very much better for the larger class of ships. Within the last two months several small craft, varying from 180 to 260 tons register, and of light draft of water, which enables them to go direct to the port of discharge, have been purchased for the Australian trade at full prices. This prosperous state of things, we believe, will continue for 12 months—or it may be somewhat longer—when, perhaps, it is not too much to expect, some means will have been found for freeing a large number of those ships that are now lying unmanned and incapable, at the various Australian ports, amounting, by the last returns, to 20) sail, equal to about 110,000 tons, and which, when freed, will return upon our market about the same time the large fleet of colonial ships now in the course of construction will have found their way here, and which bear a proportion of five to three over those built in 1852, and five to four 1851. The number of new vessels that have come into Liverpool within the year, and sold, is 120, equal to 50,000 tons. The number of ships launched and in the course of construction in our port this year is 39, computed at 15,000 tons, against 23, computed at 9200 in 1851. The number of steamers built and in the course of construction here amount to 13, equal to 4050 tons. The number of foreign vessels that have changed hands in Liverpool since the passing of the new Marine Act in 1850, and registered by British owners amount to 11, equal to 5000 tons. As regards iron-built sailing vessels, the most remarkable feature of our trade is the very increasing favour they are growing into, and which are now occupying the builders both here, in the Clyde, Newcastle, and elsewhere, to an unprecedented extent. There is no doubt, but if some anti-fouling composition were discovered—which while it would keep the bottom clean would also preserve the iron—its use would, in a very great degree, for the merchant service, be preferred to wood for shipbuilding purposes, the cost of a first-rate iron and wood-built ship being somewhat in favour of the former and which, may be quoted at £ to £15 per ton complete for sea.

The sales for 1852 of British, colonial, and foreign ships amount to 285 sail, of which 281 are British and colonial, against 234 in 1851 and 214 in 1850, and the total tonnage to 147, 471 against 90,754 tons in 1851, and 81,028 tons in 1850, of which—

93 British	12 new, 81 old	equal to	24,600 tons.
41 Quebec	29 new, 12 old	"	38,533
78 New Brunswick	48 new, 30 old	"	54,863
14 Miramichi	12 new, 2 old	"	8,742
36 Nova Scotia	16 new, 20 old	"	14,927
19 P. E. Island	9 new, 10 old	"	4,828
4 Foreign			976

Number and tonnage of vessels, including steamers, supposed to have changed hands in Liverpool in 1852, 425, equal to 198,000 tons.

QUOTATION OF PRICES OF SHIPS FOR 1852.

New British-built Vessels, with Baltic outfit, to class A 1	13 years	£16	0	to	£17	10
Ditto, ditto	12	13	10		15	10
Ditto, ditto	10	10	10		13	0
Ditto, ditto	9	10	0		12	10
Ditto, ditto	8	9	9		10	10
Ditto, ditto	7	8	10		9	0
New Miramichi, ditto	7	6	10		8	0
Ditto, ditto	6	6	0		7	10
New St. John, N. B.	7	6	15		8	5
Ditto, ditto	6	6	0		7	10
Ditto and Miramichi ditto	4	5	10		7	0
New Quebec	5	6	10		7	0
Other Colonial	4	4	10		5	10

TONGE, CURRY & Co.

January 1.

RETIRING PENSIONS OF MINISTERS OF STATE.

Considerable curiosity is entertained as to the retiring allowances of ministers, and very little is generally known on the subject. It may be interesting, then, briefly to state the substance of the Act of Parliament which regulates these pensions or allowances. The statute (4th and 5th Wm. IV., cap. 24) was passed in 1834, and is entitled "An Act to alter, amend, and consolidate the laws for regulating the pensions, compensations, and allowances made to persons in respect of their having held civil offices in his Majesty's service." After reciting two former Acts, and declaring it expedient that the amount of the pensions thereby authorised should be reduced, and that the conditions of such grants should be altered and regulated, the statute enacts, that no pension to be granted to any minister shall exceed the amount which we have placed opposite to the title of his office. There are limitations both as to term of office entitling to a pension, and as to the number of recipients at the same time; but these it will be more convenient to notice afterwards. We have added, from another source, the amount of the salaries of the several ministers while they hold office:—

