GREAT-BRITAIN, &c.

TIMBER DUTIES.

IMPORTANT MEETING AT SUNDERLAND.

A numerous and highly respectable meeting of the Ship-owners, merchants, and traders of the port of Sunderland, was held in the Commission Room, Exchange Buildings, lately, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of petitioning Parliament against the renewal of the reciprocity treaties, and of adopting such measures as may be deemed expedient to oppose the intended alteration in the Duties on Timber.

John Hubbard, Esq. having been called to the chair, introduced the business of the meeting in a very able and excellent speech.

John Spence, Esq. then addressed the meeting nearly as follows:—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen—We are met to take into consideration subjects of the highest importance, connected with the shipping interest, the distressed state of which has been clearly proved before a Committee of the House of Commons. The distress has been felt, I am persuaded, by every man who is now listening to me, and I cannot but date it from the period when the reciprocity treaties were entered into in 1824. At that time freights from Quebec were 55s. per load, but last year they were 37s. from the same place, and so low as 30s. from New-Brunswick. The advantages given to foreign shipowners have gradually forced the British shipowners from the Baltic; and it was impossible that competition could be sustained, when it is considered that the foreign ship is built and fitted for sea at about one-third less cost than the British ship, whilst seamens' wages, provisions, and stores, are full one-half in favor of our rivals. (*Hear.*) I had, last spring, a ship suitable in every respect for the Baltic wood trade. A captain and officers were appointed to navigate the ship, and at that time my firm were desirous of removing a quantity of timber and other goods to our yard in Sunderland. We, however, received a letter from our agent at Memel, stating that Prussian shipping could be supplied to us at from 14s. to 15s. per load; but, as we could not navigate our own ship, even without profit, at less than 20s. per load, we were therefore compelled to employ the foreign vessel, and suffer our own ship to remain useless.—This is the result of the reciprocity treaties—(*Hear*)—and I appeal to every shipowner around me if he has not felt the Baltic wood freights gradually receding from him. Now the British shipowner is rarely asked to freight his ship to the Baltic, the foreigner having supplied his place; and as the British have been driven from the Baltic, they have been thrown upon the American freights, which, by the unnatural competition thus created, have been gradually reduced to the present low rate of 37s. per load from Canada, and 30s. from New-Brunswick.—We naturally supposed, after having clearly made out, before the House of Commons, a case of deep distress, we should have been at least commisserated, if protection was not afforded.—(*Cheers.*) The wisdom of our forefathers considered that the welfare of this isolated country depended upon its "Shipping, Colonies, and Commerce;" and if protection was required for those interests at the time when the navigation laws were enacted, how much more do we require it now, when competition with the Baltic shipowner is impossible! In lieu of commisseration and protection, we are told, and we believe truly, that his Majesty's Ministers intend to alter the timber duties in such a manner as will cause the carrying trade to be further, if not altogether thrown into the hands of foreigners.—(*Hear, hear.*) If such a measure—a measure fraught with so much ruin, be carried into effect, the consequence must be, that upwards of 1000 British ships will be thrown out of employment, and from 20,000 to 25,000 seamen will become paupers.—(*Cheers.*) I am confident that, if such a measure should be adopted, an addition of paupers will be thrown upon this town to an extent that cannot be supported; and those seamen, many of whom have fought and bled for their country, must either starve in their native land, or be driven to foreign climates to seek that protection which an ungrateful nation refuses them. (*cheers*) There is also another trade of vital importance to this port, that will be lost by this destructive measure. In fact, I know not the person, from the labourer to the wealthiest trader in this town, that will not be affected by it, all alike, depending more or less on the shipping interest. The trade I allude to is, the ship building; for it is a fact, that there are generally building here fifty ships at a time; this being the most extensive building port in the whole island. Those ships, on an average, cost £2000, and one is built on an average of time in three months, which makes a trade in this port of £400,000 a year. Now, this trade will be lost; for no one can suppose that our ships can be wanted, when so many will be laid by the walls to rot.—(*Hear, hear.*) The immense number of people employed in the building of these ships—the ship-carpenter, joiner, smith, sailmaker, and ropemaker, and all the different artisans, will be thrown out of employment. Those of our Colonies, which were protected with such fostering care by our ancestors, seem now to be little thought of; for, if the lumber trade is lost to North America, that country is lost with it.—(*Loud cheers.*) There are many millions of capital laid out in that country in the erection and construction of extensive saw-mills, wharfs, and canals, all of which will be lost—(*Cheers.*) Many, many thousands of emigrants from this country, that are now obtaining an honest living in the cutting, preparing, and transporting lumber to the shipping ports, will become destitute, and be compelled to emigrate to the U. States, who, no doubt, will receive them with open arms, and give them that protection and assistance which the mother country refuses. (*Hear, hear.*) I prophesy—and I fear my words will prove too true—that if this destructive measure is carried into effect, and those that live a few years longer will witness it—our North American Colonies will become a part of the United States. From the deep distress that is already felt by the shipping interest, we cannot find that the general trade of the country has been benefited; for, to judge of the proceedings of the Prussian Court—which is driving its tariffs into all the small states of Germany, evidently to prevent British manufactures finding their way thither—the concessions made to them by the sacrifice of the British shipowner have had any thing but the effect of conciliating. If we, as shipowners, are to be sacrificed, in the name of all that is sacred, let us have a commercial treaty, and let us see that value is received for value given—(*Cheers.*) If we are to be sacrificed, let us see that the sacrifice is for the general good of the country, and not for expedients to please the fancy of visionary free traders—(*Reiterated cheers.*) I have drawn a gloomy picture, but it is too sadly a true one.—There was a time when the British shipowner viewed his ship with complacency; he had a pride in keeping her in order, and was enabled to do so. But now he looks on them coldly and listlessly; they are valueless—they yield him no profit; he cannot keep them in proper condition; many are going fast to wreck; and it is a lamentable fact, of which melancholy proofs can be brought forward, that the foreign ship is now the safest for the owner of goods to employ, for they have a remunerating profit, and are enabled to keep their ships in perfect repair. As every shipowner is perfectly aware that the cause of his misery is the reciprocity treaties, I do trust he and all of us will do our utmost endeavours to prevent the renewal of those obnoxious measures. And, should this iniquitous measure, the abolition of the timber duties, be brought forward, I do hope sincerely there is not a single shipowner in the United Kingdom but will oppose the measure, as though he was, and in truth will be, fighting for his very existence. Gentlemen must well know that if their ships cannot be employed to give them a remunerating profit, their ships must be laid by the walls, and thus, unquestionably, both capital and interest will be lost. Mr. S. concluded amidst cheers in proposing the first resolution.

