

LONDON, FEBRUARY 4.

On presenting some petitions in favor of reform to the House of Lords, Earl Grey took occasion to announce distinctly, that whatever difficulties might be presumed to attach themselves to the preparations of any general law upon that subject, His Majesty's Ministers had, with the unanimous assent and concurrence of the whole Government, framed a measure which he trusted, would give satisfaction to the country, without passing the bounds of a well advised moderation, and which would be submitted to the other Houses of Parliament with the least possible delay. This formal declaration of the earnest and decided manner with which the Ministers have already acted on their original pledges to their Sovereign and to the people, was received by their Lordships with marked and deep attention.

The proceeding adopted by Lord Althorp in the House of Commons corresponded with that of Lord Grey; but his Lordship stated the intentions of government with somewhat greater fullness. He said that his noble friend, Lord J. Russell, Paymaster of the Forces, was authorised by the unanimous approbation of His Majesty's Ministers to bring forward the measure of Reform on the first of March. "The Government had selected the noble Lord for that task, in consequence of the ability and perseverance which he had displayed in the cause of reform in the days when it was unpopular. His noble friend had proposed various partial measures of reform when even partial measures were looked upon with disfavour. Now, therefore, when the cause was prosperous, the Government thought that, on account of his perseverance and ability, the noble Lord should be the person selected to bring forward a measure of full and efficient reform, instead of the partial measures which he had hitherto proposed."

These, we anticipate, will be glad tidings for the country—a measure of full and efficient reform; and this from the lips of a plain spoken, honest man, like Lord Althorp. It is, we say, a most satisfactory declaration.

FEBRUARY 15.

Entry of the Russians into Poland.—It appears by accounts from Berlin, dated the 10th inst. that the Russians entered Poland on the 2d and 3d inst. in three places—viz. Mersey, Alexotin, and Prenna. On the 5th instant, a division of Russians was at Spokie, but no attempt at resistance had been made. The Warsaw papers of the 5th announce that the Cossacks had passed the frontier, at a point much nearer Warsaw, in the neighbourhood of Beyese-Sitewski, on the Bug, in Lithuania.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FEBRUARY 10.

THE BUDGET.—Proposed Reduction and Modification of Taxes.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, he had taken a very early opportunity of making a statement of the supplies and expenditure, knowing the anxiety of the country to be informed upon the subject. The estimates were not complete; but nevertheless, he should be able to estimate the rough totals.—"We have not been in office long enough," he observed, "to propose to the House all the reductions which we hope to have in our power to make; but already have we ascertained that there are many reductions we should be able to effect immediately, but the greater part require legislative measures to enable us to carry into execution."

The Chancellor proposes the following reduction of Taxes:—On Tobacco, £500,000.—Newspapers and Advertisements, £100,000.—Coals and Slate, £830,000.—Candles, £200,000.—Cottons, (printed,) £500,000.—Glass, £680,000.—Auctions, £60,000.—Miscellaneous, £80,000.—Making a total loss to the revenue of £3,200,000.

After enumerating several proposed modifications, the Chancellor added:—"The next tax which he proposed to modify was, that on Timber. The duty on foreign European timber in the rough whole state was 55s. per load; and on Canada timber, 10s.; while the duty on the same timber, cut up in deals, for example, was on the European 45s. per load, and that on the Canada but 5s. 9d. He proposed to raise the duty on European timber to 50s. per load, and that on Canada timber to 20s.—rates which would bring them nearer to an equality in the market than those unacquainted with the timber trade could really imagine, while the preference which he bestowed on the produce of our colony would be maintained. (Hear.) He was warranted from existing data to calculate the increase of revenue from the change of duty at £600,000.—The next tax to which he invited notice, was that on the export of coals. At present the duty amounted to an actual prohibition, it being 17s. 6d. on the large coals, and 4s. 6d. on the small. He proposed to have but one duty of 10s. on both; and by thus encouraging the trade, counted on an annual revenue of at least £100,000. The next tax was one which he meant to propose as a new source of revenue. He proposed to impose a tax per head on steam-boat passengers, of 1s. per passenger, where the distance is not more than 20 miles; 2s. from 20 to 30 miles; and 2s. 6d. for all distances above 30 miles. (Hear.) He would in round numbers take this tax at £100,000.