Office.	Salary.	Pension.
1. First Lord of the Treasury,	£5000*	£2000
2. Foreign Secretary,	5000	2000
3. Home Secretary,	5000	2000
4. Colonial Secretary,	5000	2000
5. Chancellor of Exchequer,	5000*	2000
6. First Lord of Admiralty,	4500*	2000
7. President of Board of Control	3500	2000
8. President of Board of Trade,	2000	2000
9. Irish Secretary,	5590	1400
10. Secretary-at-War,	2580	1400
11. Joint Secretary of Treasury,	2000	1200
12. First Secretary of Admiralty,	——	1200
13. Vice President of Board of Trade,	2000	1200

* This mark denotes that, beside the salary, there is an official residence.

In the case of the first eight offices included in the above list, no pension is granted to a person "unless he shall have held one or more of the said offices for a period of not less than two years in the whole, either uninterruptedly or at different times; nor shall any more or greater number than four such pensions hereafter to be granted be existing or in force at the same time." This last provision secures, that the pensions accruing in respect of the said eight offices, or any of them, shall never exceed £8000 a-year, in four pensions. As to Nos. 9 and 10, in the above list, the period is five years; the number of pensions at the same time two. As to Nos. 11, 12, and 13, the period is five years; the number of simultaneous pensions four. The fifth section also enacts a regulation as to the period of service. Where a minister shall have served in more than one class of offices where the pension is less than £2000, so that his whole period of service amounts to ten years; although he may not have served five years in such highest class, he may have the pension for such highest class, if he have served in it not less than three years; and in cases where his services in any class do not entitle him to the pension of that class, he may have a pension of not more than £1000, if his aggregate services in that or any inferior classes or departments of the public service shall amount to ten years. Always provided the full amount of pensions does not exist at that time.

PROPOSED MAIL LINE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE WEST INDIES.—An arrangement is about to be effected between England and the United States for a regular mail between the United States and the West Indies generally, and points on the coast of Mexico and northern coast of South America, at which the British mail-packets touch. To the British West Indies, the United States single rate of letter postage, which must be prepaid on letters sent from, and collected on letters received in, the United States, will be ten cents where the distance from the mailing-office is under two thousand five hundred miles, and twenty cents where the distance exceeds two thousand five hundred miles. To the West Indies, not British, Mexico and South America, the British postage of twenty-four cents the single rate, also required to be prepaid, will be added to the ten or twenty cents United States' rate, according to distance above.

PROPOSED TELEGRAPH BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.—A project has been formed, for constructing a submarine telegraph between Great Britain and the United States. It is proposed to commence at the most northwardly point of Scotland, run thence to the Orkney Islands, and thence by short water lines to the Shetland and Færoe. Thence, a water line of 200 to 300 miles conducts the telegraph to Iceland; from the western coast of Iceland another submarine line conveys it to Kioge Bay, on the eastern coast of Greenland; it then crosses Greenland to Juliana's Hope, on the western coast of that continent, in 60 deg., 42 min., and is conducted thence by a water line of about 50 miles, across Davis Straits to Byron's Bay, on the coast of Labrador. From this point, the line is to be extended to Quebec. The entire length of the line is approximately estimated at 2500 miles, and the submarine portions of it at from 1400 to 1600 miles. The peculiar advantage of the line being divided into submarine portions is, that, if a fracture should at any time occur, the defective part could be very readily discovered, and repaired promptly and at a comparatively trifling expense. From the Shetland Islands it is proposed to carry a branch to Bergen, in Norway, connecting it there with a line to Christiana, Stockholm, Gottenburg, and Copenhagen; from Stockholm a line may easily cross the Gulf of Bothnia to St. Petersburgh. The whole expense of this great international work is estimated considerably below £500,000.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

The late gale served a good purpose at Troon. A clipper was on the blocks ready for launching. The tide rose a great height, from the violence of the storm, and flooded the clipper off the blocks. She was floated into the harbour, and there moored in perfect safety.

