GREAT-BRITAIN, &C

LONDON, JANUARY 5.

THE KING.—The latest accounts represent His Majesty as in excellent health and spirits. The Morning Journal at the same time says, we regret that it is not in our power to contradict the rumour relative to the visual affection, under which his Majesty is said to labour, and to relieve which, is deemed dangerous to attempt any operation.

KNIGHTHOOD.—On Monday week, the Duke of Clarence was invested by the King with the Grand Cross of the Bath, vice the late Duke of York.

On Monday week the King held a Court at Windsor. The Right Honourable Stratford Canning received the honor of knighthood, and was invested by the King with the Grand Cross of the Order as a Civil Knight Grand Cross.

The Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath has been conferred on Sir Robert Gordon, his Majesty's Ambassador, at Constantinople, during the eventful crisis which has so much excited the attention of Europe.—LIV. DEC. 16.

PARLIAMENT was prorogued by proclamation of his Majesty on the 7th Dec. from the 11th Dec. to the 4th February, then to assemble and be held for the dispatch of divers urgent and important affairs.

IRISH BOARD OF CUSTOMS.—A notice has been issued from the Custom House in Cork, that the functions of the Local Board of Customs in Dublin will cease on the 5th Jan. next; and after that date, all applications relating to the Revenue of Customs, are to be addressed to the General Board of Customs in London.

The Dundee Advertiser says, "Our harbor has of late been so overcrowded with shipping, that vessels have been detained for weeks before they could obtain a birth."

(From the Moniteur.)

"The official part contains a report to the King by the Count de Chabrol, and a royal ordinance founded upon it, for regulating the salaries of the persons employed in the service of the customs.

"By the first article of the ordinance the annual expenses of the central administration of the customs for the salaries of the superiors and officers of all classes, and other disbursements, shall be reduced to the sum of 445,000 francs

(From the Gazette de France.)

"SEMLIN, DEC. 16.—The hatti-scheriff of the Sultan, which re-incorporates the six districts of Servia, was yesterday read publicly at Belgrade. This article of the Treaty may, therefore, be considered as executed.

"Prince Milosch has given orders to M. Danidvitz to go to the head-quarters of General Diebitsch, and to express to him officially the gratitude of the Servian nation to the Emperor for the benefit he has conferred upon it.

(From the Messenger des Chambres —2d. Edition.)

"PARIS, Jan. 3.—At eleven o'clock last night it was announced as certain that the Ministry would be modified, by removing from the Council Messrs. Courvoisier, Chabrol, and De Haussez. M. de Berthier, it is said, is appointed Minister of the Interior, M. Dubon of the Marine, M. de Peyroonnet of the Seals, M. de Monthel to take the Department of the Finance. Thus the Ministry would be formed of elements perfectly homogeneous, and we may expect that the most violent plans would be adopted without opposition"

LONDON, January 10.

We believe it is probable that Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald will retire for a time from office. The reason is solely the state of his health, which continues such as to render his application to business dangerous.—*Globe.*

PRINCE LEOPOLD.—The *Court Journal* of Saturday says—"We are enabled to state, from the most positive authority, that all the preliminary arrangements for raising Prince Leopold to the throne of Greece have been made, and that the result of the conferences have been communicated to the respective courts whose ambassadors had taken part in them. There are, however, still some obstacles to surmount, and we can confidently state that the affair is not considered to be positively settled. So far as the Prince himself is concerned, no point, remains to be argued; and it is believed that the Emperor of Russia will also agree to what has been determined on in London. Should every thing be arranged definitively as now intended, the Duke of Wellington, or the Earl of Aberdeen, in the House of Lords, and Mr. Peel, in the House of Commons, will bring in a bill to absolve the Prince from his allegiance as a British subject; and the means of enabling him to support the kingly dignity will be provided by the Allied Powers. As to the income enjoyed by Prince Leopold in right of the late Princess Charlotte, we have authority to state that no suggestion will be made to him by our ministers, as to relinquishing any part of it, it being felt that such an interference would be indelicate. It is expected, however, that his Royal Highness will voluntarily resign a portion of the income which is paid to him by this country. In addition to this statement, which is from good authority, we had to notice a rumour now very prevalent in the best saloons in Paris, that a marriage is to take place between Prince Leopold and one of the daughters of the Duke of Orleans."—The above facts are confirmed by the *Globe* and *Spectator*.