Report on the Budget.—It was stated that the Timber tax would be extremely oppressive on the shipping interest, particularly our trade with North America, and would put an end to the supply of timber from the Colonies.—Mr. P. Thomson, however, said he did not consider the interest of the shipowners should be consulted independent of any other, and contended that the repeal of the duty on coals would be an equivalent for any injury which they might sustain by a tax on timber.—Some of the objections taken were, that ministers had completely lost sight of the interests of the Colonies, and that the tax on passengers by steam boats was a measure for restricting the freedom of intercourse between England and Ireland."

FEBRUARY 14.

Seizure of Arms in Limerick.—Mr. O'Connell.—Mr. Stanley, in reply to questions by the Marquis of Chandos, said that a vessel bound to America, in distress, had entered the Shannon, and that she had on board 30 cases of arms, containing 20 stand each. These arms, however, were immediately seized and placed under proper charge, while the government had directed that

the most strict inquiry should be made into the transaction. With respect to Mr. O'Connell and his co-travellers' plea of guilt, it had been made without any sort of compromise with the Irish government. The friends of Mr. O'Connell had attempted to enter into terms with the government in Ireland, but the only answer they received was that the conduct of Mr. O'Connell and his abettors had placed the country in such a situation as to render it quite impossible for His Majesty's government to receive a single inch. They were further told that Mr. O'Connell was the best judge of the line which he might think it expedient to pursue; but whatever that might be, still the law must take its course. (Loud cheers from both sides of the House.)

In the House of Lords, the question of tithes has been the principal topic of conversation.

FALMOUTH, Feb. 19.—The Foreign news of the week is important. The peace of Europe hangs upon a thread, which may be broken by the slightest movement of either of the great powers. The King of the French has declined the throne of Belgium for his son the Duke of Nemours, and so far he has redeemed his pledge. The Belgians, however, have again to look for a sovereign; but in the mean time it is expected the National Congress will appoint a Lieutenant-General of the kingdom, and this high office—particularly if vested in Surlet de Chokier, the much respected and popular President of the Congress—will, it is said, give much more satisfaction to the people than a Provisional Government. France and the other powers have agreed, it is understood, to give their influence to the election of the brother of the King of Naples, born in 1811, who is to marry the Princess Mary, daughter of the King of the French. On these conditions Belgium will include Lemberg, Luxemburg, and the left bank of the Scheldt.

The Russians, it appears, have entered Poland; they were unopposed. We may now daily expect important intelligence. The French Minister of Finance presented his budget to the Chamber of Deputies last Friday, which was highly flattering to the martial disposition of the people. M. Lafitte repeated the frequently expressed desire of the French government to preserve peace.

During the week accounts have been received of some popular movements in Italy but they are very meagre in detail.

The election to the Popedom has fallen on Cardinal Mauro Capellari, at 65, the Prefect of the Congregation de Propaganda Fide. He has taken the title of Gregory XVI. probably in honour of Gregory XV. who was the founder of the above said congregation. Gregory XV. died in 1623.

From the Falmouth Packet.

