

nants, which may be contained in any Indenture for the benefit of such apprentices; and if any person shall neglect or refuse to perform the conditions, of any Indenture to be made in pursuance of this Act, he shall be liable and subject to an action upon such Indenture, at the suit of the said Commissioners for the time being, as guardians for any such apprentice.

VI. And be it enacted, That the said Commissioners, shall not be liable for any expences incurred, in bringing out, or supporting the said children, farther than they themselves shall expressly undertake and become answerable for the same; and that any Indenture to be made by any person as Commissioners under this Act, shall ensure to be good valid, and binding upon, and favor of, their successors to be appointed as aforesaid.

VII. And be it enacted, That this Act shall continue and be in force for two years and no longer; Provided always, that any Indenture made in pursuance of this Act, shall continue good and valid, notwithstanding the expiration of this Act.

An Act for granting Patents for useful inventions.  
Passed 22nd March 1834.

Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Council and Assembly, That from and after the publication of this Act, whenever any person or persons who shall then be an Inhabitant or Inhabitants of this Province, or who shall have resided therein for one year previous thereto, shall apply to the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief (or the time being, and shall allege that he; she or they may have invented or discovered any new or useful art, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, not before known and used, and shall, by petition to the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief for the time being, signify his, her or their desire to obtain an exclusive property in such new invention and discovery, and shall pray that a Patent may be granted for the same, it shall and may be lawful for the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief for the time being, to cause and direct Letters Patent, under the Great Seal of this Province, to be issued; which said Letters Patent shall recite the allegations and suggestions of the said Petitioner so to be preferred as aforesaid, and shall therein give a short description of the said invention and discovery, and thereupon shall grant to the said person or persons so applying for the same, his, her or their Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, for a term not exceeding ten years, the full and exclusive right and liberty of making, constructing, using, and vending to others to be used, the said new invention or discovery; which Letters Patent shall be good and available to the Grantee or Grantees therein named, by force of this Act, and shall be recorded in the Office of the Secretary of this Province in a Book to be kept for that purpose, and shall be delivered to the Patentee or Patentees; Provided always, that before the Great Seal of this Province shall be affixed to any such Letters Patent, or the same shall be issued and signed as aforesaid, such Letters Patent shall be delivered to His Majesty's Attorney General of this Province, who shall examine the same, and shall, if he find the same conformable to this Act, certify accordingly, and return the same within thirty days into the Office of the Secretary of the Province, to be issued and signed.

II. And be it enacted, That where any Letters Patent shall be obtained by any person or persons in manner aforesaid, for any new and useful invention and discovery in any Art, machine, or composition of matter, and thereafter any other person or persons shall discover any improvement in the principal or process of any such art, machine, or composition of matter, for which such Patent hath been granted and shall make application for and obtain Letters Patent under this Act, for the exclusive right of such improvement, it shall not be lawful for the person or persons who shall obtain or procure Letters Patent for any such improvement, to make, use, or vend the original invention or discovery, nor for the person or persons who shall have procured Letters Patent for the original invention or discovery to make, use, or vend any such improvements.

III. Provided always, and it is hereby declared and enacted, That simply changing the form or the proportions of any machine or composition of matter in any degree, shall not be deemed a discovery or improvement within the meaning of this Act.

IV. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for any person or persons to obtain and receive from the office of the Secretary of the Province, any copy or copies of any such Letters Patent, or of the Petition whereon the same were granted and issued, or of any paper connected therewith, or any drawing relating to the same.

