

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Commons, Monday, March 15.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought forward the finance statement. When there was such depression in the country, the House had a right to expect, at the earliest period the views of Government—the statement would correct exaggerated rumours. The difficulty of making an accurate calculation was increased by the early period at which it was framed. He was surrounded with difficulties from such circumstances—and they were increased by the distresses to which allusion had been made in the King's Speech. The petitions of the people merited consideration, and it was natural to pray for reductions of taxation. One course was to reduce taxes absolutely, the other was to substitute a new tax to relieve that which pressed. A property tax had been suggested, and was duly considered. He thought it was more advisable to resort to the first mentioned course in stead of putting one tax for another. The course, then, was to see how they best could relieve the lower classes of agriculturists and manufacturers—(cheers.) He was sure there was no assembly in the world unreformed as it was, that more sympathised with the difficulties of the people. He then was to reduce such taxes as pressed most inconveniently, and could be given up with the least loss to the Public. The tax that first presented itself was that on Beer—(cheers.) That beverage was most important, and he hoped the measure of that evening would restore that beverage, and the lower classes to order and sobriety—it was a heavy tax—it made the consumer pay three farthings per pot. Nor was that tax the only charge; like other taxes where the articles were of different qualities, there was great expense in collecting it. It was at least one third of the amount of the whole duty, and if he removed the whole of the duty, it would give to the country relief to the extent of £4,500,000—(cheers.) They might reduce half on malt and half on beer, but he would prefer relief from beer wholly; because thereby they would relieve classes most requiring relief. Besides, it would produce equality of taxes. And by taking off all the beer duty, instead of partially operating on malt and beer, he saved all the expense arising out of the collecting. The expense, he remarked, of collecting the beer duty was much greater than that for malt. The advantage to the malt trade and the country would hence be greatly increased—there would be increasing demand for malt. But that measure and consequent contemplated increase of consumption of malt was dependent on a free sale of beer—(loud cheers.) From the little he had seen in the Committee, it was absolutely necessary that there should be open trade for the sake of the health of the people (cheers.) There was no other way of checking the drugging of beer. He proposed that beer should be relieved from duty, October 10; and he named that time, because it was the period of renewing the licences. But although not reduced till October, it would have an indirect advantage long before. He also proposed to repeal the cyder tax; it produced about £29,000, and yet was susceptible of great oppression. The next article of the reduction was that of leather—(cheers.) It would put an end to the restrictions in the trade—(cheers.) an amount of relief to the country double the amount of the tax. He would not take off half, but all the tax. The reduction would be on malt £3,000,000, on leather £340,000, on cyder £30,000, making about £3,400,000, and this would be in operation equal to 5,000,000 at least. The leather tax to cease on the 5th July next. There will be amounts devisable from other measures, one of which would be the subject of a resolution with which he should conclude. One of his measures would be a revision of the Stamp Laws, to assimilate all the laws on that subject, and the stamps of the same denomination every where. It would occasion increase of revenue, in consequence of the operation on Irish stamps, in particular, to the amount of £110,000. He also proposed an alteration of the duties on spirits—he intended to propose a small increase—(loud cheers.) The reductions in spirits had been for the purpose of resisting smuggling, which seriously affected the revenue, at the same time that it corrupted the morals of the people. In reference to imposing a lower rate of duty in Ireland and Scotland than England, the House would recollect that it was supposed to be necessary to put an end to a system which was an opprobrium to the country. Those who proposed that reduction had it in contemplation, when the duty was lowered, that as soon as the establishments for illicit distillation should be broken up, that the duty on spirits should be gradually raised so as not to endanger the return of smuggling. He would propose present an augmentation of the duty on spirits, but not to such an extent as to risk the return of the evil which we had happily got rid of. What he proposed, therefore, was, that the duty on spirits in Ireland and Scotland, which is now 1s. 6d. a gallon, should be raised to 3s.; that on English spirits one shilling per gallon, which would make the duty eight shillings per gallon instead of seven shillings—and a measure which was not likely to occasion any increase of illicit distillation. The amount of the increased revenue derived from this source would be about £830,000. The reduction of the revenue, by the abolition of the taxes on beer, leather, and cyder, would be less than one million a year, and would be met by the measures proposed. There was, however, something more than the revenue and the expenditure of the present year to be looked at. It must be obvious to the House, that in examining the taxes to be repealed, and what will be the operation of repealing them, they must look to the probable effect of the reduction, not only on the present year, but also on the following year, 1831. The whole reduction of £3,400,000 will only then come into effect. To meet this, or a great part of it, the House had many resources on which it may confidently rely. The House, by these resources, and by its exertions in maintaining public credit, might employ that credit very advantageously in the reduction of the interest of the national debt. It was therefore his intention, as a result of an examination of the resources, for the future to look for a part of our resources from the diminution in the rate of interest. In a few days he should have the honor to propose to the House to fix a term for giving notice on some early day of the terms on which they would offer to the holders of the Four per cent. Stock a stock of less annual value. He had such confidence in the result of the measure he now proposed, and in consequence of other measures for a diminution of expenditure, which were in progress, that he did not anticipate any embarrassment in those financial calculations from a failure in any part of our resources, or that we shall not be able to make still further reductions hereafter. It may be the fashion (continued the Honourable Gentleman,) to say to the Government, reduce the expenditure; but I would say, that the industry of the Government has been already exercised to the greatest extent in making all practicable reductions. It is not, however, to the reductions that have already taken place, however extensive, that I look for the approbation of the House and the Country. It is to the various departments of Government, all exercised as they are in an examination of the minutest kind into the expenditure of every branch of the public service—that I look for the means of still further relieving the burthens of taxation, for we are prepared to engage in an inquiry, indeed, I may say we are engaged in an examination embracing every public department; and we propose, in conformity