The *Standard* still affect to believe the story of an intended change of Minister. We can assure our contemporary that its was a fabrication, for the purpose of a hoax; the hoaxer, however, could not have expected such perfect success as he seems to have had —*Globe.*

"FRONTIERS OF RUSSIA, Dec. 10.—The Turkish Ambassador is shortly expected, but it is believed that his mission will be unsuccessful, and that the Emperor will not make any concession besides those which he has made already. Several members of the Royal Family of Prussia are expected in January at Petersburgh, and in spring will go with the Emperor to Moscow.—*Brussels paper, Dec. 30.*

TWO AFFECTING CASES.

Worship-Street Police Office, December 21.

Yesterday two females, of woe-worn appearance and attenuated forms, were placed at the bar before Mr. Broughton, and, although they were clothed in rags and plunged in apparent wretchedness, still there was a dignity in their deportment that elicited public sympathy, and the vivid hue that occasionally flushed across the withered, pale, and emaciated cheek, at once denoted it to have been the former seat of beauty. They said they were sisters, and were born in Wexford, in Ireland. The charge against them was as follows:—

John Gerrard lived in Garden-court, Hoxton-market-place, and on the 19th of May last the prisoners took a furnished room from him at 4s. 6d. They paid him some rent, but there was then due to him £5, and on last Saturday he missed some articles out of the room, which they admitted they had pawned for 9s. He then sent for an officer.

Pilkington, an officer, was sent for on last Saturday by the last witness. I found the prisoners sitting in the room, and on questioning them as to the property they instantly said that distress alone obliged them to pawn the articles, but they would release them as soon as possible. They gave him the duplicates.

The prisoners being called upon, the first stated that her name was Catherine Sloane, and was the wife of Surgeon Sloane, of Noble-street, in the city, and of Argyle-street, Soho, and was married to him fourteen years ago at Liverpool, in the sixteenth year of her age, according to the rites and ceremonies of the Catholic Church, which was the religion of her's as well as his ancestors; that they had lived together for ten years, during which time she gave birth to several children, three of whom are now living. About four years ago he turned her away without any reasonable cause, upon an allowance of £1 per week, which he afterwards reduced to 10s. and for the last eleven months he gave her no allowance whatever; and that he was in the habit of visiting her lodgings occasionally while he was paying her the weekly allowance; and in six weeks after his total desertion she gave birth to her youngest child, nine months old. She then handed a certificate to the following effect:—

"January 9th, 1816, were married Alexander Sloane and Catherine Petit. Present —John and Elizabeth Warnock."

"Taken from the hand-writing of the Rev. William Tarleton, Seal-street, Liverpool, August 10th, 1826. V. GLOVER."

Eliza Warnock—Said she was sister to the other prisoner, and was present at her marriage, in Liverpool, with Surgeon Sloane. Her husband was a native of Belfast, and was the captain of the *Echo*, a trading ship, in the timber trade, between St. John, New-Brunswick, and Liverpool. On their last voyage hence (20th October, 1827) the ship, in a heavy gale, struck upon Sable Island, and, in a few hours, became a complete wreck. The passengers and crew all reached the Island in safety, with no other property except their clothes. Sable Island is visited every six months by a government ship with stores from Halifax, and to carry away the crews and passengers of such vessels as may be lost off the Island. The government ship had sailed a few days before they reached the island, and her husband becoming desperate at the idea of being locked up there for six months, formed the resolution of rigging and decking the long-boat, and he and six of the crew sailed for Halifax, but none of them were ever heard of since. (She burst into tears.) She remained on the Island, at the house of Governor Hudson, whose wife treated her with great humanity, and in six months after she reached Halifax, from which place she was sent by the Honorable Michael Wallace, one of the Commissioners, on board one of the East India Company's ships, called the *Astel*, Capt. Levy, and she landed in London last October twelve-month, and found out Mrs. Sloane, her sister, with whom she has since resided; and to questions from the Magistrate she said her husband had some of his property insured, and she signed the necessary papers before the proper authorities at Halifax; but as the owners of the ship reside in St. John, that accounted for the delay, and she every post expected £49, and assured his Worship there was no fradulent intention in pawning the articles.

Mr. Broughton (in astonishment)—Let Gerrard stand forward. He then asked him if he believed one of the women at the bar was the wife of surgeon Sloane, or was there any truth in her statement? Gerrard —I believe every word she states to be true, and I know her to be his wife, for when I summoned him to Guildhall for £4, a debt contracted by her, he defeated me, upon the point that he was married by a Roman Catholic Priest.