Sir John Storey seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The meeting was afterwards addressed by Mr. Moore, Mr. Orb, Mr. Scurfield, Mr. Wilson, and other Gentlemen; and the resolutions proposed having been agreed to without a dissentient voice, the meeting adjourned.

LONDON, *Saturday, March* 15.—Consols, which left off at 91⅝ ¾, this day se'nnight, opened on Monday at 91½, since which they have not been higher than 91½ ⅝, nor lower than 91, closing last night at 91⅜ ½.

Money has not been near so plentiful; and the Bank of England has been making the Westminster Bank feel its power and influence, in making large offers of money on loan, in sums of not less than $2000 on India Stock, and Exchequer bills at 3 per cent.—Five per cent interest is now required for money in the city;—very lately it might easily have been obtained at 3 per cent.

Mr. Spring Rice has adopted, we think, the surest course for terminating the agitation on the subject of the repeal of the Union, by his motion for a call of the House on the discussion of the question No doubt, attempts of various sorts will be made to shift or shuffle out of the discussion, but no flinching must be allowed, for the sooner the real advantages which Ireland has obtained from the legislative union are publicly manifested, the more rapidly must the delusion under which our fellow countrymen in the sister island labour be dissipated.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 11.—Matters here have again taken a serious turn, which visibly embarrases the Porte. It was hoped that the stipulations with Russia were forgotten, and would not again be mentioned, but this was a mistake. The English Government renews its pretensions, at least so it is strongly reported in the higher circles at Pera; it seems to make it a point of honor, and is said to have demanded of the Porte to renounce the engagement into which it has entered with Russia. At first no credit was given to this news, but it seems to be true—after the first fruitless attempts, England is said to have assumed a more decided tone, and to have peremptorily required the Sultan to come to a resolution, which he will not, and cannot do unless obliged.

COLONIAL.

[From the Novascotian.]

NOVA-SCOTIA LEGISLATURE.

To the Honorable the House of Assembly.

THE PETITION

Of the undersigned, Free-holders of and residents in the Town of Halifax,

Humbly Sheweth,

That your Petitioners have heard with deep concern, that certain Resolutions have been passed by your Honorable House relative to the Civil List and the Judiciary of this Province, and that it is proposed to embody the same in a permanent Act. That your Petitioners, though reluctant to intrude upon the time of your Honorable House, at a period when so many subjects require your disinterested and earnest deliberation, yet deem it their duty to the Legislature, to themselves, and to the Province at large, from which remonstrances upon public measures, cannot always readily and opportunely be sent, to express to your Honorable House their sentiments upon this occasion.

That your Petitioners do not deny to His Majesty, the abstract right to the Quit Rents, reserved in many of the Grants of Wilderness Lands in this Province—but they hold it to be an acknowledged principle of the British Constitution, that the Crown has no right to exercise the prerogative in such a way, as without securing to the State any corresponding advantage, would inflict injury upon and excite discontent in the minds of any large body of the people. Your Petitioners well know the manner in which this Province was settled—how, by the mass of the Inhabitants, the reservation of Quit Rent was regarded as a mere recognition of sovereignty, and was never taken into account in the division and sale of the lands. Looking to these facts—to the results of all attempts at collection in the other Colonies, and to the present circumstances of the great body of the people in this, your Petitioners have ever regarded and still regard the threats which have been held out from time to time to the Legislature of Nova Scotia, as at variance with the great principle to which they have referred—as savouring of impolitic persecution—and but little in accordance with the paternal care which this Colony has ever received from His Majesty's Government.

That your Petitioners heard with satisfaction of the offer made by His Majesty's Minister to yield the claim to those Rents, and to all other sources of Revenue possessed by the Crown in this Province, provided that an adequate and permanent provision was made for the support of the Judiciary and the Civil Government of the Colony. That your Petitioners have long been of opinion, that for the whole of the necessary expenses of these Establishments this Province ought to provide, without drawing upon the liberality of the people of England; and their proportion of such sums as may be required for those purposes your Petitioners will cheerfully pay.

That independent of their desire that the claim for Quit Rent should be abandoned—and that Nova Scotia should do an act of justice to the Mother Country, by relieving her from all unnecessary burthens, your Petitioners rejoiced that an opportunity was thus afforded for a revision of the Judicial and Civil Establishments; by which a fair scale of remuneration to public officers might be adjusted, with reference to the circumstances and resources of the Colony—and by which such salaries as had grown out of all proportion to these, might be materially reduced. The emoluments of some officers, though not accurately known, were generally believed to be extravagant, and the returns recently ordered by your hon. House, prove that that opinion was correct.

That your petitioners have learned with surprise, and with extreme regret, that in making this revision, your hon. House have but slightly reduced the incomes of these officers, and have largely increased other salaries hitherto deemed sufficient, and which have in general commanded the highest talent, and afforded a fair remuneration for the public services performed.

That your Petitioners, referring to the former, and what may be supposed their vested rights, would remind your hon. House of the right of the people to be economically and justly governed—to bear no unnecessary burthens, and to pay public servants with reference to their duties and responsibilities, not in proportion to their demands, or the opportunities they may have had of availing themselves of a lavish and injudicious system of expenditure. The right to the enjoyment of enormous salaries, which is founded upon practice rather than principle, is the same as the right to buy and sell the power of Legislation, which the boroughmonger formerly possessed in England, and the right which the innkeeper sometimes claims, to oblige the public for his advantage to travel over a bad road.

Your Petitioners beg to remind your hon. House, that this is but a young and by no means an affluent Colony; that it already pays large sums for the support of the Judiciary and the Civil Government, that it is burdened by a very heavy funded debt, and a large floating debt, which must shortly be funded, that the roads and bridges require heavy annual expenditures, and that funds are imperiously required for a great variety of objects connected with the improvement and prosperity of the Province. In a country so circumstanced, to observe a wise and rigid economy would seem to be at all times the duty of the Legislature; but your Petitioners need not inform your hon. House that N. Scotia is at the present time labouring under severe embarrassment and distress, and that no less appropriate period could have been selected for increasing the public burthens, or in which enormous salaries would be viewed with less favour by the people.

