

III. *And be it further enacted*, That the persons contained in the said lists to be furnished by the said Captains, shall, to the extent allowed by Law, compose the Companies of such Captains respectively; and if any Companies contain more than the proper number, the Captains thereof shall select such as they please thereout to compose their respective Companies; and the remainder shall be considered as unattached but still belonging to the Battalion to which the said Companies may be attached; and when the Companies are thus properly formed, no person belonging to them shall be allowed to change from one Company to another in the same Battalion, without the consent of the Major Commanding such Battalion; or from one Battalion to another without the consent of the Majors Commanding both Battalions, or Officers Commanding both the said Battalions.

IV. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons liable as aforesaid, and who have not yet enrolled themselves; or who may hereafter become liable, resident in King's Ward and Duke's Ward, shall be considered as belonging to the first Battalion; and those resident in Queen's Ward and Sidney Ward in the second Battalion; and the several unattached persons belonging to each Battalion shall be appointed to such Companies as the Enrolling Officer with the approbation of the Commanding Officer of the Battalion may direct; and the remainder shall be formed into one or more Divisions or Companies, and shall be under command of such Officers as the Officer commanding the Battalion may select for the purpose of taking charge of drilling and exercising such persons; and that the Officer appointed to the command of any such Division or Company shall have the same power with respect to the imposing or adjudging fines and forfeitures as any Captain of a Company now by Law possesses with respect to his Company; *Provided always* that nothing herein contained shall be considered as in any manner preventing a General order to be issued for forming such unattached persons of any of them into regular Companies, whenever it may be considered proper to appoint additional Companies to the said Battalions or either of them.

V. *And be it further enacted*, That any of the present Companies that are or shall hereafter become deficient in their proper complement of men, may, by and with the approbation and consent of the Major or other Officer commanding the Battalion, complete their Companies out of the unattached List of such Battalion; and any persons so unattached may with the consent of the Captain or other officer commanding, enroll themselves in any Company so deficient in number, until the same is complete.

VI. *And be it further enacted*, That in case any difference or dispute should arise as to what Company any man belongs, the Major or other Officer commanding the Battalion shall have the sole power of determining, and his decision shall be final.

VII. *Provided also, and be it further enacted*, That for the encouragement of Companies putting themselves in uniform, any person may, with the approbation of the Captain of any uniform Company in the Battalion to which he belongs, and of the Major or Officer commanding such Battalion, attach himself to such uniform Company, first however giving due notice to the Enrolling Officer, and also to the Captain of the Company he is desirous of leaving (if belonging to any) of his wish and intention; and also providing himself with the proper uniform of the Company to which he is desirous of attaching himself; provided that no man shall change from one

uniform Company to another, without the consent of the Officer commanding both Companies, and the Officer commanding the Battalion.

VIII. *And be it further enacted*, That any person now belonging, or who may hereafter be attached to a uniform Company, neglecting or refusing to appear in the uniform of such Company, when turned out to drill or inspection, may, by order of the Commanding Officer of the Battalion, be removed from such Company and placed on the unattached list, or attached to any other Company in the Battalion the said Commanding Officer may appoint.

IX. *And be it further enacted*, That the Quarter Master of the Battalion shall furnish lists of exempts and aliens now resident, or who may hereafter become resident, with the respective districts of such Battalions, to the said Enrolling Officer, who shall enter the names and places of abode of such exempts and aliens in a book for that purpose to be kept; and that it shall be the duty of such Enrolling Officer on or before the first day of June in each year, to transmit to the said Quarter Masters a roll of the exempts and aliens within the limits of their respective Battalions, in order that such Quarter Masters may proceed to the collection of the fines from such exempts and aliens.

X. *And be it further enacted*, That the said recited Act shall remain and continue in full force except as herein expressly altered; and that none of the provisions of this Act shall extend or be construed to extend to any other of the Militia Forces of this Province excepting those of the Eastern part of the city of Saint John only.

FREDERICTON, (N. B.)

TUESDAY, 3d APRIL, 1827.