IRELAND.—We stated in our last publication that the system of agitation in this unfortunate country had received a check, and that we had no doubt it would be wholly stopped on the receipt of Lord Althorp's declaration—that, though no man held civil war in greater detestation than himself, yet, even that he should prefer to the dismemberment and destruction of the empire, to which the efforts of O'Connell and his co-agitators evidently tend. Our confidence in the anticipated result of this declaration has proved correct. O'Connell has not been able to "screw his courage to the sticking place"—he has quailed before the power of the law and the government.—On Saturday last he and his co-travellers withdrew their pleas of Not Guilty to the fourteen minor counts of the Indictment, for disobeying the proclamations of the Lord Lieutenant; thus suffering judgment to go by default, and enabling the crown to bring him up for sentence next term. Upon this the Attorney-General said that he, on his part, would immediately enter a nolle prosequi on the other 17 counts of the Indictment, and he would consent to a writ of error on the counts on which the pleas were withdrawn, so that the opinion of the superior courts might be had on the law, if the traversers pleased. For the present, he was content with the judgment by default, and he hoped that the result would be to tranquillize the country. Mr. O'Connell and the other traversers then left the court, without any indecorous expression of satisfaction. And thus has ended O'Connell's boast that he would teach the law officers of the crown, that which he has now confessed they are greater adepts in than himself.—Law.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, FREDERICTON.

Wednesday, March 30.

WEST ISLES DEPUTY TREASURER.

Mr. Speaker informed the House, that he had received a letter from Mr. C. H. Joutet, the Deputy Treasurer at West Isles, in consequence of what appeared on the Journals respecting his character, praying that he might be allowed to appear before the bar of this House, to give explanation concerning the same. Mr. Speaker also received a letter from the Province Treasurer on the subject; which letters the Hon. Speaker read to the House.

Mr. S. Humbert stated, that Mr. Joutet had voluntarily come up to Fredericton, with the hope of being allowed to make such explanations, as would remove the unfavorable and injurious impression which had been created respecting his character, by the Debates and entries on the Journals of the House.—The Hon. Member moved a resolution, to the effect that Mr. Joutet might be allowed to appear at the bar of the House, to give information respecting his proceedings as one of the Deputy Treasurers of the Province; and he advocated the propriety of passing the resolution.

Some discussion arose on the resolution, in the course of which it was distinctly stated by Hon. Members, that no aspersion of Mr. J's character had ever gone forth, and that his reputation as an officer was not impeached; that his efficiency and activity in his office were fully admitted; but that his accounts had very properly been deemed unsatisfactory and inadmissible, because they were unaccompanied by affidavits, and contained a charge of £10 per cent. commission, contrary to the resolution of the House. The committee on the Treasurer's Accounts had accordingly so reported Mr. Joutet's accounts, and the House had confirmed their report. Nothing injurious to his character, however, was contained in the Debate; and it was therefore totally unnecessary to bring forward this resolution. It was considered, also, that all Deputy Treasurers, and the Province Treasurer also, were under the control of the House, and that if any thing appeared improper in their accounts, they might be admitted to explain to the Committee of Accounts; but the House could not allow officers to come before them to explain any thing as to character, in consequence of any remarks made by Hon. Members in their places. It was, therefore, thought best to allow Mr. Joutet to go before the Committee of Accounts; to make such explanations as he might require, as it was quite parliamentary to allow any such explanations at the bar of the House. Credit was given to that officer, for the voluntary and prompt manner in which he had come forward; and also to the Committee of Ac-

counts, for the faithful and impartial reports which they had made, on the various matters referred to them, in the course of their duties, which, this very occurrence was an instance.—The resolution was withdrawn, with the understanding that Mr. Joutet should go before the Committee, and that the letters received by Mr. Speaker should also be referred to that Committee.

PUBLIC PENITENTIARY.

Mr. Simonds, from the Committee, to whom was referred the subject of a Public Penitentiary, reported, that that Committee were of opinion that the great expense of such an Institution rendered it at present inadvisable; but they recommended that further enquiry on the subject should be made.

Mr. Partelow, from the Committee on the Treasurer's Accounts, presented a report, respecting the accounts of the Deputy Treasurer of West Isles.

The report was accepted, and the House went into Committee of the whole in consideration of the same.—Mr. Smith in the chair.