That your Petitioners have heard with astonishment the assertion made, that His Majesty would proceed to distress and annoy his loyal subjects in this Colony, unless they *overpaid* their public officers,—that the only terms upon which His Majesty could do justice, were, that the Legislature should do injustice in return. They implore your hon. House not to give credit to such opinions, alike injurious to His Majesty, and insulting to the people you represent; and they pray your hon. House either to reduce the more extravagant of the salaries proposed to be fixed by the resolutions already passed, or to defer your decision until the next session, that these views may be impressed upon His Majesty's Government; and that the people in every part of the Province may have an opportunity of discussing the subject, and stating their sentiments to your honourable House.

Your Petitioners cannot conceive it possible, that His Majesty's present Ministers, who came into office pledged to retrenchment and reform, will repudiate in the Colonies the principles they maintain at home; or that, if rightly informed, they will, while reducing the emoluments of public officers in Great Britain, compel the Legislature to increase them in Nova Scotia. They therefore pray your hon. House to take the premises into your earnest consideration, and your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Wednesday, April 2.

The Committee reported the following answer from His Honor the President, respecting the Judiciary :—

"*Gentlemen*—In reference to the Resolution of the House of Assembly which you presented to me yesterday, requesting me to give any further information as to the views of His Majesty's Government on the subject of the relinquishment of the Quit Rents, that I might feel myself at liberty to communicate, I have to acquaint you that I am authorized to assent to any Bill that may be presented to me by which the Quit Rents would be placed under the controul of the Legislature, provided it contain a fixed grant of £2,000 per annum, to be applied in making a permanent provision for the Chief Justice and Law Officers of the Crown, and placing the remainder of the Judicial Establishment upon a respectable footing. His Majesty's Government have especially recommended an increase of the salaries of the Puisne Judges and Attorney General; and, with respect to the latter officer, are desirous that his salary should be fixed at £600 sterling per annum—his present emoluments being considered by the Secretary of State clearly below what they ought to be, with reference to the important nature of the duties he has to discharge, particularly since the reduction of his income, occasioned by the falling off in the amount of his fees, consequent upon the recent changes in the mode of disposing of the Crown Lands. I deem it proper to add, that in a letter addressed to me by Chief Justice Haliburton, that officer has stated, that he seeks for no addition to the emoluments of his office; and, therefore, as it respects the Bench, it will only be for the House to consider what addition they will make to the salaries of the Puisne Judges out of the sum to be granted to His Majesty in lieu of the Quit Rents."

The House resolved itself into Committee of the whole, and resumed the consideration of the Civil List. The Solicitor General began the debate by moving his former resolution, and expatiating upon the advantages proposed to be attained by his plan. He denied that there was any intention on the part of the Government to dictate, and reminded the House that by charging upon the Quit Rent fund the salaries of the Crown Officers, the £300 now voted annually would be saved.

Mr. Dewolf asked whether it was not dictation for the Secretary to say to the Assembly you must give £2000 for the Quit Rents—you must give £850 sterling to the Chief Justice, and 600*l*. to the Attorney General ?

The Solicitor General denied that there was any more dictation in the Secretary naming the terms of commutation for the Quit Rents, than there would be in the hon. gentleman naming the price of his farm, when a person wished to buy it. If that hon. gentleman believed that those Rents were not worth the sum demanded, or that they could not be collected, then would he fall short of his duty to his constituents if he agreed to the resolution. He then referred to the Provincial Act of 1762, to shew that the division of lands under the large grants, provision had been expressly made as to the mode in which the Quit Rent was to be paid. It was impossible in the face of such an Act to say that the Quit Rents were not lawfully demanded.

Mr. Lawson did not dispute the right of His Majesty to the Quit Rents—but he would not consent to give a penny in commutation, because it never was intended to collect these Rents, and it was so understood even at the very time the grants were given; and His Majesty would not now have been advised to plague the people about them, only that certain persons wanted high salaries. The Church tried to get them first—but that would not do—now other parties hoped to be more successful. Mr. L. deprecated the way in which the lands of the Crown had been managed—the impolitic reservations, and the extravagant fees on grants, had obstructed the settlement of the country—and now all the lands which remained had been handed over for the support of one public officer who took care not to sell more in one year than would pay his salary. If these rents were collected, the expenses would eat up all the proceeds—a Receiver General of Quit Rents would be required, and of course would have to be paid. He would pay the Chief Justice liberally, but he would not give £2000 to be divided among officers who were already very well paid. He was willing to take the whole Civil List, and provide for it, on condition that His Majesty gave up all sources of Revenue in the Province, the Quit Rents, of course, included.