Alms House and Work House.
COMMISSIONER FOR THE WEEK,
CHARLES LEE, Esq.

SAVINGS BANK.

TRUSTEES NEXT WEEK,
HENRY C. CLOPPER, ESQ.
JAMES TAYLOR, ESQ.
GEORGE MINCHIN, ESQ.

Amount deposited
yesterday,..... £15 : 0 : 0

His Majesty's Packet Reggole, Capt. Bullock, arrived in Halifax on the 22d ult., in 30 weeks from Falmouth—having touched at Bermuda, and left the Mails for that Island and the Despatches for Washington. She brings no later London dates than the 8th January. We have however been favored with Boston Papers containing London dates to the 7th February, and Paris to the 4th, from which we have compiled the most interesting matter relating to the affairs of Portugal. Those affairs, it seems, are now likely to be adjusted to the satisfaction of England and the Portuguese—we wish it might be said of Spain also; but there is little room for supposing that that Government can be contented with the ruin of an enterprise which had been clandestinely fostered by her jealousy and ambition.

The Commercial affairs of England are spoken of as being in an improving condition.

On our last page will be found an article relating to the present issue of the discussions in Congress on the subject of the Colonial Trade.

SUMMARY.

Whitchall, Jan 22.—The King has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal, constituting and appointing Field Marshal Arthur Duke of WELLINGTON, Commander-in-Chief of all His Majesty's Land Forces in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

The distinguished Surgeon, HENRY CLINE, Esq., died at his House in London, on the 2d of January last, at the advanced age of 77 years.

The Baltimore Patriot announces the prospect of a satisfactory arrangement between Mr. Canning and Mr. Gallatin, on commercial affairs.—Boston Columbian Centinel, March 17.

The British Parliament assembled on the 8th February;—and the Commons had been notified

by Circulars, that the Resolutions relating to the Corn Laws would be taken into consideration on the 19th.—1b.

The negotiations for Peace between the Greeks and Turks, under the mediation of England, commenced at Constantinople, are stated to be in a favourable train.

The following is part of a Message transmitted by His Excellency Lord Dalhousie, to the Legislature of Lower Canada:—

“The Governor-in-Chief referring to the Address of the Assembly of 11th February, 1825, respecting a road and communication between this Province and New-Brunswick, and to his Message thereon of 1st February last, informs the Assembly that the Province of Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick are taking measures for completing a road and communication with this Province, by the Shore of the Gulph of Saint Lawrence to the Ristigouche River, and he strongly recommends to the Assembly, to grant a sum not exceeding £1000 for exploring and making plans of the Country south of the St. Lawrence, between Ristigouche and Metis, in order to ascertain the best route for continuing that communication to the Saint Lawrence.”

The Legislature of Lower Canada was prorogued on the 7th ult.

BEACON.

The following is a description of the Beacon lately erected at the mouth of St. Mary's River.

The Spar is 68 feet high—the Beacon is painted white—it is an octagon figure 4½ feet long, and 4 feet in diameter, with a fish on top, 6 feet long

To the Editor of the N. B. Royal Gazette

SIR—The paragraph noticed in your last paper as having appeared in the Eastport Sentinel induces me to ask—

Is there a mind so malicious and degraded as to employ misrepresentation wilfully, for sinister and detestable purposes?

Is there any one so ignorant as to believe that the House of Assembly of this Province would pass a vote of exclusion from witnessing their proceedings saving by the "aristocratical" favor of an admission ticket?

Whichever question is answered in the affirmative, must apply to the author of the Eastport communication.

Unluckily for the assassin of public character and for the incendiary who would destroy his country's peace, the malevolence and baseness of his overt acts generally unveil the blackness of his heart by the turpitude of his purpose, and hold him up to the contempt and indignation of every fair and liberal mind.

It may be superfluous to add that the people feel they have been treated with openness, candor, and politeness by every Department of the Provincial Legislature.

DIED,] At his house in Douglas, on Friday the 23d ult. aged 81, Mr. ABRAHAM CLOSE, one of the late Guides and Pioneers. Mr. C. was a most kind and indulgent parent, a good neighbour, and as faithful a subject to the King as ever drew sword in his service.

