, has arrived from Madeira, with the remains of the late Captain Canning. By this conveyance, we have accounts to the 29th ult. inclusive. The island remains in a very convulsed state: the number of Portuguese thrown into prison is great, and still increasing.

*New London Bridge.*—On Wednesday, at half past two o'clock, the keystone of the last and fifth arch of the New London Bridge was laid by the Lord Mayor, in the presence of the Bridge Committee and the Contractors. The rapidity with which the Bridge has proceeded towards completion has exceeded every expectation that was formed, and leaves no doubt that it will be finished long before the time contracted for.—A grand dinner was given in the evening at the Albion tavern.

THE THAMES TUNNEL.—The Committee for raising money by donations and debentures for completing the Thames Tuunel, have given notice, that in consequence of the sum of £100,000 not having been subscribed within the period limited, the undertaking, is, for the present, wholly suspended; and that the money subscribed either for debentures or donations, will be returned. The Committee conclude by declaring, "That they will not shrink from the expression of their confidence, that at a more favourable moment, some national act, will enable the work to be recommenced, and the Tunnel to be completed.

HALF-PAY OFFICERS.—A Circular has been recently sent to Military Officers upon half-pay, in order to ascertain their age, desire to be employed, and if married, when and where the ceremonies have been performed. This has been given in consequence of the detection of a great number of impositions, which have been practised by persons who have drawn the half-pay of officers who have lost their claim by having lost their lives, and who have never been blessed with legitimate partners. The impositions upon the Government have, it is also said, been carried on extensively by ladies. It is reported that many unmarried ladies have been in the habit of receiving pensions as the wives of deceased officers with whom they lived. Marriage Certificates have been fabricated for the purpose of carrying on this species of deception.

November 23.—The reported capture of Silistria by the Russians, mentioned in a letter from Berlin, has neither been confirmed nor negatived by the German papers, received in London on Tuesday. It is, however, certain that the Emperor Nicholas has resolved to press the seige of that fortress with the utmost vigour, and as the Turks are evidently not in a condition to relieve the place, there is no probability that its fall, if it has not actually taken place, can be long averted. The Russians are busily employed in repairing Varna, and appear to be resolved to secure the footing they have obtained in the Turkish Territories, so as to be in a condition to open the campaign with increased effect, the ensuing season, should the efforts of England, Austria and France, to put an end to the war by negotiation, prove unsuccessful.—The Russian arms have also obtained further advantages in Asia Minor, the whole Pachalick of Bajazet—including its fortresses and considerable quantities of grain collected for the supply of Constantinople—has been conquered, so that the Sultan finds himself vigorously pressed both in Europe and Asia.

The advices received from the French army in the Morea state, that the garrison in the Castle of the Morea refused to recognize the treaty concluded with the Turkish commanders in Greece for its surrender, and confiding in the strength of the fortifications bid defiance to the French. A vigorous bombardment of four hours—in which some Officers belonging to the English ships of war on the station assisted—convinced the Turks that they had formed a false estimate of the power of their opponents, and to avoid an assault they were compelled to surrender at discretion, giving up their arms, &c.—The Morea is thus at length freed from the power of the Turks. The arduous task of establishing a stable and regular Government in that devastated country: and of repressing the abuses to which its disorganized state have given rise, yet remains.

EXPENCE OF GOVERNMENT SUPERINTENDENCE.—The settlement at Cape Coast Castle is now to be governed by a committee of Three Merchants. When under the Government control, the Expenses are nearly £30,000 per annum—under the present management, £4,000, which sum ministers have consented to grant.

APPREHENSION OF COINERS.—On Friday last a gang of coiners, who have manufactured and circulated an immense quantity of base money, and whose dexterity and vigilance have hitherto baffled every exertion to discover them, where successfully unkennelled and taken into custody, near Dog-row, Mile-end-Road, London. The base coin produced, was made of a composition which rang almost as clearly as silver, and was so well executed that not one tradesman in ten could distinguish the counterfeit.

EXTENSIVE FORGERIES.—We mentioned in our last papers, that some of the recent Forgeries committed in the metropolis, were on houses in Hull and Leeds. We are now enabled to state that Mr. John Parkes, jun. of Mark-lane, London, for whose apprehension a reward of £200 has been advertised, has committed forgeries to the amount of £30,000; 20,000 being in bonds, and 10,000 in bills, purporting to have been drawn by Mr. Charles Charnock, of this place, upon Messrs. Marshall & Co. Messrs. Benyon & Co. and Messrs. Titly & Co. of Leeds, and also upon Messrs. Hall, Todd, & Co. and Messrs. Beadle & Co. both of Hull.—LEEDS INTELLIGENCER.