RUINS OF PALENQUE, A CITY OF CENTRAL AMERICA.  
Doctor Akerly recently read, before the Lyceum of New York, a memoir relative to the remarkable ruins

of Palenque, situate in the province of Chiapi, in Central America. To the memoir is prefixed a dedication of a work on the ruins, prepared by Mr. Corroy of Tabasco, now engaged in exploring them, in which he gives a brief view of what he has accomplished, and what yet remains to be done. It would appear from a letter of another correspondent of Doctor Akerly, that there is still a large field of Antiquities in Central America unexplored by scientific research.—The forests to the east and west of Palenque are full of the gigantic ruins of a race now vanished and forgotten, who possessed a degree of civilization greater than that of any aboriginal nature at the time of the Spanish conquest, and perhaps a written language, and the only records of whose existence are the ruins of their vast edifices, their base-reliefs, their statues, and their inscriptions in an unknown tongue and dialect Doctor Corroy thus describes his discoveries:—

"I have in a complete state 'Three Journeys or Excursions of the Ruins.' I have a manuscript history of them. I have examined with particular attention the remains of their edifices, their subterraneous, and, above all, the enormous tables of written characters, and, as Botarini calls them, the songs. I have examined the gigantic figures, and whatever else time has spared; and have compared them all with the drawings in my possession, particularly with the plan of the principal palace, which the artist, Mr. Juan Frederick Waldeck, executed on the basis of one, in my possession, and corrected by his personal observation." From Dr. Akerly's memoir, we make the following extracts:—

"The ruins of this ancient city are beginning to attract the attention of the scavans of Europe, and the Geographical Society of Paris has offered a premium of 4000 francs or 800 dollars, for the best account of them. Dr. Corroy will probably merit the reward when made known and forwarded to the society. The friend and correspondent of the writer is a French physician, a long resident and practitioner of medicine of Vella Hermosa, or Tabasco, on the river of that name, about seventy-five miles from its embouchure in the Gulf of Mexico. Tabasco is also the name of one of the States in the Confederacy of Mexico, lying south of Vera Cruz, and east of Guatemala. Dr. Corroy has been many years enthusiastically devoted to the investigation of the ruins of this ancient city, which is forty leagues in a south-westerly direction from Tabasco, from whence he has made several excursions to explore them."

Professor Ranfinesque of Philadelphia, states, says Dr. Akerly, that the true name of this ancient city was Otalum. In a late interview with him, the writer submitted the correspondence, and the professor has given his views on the subject in a letter to Dr. Corroy, namely:

"I have been some time engaged preparing a work on the general history of the people of the two Americas, and I have been necessarily attracted to the antiquities of Central America. My work is based upon philology, as a means of tracing the origin of the primitive Asiatic of American negroes (for there were negroes in America before the discovery of Columbus) has procured me a golden medal from the Geographical Society of Paris. I have traced the origin of the black people to the centre of Asia, whence all others have diverged like rays. In the Atlantic Journal, which I have published in Philadelphia for two years past, I have addressed several letters to M. Champollion, upon the antiquities of Palenque, or rather of Otolum, the true name of the site of the great ruins preserved by Del Rio in the name of the stream which washes its borders, and which signifies the waters of Tol, as the greatest city in ruins was anciently the capital of Tol-tecas, (or people of Tol), and they were the descendants of the Atlantes, named by the Greeks Atlantes. Here is a conjecture which merits every attention. I apprise you of another still more important. I have been in search, and have at length found a key to the inscriptions of Palenque, or Otolum. I have given to Dr. Akerly, to be forwarded to you, my table containing this key, printed in 1832, and entitled 'A tabular view of the compared Atlantic alphabets and glyphs in Africa and America.' I have there analyzed the glyphs of Palenque, and discovered that each glyph is a word composed of ornamental letters, after the manner of our anagrams, according to the practice of

the ancient Chinese. I have collected many of the letters forming the glyphs (for they take many forms as in Egypt) and compared them with the two ancient alphabets of Africa, the Lybian and Tuaric, the parents of the ancient African Atlantes. Here is my great discovery, and it is for you and other explorers of the ruins to verify and confirm it.—*Glasgow Courier.*