Mr. Young referred to the uniform practice of the British Parliament to show, that the Ministers never came down to the Commons, and demanded a specific sum, but explained the services for which money was required—named the amount that would probably be wanted, and were most careful to avoid any thing that had the semblance of dictation. How different, said he, has been the treatment of the Colonial Secretary to us !—He tells us, give £2,000 to be divided among officers, who do not need it, else we will proceed to collect the Quit Rents, and distress the country. Would an English Minister dare to hold such language to Parliament—or would that body submit to it if he did ? But suppose we quiet this claim—suppose we buy up those rents which are now unproductive, and of no value, for the sum of £2000 ? May not the Government next advance the demand of £5000 as a compensation for the Casual Revenue ? If the Government will not trust us, why should we trust them ? Before we proceed to deliberate and adjust our Civil List to the exigencies of the country, a specific demand is made upon us, and we are threatened with a grievous infliction if we do not grant it. I wish, Sir, to put an end to the whole negociation, and in order to do so, I would go into Committee, and fix every salary required for the Judicial and Civil Establishment, and I would then present these humbly to His Majesty, and say, we have come to a determination to support our own Government, provided you graciously surrender to us all the Revenues of the Crown. I have no idea of keeping the public mind excited, and having the independence of the House tampered with, year after year, by these requisitions, accompanied with threats. Have we not hitherto been liberal to our public officers—have we ever passed over any one of their claims in our annual votes ? No, Sir—and the uniform course of our conduct ought to have inspired more confidence, and entitled us to gratitude, rather than to mistrust and dictation. Let the House remark that nothing is said about giving up the Crown Lands; now I would settle the whole subject of dispute by one broad and sweeping measure. I would name each officer and the sum he is to receive; and I would shew who are and who are not to receive fees. I would combine the whole into one bill, and accompany it with an address, stating to His Majesty that this is but a young and a poor Colony; that looking to our resources and our prospects, we pray His Majesty to judge of the liberality of our offer, by the extent of our means, and not to measure it by the ample and magnificent revenues of England. Such a bill I would lay at the foot of the Throne, and say, if you will not accept this provision, and leave us in peace and security, why collect the Quit Rents if you please, and let the blame rest upon your ministerial advisers.—I am fearful, Sir, from the measures the ministers are pursuing, that they are weakening and destroying the affection which subsists in the breasts of the Colonists towards the Mother Country. Can the Colonial Legislatures, as independent Assemblies, long submit to the degrading overtures made to them; or, can they or the people they represent, listen with complacency to the threats of casting them off, which are broached from time to time in the speeches of Parliament, and in the periodicals of Great Britain ? These things, I am fearful, cannot continue long; they excite irritable feelings, and these beget alienation of the heart. If a party in Parliament are ready to sign the Charter of our Colonial independence, I much dread the Ministers of the Crown are preparing us to accept it. I, though born a British subject—though proud of the name, and fondly attached to my country, sometimes feel the indignant spirit of freedom rising in my bosom, when I see attempts made to invade those great principles which I have been taught to reverence at home. I speak it with great sorrow and regret—but that dreadful truth compels me to say, that unless there be a change of system, a sound will be sent forth from some of the Colonial Legislatures, which will run from one end of British America to the other, whose vibration may snap the chord which binds us to our father-land. I want to crush that spirit in this Province at least; to put an end to all those questions which can bring us into collision with the Mother Country, by proposing an ultimate and final measure; and having done so, the Colonial Secretary may take his course, and we must take that which seems, under all the circumstances, to be sanctioned by prudence, sound policy, and political forethought.

(*From the Halifax Free Press, of March* 8.)

NOVA SCOTIA CIVIL LIST.—The question of the Civil List remained undecided till yesterday; when after several resolutions had been moved and disagreed to ; the following which was introduced by Mr. B. Dewolf, was carried :—

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to wait on His Honor the President, and inform him that this House have had under its serious consideration the Messages of His Honor of the 31st January and the 1st February last, on the subject of the Quit Rents and the Civil List, with the Dispatches of the right hon. Mr. Stanley, relating thereto.—That the House had hoped that they might have arrived at some definite conclusion on these points, as they were anxiously desirous of doing; but that after long and serious discussion the House had seen the period arrive, at which their Legislative deliberations must necessarily terminate for the present, without their having been enabled to adopt any measures for the disposal and final settlement of these important questions; and that they, therefore, are necessarily compelled to postpone their further consideration to the next session, when they pledge themselves to make them the subject of their early attention, with a hope that their deliberations may be attended with happier results, and arrangements satisfactory alike to His Majesty's Government, and to his loyal subjects in this Province.

COMMUNICATIONS.

[For the Courier.]

Fredericton, 11th April, 1834.

MR. CHUBB,—You will oblige me by publishing in your next paper the following Communication I have been favored with by the Gentlemen whose Certificate (relative to a paragraph in an Affidavit sometime since made by me to be submitted to His Excellency the Chancellor) was published in Mr. Clopper's Communication in your paper of the 5th instant.

Your obedient servant,
G. F. S. BERTON.

"*Fredericton, 10th April*, 1834.

"DEAR SIR,—Having observed in Mr. Clopper's publication in the Courier of the 5th inst. a Certificate given by us as Arbitrators in the matter of E. W. Miller and H. G. Clopper, which to a careless observer would seem to cast a slur upon your Affidavit therein alluded to—

"WE beg to state that our intention in giving that document was merely to assert that Mr. Clopper did not by *improper means* induce us to consider the claims in question; and the Certificate Mr. Clopper has published was given by us *only in consequence of a representation from him*, that the paragraph in your Affidavit was intended to convey that idea.

"We had not the slightest wish or intention, in the slightest degree, to impugn the truth of your statement, or cast any reflection upon you.

"Your's, "JAMES TAYLOR, Jr.
"THOMAS STEWART,
"ASA COY.

"G. F. S. Berton, Esq."

MR. CHUBB,

SIR.—Curiosity induced me to look into the last *City Gazette*, to learn whether my friend, the *Inquirer*, had gone according to my directions for information, and I was surprised, instead of perusing an impartial history of the affair which he was wont to have laid before the public, to find it so full of such scurrilous matter in return for my kind services.

Now, Mr. Chubb, were I to consult my own feelings, I should treat such a writer with silent contempt, but for the sake of a religious body, of which he considers me a member, I dare him to the contest—first, to produce one-fourth of the Society and Congregation in favour of the old Choir, or their sacred melody, &c.; secondly, to deter me from defending a good cause, by his threats of exposure, dismissal, &c.; and, thirdly, if this prove abortive, I shall expect a personal interview.

It is evident that our new Choir has already made improvement; and should those who compose it be carressed and encouraged as their predecessors always have been, I firmly believe that the blessing of Heaven will attend their pious devotions. Should the Inquirer continue to visit the Wesleyan Chapel, he will hear the greater part of the assembly praising the Most High, not only with the voice, but with the understanding also; and if my worthy friend has not sinned away the day of Grace, so that his lips might be touched with live coals from off the altar, he would be compelled (if he never has) to join the chorus; "Unto Him that loved us and washed us from our sins, be glory and dominion for ever and ever. Amen."

Adieu, Mr. Inquirer. Your's, &c.
A CONSTANT HEARER.

The Courier.

SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1834.

London papers to the 16th of March, were received in town on Monday by the Brig *Millman*, Captain M'MASTER, direct from London, in the short passage of 27 days. They are seven days later than our advices by the English Mail, last week, but furnish no very important intelligence from any quarter.

The North American Post Office regulation bill was passed in Committee of the House of Lords on the 14th of March, and was ordered for a third reading on the 17th.

In the House of Commons on the 13th, Mr. Rippon moved for leave to bring in a bill "for relieving the Archbishops and Bishops of the Established Church from their legislative and judicial duties in the House of Peers." After some discussion, the motion was negatived—124 to 58.

Mr. Buckingham gave notice that on the 26th of May he would move for leave to bring in a bill for the prevention of Duelling; and also for the appointment of a select committee to inquire respecting the vice of drunkenness.