EXTREME POVERTY OF THE PEASANTRY.—At a recent meeting in Suffolk for the protection of Property, Lord Huttingdon complained of the great increase of Petty thefts, and asked what allowance was made for the Children of the poor. His Lordship was answered, that the wages were generally 10s. a-week, and that allowance was made for the children, when the number was more than three. 'I do not see,' said Lord H. 'how a labourer, his wife, and three children, can live on 10s. a-week, especially considering the price of provision; to be sure, wheat is falling,—there were great supplies last week.' He added afterwards that the state of parts of the Agricultural population was deplorable: and instanced that, during the recent harvest, such crowds had attacked his fields to glean them, that he was obliged to hire constables at half a crown a day to keep them in order. He would not have cared had those only of the parish in which the fields were situated gleaned; but they were crowded from other parishes. The gleaning was carried to such an outrageous extent, that the parties would not be quiet till their destructive practices forced the complete suppression of the custom.—Several Farmers concurred in this opinion.

*From the London Gazette, Nov. 28.*

This Gazette contains an extract of a letter from Captain Lyons, of His Majesty's ships Blonde, to Vice-Admiral Sir Pulteney Malcolm, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's squadron in the Mediteranean, dated off Morea Castle, the 29th October, 1828. The letter states, that throughout an ardous service of twelve days and nights in concert with the French squadron, the most perfect and hearty co-operation prevailed. On the 18th, General Schneider expressed a wish that four eighteen pounders should be landed from each ship; this service was performed in four hours, the English and French assisting, and vieing with each other. In this operation, the zeal and intelligence of Lieutenant Saumarez Brock were very conspicuous. On the 20th instant, Lieutenants Luckraft and Dacres; Messrs. Mockler, Hay, Blair, and Austen, Mates; and Messrs. de Saumarez, Kennedy, Hawkins, and Dor, Midshipmen, landed with a party of seamen, and commenced masking the batteries, under the direction of the French Officers of Engineers and Artillery. The batteries were completed on the 22d, and opened a fire on the Morea Castle, which was continued at intervals, eight days and nights. On the evening of the 27th, the guns of the frigates, with two 24-pounders, landed by Admiral de Rigny, and placed in two batteries, named by General Maison, Charles X. and George IV. together with the mortar battery, and Etna bomb, opened such a tremendous fire on the Castle, as to produce, in four hours, an unconditional surrender. The Etna was worked up in the night, and anchored within eight hundred yards of the Castle, and threw 102 shells into it, the first four only going too far. The zeal and professional talent exhibited by Captain Lushington, Lieutenant Walker, and all his officers and crew, and Lieutenant Logan, of the Royal Marine Artillery who directed the bombardment from the Etna, excited the highest admiration of all.

DECEMBER 2.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—German papers of the 24th of November, which were received on Monday, state that the Russians after making themselves masters of the important position of Kalefat, had also occupied an island in the Danube from which Widdin can be reached with artillery. They had commenced the bombardment of the town, causing the greatest terror among the inhabitants. On the second and third of November two mosques, with the fish-market and the adjoining houses, were set on fire and burned down. No regular siege had been commenced. The seige of Silistria was hardly pressed. It is considered as certain that the Russians will continue to occupy, during the winter, a line beyond the Danube, from Varna to Silistria.

The Russian Admiral in the Mediterranean has formally announced to the commanders of the ships of war of the Allied Powers in the Levant, that the Dadanelles and Constantinople are in a state of blockade.—The blockade is to be enforced against vessels laden with military stores or grain. It does not appear that any other articles are included in the orders address, ed to the Russian naval commanders, by the Emperor.

The Paris papers of Saturday, contain intelligence from Constantinople of the 29th of October, which states that the Sultan was so exasperated on learning the fall of Varna, as to disgrace the Grand Vizier for not having acted with sufficient energy, in his efforts to relieve the place. The deposed Vizier has been banished to Gallipoli. The Captain Pacha, who refused to surrender at Varna, has been appointed to the office of Grand Vizier, and has received the Treasury jewels and field equipage of his predecessor. Jussuf Pacha, who surrendered Varna to the Russians, has been declared to be suspected of disaffection and his property has been confiscated.