Mr. Broughton (in increasing astonishment)—Pray, Mr. Gerrard, since she has lodged at your house have you seen any thing in her moral conduct that could excite even suspicion in the mind of her husband?—Gerrard—None whatever; I believe her a virtuous, industrious, and heart-broken woman.

Mrs. Sloane (in tears)—Your Worship, I wrote to my husband, saying, if he would give me the means of getting some clothes, I would go to service to earn bread for my infant, and I protest to God I had eaten no food for forty-eight hours before I was brought to the watchouse.

Hale, an officer, said, he that morning waited on Mr. Sloane, who acknowledged he married her at Liverpool, when she was only 16 years of age, but it was by a Catholic Priest; and if a shilling for a rope to hang her was of any use he would give it, but no more. He (witness) understood he was clearing £4,000 a year, and was living with his servant girl.

Lara, a watchman, with that true openness which characterises John Bull in his genuine colours, instantly threw his hat upon the floor with violence, and exclaimed (striking his breast with his hand,) "I will bail them, and I will bail Mr. Gerrard for the return of his goods at 2s per week." The poor fellow's feelings here got the better of him, and he was obliged to retire. In the mean time, Curtis, a headborough, gave them 2s.

The Magistrate ordered them refreshments, and they left the office to return the following day.

CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX FOR THE YEAR 1829.

JANUARY.

1. £1,000 reward is offered by the Society of Bankers for the apprehension of Roland Stephenson.

2. The publication of the Marquis of Anglesea's letter to Dr. Curtis causes a general sensation.

3. The enclosure in St. James's Park first opened to the Public.

— The Marquis of Alglesea is recalled from the government of Ireland.

4. Rowland Stephenson and his companion make their escape on board the Kingston, off Milford Haven.

5. The Quarter's Revenue amounts to £16,125,118.

6. The first division of the Portuguese emigrants sail from Plymouth for the Azores.

9. An attempt to effect a revolution in Lisbon fails.

10. The Glasgow Theatre is burned to the ground.

16. The Portuguese emigrants are prevented from landing at Terceira by Captain Walpole, on the part of the British Government. Count Saldanha enters a protest against his interference.

— Dr. Bloomfield is enthroned at Saint Paul's as Bishop of London.

— The discovery of a female husband excites a great sensation about this time.

18. The fog is so dense, that candles are lighted in most of the churches at morning service (Sunday.)

20. The Duke of Wellington is appointed Constable of Dover and Warden of the Cinque Ports.

25. Mr. Shield, the composer, died.

28. Burke, the Edinburgh murderer, is executed.

31. Barras, the President of the French directory, died at Paris in his 72d year.

FEBRUARY.

2. York Minster is set on fire by a lunatic, named Jonathan Martin.

5. Parliament is opened by Commission, when the settlement of the Catholic question by Ministers is announced, which gives rise to long debates in both Houses.

9. Pope Leo XII died at Rome.

10. Mr. O'Connell, with suite, arrives in London, "for the purpose of taking his seat in the House of Commons."

—Mr. Peel obtains leave to bring in a Bill for the suppression of dangerous Associations in Ireland.

11. A petition against the Roman Catholics having been put to the vote in the Non regent House in the Senate House of Cambridge, it was rejected by 52 to 49.

12. The Irish Catholic Association is voluntarily dissolved.

16. General Jackson is declared President of the United States of America.

20. The Army Estimates are moved by Sir H. Hardinge—The number of men is 8 9,723, exclusive of India, and the expense is £6,336,231.

23. Mr. Sykes brings the subject of Stamp Receipts before the House of Commons—The state of the Canadas is discussed in the same House, as were also the following subjects:—The Army Estimates—Life.

24. Cadiz is declared a Free Port by a decree of Ferdinand VII.

— The Dangerous Associations Suppression Bill is read a third time, and is passed in the Commons.

27. General Deibitsch takes the chief command of the Russian Forces invading Turkey.

— The Navy Estimates are submitted to a Committee of Supply.

The number of Speeches, of greater or less duration, spoken in the two Houses of Parliament on the Catholic question during the month of February, was *three hundred and forty four*, exclusively of those spoken on the suppression of the Association.

MARCH.

1. Peace is established between Columbia and Peru.

3. Mr. Peel takes his seat for Westbury—Committee appointed to consider the petition against the return for Clare.

4. General Jackson is inaugurated into the office of President of the United States of America.

5. Mr. Peel makes an elaborate statement of the reasons which induced him to vote for the settlement of the Catholic Question; and moves that the House do go into a Committee. The debate is adjourned.