At Basle, in Switzerland, an unsuccessful attempt has been made to light the town with gas obtained from the carbonization of wood.

Last month, twenty-eight ships left Liverpool for Australia, with 8200 passengers.

Dr. Wiste, of Hanover, has invented a contrivance for arresting a railway train at full speed, without injury to the carriages or passengers.

The Earl of Aberdeen, the new Premier, is in his 69th year. The Duke of Argyll, the youngest member of the Ministry, is in his 30th year.

The *Quarterly Review*, in answer to the question "What is man?" says "Chemically speaking, a man is 45lbs. of carbon and nitrogen diffused through five and a-half pailfuls of water."

During the late flood at Cockermouth, an immense salmon was seen scudding about the *main streets!*

Letters received from Melbourne state, that if vessels could be found to fetch away the gold, twenty millions sterling of the precious stuff could be shipped from Port Philip alone within a space of four months.

The cable intended to connect Dover and Ostend will be submerged on the first favourable opportunity, when the north-eastern portion of Europe will be placed in electric communication with England.

ANALYSIS OF CRIME AND DISSIPATION IN LONDON.—There are, it is computed, 16,000 children trained to crime; 5,000 receivers of stolen goods; 15,000 gamblers by profession; 25,000 beggars; 30,000 drunkards; 180,000 habitual gin-drinkers; 150,000 persons subsisting by profligacy; 50,000 thieves. Thus, we have the tremendous total of 471,000 individuals steeped in crime, demoralization and vice, out of a population of 2,350,000 souls.

Forty-six years have elapsed,—nearly half a century,—since the administration of "all the talents;" and never from that time to the present has the country seen a Cabinet so strong in individual ability, executive skill, and practical talent as the one over which the Earl of Aberdeen now presides.

The question has been asked can this Ministry stand, can it pull together? We shall best answer this question by asking another, what is to prevent it?

The head of the Cabinet was never more correct, than when he said, the country was *sick* of the terms Whig, Tory, and Radical. These phrases have lost all their force and meaning.

The present Ministry is avowedly one of PROGRESS,—the highest and most fitting designation which can be applied to any knot of politicians banded together to serve their common country.

THE NEW PREMIER.—George Hamilton Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen, was born in 1784 (consequently, he is 68 years old,)—was Secretary of State, first for Foreign Affairs, in the Wellington Ministry, and for the Colonies in 1834-5: again appointed Foreign Secretary in September, 1841, resigned July 1846. He has also borne the character of a shrewd cautious Scotchman, and diplomatist, and was characterized by the late Louis Philippe as "that excellent Aberdeen." He came forward after a long silence, to oppose the Papal aggression bill.

HER MAJESTY.—We have reason to believe that an event may be expected in the early part of April next, which will add a new member to the royal Family.

The news from New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia respectively, describes the unprecedented prosperity of the Australian colonies. At Van Diemen's Land, however, the legislative and executive authorities have come to a stand-still, and a public vote has been agreed to of want of confidence in Sir William Denison. The production of gold at the various diggings, especially in Victoria, continues upon an immense scale. The weekly produce from the Victoria diggings alone is computed at 80,000 ounces, at the lowest average, whilst well-informed persons estimate the yield at not less than 120,000 ounces weekly. It is beyond all doubt, that more than ten millions sterling have been sent from Victoria alone.

IRELAND.