Mr. Cunard stated that the report was signed by only four of the Committee on the Treasurer's accounts; the other three, (Messrs. Waver, Taylor and Cunard,) dissenting from the latter part of it, respecting the amount of compensation to which they were entitled. Mr. C. observed that the report referred to the spirit of the resolution of the 29th March, 1823; but that when the present House found the spirit of a resolution to be in direct opposition to the law of the land, he (Mr. C.) could not see how they were to be found by a resolution of a former house. If a resolution had been passed by this house to confine the compensation to this officer within the sum of £200, why did they not put that regulation into the revenue law? They did not do so; and therefore the law of the land allowed Mr. Joutet as much as either deputy treasurer.—They (the Committee on Treasurer's Accounts) had gone into Committee to enquire into this account. They had found the party ready and willing to explain, and to justify his account. He had referred them to the law of the land, and they had found the Law allowed the full compensation. Former members for Charlotte County had told Mr. Joutet that the law allowed him an equal salary with other Deputy Treasurers, and had put the revenue act into his hands for his guidance. He had therefore acted under the law in charging his salary; the House were bound by the law, and should therefore give it him.—The law being such, they could not deprive a moment by bound by the resolution. As Mr. Joutet had now acted uniformly to the law, in attesting his accounts; which he had before omitted to do, only because there was no magistrate in his district, and because he desired to forward his accounts directly to the Province Treasurer at St. John, without the delay of going to St. Andrews; there was a sufficient reason why the three members of the Committee could not sign the report, because they could not allow that the resolution should bind the House, but that the law of the land should be their only guide.—The Hon. Member then moved a long resolution, allowing Mr. Joutet his full salary of £300, and explaining the circumstances in full.

This motion gave rise to a strongly contested debate, on the question whether Mr. Joutet was entitled to the same salary as other deputy-treasurers in the Province.

Mr. Speaker, and Mr. Partelow, supported the report, and contended on the same principles as they had advanced when Mr. Joutet's accounts were first before the House, that he was not entitled to the salary of £300; inasmuch as the office of Deputy-treasurer at West Isles had been established on the express understanding that the officer there should not receive such salary, but should be entitled only to a commission of 10 per cent. on the duties of the office actually paid by him into the hands of the Province Treasurer; that the resolution of March, 1823, had been framed and passed for the very purpose of permanently regulating the compensation of that officer; that he was therefore not entitled to charge the £300, and that if his commission did not at any time amount to a sufficient compensation, it was his duty to have charged only his allowed commission, and to have petitioned the House for a further allowance.

Messrs. Cunard, Taylor, Waver, Simonds, S. Humbert, and Brown, supported the resolution, on the principle that the revenue act clearly contained no distinction of payment, by which Mr. Joutet could be prevented claiming an equal compensation with the other deputy-treasurers of the Province, and that the law was paramount to any resolution of the House.—Some of these honorable members however, suggested the propriety of passing a shorter resolution than that offered by Mr. Cunard; who accordingly, after considerable opposition, withdrew it; and the following, on motion of Mr. Taylor, was finally adopted:

"Whereas, C. H. Joutet, Esq. Deputy Treasurer at West Isles, having made satisfactory statements relative to his accounts—Therefore resolved, that the sum of £300, charged by him as salary for the past year, be allowed to him; and that in future he be placed upon the same footing as other Deputy Treasurers in the Province."

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS.

Monday, March 25.—Mr. Partelow, from the Committee appointed to prepare Addresses to His Majesty, upon the several subjects contained in a Resolution of the House of the 16th inst.; reported, that they had under consideration the subject of the Custom House establishment, and had prepared the draft of an Address, which he read, and handed the same in at the Clerk's Table; where it was again read.

Resolved, that Mr. Partelow be granted His Honor the President or Commander-in-Chief, the sum of £750, to enable His Honor to provide for the Grammar Schools in this Province, for the year 1831, as follows:—For the Grammar School in St. John, £150; St. Andrews, £100; Northumberland, £100; Sunbury, £100; King's County, £100; Queen's County, £100; Kent, £100.