On Friday evening last, in the 20th year of his age, Mr. JOHN GRIGOR, youngest son of the late Mr. Wm. GRIGOR, of Halifax, N. S. His remains were interred on Sunday last, numerously and respectably attended.

Yesterday after an illness of three days, WILLIAM BERTRAND KELLER, one of the Buglers of the Fredericton Rifle Company, in the 25th year of his age.—Funeral to-morrow at three o'clock, from his late residence.

St. John, March 31, 1827.

DIED] On Wednesday night last, in the 90th year of his age, after a painful illness, which he endured with extraordinary patience, the Hon. C. BILLOPP, a Member of His Majesty's Council in this Province. He was formerly of Staten Island, New-York, where he owned a very valuable property, but from which he was driven by his firm and inflexible loyalty;—for his intrepid zeal and indefatigable exertions in the Royal Cause, during the American Rebellion, brought upon him the vengeance of the Revolutionary Government, and placed him and his possessions in the proscribed list.—Since then, he has resided in this Province, and was an active and useful Representative in the first House of Assembly—and during a long life he has ever been distinguished for the strictest honor and integrity, and an undeviating independence of mind.

AFFAIRS OF PORTUGAL.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

The last dates of the Portuguese Official Notices are to the 22d January; when the War was nearly at an end; the rebel army having been reduced to a mere skeleton, scattered among the mountains in the rock of territory which forms the N. E. part of the province of Tros-os-Montes. The effect of the battles gained on the 9th and 11th January, by the Count VILHAR, the Portuguese Commander-in-Chief, was decisive. The rebels were driven from all the positions they had occupied in Beira; and compelled to retire into the Northern province; where the Constitutional army had advanced in force, and was pursuing offensive measures. During its progress, the revolted garrison of Almeida came out to meet the victorious General, and to claim the amnesty which had been proclaimed by the Princess Regent, which was readily granted. The last accounts received of the Marquis de Chaves, the leader of the Insurrection, were, that he and his intimated but spirited Marchionesse, were seeking an asylum in the mountains, followed only by detachments of guerillas.

The British troops (amounting to 2000) were marching to various positions, to form a cordon on the Eastern frontier of Portugal, extending from Elvas, in Montego, Miranda in Tros-os-Montes, where they expected to take up their winter quarters.

It appears by all the accounts received that the hostility of the Portuguese to the Constitutional Charter was more extensive than the first reports indicated; and that the Priests were very generally opposed to the new order of things. It is well known that the Portuguese are a Priest-ridden and bigotted people; and it may, therefore, be anticipated that however satisfactory the Spanish Government may exonerate itself from the charges of having instigated or aided the Portuguese Insurrection, the presence of the British army in Portugal cannot be dispensed with for some time to come, notwithstanding the fatality of the situation of the Insurgents. Should the army be withdrawn, it is almost certain, that the Priests would exert their influence to revive the opposition to the Charter with the additional stimulus of the disgruntled suffering a Charter to be thrust down their throats by the bayonets of heretics as they denominate the English.

The refusal of the Portuguese Council War to appoint Marshal BERSFORD the Chief-Command of the Portuguese army is commended upon by the Opposition papers, and appeared to give delight to the correspondents. On the other hand, the measure was approved on the ground that the army then had an excellent Commandant; that the Council recollected the severe discipline which the Marshal had heretofore established; and that it was neither just nor politic to supersede a native General by the appointment of a foreigner, however brave and talented.

LONDON, FEB. 7. No more troops are to be sent to Portugal. It is believed that Government has received such assurances from Spain as to satisfy them that the Spanish Cabinet had attained the "penitentia," which Mr. CANNING, in his celebrated speech of December last, had ed they would adopt, and to allow them opportunity for compunction—was the reason why he had not, he said, made out, at that time, a stronger case against Spain than which he presented.

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

PARIS, [Etoile] FEB. 4. Lett from Madrid of the 25th January, From the detail respecting the affairs of