6. The Duke of Northumberland arrives in Dublin, to assume the Chief Government of Ireland.

8. The Senate of Mexico passes a decree by which all Spaniards are to be expelled from that country.

9. The Insolvent Debtors' Act comes into operation at Madras, when a Court for its administration is established.

10. The Roman Catholic Relief Bill and the Qualification of Freeholder's Bill are read a first time.

11. His Majesty contributes £1,000 for the Relief of the Spitalfield's weavers.

12. Leave given to bring into the Commons a Bill for the regulation of Anatomy.

16. Mr. Peel moves the second reading of the Roman Catholic Relief Bill—Debate adjourned.

18. The motion for the second reading of the Roman Catholic Relief Bill in the House of Commons is resumed, and having been terminated, the House divides, when there are 353 for the second reading, and 173 against it.

19. Qualification of Freeholders' Bill read the second time; the majority being 223 to 17.

20. Debate on the second reading of the Catholic Bill adjourned to next day.

21. A duel takes place between the Duke of Wellington and the Earl of Winchelsea.

— An earthquake takes place in Murcia, in Spain, by which a vast number of lives were lost.

22. A conference is held at the Foreign Office by the Plenipotentaries of Great Britain, France, and Russia, when it was determined that the two former shall open a negotiation in the name of the Three Allied Courts, respecting the pacification and future organization of Greece.

24. The Catholic Relief Bill considered in Committee and reported in the Commons.

26. Mr. Henry Hase, of the Bank of England, died.

27. The House of Commons divides on the question that the Catholic Bill be engrossed, when the numbers were—for 233; against 106.

30. The Catholic Relief Bill passes the Commons, the motion for its being read a third time having been carried by 320 to 142. The qualification of Freeholder's Bill also passes the Commons.

31. The Catholic Relief Bill and the Freeholder's Qualification Bill are read the first time in the House of Lords.

— The Conclave of Cardinals at Rome elects Cardinal Castiglione to the Popedom, and he assumes the name of Pius VIII.

The number of Speeches spoken in both Houses of Parliament, on the Catholic Question amounts to the almost incredible quantity of *nine hundred and thirty nine.*

APRIL.

1. General Guerrero is installed President of the Mexican Republic.

2. Debate in the House of Lords on the 2d reading of the Catholic Bill.

4. The second reading of the Catholic Bill in the House of Lords is carried by 217 to 212.

8. The freedom of the City of London is presented to Mr. Peel.

9. The Earl of Eldon presents 129 petitions to His Majesty, at Windsor, against concessions to the Catholics.

10. The Catholic Bill is read a third time in the House of Lords, and passed—the numbers on the motion for its third reading being 213 for, and 109 against.

— The Theatre called Lafayette, at New York, is burned.

13. The Catholic Bill receives the Royal Assent.

15. Mr. Peel, after an elaborate speech, obtains leave to bring in a Bill for the Establishment of a New Police.

23. The Countess of Derby (once the celebrated actress, Miss Farren,) died in her 69th year.

27. A part of Westminster Abbey is discovered to be on fire.

30. The King holds a Court and a Drawing-room.

MAY.

4. The Marquis of Anglesea brings the subject of his recal from the Government of Ireland before the House of Lords.

6. The Earl of Surrey, the first Roman Catholic since the time of Charles II., takes his seat in the House of Commons.

7. War is renewed between Columbia and Peru.

8. The Chancellor of the Exchequer brings forward the Budget for the year.

— Lord Colchester, formerly Speaker of the House of Commons, died.

COLONIAL.

[From the Halifax Free Press, of February 16.]

PROVINCIAL CLERGY, AND ORDINATIONS.

A few weeks since it was our painful duty to record the decease of one of the Clergy of the Church of England in this Province. The inhabitants of Horton had, for some time observed with concern, unequivocal symptoms of decline in the Reverend JOSEPH WRIGHT, B. A. their respected pastor; and, at the late visitation which was holden in Halifax, the body of his brother clergy were much affected at his apparent weakness. When his medical advisers insisted upon his trying some more genial air than that of this province, in which he had faithfully officiated, in the service of the Society for the propagation of the Gospel, for the last twelve years, this gentleman reluctantly took leave of his attached flock for the Bermudas.