STATE OF THE WEST.—A Tuam paper, in the course of some comments upon the recent census returns, says:—"In Leitrim, nearly one-third of the population has disappeared. From Roscommon 80,000 have been swept away, and from Sligo upwards of 25,000; thus making a terrible total loss of the population as authenticated by the present census, to amount to 240,000. If the diminution were to cease even here, we might expect to see the loss supplied at a future day; but of this there is not the slightest probability. Nay more, short as is the interval which has elapsed since the returns of the present census were handed in, a rapid and fearful tide of emigration has rolled on, and is still rolling on—carrying away, every week, several thousands from Mayo, Roscommon, and Galway. And instead of showing any anxiety about the result, or any wish to arrest the progressive march of emigration, the landlords of Connaught seem inexorably bent upon further clearance and consolidation."

Later from California!

The Illinois brings China dates to the 31st of Oct., received at San Francisco.

The rebels in the provinces were still giving trouble. The capture by them of several towns is officially confirmed, but their success is wholly attributed to the incapacity and remissness of the local authorities. The conduct of the operations against the rebels had been committed to a new General, who had gained several advantages; and was preparing to make a clean sweep of the insurgents

Pirates were committing outrages at Ningpong, and other points. A battle had taken place between the piratical fleet and a Portuguese force sent to capture them. The pirates finally escaped by putting to sea in a storm.

The steamship Tennessee arrived at Panama on the 30th, with 2,200,000 in gold dust and 300 passengers.

Members of the Imperial family are to be called French princes, who become of right Senators at the age of 18, and take their seats also as members of the Council of state.

EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.—The tide of emigration from Europe to the auriferous regions of Australia does not relax in the least. From the United States and South America, vessels laden with passengers are taking their departure every week, and the number of natives of the State's going out is every day increasing. The emigration from California is very great—the reports from the mines offering to them better returns than they had been receiving on the mountains and valleys of the golden land they are leaving. Such a large influx of American citizens to one of the British Colonies presents a new and peculiar feature in the conposition of Colonial society; and if political matters do not run smoothly, Jonathan will be disposed to "whittle" out a new form of government, somewhat after the model of that under which he had lived at home.

The vessels from this continent already heard from, have made a quick run out, and in many instances, landed their passengers in good condition, in little over eighty days, from the States. It is not improbable that we shall soon have steamers or Ericsson ships on the route, for the trade would warrant the enterprise. If such were the case, the emigration from America would become much more extensive—*International.*

NEW BRUNSWICK.

A dangerous epidemic, commencing as a severe cold, and ending in inflammation, has recently carried off four young men of the 72d Highland Regiment—now in the garrison. Their funerals, two at a time, have been the most solemn processions which have for a long time been witnessed in Fredericton.—*Fred. Reporter.*

NEWFOUNDLAND.—We learn by the return of Mr. Whitman, that the proper authorities in St. Johns, Newfoundland, are making the necessary arrangements to have the province creditably represented at the world's Fair in New York. The Seal Fishery in all its stages will be exhibited; an Esquimaux family is to be sent to the Crystal Pâlace; and the splendid Ornithological and Mineralogical specimens, so profusely scattered over the Island and its vicinity, will be sent to the great Gotham to swell the catalogue of curiosities.

The whole population of Newfoundland, is 96,295 souls. The Episcopalians have 5 Representatives in the Assembly, and 5 Councillors in the Executive and Legislative Councils:—two Merchants, two Lawyers and the Colonial Secretary; 121 offices of emolument are distributed among 93 of that Denomination; who annually receive in salaries, £18,020 sterling.

The Roman Catholics have 8 Representatives in the Assembly and one Councillor in the Executive and Legislative Councils, a merchant engaged extensively in trade; 55 offices of emolument, distributed between 52 of that denomination; receiving in salaries, £4,558 sterling.

The Wesleyans have two Representatives in the Assembly; 15 offices in the Government, and receive £336 in salaries.

The Presbyterians are unrepresented in the Assembly and Councils, they have 6 offices of emolument, receiving as salaries, £780 sterling.

The Congregationalists have no Representative in the Assembly, but have one, the Surveyor General, in the Councils. Eight of them enjoy 12 offices, and receive £1,500 sterling a year as salaries.

