

Europe.

NEW CUSTOMS ACT.

Abstract of the Act, 9. Geo. IV. Cap. LXXVI.
Seco. 1, 2, 12, 13, 16, 22, 23, 24.

WHEREAS several Acts were passed in the sixth year of His Majesty's Reign, for consolidating the Laws of the Customs, and it is found necessary to make certain alterations and amendments therein; be it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That from and after the 10th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, the several enactments herein-after contained, shall come into and be and continue in full force and operation, for all the purposes mentioned therein.

II. And whereas one of the said Acts was passed for the management of the Customs, and it is expedient to amend the said Act; be it therefore enacted, That no Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner of Customs, nor any Officer of Customs or Person employed in the collection or management of or accounting for the Revenue of Customs, or any part thereof, nor any Clerk or other Person acting under them, shall, during the time of his acting as such Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner, or as such Officer, or of his being so employed as aforesaid, or of his acting as such Clerk or other Person as aforesaid, as the case may be, be compelled to serve as a Mayor or Sheriff, or in any Corporate or Parochial or other Public Office or Employment, or to serve on a Jury of Inquest, or in the Militia; any law, usage, or custom to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

XII. And be it further enacted, That so much of the said Act for granting duties of customs, as extends to charge any duty of Importation upon cables, not being iron cables, or upon cordage, or upon sails respectively, in use of any British ship, being fit and necessary for such ship, and in the actual use of the same, and not otherwise disposed of, shall be, and so much of the said Act is hereby repealed; and that whenever such Cables, Cordage, or Sails shall be otherwise disposed of, then, in lieu of the Duty now payable on the same respectively, there shall be paid a duty of twenty pounds upon every one hundred pounds of the Value thereof.

XIII. And be it further enacted, That if any Mahogany which has been imported direct from the Bay of Honduras, in a ship cleared out from the Port of Belize, into a free warehousing Port in any of the British Possessions in America, and there warehoused as having been so cleared and imported, shall be exported from the Warehouse, and imported direct into the United Kingdom, such Mahogany shall be subject in the United Kingdom to the same duty as it would have been subject to if it had been imported direct from the Bay of Honduras in a British ship cleared out from the Port of Belize, provided it be stated in the proper clearance of the ship importing the same into the United Kingdom, that such Mahogany had been so warehoused, and exported from the warehouse as aforesaid.

XVI. And whereas one other of the said first-mentioned Acts was passed to grant certain bounties and allowances of customs; and it is expedient to amend the said Act: And whereas the several Bounties granted by the said Act on the exportation of Linen from the United Kingdom are to be reduced from Year to Year by equal tenth parts, until the whole shall expire, and which will happen on the 5th day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four: And whereas five such tenth parts shall have ceased on the fifth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine; and it is expedient to suspend for a limited time the further reduction of the said Bounties, and fix on an earlier time when the whole shall expire; and it is also expedient to reduce and to discontinue in like manner, the bounty payable under the said Act on the exportation of sail cloth; be it therefore enacted, That the proportions of the several bounties on Linen which will be payable under the said Act on the 5th day of January one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, shall continue payable, without further reduction, until the 5th day of January one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and on the said fifth day of January one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two the whole of such Bounties shall cease, and no part thereof shall thenceforth be

payable; and that on the said fifth day of January one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine one half of the Bounty now payable on the exportation of sail cloth shall cease, and that on the said fifth day of January one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two the whole of the said Bounty shall cease.

XXII. And whereas one other of the said first-mentioned Acts was passed to regulate the Trade of the British Possessions abroad, and it is expedient to amend the said Act; be it therefore enacted, That upon the Entry Outwards of any Goods in any of the British Possessions in America, to be exported to any other of such Possessions or to the United Kingdom, it shall be stated in such Entry either that such Goods are the Produce of the British Possessions in America, or that they are of Foreign Production, as the case may be; and if any Goods not being the produce of any of the British Possessions in America be stated in such Entry to be such produce, the same shall be forfeited; and that no Goods shall be stated in the Certificate of the Clearances of any ship from any British Possession in America to be the Produce of such Possessions, unless such Goods shall have been expressly stated so to be in the Entry Outwards; and that all Goods not expressly stated in such Certificate of Clearance to be the Produce of the British Possessions in America shall, at the place of Importation in any other such Possessions, or in the United Kingdom, be deemed to be of Foreign Production.

XXIII. And be it further enacted, That the several sorts of Goods hereinafter enumerated, having been Warehoused in the United Kingdom, (that is to say) Corn, Grain, Seeds, Meal, Flour, Bread, Biscuit, Rice, Fruits, Pickles, Woods of all sorts, Hemp, Flax, Tow, Oakum, Pitch, Tar, Rosin, Turpentine, Ochres, Brimstone, Saltpetre, Gums, Drugs, Vegetable Oils, Burr Stones, Dog Stones, Hops, Cork, Sago, Tapioca, Sponge, Sausages, Cheese, Cider, Wax, Spices, Tallow, being imported into any of the British Possessions in America direct from the warehouse in the United Kingdom, shall be so imported duty-free: and that Horses, Mules, Asses, Neat Cattle, and all other live Stock, shall be imported or brought into the said Possessions Duty-free; and that tallow and raw hides brought by land or inland navigation into any of the said Possessions, shall be so brought duty free.