Tuesday, March 29.—Mr. Scott moved the following Resolution, which was passed by the House:—"Whereas the Act for the establishment of Grammar Schools, requires that the Trustees and Directors of such School shall account to the money committed to their charge; and therefore resolved, that in future, it shall be incumbent on the said Trustees and Directors to make a report to this House annually, duly attested, in which report shall be stated the number of Boys, the amount of Tuition, with the amount subscribed and bona fide paid in aid of the support of such School; and further resolved, that this House in future will not make any grant in aid of any School from which such report shall not be received."

On motion of Mr. Scott.—Whereas it is considered expedient that persons who may be affected by the passing of the Bill should have notice of the same:—Therefore resolved, that in future, it be a standing rule of this House, not to be departed from, except in very particular cases, that no Bill of a private or local nature will be received by the House, unless such Bill has been previously read at some General Session of the Peace, in the presence of the Grand Jury of the County interested in such Bill, and a certificate to that effect endorsed by the Clerk of the Peace.

Wednesday, March 30.

Mr. Partelow, Chairman of the Committee on the Treasurer's Accounts, made a further report, which he read, and is as follows:—"That the Committee had again under examination the accounts of C. H. Joutet, Esq. Deputy Treasurer at West Isles; and that having heard the said C. H. Joutet in explanation of the same, are of opinion:—

That the inadmissibility with regard to their being no affidavits made to them is removed, Mr. Joutet having now conformed to the Law in this respect.

That the charge of £300, in the shape of salary or commission, was not contemplated under the resolution of the House of the 24th March, 1823, although by law he is entitled to it now, as was then, and since; and your Committee are of opinion, that it was expressly upon the understanding, that Mr. Joutet should have confined himself strictly to the charge of compensation particularly specified in the resolution above mentioned, or a clause would have been inserted in the Revenue Act, making the necessary exception with respect to the Deputy Treasurer in the County of Charlotte, receiving the full salary allowed by law, and the office in question having been determined

upon the convenience of the trade at West Isles, it will be for the determination of the House, to sustain or disallow the charge under the circumstances."

J. R. PARTELOW.  
JOHN WARD, Junr.  
RUFUS SMITH.  
THOS. BARLOW.

Thursday, March 31.

Mr. Partelow moved the following resolution which was passed by the House:—"Whereas, large sums of money have been granted for the Bye Roads in this Province, for several years last past, some part of which has not yet been accounted for by the Commissioners appointed by the Administration of the Government, and the said sums have been drawn from the Province Treasury; and whereas, it is considered highly necessary that the several parties who have not made due returns, should forthwith account to the Province for the said money so received by them; and also, that other Commissioners having balances in their hands from expenditures on Bye Roads, should either lay out the same, or pay the respective sums over into the hands of the Treasurer.—Therefore resolved, that the several parties aforesaid, agreeably to lists furnished to the Members of the respective Counties, do account for the several sums respectively entrusted to them, within ten days after the opening of the next Session; and in default thereof, that legal measures be taken to enforce the recovery of said several sums of money."

On motion of Mr. Brown.—Resolved, That the Clerks of the Peace in the several Counties in this Province, do annually furnish and lay before this House correct accounts, with vouchers, for the payment of all moneys which may hereafter come into their hands, for Bounties on Grain raised on new lands, and also, for the destruction of Bears in this Province.

The Address of the House to His Majesty, upon the subject of the Custom-House establishment in this Province, was read as engrossed, and is as follows:—"TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY. The humble Address of the House of Assembly, of your Majesty's Province of N. Brunswick.

May it please your Majesty—

"THE House of Assembly of New-Brunswick, with the deepest feelings of veneration for your Majesty's Person, and attachment to your Majesty's Government, beg leave most humbly to address your Majesty, regarding the Custom-House Establishment of this Province; a subject of great importance to the country, and which they have previously brought under the notice of your Majesty's Royal Predecessors.