Since the fall of Varna, the military armaments at Constantinople have been carried on with increased activity. Ammunition and artillery continually sent to the army. Troops from Asia, especially cavalry, arrived daily, and after halting a short time, marched from the seat of war.

GREECE—The Hamburgh papers state, the Sultan having definitively refused to treat with the Alied Ambassadors, on the affairs of Greece, it has been resolved to mark out the future boundaries of Greece, and to force the Turkish Troops to retire beyond them. In consequence, a division of the French army in the Morea had commenced their march for Ahentees.

DECEMBER 6.

"CITY, Two o'clock.—The agitation in the Money Market, to which we alluded yesterday, is again passing away.

Consols for Account opened at 87¼ 3-8, rose to 87 3-8 1-2, and are now at the opening price.

*Four o'clock.*—Consols for account 87¼.

We have heard, on respectable authority, that a considerable reduction of the army is contemplated by the Duke of Wellington; the details are not yet known.—*Berk. Chronicle.*

We rejoice to say again what we made known some months ago—viz., that we have the very strongest reason for attributing to the Duke of Wellington, *a fixed determination to introduce a Bill for the relief of the Catholics in the ensuing session.* We have, further, sufficient ground for believing, that an active negotiation is now in progress between the Duke of Wellington and Mr. Peel, with a view to arrange whatever difference may have resulted from their opposite, or, at least, separate feelings, towards a question upon which the sentiments of the highest personage in the realm are now in accordance with those of his first Minister.—TIMES.

A rumour is in circulation, which we give as we have received it, by no means vouching for its accuracy, but, on the other hand, with a knowledge that it has been for some days prevalent in well-informed circles. It is this—that within the last fortnight or three weeks a difference of opinion arose, relative to a proposed parliamentary arrangement of the Catholic question, between the Duke of Wellington and Mr. Peel, which though it embraced no feeling on either side calculated to lead to personal disunion, was such as to induce the latter to offer to resign, rather than be an obstacle in the way of his Grace's measures. The Duke is represented to have urged that, rather than the Country should lose the services of Mr. Peel, he would himself give way, and return to his former station as Commander-in-Chief. The rumour we allude to goes on to state that, with a view to this latter arrangement, Lord Sidmouth was proposed to succeed the Duke at the head of the Administration; and that this accounts for the intercourse which has undoubtedly been going on of late between the Duke of Wellington and that nobleman. It is added, however, that the difference in question was afterwards accommodated; and that there only remains now the long vacant office of PrivySeal to fill up.—*M. P.*

The place of Warden and Admiral of the Cinque Ports has become vacant by the death of Lord Liverpool. The office is one of a lucrative nature, and has, in general, been conferred on the Prime Minister for the time being, whenever it has become vacant. It is, however, rumoured that this course will not be followed on the present occasion, but that the office will be offered to the Duke of Clarence.—*Morn. Paper.*

WINDSOR, *Friday.*—Yesterday afternoon at half past two o'clock, the King, accompanied by the Lord Steward, and the Earl of Fife, as Lord in Waiting, left the Royal Lodge in a close carriage and proceeded to the Castle, where His Majesty passed nearly two hours, when he left and returned to the Royal Lodge, and at the usual hour, honoured his distinguished attendants with his company to dinner. This day his Majesty again visited the Castle: and on Monday next it is expected that he will commence residing there. His Majesty enjoys excellent health.

His Majesty will in a few days hold a Grand Council at Windsor Castle, we believe on Friday, or Monday the 15th inst.; when, we have the best reason to believe, the office of the Lord Privy Seal will be filled, and the Administration of the illustrious Premier be strengthened by the addition of several experienced and popular personages, amongst them that estimable nobleman Viscount Sidmouth.—*Berk. Chron.*

*Death of the Earl of Liverpool.*—This amiable Nobleman, who so long filled a conspicuous place in the Government of this country, departed this life yesterday morning at his seat at Coombe Wood, where his Lordship had been staying ever since his removal from town after his first dangerous illness. His Lordship had been in the usual state of health for some days previous, whithout any symptoms calculated to excite apprehension having appeared, and had breakfast as usual yesterday morning, when about half-past nine o'clock the Noble Earl was attacked with convulsions and spasms; a messenger was immediately despatched to Mr. Sandford, one of his Lordship's medical attendants, who resides in the neighbourhood, but before that gentleman could arrive, his Lordship had breathed his last—about ten o'clock.

