

Third.—On all sail duck, nine cents the square yard, "and in addition thereto, one half cent yearly until the same shall amount to twelve and a half cents per square yard."

Fourth.—On molasses ten cents per gallon.

Fifth.—On all imported distilled spirits fifteen cents per gallon, in addition to the duty now imposed by law.

Sixth.—On all manufactures of silk, or of which silk shall be a component material, coming from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem, the additional duty of five per cent. to take effect from and after the thirtieth day of June one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine; and on all other manufactures of silk, or of which silk shall be a component material, twenty per centum ad valorem."

"On indigo, an additional duty of five cents the pound, from the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, until the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, and from that time an additional duty of ten cents each year, until the whole duty shall amount to fifty cents per pound."

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That "from and after the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, no drawback of duty shall be allowed on the exportation of any spirit, distilled in the United States, from molasses," no drawback shall be allowed on any quantity of sail duck, less than fifty bolts, exported in one ship or vessel, at any one time.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That from and after the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, there shall be levied, collected and paid, in lieu of the duties now imposed by law, on window glass, of the sizes above ten inches by fifteen inches, five dollars for one hundred square feet; Provided, That all window glass imported in plates or sheets, uncut, shall be chargeable with the same rate of duty. On vials and bottles not exceeding the capacity of six ounces each, one dollar and seventy-five cents per gross.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, there shall be levied, collected and paid, in lieu of the duties now imposed by law, on all imported roofing slates, not exceeding twelve inches in length, by six inches in width, four dollars per ton; on all such slates exceeding 14 and not exceeding 16 inches in length, \$6 per ton; on all slates exceeding sixteen inches, and not exceeding eighteen inches in length, \$7 per ton; on all slates exceeding eighteen, and not exceeding twenty inches in length, eight dollars per ton; on all slates exceeding twenty inches, and not exceeding twenty-four inches in length, nine dollars per ton; and on all slates exceeding twenty-four inches in length, ten dollars per ton. And that in lieu of the present duties there be levied collected, and paid, a duty of thirty-three and a third per centum ad valorem, on all imported ciphery slates.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That all cotton cloths whatsoever, or cloths of which cotton shall be a component material, excepting nankeens imported direct from China, the original cost of which, at the place whence imported, with the addition of twenty per cent. if imported from the Cape of Good Hope, or from any place beyond it, and of ten per cent. if imported from any other place, shall be less than thirty-five cents the square yard, shall with such addition, be taken, and deemed to have cost thirty-five cents the square yard, and charged with duty accordingly.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That in all cases where the duty now is, or hereafter may be, imposed, on any goods, wares, or merchandises, imported into the United States, shall, by law, be regulated by, or be directed to be estimated or levied upon the value of the square yard, or of any other quantity or parcel thereof; and in all cases where there is or shall be imposed ad valorem rate of duty on any goods, wares, or merchandises, imported into the United States, it shall be the duty of the Collector within whose district the same shall be imported or entered, to cause the actual value thereof, at the time purchased, and the place from which the same shall have been imported into the United States, to be appraised, estimated, and ascertained, and the number of such yards, parcels, or quantities, and such actual value of every of them, as the case may require. And it shall in every such case, be the duty of the appraisers of the United States, and of every of them, and of every other person who

shall act as such appraiser, by all the reasonable ways and means in his or their power, to ascertain, estimate, and appraise, the true and actual value, any invoice or affidavit thereto to the contrary notwithstanding, of the said goods, wares, and merchandise, at the time purchased, and place from whence the same shall have been imported into the United States, and the number of such yards, parcels, or quantities, and such actual value of every of them, as the case may require; and all such goods, wares, and merchandises, being manufactures of wool, or whereof wool shall be a component part, which shall be imported into the U. States in an unfinished condition, shall in every such appraisal, be taken, deemed and estimated by the appraiser, and every of them, and every person who shall act as such appraiser, to have been at the time purchased and place from whence the same were imported into the United States, of as great actual value as if the same had been entirely finished. And to the value of the said goods, wares, and merchandise, so ascertained, there shall in all cases where the same are or shall be charged with an ad valorem duty, be added all charges, except insurance, and also twenty per centum on the said actual value and charges if imported from the Cape of Good Hope, or any place beyond the same, or from beyond Cape Horn; or ten per centum if from any other place, or country; and the said ad valorem rates of duty shall be estimated on such aggregate amount, any thing in any act to the contrary notwithstanding. *Provided*, That, in all cases where any goods, wares, or merchandise, subject to ad valorem duty, or whereupon the duty is or shall be by law regulated by, or be directed to be estimated or levied upon the value of the square yard, or any other quantity or parcel thereof, shall have been imported into the United States from a country other than that in which the same were manufactured or produced, the appraisers shall value the same at the current value thereof at the time of such last exportation to the United States, in the country where the same may have been originally manufactured or produced.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That in all cases where the actual value to be appraised, estimated, and ascertained, hereintobefore stated, of any goods, wares, or merchandise, imported into the United States, and subject to any ad valorem duty, or whereon the duty is regulated by or directed to be imported or levied, on the value of the square yard, or other parcel or quantity thereof, shall, by ten per centum, exceed the invoice value thereof, in addition to the duty imposed by law on the same, if they had been invoiced at their real value, as aforesaid, there shall be levied and collected on the same goods, wares, and merchandise, fifty per centum of the duty so imposed on the same goods, wares, and merchandise, when fairly invoiced: *Provided always*, That nothing in this section contained shall be construed to impose the last mentioned duty of fifty per centum, for a variance between the bona fide invoice of goods produced in the manner specified in the provision to the eighth section of this Act, and the current value of the said merchandise in the country where the same may have been originally manufactured or produced; *And further*, That the penalty of fifty per centum, imposed by the thirteenth section of this Act, entitled "An Act supplementary to, and to amend, the Act entitled 'An Act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, passed the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, and for other purposes," approved March first, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, shall not be deemed to apply or attach to any goods, wares, or merchandise, which shall be subject to the additional duty of fifty per centum, as aforesaid, imposed by this section of this Act.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, under the direction of the President of the United States, from time to time, to establish such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the laws of the United States, as the President of the U. States shall think proper, to secure a just, faithful, and impartial appraisal of all goods, wares, and merchandise as aforesaid, imported into the United States, and just and proper entries of such actual value thereof, and of the square yards, parcels, and other quantities thereof, as the case may require, and of such actual value of every of them; And it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to report all such rules and regulations, with the reason thereof, to the then next session of Congress.