"It will be unnecessary to reiterate on the present occasion the dissatisfaction that so universally prevails in the minds of your Majesty's most faithful subjects, residing in this Province, at the circumstance of such large sums being annually withheld by the officers of the Customs, under the direction and by the authority of the Lords of your Majesty's Treasury, without the consent of the Legislature of this Province; these facts having already brought under the consideration of His late Majesty, the address above alluded to, and humbly beg reference. On the contrary, the Assembly feel that they would be discharging the high trust reposed in them by their constituents in the best manner, by bringing under your Majesty's most gracious notice, a Schedule of Salaries, which the Assembly most humbly conceive would be an ample remuneration for the services of the Officers connected with the Custom-House establishment.

"This scale has been made up with reference to Officers holding Provincial appointments, and is intended for the Legislature with a degree of liberality, which is not usually met with in any other manner; and although the rates fall far short of those which are now enjoyed by the officers, and which, in the aggregate amount, His late Majesty's government, in the communication made to the House of Assembly through the Lieutenant Governor of the Province, were of opinion they were entitled to, the Assembly cannot imagine that it could have been the intention to place the Collector of the Port of St. John, in point of income, upon a better footing than the Chief Justice of the Province, and far beyond that of the associate Judges; situations, above all others, the most dignified and responsible in the Province.

"All Officers in this Colony, the duties of the Provincial Treasurer are by far the most arduous, on a salary of six hundred pounds currency, for which the services are faithfully and cheerfully performed, with a heavy degree of responsibility, and under bonds by law for ten thousand pounds; and the House of Assembly most humbly trust, that the offer of provision now made for the Collector of Saint John, exceeding as it does that for the Treasurer, will be deemed by your Majesty as amply sufficient, consideration being had to the services rendered respectively by both.

"The Assembly are aware that the Legislature of Nova-Scotia acceded to the scale submitted to them by His late Majesty's Government; and this consisted subject, with reference to that Colony, has therefore been happily settled; and the Royal assent having been given to the bill which passed that body, the Assembly most humbly beg leave to bring to your Majesty's notice, that the right hitherto and still contended for by the Assembly of New-Brunswick, that no other power but themselves had the authority to appropriate any taxes raised within the Province, was fully established and recognised.

"The House of Assembly would not have adverted to a subject so long settled and determined, were it not that a contrary practice has prevailed, and does still prevail, with regard to the salaries of the Officers of the Customs in this Province, and that it was necessary to bring under your Majesty's consideration the relative condition of the two Colonies.

"Nova-Scotia is one of your Majesty's oldest Colonies. Her revenues are large and increasing, and her capabilities to bear burthens are much beyond those of this Colony. New-Brunswick on the other hand is quite in her infancy. Her revenues are small in comparison with those of Nova-Scotia, and a great portion of her territory is yet in a state of wilderness, with a thinly dispersed population. Under these circumstances, costly establishments are felt as extremely oppressive, and it was consequently a matter of impossibility for the Assembly of New-Brunswick to accept the terms offered by his late Majesty's Government, for a permanent provision to the Officers of the Customs, made up as it was, nearly on the scale of that offered to Nova-Scotia, without reference to the capabilities, the resources, or the revenues of the respective Colonies. And besides, the advantages derived from the abolition of Custom-House fees, so forcibly dwelt upon by the Lieutenant-Governor of this Province, in his communication to the Assembly, previously noticed, bear no comparison in the two Colonies; for while the trade of Nova-Scotia is almost exclusively carried on, both foreign and coasting, in her own ships; New-Brunswick owes her trade in a great measure to the shipping of the Mother Country; and consequently, the benefits of the abolition, with the exception of the coasting trade, (small with reference to Nova-Scotia) and the few vessels engaged in foreign trade owned in N. Brunswick, have been enjoyed by the British flag, and are residing in some part of the United Kingdom.

"Your Majesty will, the Assembly most humbly trust, see the inequality of the burthens contemplated by his late Majesty's Government to be borne by each Colony, and which the Assembly conceive never could have been taken into consideration by His late Majesty's Government, when the propositions were submitted to both Legislatures.