It is understood in the military circles that Sir Herbert Taylor is about to introduce into the army some new regulations relative to the dress of officers and which is not only intended to render the prices of regimentals of every corps as nearly as possible alike, but will restrain Commanding Officers to extra expenses for whims of their own.

An article from Trieste says, Count Capo D'Istrai has issued a Proclamation at Egina, announcing that the three Allied Powers would in consequence of the obstinacy of the Porte, recognize the independence of Greece. Lord Cochrane had arrived at Egina.

A Journal of Rome announces that the Russian ships of war which form the Blockade of the Dardanelles already seized 20 vessels laden with corn for Constantinople. a capture which has occasioned, it is said, some tumult among the populace of that capital.

From Glasgow one of the Houses which failed a few days ago shipped to India, during the last eighteen months, not less than 370,000*l.* of cottons! The exports are so enormous that twelve months will be required to consume them, even at prices not averaging more than five shillings in the pound of their prime cost. The manufactures of Lancashire have exported as largely to the same place, and the results will be equally ruinous and fatal to many of them. The market of Rio Janeiro, we are told is glutted in the same way, with nearly the same commodities, and the returns, that is the LOSSES will be similar. These are gloomy prospects, but they are rendered doubly dismal by the thoughts of what WILL happen in April next.—*Morning Journal.*

*The Morning Chronicle* says, the Duke of Wellington is in treaty with Mr. Huskisson for his return to the Cabinet, and the negociation is likely to succeed.

It is rumoured that overtures have been made by the head of the present Administration to the Common Sergeant, as to the learned gentleman taking office under the noble Duke. With what success these advances have been attended has not transpired; but it is understood that the Duke and the learned gentleman have had a meeting.

A Correspondent suggests that the most probable object of the negociation, if any, said to be going on between the Noble Premier and a distinguished member of the Bar, is to bring about an arrangement which would prevent the latter from succeeding to an office which would bring him more into the Royal presence that might be agreeable.—*Morning Herald.*

We are happy to learn that Mr. Denman has, through the invention of the Duke of Wellington, obtained a silk gown. This mark of respect was due equally to the talents as to the genuine worth of this distinguished Councellor.—*World.*

## LEGISLATURE OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.

[*Extracts from the Journals of the House.*]

*FRIDAY, 17th January.*

On motion of Mr. Weldon.—The House went into Committee of the whole, in further consideration of Supplies to be granted for the Public Service.

Mr. Partelow in the Chair of the Committee.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had passed several resolutions, which he read, and they being again read at the Clerk's Table, were agreed to by the House and are as follow:

That there be granted to the Justices of the Peace of the City and County of St. John, the sum of £79 19 6, in order to defray the expense incurred by the Overseers of the Poor, of the Parish of Portland, in the support of sick and indigent Black Refugees.