THE ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, JUNE 10, 1828.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.

COMMISSIONER FOR THE WEEK, J. SLASON, ESQ.

SAVINGS BANK.

TRUSTEES NEXT WEEK.

HENRY G. CLOPPER, ESQ.

JAMES TAYLOR, ESQ.

MARK NEEDHAM, ESQ.

HALIFAX, JUNE 4.

His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir JAMES KEMPT, G. C. B., reached Pictou on Tuesday evening last, and on Thursday embarked on board of the Govt. Brig Chebucto, which vessel immediately sailed for Quebec.—*Roy. Gaz.*

In consequence of the departure of His Excellency the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR for Canada, the Government of the Province has devolved upon the Hon MICHAEL WALLACE—accordingly, the State Oaths, and Oaths of Office as President and Commander-in-Chief of the Province, were yesterday administered to His Honor, in the Council Chamber.—*Id.*

We regret to state, that the Packet Company's ship Halifax, Captain Finley, upset, filled and sunk, in Lahave River (where she had gone to load for Liverpool,) on the 28th ult. The accident was occasioned by the careening of the ship in attempting to take in the first stick of timber, and the lumber ports being open she instantly filled; fortunately no lives were lost. The following is an extract of a Letter from Capt. Finley to the Committee, communicating the unfortunate occurrence: LUNENBURG, May 29.

"Gentlemen,

"It is my painful duty to inform you that the ship Halifax upset, filled and sunk, yesterday evening, about 6 o'clock, while in the act of taking in the first piece of Timber. The ship's topgallant masts and yards were sent down that morning, and I suppose that she had at least 40 tons of ballast. I had been absent getting timber, and had got on board about 20 minutes before the accident, and found the ship very still, and the mate informed me she had been so before I came on board. The ship lies on her side, with no part of her more than two feet above water; I have not saved a single article of clothing, or any papers, nor has any of the crew a jacket. She went over and filled in less than 30 seconds; many of the crew, who were in the hold, are seriously bruised."

Every means have been taken by the Committee to forward the necessary assistance for raising her again. In order to prevent any disappointment to the Public, the Atlantic will be dispatched, as early as possible, with the H's cargo and Passengers.—*Id.*

The Nova Scotia papers announce the departure of Sir JAMES KEMPT for this Country. His Excellency's arrival may, we hear, be shortly expected; he is with Colonel Fanshawe and Lewis, of the Royal Engineers, to form a commission for the purpose of estimating the probable sums which will be required for the completion of the Rideau Canal and other public works now in progress, or contemplated; and the expense of which is to be defrayed by the mother country.—*Quebec Mercury.*

MONTREAL, May 14.

On Sunday morning the mountain behind the City was discovered to be on fire, from what cause has not been ascertained. At night the scene from the City was grand. The conflagration, however, was chiefly on the back part of the mountain. The trees were in full sap, otherwise from the high wind the whole wood must have been ignited. The fire went out during the night.

Lieutenant-Governor READY has appointed Robert Hodgson, Esq., acting Attorney General for Prince Edward Island, in room of William Johnston, Esq. deceased.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 26.—Nothing is changed, but the Porte is said to have received from Alexandria the disagreeable news that the Pacha, urged by menaces of the French and English Consuls, has sent orders to his son Ibrahim to evacuate the Morea. The Convention of July 6, will, in