"The House of Assembly offer the Schedule of Salaries proposed by your Majesty, with great submission, as before expressed, with a comparative reference to other highly important offices within the Province, and not with a view to interfere with your Majesty's Government, in their undoubted right to give such compensation to the officers alluded to, as they in their wisdom may deem meet; and the House, therefore, would feel great pleasure, if such should be your Majesty's Royal will, to make a similar grant, equal to the amount, to your Majesty's Officers, as in your Royal wisdom you may think necessary; at the same time the Assembly most humbly conceive

that if your Majesty should be of opinion, that the amount now offered is insufficient for the payment of the officers, any difference should be made up by the Imperial Parliament, in consequence as before mentioned of the abolition of Custom House fees having been so highly beneficial to the British shipping, in their trade with Nova-Scotia.

"The House of Assembly, therefore, most humbly pray, that this their humble representation, will meet with a favorable reception; and that your Majesty may be graciously pleased to signify the same to the Administrator of the Government, through the Colonial Minister; when the Assembly will make a permanent grant to your Majesty of four thousand two hundred and fifty pounds sterling per annum, for the payment of the Officers, either in gross or in such other way as your Majesty may direct, payable annually out of the duties secured by virtue of the Acts of the Imperial Parliament, in the event of all such duties being paid over to the Treasurer of this Province.

"And as in duty bound, will ever pray,

WILLIAM CRANE, Speaker.

House of Assembly, Fredericton, N. B. 30th March, 1831.

SCHEDULE.

Sterling Dollars, 4s. 4d.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

Collector, £700  
Controller, 400  
Tide Surveyor, 250  
Ware-House Keeper, 200  
Two Tide Waiters, 180  
Two Clerks, 250

Total Saint John, £1,930 0 0

MIRAMICHI.

Collector, £350  
Tide Surveyor, pd. by Prov., 100  
Clerk, 100

Total Miramichi, £450 0 0

SAINT ANDREWS.

Collector, £400  
Tide Surveyors, 200  
Ware-House Keeper, 100  
Tide Waiters and Boats, 130  
Clerk, 160

Total St. Andrews, £990 0 0

Shediac Sub-Collector, £120  
Richibucto, do, 150  
Dorchester, do, 150  
Bathurst, do, 120  
West Isles, do, 120

Total, £630 0 0  
Contingencies, 20 0 0

Total amount in sterling, £4,250 0 0

Payable in Dollars, at 4s. 4d. equal in N. B. currency to, £4,903 16 10

No provision is made in the above list for Collectors at Miramichi and St. Andrews, the offices at these ports being wholly unnecessary; altho' if His Majesty's government should think proper to continue the Office at St. Andrews, the sum put down for contingencies will amply provide for that officer. In fact it is considered in the probable future, that the office in any Port within it, is of no use, the original intention of establishing it as a check upon other officers having long since been lost sight of in this Colony.

Comparative statement of the proposed Salary for the Collector of St. John with that enjoyed by the Province Treasurer, as follows:—

Collector, £700 sterling.  
Exchange, 2-13ths, 107 13 10

Treasurer's Salary, 600 13 10

Difference in favor of Collector £207 13 10

Mr. Partelow, from the Committee appointed to prepare Addresses to His Majesty, upon the several subjects contained in a Resolution of the House of the 16th inst.; reported, that they had under consideration the matters referred to them, so far as regards the Casual Revenue and Civil List, and had prepared the draft of an Address to His Majesty thereon, which he read and presented to the House, and is as follows:—"TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY. The humble Address of the House of Assembly.

"May it please your Majesty,—

"THE House of Assembly of New-Brunswick, beg leave most humbly to approach your Majesty with a reiteration of the sentiments of veneration and attachment to your Majesty's Person and Government, professed in their Address of the 30th inst. on the subject of the Custom House Establishment.

"Deeply sensible of the paternal affection entertained by your Majesty for the welfare of all your Majesty's subjects, however remote their situation from the Parent State, the Assembly most humbly venture to bring under your Majesty's notice the grievances which your Majesty's loyal subjects residing in this Colony endure from the office established here, called the office of Department of Crown Lands and Forests.