To the Justices of the Peace of the city and county of St. John, the sum of £322 15 10, in order to enable them to defray the expense incurred by the Overseers of the Poor of the City of St. John, in the support and relief of sick and indigent Emigrants in the year 1823. To the Justices of the Peace of the City and County of Saint John, the sum of £275 17 1, in order to defray the expense incurred by the overseers of the poor of the Parish of Portland, in the support of sick and distressed Emigrants. To Sylvanus Haviland of Westfield, in King's County, the sum of 10*l.* as a compensation for damage sustained in consequence of an alteration made in the Nerepis Road, by leading the same through his premises. To the Overseers of the Poor of the Parish of Chatham, in the county of Northumberland, the sum of £16 7 1, for expense incurred in support of transient Poor, up to the 3d December, 1828.—To the Governor and Trustees of the Madras School in New-Brunswick, for the year of 1829, the sum of 400*l.* towards the support of that Institution throughout the Province; such part of the said sum as may be necessary for that purpose to be appropriated to the support of a School for children of colour in the city of St. John, and a sum not exceeding 100*l.* part of the said sum to be appropriated for a similar school in Fredericton.—To the Clerk of the Council, in General Assembly the sum of 25*l.* for the purpose of defraying the expense of an Assistant during the present Session. To the Speaker of the House of Assembly, the sum of £150, and to the Members of the said House, the sum of £40 each, for defraying their expenses of attending during the present Session, and twenty shillings per diem travelling expenses, reckoning 20 miles for each day's travel, to be certified by the Speaker, agreeably to a Law of this Province. To William Watts, the sum of £15, for airing and taking care of the Province Hall, from the 10th November, 1827, until 31st December, 1828. To His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, for the purpose of enabling the Treasurer to pay a Tide Waiter to the Treasury at the Port of St. John, for his services for the past year, the sum of £91 5. To David W. Jack, Tide Surveyor at the Port of St. Andrews, for his services from the 1st day of April, 1828, to the 1st day of April, 1829, the sum of 150*l.* To the Adjutants of Militia, a sum not exceeding 240*l.* for the year 1829, agreeably to the Militia Laws. To Flora MacRae, widow of the late Captain Alexander MacRae, of His Majesty's late North Carolina Highlanders, the sum of 15*l.* to relieve her in her present indigent circumstances. To Jas. Kelly, Adjutant of the 1st Battalion of Westmorland Militia, the sum of £15, to compensate him for duties performed in the year 1827,—Also, to Jacob Trites, Sergeant Major of the said Battalion, the sum of £7 10, for services performed in the same year. To William Kennedy, of St. Stephens, the sum of £15, to assist him in the support of himself and family, he being very aged and indigent, and having served his Country faithfully during the Revolutionary War in the United States of America.

*MONDAY, 19th January.*

Read a third time, as engrossed,—A Bill to authorize Ministers of Dissenting Congregations to solemnize Marriage in this Province. Resolved, that the Bill do pass.

Read a third time, as engrossed,—A Bill in amendment of the Acts for establishing Parish Schools. Resolved, that the Bill do pass.

Read a third time, as engrossed,—A Bill to enable Defendants in Civil Actions to enter pleas by themselves. Resolved, that the Bill do pass.

Read, as engrossed, the Resolutions of Appropriation made and passed the 15th instant.

Read a third time, as engrossed,—A Bill providing for the publication of the County Accounts. Resolved, that the Bill do pass.

On motion of Mr. Parker.—Resolved that an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenent-Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to direct that there be laid before the House, a statement of the sums of money paid out of the Treasury, for Bounties on Grain raised on New Land from the year 1817 to 1827 inclusive, specifying in such return the particular years, and Counties, in which the Grain has been raised: And also a return of the Bounties paid on vessels engaged in the Cod and Scale Fisheries during the same period, specifying the ports or places to which the vessels belong, the Ports where fitted out, and the amount of Bounties in each year.—Ordered, that Mr. Parker, Mr. Ward, and Mr. Allen, be a Committee to present the Address to His Excellency.

Read a third time, as engrossed,—A Bill to regulate the exportation of Lumber, and to repeal all the Acts now in force regulating the same.—Resolved, that the Bill do pass.

Mr. Weldon, by leave, presented a Petition from Patrick Clinch, Esq. praying the House will direct the Committee not to proceed upon the Scrutiny between Joseph N. Clarke, Esq. and himself, and that he may have further time to procure testimony. Which he read.—Ordered, that the said Petition be received and lie on the table.

A Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor. By Mr. Secretary Odell.

"MESSAGE TO THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
*19th January.*

"HOWARD DOUGLAS.

"The Lieutenant-Governor in answer to the Address of the House of Assembly of the 18th instant; directs to be laid before them the accompanying opinion of the College Council, respecting the terms and condition of the College Charter. "H. D."

The following is the Document mentioned in his Excellency's Message.

"*To His Excellency Sir* Howard Douglas, *Bart. Chancellor of King's College, &c. &c. &c.*

"The College Council in answer to the question propounded to them by your Excellency in compliance with the Address of the House of Assembly to your Excellency of the 15th inst. have no hesitation in expressing their unanimous opinion, that by the tenets of the Charter, any person of suitable character and qualifications are eligible to the office of Professors in the College, whatever may be their religious tenets or professions; and that all the honors and advantages to be conferred by the College under the Charter, are open to persons of every religious persuasion, as fully and freely, as to Members of the Church of England, with the single exception of Degrees in Divinity.

JOHN SAUNDERS, R. PARKER,
CHARLES SIMONDS, W. F. ODELL."