The Bermudas was chosen by him, as a temporary absence in these islands would afford him a more likely prospect of resuming his labours in this country, than would have been afforded by a visit to the more distant climate of his native Europe. He had scarcely reached them, however, before the fatal termination of his disorder deprived his lamented people, his children and his wife, of an affectionate relative and a faithful pastor and friend. The comfort which himself while living, and his afflicted widow, who did not reach Bermuda till after his decease, derived there from the consolatory visits and kind consideration of the Reverend RICHARD THOMAS TUCKER, B. A. have laid the family and flock of Mr. Wright and the Clergy of this Province generally, under considerable obligations to that gentleman.

Such is the condition of the Church in these Colonies, and such the paucity of her Priests, that the decease of a Clergyman, whose private life, (though extremely retired) reflected an amiable example of the Christian virtues which he ably and feelingly recommended in public, could not but be received and recorded by us with more than the common regret which must, always, and every where, attend such an event.

The breach which death has thus made in the clerical body is likely, however, to be closed up by the accession of another Gentleman to the church's Ministry. Mr. SAMUEL DENNY LEE STREET, B. A. of King's College, Fredericton, New-Brunswick, was at an early hour on Sunday last ordained Deacon at St. Paul's Church in this town. This gentleman is the eighth who has been admitted by the Bishop of the Diocese into this order of the Ministry during the last eighteen months; a similar number have, in the same period, been admitted into the Priesthood; and we believe that several students at Fredericton and York, in the sister Provinces, and at Windsor in Nova Scotia, besides those who hold the divinity scholarships in those universities, profess the intention of offering themselves hereafter for the sacred functions.

We could wish that all who entertain such views had the opportunity presented them of occasionally witnessing these solemn ordinances of the Ember weeks, and of hearing the addresses in which, from time to time, the Right Reverend the Bishops, the Venerable the Archdeacons, and others, set forth, on these occasions, the dignity and the duties of the priestly office. They could not but be moved, by these addresses to the newly-ordained candidates, to consider maturely the solemn responsibility of the good office which they desire, and to commence immediately the formation of such a character as may fit them in fact, and in the opinion of all with whom they may converse, for the future exercise of the sacred calling. They must depart, from such scenes and from such discourses, convinced of the necessity for their applying their diligence, (even before they shall publicly engage it,) to frame their lives into wholesome examples, and to pursue such studies as may help to their attaining a taste for their future duties, and a competent acquaintance with the history and doctrine of those scriptures and sacraments, to the interpretation and dispensing of which they are aspiring.

The purity of their earlier years may at least preserve them from a lamentation which (according to good Isaac Walton, his biographer) was made by Dr. Donne when he was solicited, late in life, to devote his splendid talents to the Ministry. "Some irregularities of my past life," said that eminent ornament of the reformed Church—"have been so visible to some men, that, though I have, (I thank GOD!) made my peace with HIM by penitential resolutions against them, and by the assistance of His grace, have banished them from my affections,—yet this, which GOD knows to be so, is not so visible to men, as to free ME from their censure, and [it may be,] that sacred calling from a dishonour." The bitterness of this reflection need never be their's who, from choice, and designation, seem marked, from their earlier years, for this honorable profession.

Regard to their future peace of mind and usefulness, affection for them, and affection for the Church, which we love too well to see wounded through the levity of any of her children, (still less, through the incompetency or inconsideration, of any of her clergy) without emotion, would lead us to wish it were frequently enforced, by their tutors and guardians, upon divinity students and other avowed candidates for the sacred orders, that the observations of the world is already upon them, and that they owe to the Church of their affections, and to the prayers and expectations, and to the future welfare of their fellow christians, a more than ordinary circumspection and self-denial.

Mr. STREET, who is destined for the mission of Woodstock, in New-Brunswick, occupied the pulpit of St. Paul's in the afternoon of Sunday last, and from the words of Saint Peter (Acts III, v. 19) explained, with ability and clearness, the duties of christian profession and practice, and in conclusion, warned his hearers, with considerable judgment, of those numerous instances of boasted conversion or change, which, although they really evince a change of mind and disposition, yet leave the heart still unrenewed, still far from real christian repentance and lively faith, and their deluded subject far short, as before, of the genuine spirit of christianity and the approved way of salvation.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Extracts from the Journals of the House of Assembly.

Monday, February 15.

Mr. Shore delivered the following Messages.

"WILLIAM BLACK.