Lord Althorp stated that he intended to propose that the House should adjourn for the Easter recess from Wednesday the 26th of March, to Monday the 14th April.

A report prevailed at Constantinople on the 11th of February, that England had peremptorily required the Sultan to renounce the engagements into which he had entered with Russia. This requisition is said to have visibly embarrassed the Porte, and its correctness is confidentially stated.

NEW COUNCILLORS.—It is currently reported, by Gentlemen recently from England, that Mandamuses appointing Charles J. Peters, Esq. (Attorney General,) John Thomas Murray, Esq. (Clerk of the Crown on the Circuits,) Thomas C. Lee, Esq. of Fredericton, and George H. Hazen, Esq. of Sussex Vale, to seats in the Legislative Council of this Province, were on board the *Thais*, December Packet, which is still missing.

Charles S. Putnam, Esq. Barrister at Law, of Fredericton, has, we hear, been appointed Solicitor to the New-Brunswick Land Company.

We give insertion to the following paragraph, sent us by a *Traveller*, without, in any degree, vouching for its authenticity.

A singular occurence took place on the 6th of the present month, in the Parish of Wickham, Queen's County. A boy named — Green, on his way through the wilderness from the Shannon settlement to the river, observed a bird of singular appearance and unusually large size, flying over with a goose in his talons, which induced him to stop to gaze on the sight, when lo ! to his inexpressible surprise, the monster of the elements above him dropped his goose, and descended with the velocity almost of lightning, and pounced upon the boy—seized him by the arm and neck, thrust his talons quite through, and commenced beating him on the head with his wings. The boy being very much alarmed, called in vain for help, and finding that the monster would succeed in carrying him off in exchange for the goose, drew his knife, and commenced stabbing so severely in the sides of the bird, he at length succeeded in giving one that proved mortal, before he ascended so high as to render it dangerous lighting—having gained the victory, he with a great deal of exertion, brought his adversary off the ground with him, which he now has as a testimony of his heroism.—The bird proved to be an Eagle of the largest size, measuring eight feet from the extreme point of one wing to the other.

The ice at Miramichi started on the 11th inst. and there was every prospect that the river would be perfectly clear in a few days.

PORT OF BATHURST.—We learn that instructions have been received for making Bathurst, in the County of Gloucester, a Port of Entry, and that Thomas M. Deblois, Esq. has been appointed Collector. This appointment, we are persuaded, will give general satisfaetion to the inhabitants of the thriving town of Bathurst; and the separation of that port from that of Dalhousie, will be felt by the mercantile body as a very great convenience.—*Miramichi Gleaner.*

COMMISSIONER OF BYE ROADS.—Jas. Hendricks, in the room of Isaac Woodward, to expend the sum of £25, granted in 1833, for the Road from Hendricks' Cottage, to the main road near the Widow Spence's in King's County.—*Royal Gazette, April* 16.

KING'S COLLEGE.—The Library of King's College has lately received several valuable presents. The Collegiate body have to express their grateful acknowledgments to the Hon. Wm. F. Odell, for a copy of Hampton's Polybius, 2 vols. quarto; to D. L. Robinson, Esq. for copies of Musgrave's Euripides, 4 vols. quarto, and Lucian's Dialogues, 2 vols. octavo; and to Mr. John Snell, of Campo Bello, for a copy of Parker's Law of Nature and Religion, 1 vol. quarto. They are also indebted to Robert Parker, Esq. for the Charters and Statutes of Trinity College, Dublin; and to J. Ambrose, Street, Esq. for a series of documents illustrative of the system pursued at Harvard College, Massachusetts.—*Ibid.*

THE COLONIES.—The Halifax *Recorder* says:—"We perceive that our respected townsman, Mr. G. R. Young, now in England, (formerly Editor of the *Novascotian*,) has published a volume of Letters to the Right Hon. E. G. Stanley, with a map, price 7s. Mr. Young's object, according to the prospectus, is, to bring the state of the Fisheries of the Provinces, the payment of the Civil Lists, and the necessity of preserving them as integral parts of the Empire, under the notice of the Colonial Secretary."

William Blowers Bliss, Esq. Barrister at Law, (son of the late Hon. Jonathan Bliss, of Fredericton,) has been appointed, by the President of Nova-Scotia, one of the Assistant Justices of His Majesty's Supreme Court in that Province, in the place of the late Richard J. Uniacke, Esq.

Sir Colin Campbell, the newly appointed Governor of Nova-Scotia, was to leave England for Halifax, early in March, on board His Majesty's ship *President*, (a new frigate of 52 guns,) Captain M'Kerlie.

We ought to have mentioned sooner the retirement by rotation from the Chairmanship of the North American Colonial Association, of Nathaniel Gould, Esq. the indefatigable and unwearied friend of the Canadas, and the election of A. Gillespie, jun. Esq. to the post which Mr Gould has so ably filled since its establishment. Mr Carter continues his useful and much appreciated services as Honorary Secretary, and the Association now hold their meetings at the new rooms at his office, No. 17, Leadenhall-street. We notice by the English papers, that the Committee have issued a detailed report of their proceedings last year, but as far as we are aware, no copies have yet been received in this country.—*Montreal Gazette.*

It is announced in the Quebec papers, that the Quarantine Establishment at Grosse Isle will be renewed, on the opening of the navigation, under the provisions of the old Quarantine Act, and similar regulations to those of last year.—*Ibid.*

UNITED STATES.—The Deposite Question, which has agitated our Western neighbours for some months past, was decided in the House of Representatives, on the 4th inst.—We subjoin the resolutions on the subject:

"*Resolved*, That the Bank of the U. States ought not to be re-chartered."—The question was decided by yeas and nays as follows—Yeas, 135; Nays, 82.

"2. *Resolved*, That the public deposits ought not to be restored to the Bank of the U. States."—And decided by yeas and nays as follows—Yeas, 119; Nays, 104.

The third resolution was agreed to as follows, by yeas and nays—Yeas, 117; Nays, 105.

"3. *Resolved*, That the State Banks ought to be continued as the places of deposite of the public money, and that it is expedient for Congress to make further provision by law, prescribing the mode of selection, the securities to be taken, and the manner and terms on which they are to be employed."