with the precedent which has in one case proved so beneficial—that respecting superannuations—to confide the execution of that inquiry to gentlemen connected certainly in some degree with the Government, but totally unconnected with the particular departments to which these inquiries are to be extended, with a view of ascertaining how far it may be possible to make still further reductions. Several members having spoken in laudatory terms of the Budget, the resolutions were put and agreed to.

House of Lords.—On the 30th March, the Earl of Aberdeen laid on the table, by command of his Majesty, a copy of the Treaty entered into between his Britannic Majesty and the Emperor of Austria.

The Earl of Stanhope complained that the Treaty would not afford that reciprocity to this country which ought to exist, and that the shipping interest would be much injured by it.

The Earl of Aberdeen admitted that the Treaty was not a commercial treaty in the way in which the noble Lord looked at it. He could not, however, see how these treaties would injure the shipping interest. The present Treaty was in progress when he came into office, and without acting in an inconsistent manner, Government could not do otherwise than conclude it.

Lord Goderich considered that since this country had entered into these treaties of reciprocity, the shipping interests of this country had been materially benefited.

Lord Ellenborough observed that the number of British ships employed in trade was nearly equal to the whole number of foreign vessels engaged in trade with foreign ports. The noble Lord was not aware of this subject being brought forward, or he would have been provided with the return of the different vessels employed.

Captain Coffin, formerly commander of an American ship (the same, we believe, who brought the Siamese youths to England,) was examined on Monday before the Committee of the Commons on the affairs of India, and gave highly impressive and instructive evidence. Among other matters, he stated that the trade of Canton, instead of being, as represented, attended with difficulties and embarrassments, is conducted with more facility and dispatch than that of almost any port in the world. The pretended monopoly of the Hong Merchants appears on examination to be destitute of any foundation. The persons seem to be little better than a mixture of police and custom-house officers allowed to trade, while each carries on his business separately on his own account, lending his name to any other Chinese merchant who is disposed to deal with foreigners. Another important fact stated by Captain Coffin was, that the tea duties of the United States are collected with little trouble or expense, and constitute the largest branch of the public revenue—two millions of dollars, we believe.—*Globe.*