"The President directs to be laid before the House of Assembly, a copy of a despatch from Sir George Murray, dated 4th May, 1829, relative to an Act recently passed in Parliament to relieve His Majesty's Roman Catholic Subjects, from certain disabilities together with a copy of that Act, and recommends the same to their favorable consideration." "W. B."

"WILLIAM BLACK.

"The President directs to be laid before the House of Assembly, the accompanying account of the expenses incurred on the trial of George Seely, and others, for Piracy; and recommends to the House that provision be made for liquidating the same." "W. B."

On motion of Mr. Partelow, the House in Committee of the whole, went into further consideration of Supplies to be Granted for the Public Service.

Mr. Crane in the chair of the Committee.—The Chairman reported, that in the Committee the following Resolution was moved.—

Resolved, that there be granted to His Majesty's Attorney General, the sum of £ , for his services for the year 1829.

And upon the question for sustaining the Resolution, the House divided.—YEAS.—Mr. Clarke, Mr. Chandler, Mr. Cunard, Mr. Partelow, Mr. Weldon, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Ward, Mr. M'Kay, Mr. Wyer, Mr. Campbell.

NAYS.—Mr. Speaker, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Dow, Mr. Munro, Mr. Rankin, Mr. Freeze, Mr. Hayward, Mr. Miles, Mr. Ketchum, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Barlow, Mr. Humbert, Mr. Allen, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Scott, Mr. Gilbert.—It was thereupon decided in the negative.

Tuesday, 16th February.

Ordered, that Mr. Chandler, Mr. Weldon, and Mr. Ward be a Committee to consider and report on the despatches communicated by Message from His Honor the President with regard to the Roman Catholic Relief Bill.

Resolved, that there be granted, to His Majesty's Solicitor General the sum of £50, for his services from the 31st of December, 1828 to 31st December, 1829.

To the Clerk of the Crown in the Supreme Court, the sum of £75 for his services for the year 1830.

To the Adjutant-General of the Militia Forces the sum of £75 for the year 1830.

To His Honor the President or Commander-in-Chief the sum of £400, as a provision for two Staff Officers to inspect and instruct the militia for the year 1830.

To His Honor the President or Commander-in-Chief, the sum of £91 5, to enable the Treasurer to pay John Abrams, for his services as Tide Waiter at the Port of Saint John, for the past year, and the like sum of £91 5, for the year 1830.

To James Whitney and others, the sum of £150, to enable them to run a good and sufficient Steam-Boat between Annapolis, Digby, and Saint John, for seven months, and a good and sufficient Vessel for the remainder of the year; provided the said Proprietor carry the Mail, if required, without any additional charge. The said sum of money to be drawn when it shall be proved to the satisfaction of His Honor the President or Commander-in-Chief, that the Services have been performed.

To the Governor and Trustees of the Madras School in New-Brunswick, for the year 1830, the sum of £400 towards the support of that Institution throughout the Province.

To the Hon. Richard Simonds, Province Treasurer, the sum of £100, to pay a Clerk to assist him in the duties of the office.

Read a third time as engrossed, a Bill to prohibit Theatrical representations and other public Exhibitions without Licence, Resolved that the Bill do pass.

Read a third time as engrossed, a Bill to regulate the Inspection of Dry and Pickled Fish, for home consumption, and for exportation.

And on motion of Mr. Barlow, the following was moved as an amendment to the said Bill, by way of Rider, and to stand as the XVIII section.

And be it further enacted, that this act shall not extend, or be constructed to extend to any pickled Fish which shall be caught and cured before the first day of June next.—Resolved that the Rider with the Bill do pass.

Wednesday, 17th February.

Mr. Bliss, Master in Chancery, informed the House that the Council had agreed to the following Bills:—

Council Chamber, 16th February, 1830.

"A Bill to authorise the Justices of the Peace for the County of Charlotte to lease a certain piece of Common Land in the Parish of Saint Andrews, for the purpose of erecting thereon a suitable Building for an Hospital for sick and disabled Seamen."

"A Bill for the better and more effectual securing the Navigation of the River St. Croix, in the County of Charlotte."

"A Bill to authorise the Justices of the County of Charlotte, to assess the inhabitants of the County for erecting a Gaol in the said County."

"A Bill to repeal all the Acts now in force relating to the Light House upon Patridge Island, and to make provision for the future support thereof, and of other Light Houses at the entrance of the Harbour of Saint John."

"A Bill to alter the Boundary Lines of certain Parishes in the County of Northumberland, and to erect two new Parishes in the said County."

And the Master in Chancery further informed the House, that the Council had agreed to the following Bills with amendments.