"4. *Resolved*, That, for the purpose of ascertaining, as far as practicable, the cause of the commercial embarrassment and distress complained of by numerous citizens of the United States, in sundry memorials which have been presented to Congress at the present session, and of enquiring whether the Charter of the Bank of the U. States has been violated, and also what corruptions and abuses have existed in its management; whether it has used its corporate power, or money to controul the press, to interfere in politics, or influence elections, and whether it has had any agency through its management or money, in producing the existing pressure, a select Committee be appointed to inspect the books and examine into the proceedings of the said Bank, who shall report whether the provisions of the charter have been violated or not, and also what abuses, corruptions, or malpractices may have existed in the management of said Bank, and that the said committee be authorised to send for persons and papers, and to summon and examine witnesses on oath, and to examine into the affairs of the Bank and Branches; and they are further authorised to visit the principal Bank or any of its Branches, for the purpose of inspecting the books, correspondence, accounts and other papers, connected with its management or business; and that the said Committee be required to report the result of such investigation, together with the evidence they may take, at as early a day as possible."—And decided by yeas and nays as follows—Yeas, 174; Nays, 41.

The Representatives of the people, it will be seen, have turned a deaf ear to the cries of the people for relief—the House has declared by a vote of 119 to 104, against restoring the deposits. To themselves alone must the people now turn for relief—"there is no longer hope for them unless they come to their own salvation."

Our readers must not, from the state of the vote in the House of Representatives, on Friday last, take up the impression that there is the majority of fifty votes, as would appear from the face of the record, against a Bank of the U. States. No such thing. There are a number of friends of the President who are ready at a moment to vote for a new Bank, if they do not in fact themselves intend to propose one. There are others, friendly to the renewal of the Charter of the present Bank, with certain modifications of its charter.—But the Previous Question prevented all modifications or amendment of propositions, and obliged members to swallow the dose just as the Doctors had compounded it, or reject it altogether. The bill, which passed the last Congress, for renewing the Charter of the Bank, contained *modifications* of its present Charter. Had the question been modified in the same manner in the proposition voted upon on Friday, the *vote* would certainly have been different from what it was, though the *result* might not have been changed.—*National Intelligencer.*

The U. S. frigate Brandywine is on the eve of sailing from New-York for the Pacific, to stop at Norfolk, to await the appointment of Mr. Stevenson, as Minister to England, who is to be landed there on her way to her place of destination.

The Norfolk Beacon of the 7th inst. gives an account of a severe N. E. gale and heavy storm of rain the preceding day. The tide rose to a great height, and much damage was done in the Roads, & fears were expressed as to vessels on the coast. Some of the steam-boats had returned. The blossoms were beaten off the trees, and the fruit would probably never reach maturity.

FROM GIBRALTAR.—We have a file of the Chronicle to the 8th March, three days later than before received.

A report had reached, both by sea and land, that in consequence of reinforcements having been sent from Lisbon to Algarve, the Pedroites have lately occupied the ports on the coast, and on the right bank of the Guadiana, which had hitherto continued in possession of the Miguelites.

☞ A variety of matter, intended for this day's paper, has been crowded out by a press of Advertisements this morning.

SAINT JOHN GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The Board of Directors having at a General Meeting since the Public Examination, awarded Prizes to the Scholars of the six senior classes most distinguished on that occasion, proceeded this day to distribute them as follows :—*Classis Superior*, William Huyghue,—*Classis Prima*, John Bedell,—*Classis Secunda*, Robert Nisbet,—*Classis Tertia*, Edward W. Armstrong,—*Classis Quarta*, N. De Veber,—*Classis Quinta*, Frederick Du Vernet.

The following Prizes were also presented by the Master, Mr. JAMES PATERSON :—*Classis Superior*, Edward Boyle,—*Classis Prima*, Charles Ansley,—*Classis Secunda*, Robt. Parker, jun.—*Classis Tertia*, Boyd Kinnear,—*Classis Quarta*, Timothy Ruggles,—*Classis Quinta*, George Grosvenor,—*Classis Sexta*, John Du Vernet, and Chipman Drury,—*Classis Septima*, Joseph Hamm, and William Austen, *Classis Octava*, George Bedell, Richard Armstrong, and William Robertson,—*Classis Nona*, Edward Pidgeon, and H. Frith,—*Classis Decima*, Lester Peters,—*Classis Undecima*, Robert Street,—*Classis Duodecima*, George Ruel.

And for superior proficiency in particular Branches of Study, as follows :—Euclid, Robert Parker, jun.—Geography, Arthur Marsters,—Use of the Globes, James Harding, and James Walker,—Writing, A. Ballentine,—Arithmetic and Mensuration, Thomas Campbell.

By order of the Board,
15th April, 1834. W. WRIGHT, *Clerk, &c.*

PASSENGERS—in the *Millman*, from London, Mr. J. Stevens. In the *Hannah*, from Liverpool—W. H. Street, Esq. and Mr. P. Robinson, of this City; and Mr. C. Murray, of Spring Hill, Fredericton. In the *Wakefield*—Mrs. G. Waterbery, and daughter; Capt. John Brown, and son; Messrs. P. Duff, and J. Bell, of this City; and Mr. H. Eastman, of St. Stephens.

MARRIED,

On Monday last, by the Rev. Robert Wilson, Mr. Samuel Linskell, to Miss Ann Barnet, both of Hampstead, (Queen's County.)

At Sackville, County of Westmorland, on the 9th instant, by the Rev. Christopher Milner, the Rev. Michael Pickles, Wesleyan Missionary, to Fanny B., fifth daughter of the late Benjamin Wilson, Esq. formerly one of the Representatives in General Assembly for the County of Westmorland.

At Sussex Vale, on the 10th ult. by the Rev. H. N. Arnold, Mr. Edwin Goslin, to Miss Mary Eliza Snider—On the 27th ult. by the same, Mr. Roland Morton, to Caroline, youngest daughter of William Scott, Esquire.—On the same evening, by John C. Vail, Esq. Commissioner for Solemnizing Marriage, Mr. Elias Snider, to Miss Sarah Kinnear.

At Grand Manan, by the Rev. J. Dunn, A. B. Mr. Daniel Watt, to Sarah, daughter of Mr. James Flagg.

DIED.

On Sunday morning last, in the 52d year of her age, Mrs. Mary Lawson, wife of Mr. Peter Lawson.