"By the operation of the system practised in this office, very large sums are taken from the people of this Province for Licenses to cut Timber on Crown Lands, and although the Assembly do not question the right your Majesty undoubtedly has to the lands in question, they think that the tremendous powers with which the Commissioner is vested, with regard to impositions of Tonnage Money and the enormous exactions for fees, to be incompatible with a free government and to require redress.

"It is generally understood, as well as universally believed, that the Commissioner in question is under no control in the Province, and to be ascribed the mode in which Licenses to cut Timber are issued in very many cases, in quantities less than 100 tons, subject to a duty of 1s. 3d. per ton, and the excessive fee on each of 45s. By this mode, a large part of the receipts is paid in the shape of fees, at once injuring the subject without benefitting the Revenue; and the Assembly feel convinced, if the Office were under Colonial management, that while the oppressions would be removed, the Revenues would be more productive. And besides, the Assembly cannot but view with just alarm that the day may possibly come when, by a single manœuvre from the Office, exactions of such magnitude may be made, as literally to stop the export trade of the country; a power which no person should have even the shadow of authority to exercise.

"The Assembly, at an early day the present Session, by an Address to the Administrator of the Government, sought for documents regarding this office, to enable them officially to bring the subject more in detail under the consideration of your Majesty, but this information, so highly desirable and necessary, has been withheld from them, and the Assembly, therefore, with great submission, lay before your Majesty herewith a copy of the said Address, with the reply thereto, for your Majesty's gracious consideration.

"It will by that seen, the objects contemplated by the Assembly; no less than relieving your Majesty's Government permanently from the burthen of the whole Civil List of the Province, a subject which the Assembly conceive to be of great advantage to the Parent State, and requiring that the Revenue of the Province, and the sources derived from, or collected within the Province, should be placed under the control of its Legislature.

"The Assembly have so often brought under the notice of your Majesty's Royal predecessors, the privations endured by your loyal subjects, the first settlers of the country, and the unwearied attachment to the British Constitution, that induced them to abandon their homes and seek an asylum under British protection, in a wilderness country, that they deem it unnecessary to dwell upon that interesting topic on the present occasion.

"But they humbly beg leave to represent to your Majesty, that although, as before expressed, they do not deny the unquestionable sovereignty of your Majesty to the wild lands in this Colony, they most humbly conceive that the revenues derived from them, when the trying circumstances under which this Province was originally settled, are duly considered, should be reserved to the control of the Legislature, although from the comparatively small value of the ungranted lands, with those granted, but little can be anticipated, after

the grant fees are first paid; and it will, therefore, be to the timber duties almost alone, the Assembly may expect any addition of revenue in part provision for the Civil List.

"The House of Assembly, therefore most humbly pray, that this their representation may meet from your Majesty a gracious reception; and that you may be graciously pleased to signify the same to the Administrator of the Government, through the Colonial Minister; when the Assembly will make a permanent grant to your Majesty of four thousand two hundred and fifty pounds sterling per annum, for the payment of the Officers, either in gross or in such other way as your Majesty may direct, payable annually out of the duties secured by virtue of the Acts of the Imperial Parliament, in the event of all such duties being paid over to the Treasurer of this Province.

"And as in duty bound, will ever pray,

WILLIAM CRANE, Speaker.

House of Assembly, Fredericton, N. B. 30th March, 1831.

SCHEDULE.

Sterling Dollars, 4s. 4d.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

Collector, £700  
Controller, 400  
Tide Surveyor, 250  
Ware-House Keeper, 200  
Two Tide Waiters, 180  
Two Clerks, 250

Total Saint John, £1,930 0 0

MIRAMICHI.

Collector, £350  
Tide Surveyor, pd. by Prov., 100  
Clerk, 100

Total Miramichi, £450 0 0

SAINT ANDREWS.

Collector, £400  
Tide Surveyors, 200  
Ware-House Keeper, 100  
Tide Waiters and Boats, 130  
Clerk, 160