The *Newfoundlander* noticing the efforts to break down the contemplated London and Canadian Line, which proposed to make St. John's a port of call, says:—

"At present it would appear this part of the project has but little chance of success.—The Cunard Company have beyond doubt formidable wealth and influence to oppose to any distasteful speculation; but from what we can gather thus far, the Londoners are sufficiently backed and fortified, by the same elements of strength, to make them very sanguine as to the issue.

No Catechism is so useful to children as their parents' example at home. It is the brightest mirror under their roof.—*Taylor.*

BAD FLAVOUR IN MILK.—The flavour of turnips, cabbages, &c., can be neutralized by turning a pint of boiling water in each bucketfull of milk.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1853.

"Be just, and fear not:
Let all the ends thou aim'st at, be thy country's,
Thy God's, and Truth's."—*Shakspeare.*

PROSPECTIVE LABOURS OF THE LEGISLATIVE SESSION.

WE pretend not to know what public measures are to be brought forward, either by the administration, or, independently, by individual members, in the approaching Session of the Legislature; but we do know that there are certain measures of reform, so obviously necessary to ensure the general well-being and prosperity of the country, that their adoption cannot now be much longer delayed.

With increased enlightenment, there is being widely diffused among the people such a spirit of independence, self-respect, and self-reliance, as, when fully aroused and called into action, will compel any Government, however constituted, to respect the wishes of the people, and tremble at their discontents.

Amongst the measures to which we allude, the most prominent and essential are,—

1st. *The Abolition of the Land Monopoly.*—So long as this monopoly shall continue to exist, the condition of the great majority of the people will be no better than a sort of mitigated *serfdom.* The settlement of the question is, we are well aware, beset with many difficulties; but we are persuaded that these difficulties are by no means insuperable. Nay, we are convinced, and are prepared to shew, that they may be overcome without any violation of right, and in such a manner as, we doubt not, will be cheerfully acquiesced in by the proprietors themselves.

2d. *The Abolition of the Law Monopoly,* and a simplification of the Laws and their administration.—This reform is imperatively required, to secure personal liberty, and the establishment and working of a good, cheap, and free Government. If we could contemplate only a hundred-thousandth part of the acts of cruelty, injustice, and selfishness—enormities of every day's occurrence—which are everywhere practised under color of law; we could not but acquiesce in the justice with which the system is represented as a *Legal Hydra,* and the practitioners as *Harpies,* the former continually pandering to the voracity of the latter; nor would it be long before the system—"this *Hydra,* the offspring of Necessity and Wickedness"—would be trampled by the people in the dust.

3d. *Municipal Government,* established in such a manner that it may be "encumbered with little machinery, worked at small cost, easy to be understood, and covering only districts of such extent that the inhabitants shall possess an identity of interest, and may easily be assembled for municipal purposes." Such a system would promote *political education,* so much needed by the people; and secure a just expenditure of public moneys and public works.

4th. *Abolishment of Imprisonment for Debt.*—There is nothing practised under colour of law, which is more at variance with the spirit of Christianity, than imprisonment for debt—the inflicting upon a man who has been simply unfortunate, or unsuccessful in his speculations, a punishment due only to actual crime. How long must outraged humanity wait before it shall become manifest to our legislators, that it would be quite sufficient to punish the fraudulent debtor as a rogue?

5th. *An Elective Legislative Council,* as necessary to preserve the balance of the constitution, and to act as a legitimate restraint on the more popular branch. The present mode of constituting a Legislative Council, with us, is a positive deception; and *actually* deprives us of a branch of the Legislature, the existence of which is essential to the practical reality of the British Constitution. The members of the Upper House, as the nominees of Government, can have no independent legislative existence; *apparently,* they may compose a second Chamber; but *virtually,* that branch of the Legislature, whilst so constituted, is abolished.