Suddenly, in Portland, on Wednesday last, Mr. James M'Vete, a native of Scotland, leaving a wife and family of small children to lament his untimely death. Although humble in the walks of life, he was esteemed an honest and worthy member of society.

At Miramichi, on the 2d instant, after a short illness, Mrs. Lucy Desbrisay, wife of Theophilus Desbrisay, Esq. late Naval Officer of that Port, in the 52d year of her age.

At Fredericton, on the 12th inst. in the 83d year of his age, Mr. William Smith—a native of Long Island, (New-York,) and one of the Loyalists who came to this Province at the close of the American revolution. His life was of a uniform and consistent character, distinguished also by many Christian virtues. In his death, a wife mourns the loss of a kind husband, his family an indulgent parent, and society that of a warm friend.

At Halifax, on Friday morning last, Mary, wife of the Rev. Archdeacon Willis, and daughter of the late Hon. C. Billopp, of this City, aged 43 years.

In Penrath Roads, (Wales,) on the 1st of January last, Philip, son of Capt. Abraham Snow, of St. Andrews, aged 13 years. The melancholy and horrid fate of this youth, must excite the most excruciating pain in the hearts of fond relations and friends : he had been up loosening the maintopsail of the Brig *Morning Star*, and in coming down he fell out of the main-top on the deck, and, horrid to describe, his skull was broken in five places, and one of his arms in three.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED,

Saturday, schr. Henry Robert, Holmes, Philadelphia, 13—D. J. M'Laughlin, flour.

Sunday, brig Peter I. Nevius, Scribner, Philadelphia, 15—D. & P. Hatfield, flour.

Gambia, Tabor, Berbice, 23—W. & T. Leavitt, rum, sugar, & molasses.—Brig Gulnare, Hughson, of this port, arrived at Berbice from the Coast of Africa, 3 days previous to the sailing of the Gambia.

Schr. Charles King, Dolliver, Philadelphia, 13—W. Vaughan, flour.

Monday, brig Millman, M'Master, London, 27—Master, general cargo.—Spoke brig Maria, Bell, of this port, from Charleston, S. C. for Liverpool, in lon. 18 w. out 21 days—all well.

Tuesday, schr. Edward D. Peters, Barter, Nantucket, 4—B. Tilton, flour.

Brig Hannah, Stephenson, Liverpool, 34—A. M'Kenzie, general cargo.

Wednesday—Schr. Sophia, Brint, Boston, 4—C. M'Lauchlan, assorted cargo.

Thursday—Barque Bee, Robertson, Port Glasgow, 35—R. Rankin & Co. coals, &c.

Friday—Ship Wakefield, Armstrong, Liverpool, 35—John Hammond, general cargo.

Schr. Boxer, Fields, Boston, 5—I. Ketchum, ballast.

ENTERED FOR LOADING.

12th—Ship Wolfe's Cove, Hamilton, London.
14th—Brig Thomas Hanford, Gourlay, Cork.
16th—Ship Sarah, Hamm, Liverpool.
Brig Anne, Davies, Penzance.

CLEARED.

Brig P. I. Nevius, Scribner, N. York, plaster.
Trafalgar, Sharpe, Quebec, rum, &c.
Schr. Henry Robert, Holmes, Nassau—assorted cargo.
Charles King, Dolliver, Philadelphia, do.
Eliza, Howard, Saint Kitts, Boards, &c.

Spoken, Dec. 26, whale ship Margaret Rait, of this port, with 900 barrels of whale, and 300 of sperm oil.

Brig Britannia, Sicot, which sailed from Baltimore for this port in January last, was blown off the coast, and has arrived at Barbados.

Schr. Mary Ann, Nixon, cleared at Philadelphia for this port on the 4th inst.

Barque Charlotte Langan, Simpson, of this port, (erroneously stated to have arrived at Philadelphia on the 29th ult.) from Liverpool, put into Cove of Cork on the 9th March, with loss of sails and rudder broken, out 34 days.

Ship Edmond, Strang, hence, at Liverpool, 8th March; barque British Merchant, Pethey, at Kingstown, 9th; and brig Sea Horse, Newton, at Limerick, 7th do.

Entered for loading at Liverpool, March 8th, barque Isabella, Wood, New-York.—Cleared, 11th, Granville, Wray, Boston.—Advertised, brig Hunter, Murray, for St. John, to sail March 20; barque Pacific, Tozer, do. 25th; John Bentley, Robertson, do.—Ava, Chantler, St. Andrews.

Arrived at Savannah, 23d ult. barque Kent, Jamieson, of this port, from Liverpool.—At Norfolk, 4th inst. brig St. Catharine, Ford, from Waterford.—At Charleston, 1st inst. ship Wm. Pitt, Rait, Liverpool. On the 12th March, in lat. 31, 10, long. 43, 11, the Wm. Pitt came in contact with the ship Pagoda, Low, 9 days from Boston for Valparaiso, with an assorted cargo worth $100,000. The latter was so much damaged as to make it necessary to abandon her, and all her officers and crew were taken on board the Wm. Pitt. It was blowing a gale from the North at the time. The Wm. Pitt lost bowsprit, head, and cutwater.

Cleared at Charleston, 29th ult. barque Frederick, Wescott, of this port, for Liverpool.—At St. Mary's, 22d, brig Aurora, Crowell, Barbados.—At New-Orleans, 13th, ship Amy, Forsyth, Liverpool.—At Charleston, 5th inst. ship Augusta, Petrie, Liverpool.

The brig Portaferry, Pollock, which sailed from Greenock on the 28th January for Charleston, put back on the 1st of March, with loss of mainmast.

Destruction of a Ship by Fire.—The ship Newark, employed as a packet between New Orleans and New-York, took fire while at anchor off the Battery, on the night of the 10th instant, and was totally destroyed, together with her cargo valued at $200,000.

ST. ANDREWS, April 6—Arrived, brig Morning Star, Cavan, Belfast, 47 days; schr. British Tar, Smith, Antigua, 20.

HALIFAX, April 5—Arrived, brig Union, Taylor, St. Thomas; 6th, Ambassador, Allen, St. Domingo; 8th, brig Dash, Stevenson, New-Orleans; John Lawson, Johnston, Pernambuco; 9th, barque John Atkins, Hooper, Liverpool, 23 days; schr. Eliza & Nancy, Masey, St. Michaels. 10th, schr. Carmarthen, Selig, Trinidad.—11th, brig Kate, Wilson, Jamaica; Hilgrove, Wainwright, Trinidad; Bermudian, Newbold, do.; Reindeer, Kirby, do.—12th, brig Dove, Rayne, S. Lucia.—13th, ship John Porter, Jenkinson, Liverpool, 28 days.—15th, schr. Placide, Beckin, Grenada.