IMPROVEMENT IN TRADE.—The accounts received this morning from Lancashire generally, and more particularly Manchester, represent the state of trade as particularly active at the present moment. The demand for goods during the whole of last week was universal, being for the Mediterranean as well as for other parts of the Globe. An advance in wages had also taken place.—*London paper, March 29.*

Among the miscellaneous estimates for 1830, introduced into the Imperial Parliament, are the following items:—The water communication between Montreal and Ottawa, £163,000; Civil Establishment of Nova Scotia, £10,445, that of New Brunswick, £3,600, Bermuda, £4,000, Prince Edward's Island, £3,820, and Newfoundland, £11,261.

Lady Canning, the widow of the late Minister, has published a pamphlet, with the avowed purpose of explaining the part her husband took in the affairs of Portugal. From this pamphlet we quote the following concluding sentences:—"While Mr. Canning's expiring energies were exerting themselves, as they had long been, in anxious toil for his country's welfare, and only a few hours before the perfect brightness of his mental faculties was obscured by the acuteness of bodily sufferings, the last words which he uttered on political affairs: 'I have laboured hard for the last few years to place the country in the high station which she now holds. Two years of the Duke of Wellington's Government will undo all that I have done. The two years have now expired. Has the prophecy been falsified by the event?'"

We have again melancholy tidings from Fernando Po and the coast of Africa, by which we learn that the number of deaths on board his Majesty's ship Eden alone, Commander W. T. W. Owen, during the period she remained on that station, amounted to 213, of which 107 happened in the six months immediately previous to the date of our correspondent's letter.—The Eden sailed about the 12th of December for St. Helena and Rio de Janeiro, rejoiced, we have no doubt, to be quit of the pestilential climate of Fernando Po—that grave of Europeans—and now remains attached to the South American station.—*Portsmouth Herald.*

The Edinburgh brewers have already announced a reduction of £1 per hogshead whenever the duty is taken off; and the brewers in Glasgow, who are truly grateful for the concession, made in their favour, will also come into the market with an article which, in quality and price, they hope will merit public support.

The following gentlemen are named as Candidates for the Speaker's Chair, in the event of the present Speaker being called to the House of Lords, viz.—Mr. G. Banks, Sir John Becket, Mr. Goulburn, and Mr. Lyttelton.

The 116th anniversary of the Society of Ancient Britons was celebrated on St. David's day. The collection amounted to above £1000.

Captain Kincaid, of the Rifle Brigade, has published Adventures in the Peninsula, France, and the Netherlands, which are well spoken of in the Atlas. It is said the London University has lost all its popularity, and is considered as a complete failure. Its Professors are at war with one another, and several resignations have been given in.

His Majesty continues in the best health.

Lord Conyngham has purchased the beautiful estate and seat of Biftons, in Kent, for £100,000. The report of the conversion of the wife and daughter of Sir Charles Paget to Catholicism is now contradicted, but that of the Honourable and Rev. George Spencer appears to be confirmed.

The Duke of Richmond had burst a blood vessel, and had been in some danger, but was happily recovered.

An experiment is to be very shortly tried at Woolwich, to fire ship-guns by percussion, on a plan submitted by an officer of the Royal Navy, a resident in Hampshire.

Prince Leopold was shortly to proceed to Calais in his new character of "Sovereign of Greece." The King of France, it is said, has received a letter from the "Sovereign of Greece," which was transmitted to his Majesty by the Duke of Wellington.

The people of France seem very jealous of this appointment, thinking it too complimentary to Great Britain.

It is stated from Warsaw, that on Prince Leopold's succession to the sovereignty of Greece, Count Capo d'Istria is to be his chief Chancellor.

SCOTLAND.