"A Bill in addition to an Act, intituled, an Act to enable the Justices of the Peace for the several Counties in this Province, for the time being, to receive for public uses, Grants of Land lying in their respective Counties, and to regulate the Commons belonging to the several Townships within the same."

"A Bill to grant to John Aymar the privilege of supplying the Town of Saint Andrews with Water by Pipes."

"A Bill to alter and amend an Act, intituled, an Act for the more easy and speedy recovery of small debts."

"A Bill to provide for the conveyance of Criminals from County to County within the Province."

To which amendments, the Council request the concurrence of the Assembly.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Council to the Bill to alter and amend an Act, intituled, an Act for the more easy and speedy recovery of small debts.

The amendments being severally read, and the question severally put thereon,—Resolved, that the House do concur therein.

The House took into consideration the amendments made by the Council to the Bill to grant to John Aymar the privilege of supplying the Town of St. Andrews with Water by Pipes.

The amendments being severally read, and the question severally put thereon,—Resolved, that the House do concur therein.

The House took into consideration the amendments made by the Council to the Bill to provide for the conveyance of criminals from County to County within the Province.

The amendments being severally read, and the question put thereon,—Resolved, that the House do concur therein.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Council to the Bill in addition to an Act, intituled, "An Act to enable the Justices of the Peace for the several Counties in this Province, for the time being, to receive for public uses, Grants of Lands lying in their respective Counties, and to regulate the Commons belonging to the several Townships or Parishes within the same.'

The amendments being severally read, and the the question put thereon,—Resolved that the House do concur therein.

Read a third time as engrossed,—A Bill to provide for the punishment of persons wilfully and corruptly taking a false Oath or Affirmation.

Resolved that the Bill do pass.

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

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, the sum of £672 3s. 3d. being the amount advanced by them towards the erection of the Beacon Pier and Light House thereon in the harbour of Saint John, to be taken out of the light House funds.

To the Commissioners for building a Light House on the Island of Campo Bello, the sum of £256 2s. 11d. being the balance due on the erection of the said Light House, and the further sum of £113 4s. 3d. to reimburse them for advances made in the purchase of oil and cotton wick, the same to be reimbursed from the Light House fund.

To the Commissioners of the Beacon Light in the Harbour of Saint John, a sum not exceeding £100, for the support of a Keeper for the Light House for the year 1830.

Resolved, that the Petition of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of St. John, praying a grant of Money for the road from Saint John to Indian Town, be not complied with.

Mr. Chandler, from the Committee to whom was referred His Honor the President's Message, communicating the despatch from Sir G. Murray, relative to the Catholic Relief Bill, reported, that they had under their consideration the subject recommended by His Honor, and had prepared a Bill for the Relief of His Majesty's Roman Catholic Subjects in this Province.—And the said Bill being handed in at the Clerk's table, was read a first and second times.

Thursday, February 18.

Your Committee have also had under their consideration the Returns from the Customs at the Ports of St. John and St. Andrews, by which it appears that the following amount of duties have been collected under the Acts of the Imperial Parliament, subsequent to the 18th Geo. 3d. between the 5th January, 1829, and 5th Jan. 1830, viz:—

	Saint John, : :	£11,523	3	11	
Outports	Miramichi, : :	1,470	1	6½	
	Liverpool, : :	177	2	5½	
	Dalhousie, : :	113	7	1	
	Dorchester : :	3	12	11	
		£13,287	8	5	
	St, Andrews, : :	3,329	10	6	
		£16,616	18	11	
From which sum the Officers of Customs have retained for Salaries and incidental charges at St. John, including the Outports : : : : : :		L4,758	8	6	
Saint Andrews, : : :		2,314	17	6	
		L7073	6	0	
Leaving a balance of - - - -		L9,543	12	11	

In Dollars, at 4s. 4d. amounting in Currency, £11.011 17s. 11d.

The difference between this sum and the amount stated in the abstract of the Revenue, as received for Duties under the Acts of Parliament, remains to be accounted for.—The whole of the monies collected during the quarter ending the 5th January last, not having been paid over to the Treasurer previous to making up his account. All of which is respectfully submitted to this Honorable House.

The Report being handed in at the Clerk's table was there again read.—Ordered, that the Report be accepted.

On Motion of Mr. Weldon,—The House in Committee of the whole, went into further consideration of supplies to be granted for the public service.

To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of St. John, the sum of £250, towards widening the Abideau near the City of St. John provided a like sum be given by the Proprietors of the Marsh, for the same purpose.