6th. *Extension of the Elective Franchise* to every adult British subject who pays rates and taxes; and *Registration of Voters.* This reform would, in some measure, be dependent upon the establishment of Corporate Municipalities.

CHARGES, brought against DAVID LAWSON, ESQ., J. P., Queen's County, by DAVID HIGGINS, ESQ., J. P., Queen's County, in a MEMORIAL, addressed to His Excellency, the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

THE matters at present at issue, between DAVID HIGGINS, Esq., J. P., and DAVID LAWSON, Esq., J. P., before His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, being of a *public* and not of a *private* character; we have accorded, to each of the contending parties, at his own request, an opportunity of *fairly* submitting his case to the consideration of the public, through the columns of our paper. In doing so, we have simply permitted them to exercise a privilege, of which, in all such cases, we think, it is the duty of an independent and impartial public journalist to allow the parties to avail themselves, if they desire to do so.

In the present case, the parties have both, so far, exercised becoming moderation; and, certainly, we have no reason to apprehend that, should they conceive it to be due to themselves to lay, before the public, any thing further concerning the grounds of the altercation in which they are engaged, they would lose sight of that discretion which has, hitherto, governed them, with respect to it. But, bearing in mind how very apt individuals, even of most respectable characters, are, when engaged in public controversy, to be betrayed into undue warmth or excitement; and, under its influence, to degrade themselves by the use of grossly scurrilous and vituperative language; we take this opportunity expressly to declare, that we have laid it down to ourselves as a rule—a rule from which, we believe, no solicitation, no provocation, no inducement of any kind will ever have power to cause us to depart—never to allow our journal to become a vehicle for the diffusion of personal slander, unbecoming invective, or unmanly and unchristian abuse.

Our own ideas of the functions of a *Free Press,* we find well expressed in an old number of the Saint John's N. B. *Morning Herald;* and, as the present seems to be a fit opportunity for recording them, we do so, by here inserting our contemporary's estimate of the value of

A FREE PRESS—THE GREAT PUBLIC INSTRUCTOR.

"A free press is essential to the healthy working and permanence of free political Institutions. Combined, the influence of the political press, is not a jot less powerful nor less to be respected than that of either of the *estates* of Parliament; and the public should be taught to regard it as "*a mass of mental power,*" working to great purposes of public importance, unswayed by the emotions which agitate ordinary mortals. But it is obvious that the conductors of it would best promote their country's good and their own, by contracting their angry passions and putting aside their personal prejudices in the performance of their public task. When this fails to be the case—*when the Press fails to purge itself of its vices and its weaknesses, it has become comparatively powerless.*"

GAS COMPANY.—The Provisional Committee of this Company are taking active measures to have the Town lighted with Gas, early next autumn. A very eligible piece of ground has been selected as a site for the works, in the eastern part of the Town.

The services of a competent engineer have been engaged; and, by the Mail which will leave Charlottetown, on Thursday next, orders will be forwarded for all the principal machinery, main pipes, &c., which, before shipment, will undergo inspection by the engineer, who will proceed to England for that purpose, and to select the smaller fittings.

The engineer, it is expected, will be here, early in April, to make plans of the works and contract for their erection; in order that they may be progressing during his absence.

Thus, every step has been taken to ensure our having the benefit of Gas Light early in October next; and we, therefore, heartily congratulate our fellow-townsmen upon the cheering prospect of the *illumination* which will then invest them, in the streets and in their houses alike, throughout the long dark nights of winter, in the midst of surrounding obscurity.

☞ The Rev. Mr. MURRAY, of Cavendish, will (D. V.) deliver a Lecture in the Temperance Hall, on Wednesday evening next, on THE EVILS OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC, to commence at 8 o'clock.

TO THE EDITOR OF HAZARD'S GAZETTE.

Covehead, 2d Feb., 1853.