On motion of Mr. Weldon.—Resolved, that the Committee to whom was referred the Petition of Joseph N. Clarke, Esq. complaining of the undue Election and return of Patrick Clinch, Esq. for the County of Charlotte, do resume the business referred to them on Wednesday next, at 10 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Parker.—Whereas it appears absolutely necessary in order to this House forming a correct judgment of the state of the revenue and disposable funds of the Province, that regular accounts should be furnished by the Officer employed in the collection of Treasury Bonds, which have been put in suit from time to time by the direction of the Treasurer and Deputy Treasurers.

Thereupon Resolved, that an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to direct that an annual account be rendered by the Attorney-General, and laid before the House, together with the Treasurer's accounts; and further praying that His Excellency will be pleased to direct that an account be furnished by the Executors of the late Attorney-General, and laid before the House, together with the Treasurer's accounts; and further praying that His Excellency will be pleased to direct that an account be furnished by the Executors of the late Attorney General of the proceedings had upon the Bonds sent to him for collection, since the date of the last account in 1822; and also the necessary information relative to the recovery of the balance at that time appearing uncollected,—Ordered, that Mr. Parker, Mr. M'Kay, and Mr. Munro, be a Committee to present the Address.

On like motion of Mr. Parker.—Resolved, that an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to give directions to the Province Treasurer, to call upon the Licenced Auctioneers throughout the Province (who have not complied with the provisions of the Act) to render forthwith accounts of the Sales made by them of dutiable articles, and to make payment of the duties either to the Treasurer or the Deputy Treasurers of the Districts for which such Auctioneers may have been respectively appointed.

Ordered, that Mr. Parker, Mr. M'Kay, and Mr. Munro, be a Committee to present the Address.

Mr. Crane, chairman of the committee appointed to examine the Treasurer's accounts; Reported that they had taken under their consideration those rendered by the executors of the late Honorable John Robinson, Province Treasurer, and submitted the following, which he read

A. Is the General account current of the Executors to the late Province Treasurer, shewing a balance in the Treasury in Bonds and Cash on the 21st of October last, of £28,254 17 3; of which sum £22,254 17 3, has been paid over to Richard Simonds, Esquire, the present Province Treasurer, leaving a balance of £6,000 to be hereafter accounted for. The executors of the late Treasurer state, that they are not at present in possession of sufficient information to enable them to make up a full statement of the Public Accounts, but pledge themselves to do so at an early period; and your committee recommend that a reasonable time be allowed them for that purpose.

In this account there is a charge of £293 4 3¼ being the amount of one per cent. duty collected at Saint Andrews in the years 1822, 23, 24, and 25, which sum having been included in the Deputy Treasurer's General accounts for the same years, formed a part of his remittances to the Province Treasury, and having been also credited to the Province by the Treasurer, (together with the duties for the same service collected at St. John,) in an account made by him for the whole of the said one per cent duties collected in the Province; it is evident that the same has been twice credited, first by the Deputy Treasurer, in his general account, and again by the Province Treasurer, in his said one per cent duty Account.

B. Is an abstract of the whole amount of the Revenue collected and secured within the Province from the 1st of January, 1828, until the 20th of October last, amounting to £31,171 8 4.

No. 1. Is an account of sums received from the Attorney General, on account of Bonds put in suit from 1st January 1828, to 20th October following £692 12 2.

No. 2. Is an account of Light House Duty collected at St. John, from first January, 1828, to the 20th October, amounting to £858 0 0.

From which deduct Wm. Donald's account for supplies to the 10th October, 1827, - - - - - £222 6 10½

Salary of the Keeper from 10th October 1827, to 6th Aug. 1828, - - - £123 9 10

———£345 16 8½

Nett proceeds £512 3 3½

No. 3. Is an account of money paid to the Province Treasurer by the Collector and Comptroller of the Customs at St. John, for duties collected under the Acts of Parliament, amounting to £8605 10 8.

The sums received by the Treasurer for the periods ending the 5th July, and the 10th October, appear to be rather less than the nett amount collected under the Acts of Parliament, if paid in dollars at 4s. 4d. each, which your committee think arise from a part of the said duties having been received by the Deputy Treasurer's in British money, and accounted for with the addition of merely the difference of exchange.—The Committee recommend that when British money is received by the Deputy Treasurer they should account for the same at the current value.