XXIV. And be it further enacted, That upon the Entry of any Wheat to be Warehoused in any Warehousing Port in the British Possessions in America, it shall be lawful for the Officers of the Customs, instead of requiring that such Wheat shall be forthwith lodged in the Warehouse, to deliver the same to the Importer or Proprietor thereof to be first ground into Flour, and also to deliver any warehoused wheat to be ground into Flour, under condition, by bond to the satisfaction of the said Officers, that within Three Months from the date of the Bond there shall be lodged in the Warehouse one barrel of good and Merchantable Flour in return for every five bushels of Wheat so delivered; and such Flour so Warehoused shall be held to be flour imported and Warehoused under the conditions and regulation of the said last mentioned Act.

Summary.

Downing-street, August 9.—The King has been pleased to appoint the Earl of Belmore to be Captain-General and Governor-in-chief of the Island of Jamaica and its dependencies.

The King has also been pleased to appoint Major-General Lewis Grant, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Trinidad.

Lord Chamberland's Office, August 11.—The King has been pleased to appoint the Earl of Chesterfield to be one of the Lords of his Majesty's Bedchamber, in the room of Viscount Melbourne, deceased.

The King has also been pleased to appoint Sir Astley Paston Cooper, Bart., Sergeant-Surgeon to his Majesty, in the room of Sir Patrick Macgregor, Bart. deceased.

The King has also been pleased to appoint Benjamin Collins Brodie, Esquire, Surgeon to his Majesty, in the room of Sir Astley Paston Cooper, Bart. promoted to Sergeant-Surgeon.

The King has also been pleased to appoint James Wardrop, Esq., Surgeon to his Majesty.

AUGUST 25.—This day's arrivals from the Continent have brought accounts from Constantinople to the 31st July, besides the commercial letters due

by the Turkey mails of the 26th from the Capital and 18th from Smyrna. The former confirm the important intelligence, that the passage to the Black Sea had been declared free by the Turkish Government, to the flags of all neutral nations in treaty with the Porte; that is, the Austrian, Swedish, Dutch, Danish, and Sardinian. Whether this freedom of passage has been modified by any stipulations of extra duties, does not appear; but as nothing is said on this point, we must assume that no such conditions have been made requisite.

Dispatches were received at the Foreign Office from Lisbon, this morning, dated the 9th instant. They state that a British subject of the name of Mr. Hargrave Cobham, concerning whose detention representations had been sent from our Minister for Foreign Affairs, had been tried and acquitted. Sir John M. Doyle and Lieut. Young were upon their trial, but the result was not known when the packet sailed.

On the 15th August, the ceremony of consecrating Dr. W. Howley, on his appointment to the Archbishopric of Canterbury, was celebrated at Bow Church, Cheapside.

Sir HENRY TORRENS, Adjutant-General to His Majesty's Forces, had unfortunately been thrown from his Horse.—He languished a short period and expired. He had held his high appointment many years, and was universally respected throughout the Army.—By a number of Individuals in this Community, who enjoyed his acquaintance, when in the Surrey Rangers in this Garrison, his death will be deeply lamented.

THE MINISTRY.—No successor to the Duke of Clarence has yet been announced. In the early part of the week it was strongly rumoured, that Earl Gray was about to join the administration, and be placed at the head of the Admiralty; but for the last few days this report has become less prevalent. Should it ultimately prove to be well-founded, we conceive it may safely be regarded as an earnest of the intention of the Duke of Wellington to settle the Catholic question, as Lord Gray is fully understood to be pledged to that in a manner that would prevent his taking office on any condition short of its being made a cabinet measure. The Duke of Clarence continues to attend to official business at the Admiralty, until such time as the arrangement of the future management of the department shall be determined on.

ENGLISHMEN IN PORTUGAL.—On Saturday week a deputation of the Underwriters at Lloyd's waited by appointment on the Earl of Aberdeen, at the Foreign Office, to request the interference of the British government in behalf of Mr. William Young, who was arrested by the Miguelites at the time when the Constitutionalists first declared themselves at Oporto.—The noble Lord replied, that the British Consul had already remonstrated with the persons at present exercising the government of Portugal in the strongest terms, and he was sorry to say without effect up to that time; but he calculated that in a few days, a communication he had made, would have the desired effect, both in the case of Mr. Young and Sir John Doyle, as he therein notified to the *de facto* government of Portugal, that if the proper steps were not immediately taken in respect to the individuals in question, it must be prepared for consequences of the most serious nature.

The news from Portugal may be said to break the last link of English connection with that unhappy country, it having been announced at Lloyd's, nearly at the same moment, that the *Pyramus* and *Galatea* frigates had arrived at Davenport from Lisbon, and the *Britomart* and *Cordelia* from Oporto. Thus not an English ship of war remains, either in the Tagus or the Douro, for the protection of English subjects and their property, at a most critical period, when great numbers of them, by the construction put on the most trivial events, are in danger of being politically compromised with Miguel's government.

GREECE.—Mr. Stratford Canning arrived at Ancona on the 30th, and M. de Ribeaupierre left Bologna on the 31st, to join him there. Count Capo d'Istria, after having visited the headquarters of General Church, who is, with 4000 men, between Metica and Dragomestre, intended to return to Poros. It was also said that Ibrahim Pacha had capitulated with the Allied Commanders, and that he was to evacuate the Morea in three weeks.

REPORTED DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS.—The report circulated last night in Paris, to which we have