Sir;

Having, *unhesitatingly,* as it would appear, given insertion, in your last number, at the request of David Lawson, Esq., J. P., to a letter, addressed, by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, in which my conduct, with reference to certain charges preferred by me against Mr. Lawson, is reflected upon with some severity: you will, I have no doubt, as unhesitatingly do me the favor to publish, in your next number, my reply to the censure passed upon me by a Committee of the Executive Council, and endorsed, in that letter, by His Excellency.

I do not require, or expect, that the public should regard my reply as a *complete* vindication of my conduct; but I am persuaded that it will induce them to suspend their judgment until they shall have been enabled to decide, on the best grounds, to which of the parties concerned, misconduct is justly imputable.

I am, Sir,
Your obedt. Servant,
DAVID HIGGINS.

Covehead, 2d Feb., 1853.

Sir;

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, from your Office, of a Copy of a Letter, of date 8th December, 1852, addressed to you by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in which you are directed to intimate to me, "that the Committee of the Executive Council, appointed to investigate certain charges, brought by me, against Mr. Lawson, a Magistrate of Queen's County, have reported the said charges to be unfounded, frivolous, and vexatious; that the Lieut. Governor has read the depositions of the witnesses examined, and fully concurs in the Report of the Committee;" and that His Excellency "expects I will, without delay, retract the accusations contained in my Memorial, and express my regret at having made them."

In answer to this intimation, for His Excellency's information, I beg leave to say, that, so far from having discovered, since I preferred the charges, that, with respect to them, "I had been acting under some strange delusions and misapprehensions," as His Excellency seems to believe I had been; and being now prepared "to retract my accusations, and express my regret at having made them;" I feel that, in justice to myself, I must again repeat, in the language of my letter to His Excellency which accompanied my Memorial, that "the statement has been carefully drawn up, and with the most conscientious adherence to truth; and, in every particular, it can be fully substantiated, upon oath, by individuals of unimpeachable character and respectability."

I have not been furnished with a copy of the Report; and I am wholly at a loss to determine upon what evidence the Committee were enabled to report to His Excellency, "that the charges are unfounded, frivolous, and vexatious;" for, so far as I heard the evidence, it was, in my opinion, fully corroborative of the general truth, character, and bearing of the charges set forth in my Memorial; and all that could be elicited from it, in Mr. Lawson's favor, was an error—certainly not of much importance—respecting the number of bodies, for the interment of which Mr. Lawson had *improperly* claimed and received an allowance from the Government, and the rate of that allowance. This error I myself had discovered, and I pointed it out to the Committee before they had heard any evidence respecting it.

I, therefore, now, not only "upon public grounds, and with a view to such a decision, touching the charges preferred, by me, against Mr. Lawson, as the interests of the public and the credit of the Government appear to require," but out of regard to my own character, take leave, through you, most respectfully, but, at the same time, most urgently, to entreat His Excellency to be pleased to direct that a full and impartial investigation of all the facts involved in these charges and in the enquiry which has already been made concerning them, shall be entered upon, without delay, before an open Court, or Commission of Enquiry, so constituted that it shall be impossible reasonably to suspect any of its members of being unduly biased, either in favor of, or against, either of the parties, between whom they shall be bound to judge, according to the laws of evidence, from the testimonies adduced before them; and before such a Court or Commission, I pledge my integrity, that I will fully establish every charge which I have preferred against Mr. Lawson, as in my Memorial to His Excellency set forth, and as herein below stated, with the exception of the error above referred to.

STATEMENT in the matter of the Sale of the Cargo, &c., of the wrecked Schooner *Brothers,* of New Brunswick:—

1st. David Lawson, Esquire, acted in the business both as a Justice of the Peace and as a Broker, contrary to law.

2d. The Sale was advertised to take place on the 23d October, 1851; and he (Mr. Lawson) made it on the 18th,—five days before it ought to have been made.

3d. He (Mr. Lawson) sold every thing that could be sold, both perishable and *otherwise,* without distinction, and without regard to the reservation, directed by Law, in such cases to be made.

4th. In his (Mr. Lawson's) Account Sales, ren-