No. 4. Is a particular account of Merchandise imported into St. John, subject to the ordinary Provincial duties between 1st January and 21st October 1828, which duties amount to £10,765–5 11½.

No. 5. Is an account of Merchandize imported into St. John, from the United States of America subject to Provincial duties between 1st January, and 21st October, 1828, which duties amount to £520 3 9.

No. 6. Is an account of the sum due the Saving's Bank at St. John, from the Province, up to the 20th Oct. 1828, amounting to £1319 0 5.

No. 7. Is an abstract of the Warrants paid at the Province Treasury at St. John, from 1st January, to 20th October, 1828, inclusive, amounting to £29,000 15 8½.

No. 8. Is an account of Drawbacks allowed and paid at the Province Treasury, between the 1st of January and 20th October, 1828, inclusive, amounting to £1,095 17 4.

No. 9. Is an account of Bonds, delivered to the Attorney-General, to be put in suit between the 1st of January, and 20th October 1828, amounting £553 18 2.

No. 10. Is an account of sums paid at St. John for discount for prompt payment of duties between the 1st January, and 20th October 1828, amounting to £4 8 8.

No. 11. Is a particular statement of one per cent duty collected at Saint Andrews for the support of the Revenue Cutter Elizabeth, for the years 1822, 1823, 1824 and 1825, amounting to £293 4 3¼, and which appears to have been twice credited to the Province, and is explained in the note on the account marked A.

No. 12. Is a list of bonds remaining in the Province Treasury at St. John on the 21st October, 1828, amounting to £15,092 15 2½.

No. 13. Is the account current of the Deputy Treasurer at St. Andrews, with the Province Treasurer, shewing a balance in his hands in Bonds and Cash on the 21st October last, of £3, 945 9 6½.

No. 14. Is a statement of money paid to the Deputy Treasurer by the Collector and Comptroller of the Customs at Saint Andrews, in part of the duties collected by them under the Acts of Parliament between the first January and 20th October, 1828, amounting to 1,501*l.* 12 2.

No. 15. Is an account of duties collected at St. Andrews, on Horses from the United States, from 1st January to 20th October, 1828, amounting to 7*l.* 5 0.

No. 16. Is an account of Merchandise imported into St Andrews from the United States, subject to the Ordinary Provincial Duties, between the 1st January and 20th October, 1828, which duties amount to 327*l.* 2 0.

No. 17. Is an account of Merchandise imported into St. Andrews, subject to Ordinary Provincial Duties, between the 1st January and 20th October, 1828, amounting to 2,929*l.* 6 8.

No. 18. Is an account of sums paid to the Saint Andrews Saving's Bank, between 1st January and 20th October, 1828, for interest on sums deposited, amounting to 1*l.* 0 4.

No. 19. Is an account of sums paid at Saint Andrews, from 1st January to 20th October, 1828, for discount for prompt payment of duties amounting to 4*l.* 8 8.

No. 20. Is an account of sums paid for drawback at Saint Andrews, between 1st January and 20th October, 1828, amounting to 12*l.* 7 6.

No. 21. Is an account of sums received from the Attorney-General on account of Bonds in suit at St. Andrews, from 1st of January to 20th October, 1828, amounting to £265 12 10.

No. 22. Is an account of Bonds sent to the Attorney-General, to be put in suit by the Deputy Treasurer at St. Andrews, from 1st January to 20th October, 1828, amounting to £82 1 0.

No. 23. Is a of list Bonds remaining in the hands of the Deputy Treasurer at St. Andrews on the 21st October, 1828, amounting to £3,950 8 0.

No. 24. Is the account of the ordinary duty collected at West Isles, between the 1st Jan. 1828, and the 20th Oct. inclusive, amounting to £78 18 5.

No. 25. Is the account current of the Deputy Treasurer at West Isles with the Province Treasurer, shewing a balance in his hands in Bonds and Cash on the 20th Oct. last, of £785 5 9.

It appears by this account that there was a balance in his hands on 31st December, 1827, of £143 13 2, and it does not appear that this Officer has made any remittance to the Province Treasury during the past year.

No. 26. Is the account of ordinary duties collected at Westmorland between the 1st Jan. 1828, and the 20th Oct. inclusive, amounting to 481*l.* 7 4½.

No. 27. Is the account current of the Deputy Treasurer at Westmorland with the Province Treasurer, shewing a balance in his hands in bonds and cash on the 20th Oct. last, of 88*l.* 11 9½.