To His Honor the President or Commander-in-Chief, the sum of £913 14s. 5d. to enable the Commander in Chief to reimburse the Overseers of the Poor of the City of Saint John, and the Parish of Portland, in the County of Saint John, the sums advanced by them to distressed Emigrants and Black Refugees, on satisfactory proof being laid before the Commander in Chief, of such expenditure.

Friday, February 19.

Mr. Partelow, from the Committee on Light Houses made a further report, which he read, and it being handed in at the Clerk's Table, was there again read, and is as follows.—

"That the Committee had under their further consideration the documents referred to them by the Message from His Honor the President, of the 1st inst. on the subject of the erection of a Light House on Cape Sable Seal Island, are of opinion, that although they are well persuaded, that great utility and benefit to the Trade, both of Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick, would result from such an establishment, yet the finances of the Province will not admit of a large Grant being made for that object, when they reflect upon the urgent necessity that exists of appropriating heavy sums towards the erection of Light Houses in various places within the bounds of the Province in the Bay of Fundy, now so dangerous to navigation.

"They, however, beg leave to suggest, that if Nova-Scotia would contribute one half of the expense towards the building of a Light House on Cape Sable Island, and a similar proportion towards its maintenance, that it perhaps would be expedient for this Province to provide the remainder.

"The Committee have also had under their notice, the petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Saint Andrews, on the subject of a Grant towards the erection of a Light House on Machias Seal Islands; and they are of opinion, that at present it would be inexpedient to make provision for this object, but they would earnestly recommend that (if practicable) a Floating Light should be established near a rock called the Old Proprietor, in the vicinity of the Island of Grand Manan, which place, of all others, in the Bay of Fundy, they consider the most eligible, and decidedly best adapted to protect the trade in the said Bay.—All of which is respectfully submitted."

To His Honor the President or Commander in Chief, the sum of £68 8s. 9d. to enable the Treasurer to pay William Ball for his services as a Tide Waiter at the Port of Saint John, for nine months in the past year.

To the Rev. John Carroll, Paster of the Roman Catholic Church in the City of Saint John, the sum of £100 towards the support of a School for the Poor, established and supported hitherto by voluntary subscription, and in aid of paying off a heavy debt now due.

That the petition of the Magistrates, Clergy and Overseers of the Poor of Saint John, praying a grant for the purpose of establishing a Penitentiary, be not, at present, complied with.

Mr. Scott, from the Committee appointed to examine the Surveys and Reports laid before the House by His Honor the President, relative to the contemplated Bridge over Hammond River, submitted the following Report, which he read:—

"That after a full examination of all the reports and plans in their possession, they are fully of the opinion that the old route by Beattie's should be continued; that many difficulties on all the proposed new lines present themselves in various ways; that a great sum of money would be required to make the best of either of them equal to the old road, while the and but little gained in regard to the distance, while the soil and roughness of the land present no advantage.

"Your Committee would respectfully recommend that a Bridge should be built at Beattie's, without further delay, at the same time would recommend that it should be supported by a good pier in the middle, and that good sufficient stringers may be substituted instead of the contemplated plan of a plank frame, with shingled roof and sides: Your Committee would also recommend that the Commissioners should make immediate sale of the shingles, boards, and other articles not wanted for a Bridge built upon the plan as above recommended."

Monday, February 22.

The Committe on Public and Private Accounts reported, they had under their consideration the Message of His Honor the President, of the 15th instant, with the several accounts of expenses, incurred in the trial of George Seeley, and others, for Piracy.

The total amount it will be observed is £339 5s. 4d.; and notwithstanding great additional expences have been incurred by the trial having taken place at Fredericton instead of St. John, at such an advanced season of the year, your Committee are of opinion, they are entirely too high, far beyond what the House could have contemplated, when His Majesty was petitioned that a commission might be sent to this Province for the trial of crimes committed on the High Seas, and out of all proportion, on a reference to the case of Nixon and others, sent from this Province to Halifax, on a similar charge, to the expences to which this Province became subject on that occasion. Your Committee are fully aware of the great gratitude felt by the House to His Majesty, for the promptitude with which their wishes were acceded to, by the establishment of this Commission in the Province, but they cannot avoid expressing their sentiments, that if an inference from the future, can be drawn from the past, and many additional cases arise, so far from relief being afforded by it, a serious burden will be imposed upon the Country.

All which is respectfully submitted.