*Capture of a Pirate.*—His Majesty's Ship Trinculo, 16, Com. Warren, has again fallen in with another clipper schr. on the coast of Africa, called the Charidad, which she captured after an animated chase of 14 hours, during which time she stood several shots at her masts and rigging, and a continued stream of musketry, which nearly unrigged her. The Charidad is the fastest sailer on the coast, but the Trinculo, from her late improvements in trim, has beaten every vessel that has tried her since she left England.—*Cork Constitution.*

#### NORTH AMERICAN COLONIAL ASSOCIATION.

##### FOURTH REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE FOR MANAGING THE AFFAIRS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Your Committee have been engaged during the past year, in the furtherance of many objects of importance to the interests of the North American Colonies, a reference to part of which will follow in this Report; and they gladly avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded, to bear their testimony to the consideration with which the various representations that it has been their duty to make to different Departments of His Majesty's Government, have been invariably received.

The important question of Banking in the Colonies, has received much of the attention of your Committee, at several periods during the year. The were requested by the Committee of Trade at Montreal, to represent to the Colonial Department, the advantages that would be derived from the establishment of the 'City Bank' in that place, and to urge the accordance of the Royal Sanction, to the Act of the Local Legislature, that had been passed for its incorporation. Your Committee were gratified at finding, that the Principle of the Act in question was approved by his Majesty's Government, and that, although the Royal Assent had been withheld, on account of objections which were entertained to some of its penal clauses, a modified law, equal to all the wants of the Bank, would be approved. A new Act has been since passed, and the Bank has gone into operation with every prospect, under judicious management, of affording the facilities in monetary transactions, which were required by the vastly increased mercantile affairs of Montreal.

In the last Session of the Legislature of Upper Canada, two Bills were passed, the object of one being to allow the Capital of the Bank of Upper Canada to be extended, and of the other, to incorporate the 'Commercial Bank' at Kingston, in that Province. To these Bills the Royal Assent, though not officially disallowed, was understood to be contingent upon the introduction into them of restrictions and conditions, which were considered so onerous by the parties interested, and by the community in general in the Province, that they would, if persisted in, more than counterbalance all the advantages to be derived from the Acts. Your Committee, deeply impressed with the vital importance of banking operations being established on sound, yet liberal principles, in a Colony where Commercial and Agricultural pursuits are advancing with such rapid strides as in Upper Canada, entered upon this subject with much anxiety, and made urgent and repeated applications to the proper Departments of Government respecting it. The communications from these Departments lead your Committee to hope, that such instructions have been sent out to the Authorities in the Province, as will occasion the establishment of a law, in accordance with the general views of the Home Government, and not materially repugnant to the feelings of the inhabitants. The Provincial Parliament, having resumed its sittings on the 19th November last, in an early period of which the Bank Acts were expected to come under discussion, your Committee are anxiously hoping to receive intimation of a satisfactory adjustment of this question having been accomplished.

Early in the year, your Committee received from the Chamber of Commerce at St. John, New-Brunswick, a copy of a memorial, which had been forwarded by that Body to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, setting forth the apprehensions entertained in that Province, and the adjacent one of Nova-Scotia, that Tea would be illicitly introduced from the United States, where it is now admitted, free of all duty and restriction, and where the average price is much below the upset price of the Honourable East India Company, at Halifax; and praying, either that permission should be given to import Tea from Foreign Countries, subject to a protecting duty in favour of the importations of the East India Company; or that they should be induced to make such a reduction in their upset price, as should enable the fair trader in the Colonies to compete with the American smuggler. Your Committee lost no time in placing themselves in communication both with his Majesty's Government, and the Honourable Company, on the subject of this memorial; but further steps respecting it were rendered unnecessary by the passing, in the last Session of the Imperial Parliament, of the 'China Trade Act,' by which the importation of Tea into the Colonies, from all places eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, is legalized. Your Committee hope, that the spirit and enterprise of British and Colonial Ship Owners and Merchants, will enable them, under the provisions of this law,