Public Notice.

ALL Persons who are desirous of renewing their LICENSES as RETAILERS, TAVERN KEEPERS, or such like situations, under the Charter of the City, are hereby required to make application therefor on the first day of May next, and during the week following;—and such Persons will take Notice, that as their present Licenses expire on the said first day of May—those who shall sell Liquors after that period, without renewing their Licenses, will subject themselves to the Penalties imposed by the Laws regulating such situations respectively.

BENJAMIN L. PETERS,
St. John, April 19, 1834. MAYOR.

Saint George's Society.

THE Anniversary of this Society will be celebrated on *Wednesday* the 23d instant, at SCOULLAR's Brick Building, King Street.—Gentlemen desirous of participating in the Festival will please leave their names with either of the Committee. Dinner on the table at 5 o'clock.

R. F. HAZEN,
J. V. THURGAR,
CHARLES HAZEN,
A. R. TRURO,
WM. SCAMMELL,
JAMES OTTY,
J. J. ROBERTS,
} *Committee.*

By order.
A. R. TRURO, *Sec'y.*

N. B.—Tickets to be had at the *Circulating Library*, and at Mr. *W. Scammell's*, Water-street. *April* 12, 1834.

Government Contracts.

Commissariat, New-Brunswick,
Saint John, 19th April, 1834.

NOTICE is hereby given to such persons as may be desirous of Contracting to furnish the following Articles of Supply for the use of His Majesty's Land Forces, at the Stations undermentioned, that Sealed Tenders for each article will be received by Assistant Commissary General ROBINSON, at this Office, until twelve o'clock on Friday the 16th May next—*viz :*

FLOUR.

750 barrels of WHEAT FLOUR, to be delivered into the King's Magazines at this place, at the following periods :

150 Barrels on or before the 15th July, 1834.
200 Ditto „ „ 15th Sept. „
400 Ditto „ „ 15th Oct. „

To be of the quality termed "Scratched Superfine," each Barrel weighing 196 pounds—free from grit or any bad taste whatever—fresh and sweet, &c. ; warranted to keep good for one year from the day of delivery.

COALS.

At Saint John.........242 Chaldrons of Coals.
" Saint Andrews.... 30 ditto ditto.
" Partridge Island.. 8 ditto ditto.

To be delivered at each of the posts on or before the 1st day of October, 1834. The Coal must be of the best quality of Liverpool, Newcastle, or Sydney 'screened' Coal, and delivered into, and piled in the King's Fuel Yards at St. John, St. Andrews, and Partridge Island.

FIRE WOOD.

50 Cords to be delivered at Saint John,
1200 Cords „ „ at Fredericton,
18 Cords „ „ at Fort Cumberland.
The Cord to be English measure.

PORPOISE OIL & COTTON WICK.

Such quantities as may be required at Saint John and Fredericton, for eighteen months, commencing the 1st day of July next.

FRESH OX OR HEIFER BEEF

Of the best Marketable quality to be delivered in such quantities as may be required at Saint John, Fredericton, and Saint Andrews, for Eighteen Months from the first day of July next.

PRIME IRISH MESS PORK.

Twenty-five Barrels to be delivered at Saint John, on or before the 1st day of July next.

FOR BAKING BREAD,

To be raised from Brewer's yeast, from Government Flour, for the Garrison of Saint John, for eighteen Months, commencing the 1st July next—the Tender for Baking to specify the number of pounds of Bread to be given for each 100 pounds of Flour.

The prices of each article to be stated in *sterling*, in *words at length*, and payment will be made for the same in British silver, or in Bills of Exchange, at the rate of £100 for every £101 10 due upon the Contracts.

The terms and conditions of the Contracts may be known on application at this Office or at the posts before named.

No Tender will be noticed unless accompanied by a letter addressed to the Senior Commissariat Officer, signed by two persons of known responsibility, engaging to become bound with the party, for the due performance of such Contracts as may be entered into; and an authorised person must attend on behalf of the person tendering, on the day the Tenders are opened.

CONTRACT.

TENDERS will be received by the Revd. JAMES DUNPHY, at his house, adjoining the *Roman Catholic Church*, until TUESDAY the 22d instant, at noon, for contracting and erecting an ALTAR PIECE in said Church.

Plans and Specifications may be seen every intermediate day (Sundays excepted) from 3 to 4 o'clock in the afternoon, by applying to Mr. B. GALE, Architect, Horsfield-street.

St. John, April 12th, 1834.

Charlotte County Bank.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Bank on Monday the fifth day of May next, for the choice of Directors for the ensuing year, at one o'clock, at which hour the Bank will be closed for the ordinary transaction of business for that day.

H. HATCH, *President.*
April 7th, 1834.

A DIVIDEND of Four per cent. on the Capital Stock has been declared, for the Half Year ending this day, and will be paid to the Stockholders when applied for.

PETER STUBS, *Cashier.*
April 7th, 1834.

HUE AND CRY !

TEN POUNDS REWARD ! !

WHEREAS HENRY CORNWELL and PATRICK WARD, two of the prisoners who were confined in the Dorchester Jail on charge of Felony, did, on the night of the fourteenth inst., break out and escape from the said Jail :

The above Reward will be paid to any person or persons who will retake the said *Henry Cornwell* and *Patrick Ward*, or give such information as will lead to their apprehension. *Cornwell* is a blind man; stout, about 5 feet, 9 inches high, about 37 years of age. *Ward* is about the same height, sandy complexion, blue eyes, and about 32 years of age.

W. P. SAYRE, SHERIFF.
Dorchester, 15th April, 1834.

SAINT JOHN
Temperance Society.

A Quarterly Meeting of the Saint John Temperance Society will be holden at the *Asylum Chapel*, on *Monday evening*, the 28th inst. at 7 o'clock, when friends to the cause of TEMPERANCE, and the Public in general, are respectfully invited to attend.—A collection in aid of the funds of the Society, will be made on the occasion.

By Order of the Committee.
GEORGE BLATCH, *Secretary.*
April 12, 1834.