There is a letter from Mr. Kiellor the Deputy Treasurer, explaining the mode adopted by him in his former accounts, regarding the charge of his commission, by which it appears that he has been in the habit of charging commission only on the sums of money paid by him and not on the amount collected, and the Committee having examined his former accounts, find that statement to be correct; the balance in his hands as per his account 31st December, 1827, was therefore £18 14 9, instead of £22 17 7, as reported by the Committee of last Session. Mr. Kiellor charges in this account the sum of £15, paid to the Administrators of Joshua Weatherhead. For this charge there is no voucher.

He also charges a commission of 10 per cent. on £48 3 1, being the amount of duties collected under the Act of 6 Geo. 4, cap. 114, by the Collector of the Customs at Dorchester last September, and paid to the Deputy Treasurer, which is of course incorrect. The true state of his account will stand thus:

Treasurer DR.

| | |
|---|---|
| Balance due the Province 31st December, 1827, | £18 14 9 |
| Amount of Ordinary Duties, collected up to 20th Oct. 1828, | 48 7 4½ |
| Amount received from the Collector of the Customs as above stated, | 48 3 1 |
| | £115 5 2½ |
| CR. By Commission on the above Sums of - 18 14 9 And - - - - 48 7 4½ | |
| 67 2 1½ | 6 14 1½ |
| Balance due the Province, | £108 11 1½ |

It appears by the account current of R. Simonds, Esq. the present Province Treasurer, that this Officer has remitted to the said Province Treasurer, between the 10th Oct. and 31st Dec. the sum of £88 14 11½.

No. 28. Is the account current of the Deputy Treasurer at Miramichi with the Province Treasurer, shewing a balance in his hands in Bonds and Cash, on the 20th Oct. 1828, of 21*l.* 4 7.

He credits Commission charged on money received from the Collector of Customs in 1827, 1*l.* 12 13¼.

Which your Committee suppose to be an account of a difference of 21*l.* 1 9, pointed out last Session against the sub-collector of Miramichi. Also difference on dollars received at 5s. and paid at 5s. 4d. in 1827, £34 8 11¼. And difference in 106*l.* 5 3½ sterling, received from the Collector of Customs in dollars, at 4s. 4d. Sterl. 4*l.* 10 10.

No. 29. Is a particular account of the ordinary Provincial Duties collected at Miramichi between the 31st December, 1827, and the 20th October, 1828, amounting to £3,273 13 11½.

Also, a statement of the amount received from the Sub-Collector of the Customs there, in part of Duties collected by him under the Acts of Parliament, amounting to 745*l.* 9 4 Sterling. - - - - £28 5 11

L4101 19 10½

From which he deducts the amount of Salary, - - - - 300 0 0

L3801 19 10½

No account from the Sub-Collector of the Customs at Miramichi of the amount of Duties collected by him in 1828, under the Acts of Parliament, accompanies this statement.

No. 30. Is a Note of Discounts allowed for prompt payment of Duties at Miramichi in 1828, amounting to 10*l.* 3 7½.

No. 31. Is a list of Bonds in the Treasury at Miramichi on the 1st November, 1828, amounting to 1,892*l.* 18 5½.

No. 32. Is an account of duties collected at Miramichi for the relief of sick and disabled Seamen, from the 1st December, 1827, to the 20th October, 1828, inclusive, amounting 63*l.* 16 0.

No. 33. Is an account current of the Deputy Treasurer at Miramichi with the Province Treasurer, on account of the Fund for the support of sick and disabled Seamen, shewing a balance in his hands on the 20th October, 1828, amounting to 20*l.* 2 8.

No. 34. Is the account current of J. W. Weldon, Deputy Treasurer at Liverpool, shewing a balance in his hands on the 20th October, 1828, in Bonds and Cash, amounting to 61*l.* 11 0½.

In this account Mr. Weldon credits an error in last year's account in commission upon duties received from Sub-Collector of Customs there, of 1*l.* 7 9.

No. 35. Is a particular account of the Ordinary Provincial Duties collected at Liverpool, between the 1st January, 1828, and the 20th October, 1828, amounting to £503 3 3

From which the Deputy Treasurer deducts Commission 10 per cent, 50 6 4

£452 16 11

Accompanying this account there is a statement of Money received from the Sub-Collector of Cus-