SINGULAR CASE OF FORGERY.—About a fortnight since, the wife of a pensioner named Adam Watson, residing at Forres, died, and below her bed was found £20 in cash, and a bank cheque for £40. The old woman was always of penurious habits, and it appears she had the cheque made out

in her own name. The widower, Watson, and a man named Henry, have since been committed to gaol, on a charge of having forged the name of the deceased on the back of the cheque, and thereby drawn the amount from the branch bank of the British Linen Company at Forres. It is seldom that men are apprehended for forging their wives' names, and as this is certainly a singular case, it has, we understand been reported to the law officers of the crown.—*Aberdeen Journal.*

IRELAND.

DISTRESS IN IRELAND.—In the House of Commons on the 11th, March, the state of the poor of Ireland was discussed. Mr. Spring Rice moved for a select committee to enquire into the condition of the poorer classes in that country, and the best means of improving it. The Hon. member in introducing his motion said that he had not pressed this inquiry during the last Session because he thought it was not then the time for it, but that the case was different now—no man he believed would deny that there was distress in Ireland, though the extent might be exaggerated, and he for one believed that the poor of that country were not in so bad a condition as the poor in England. Ireland was improving fast, her resources were developing themselves—a century ago the whole amount of exports from Ireland to England did not exceed £257,000 last year, the exports of Waterford alone, a secondary port, amounted to £2,163,000. Fever, a disease which is always consistent with poverty had decreased; in Limerick for instance the number of patients seeking admission into the fever hospital, had diminished three-fourths.—The decreased number of commitments and convictions showed also that crime had diminished.—The next proposition related to the proper mode of relief for the poor of Ireland. In 1804, a committee of that house of which Mr. Wilberforce and Mr. Morton Pitt were members reported that the adoption of a parish rate would be highly detrimental to the interest of Ireland.—In 1822, another committee, Mr. Ricardo, Chairman, reported that any system which would lead the Irish peasantry not to depend upon themselves would be highly pernicious and on this occasion Mr. Ricardo expressed his concurrence in the opinion of Dr. Franklin that "the more was done by law for the support of the poor, the less would be done by themselves. When he considered that the poor laws of England had ever since their enactment in the reign of Elizabeth, been found defective, he could not wish to transfer them to Ireland. His own opinion, drawn from the improvement which had taken place in the County of Cork and Limerick from the time when the construction of the great public roads in the mountain district of those Counties gave employment and wages, to numbers of haggard half clothed peasantry who had with their bettered circumstances become more tranquil, was that the best mode of relief which could be adopted, both with regard to the government and the people, would be that government should make advances of money, on due security from counties and public bodies, for the purpose of carrying on works of public utility. The reclaiming of the waste lands, of which Ireland contained two millions of acres, the diffusion of education and of instruction in manual industry should be considered. A committee was then named of which Mr. Spring Rice was Chairman, and which will enter on its labours almost immediately.

EDUCATION IN IRELAND.—A meeting of the Society for promoting the Education of the Poor in Ireland was lately held in Dublin the Marquis of Downshire in the chair. According to the report of the Society, it appeared that in 1815 there were no Schools, but eight were established in 1816, and so great was the encouragement—such was the wish for knowledge, that last year they had increased to 1153, in which were educated 127,449 scholars. The total number of scholars sent out since its commencement from the establishment, in which they were then assembled, amounted to 12,443. The school-masters trained in it, during the same period, being 1610, school-mistresses 363. On the estates of the noble Marquis in the chair, in the County of Down, were 39 schools, containing 2554 scholars. Several excellent speeches were delivered, and Lord Longford being called to the chair, he was voted to the Marquis of Downshire, at the meeting separated.

The Roman Catholic bishops of Ireland have just issued an address to the clergy and laity under their chair, in which they speak in glowing terms of the Bill, and pass a high eulogy on the Duke of Devonshire, "the most distinguished of Ireland's sons—a hero and a legislator" for having paved the way to the establishment of peace and justice in their long-distracted country.

ANCIENT IRISH KNIGHTHOOD.—There are at present three titles known in Ireland that have been transmitted from time immemorial, and whose origin is lost in the lapse of ages. They are known as the Knight of Kerry, the Knight of Glm, and the White Knight, which last is centered in the Earl of Kingston, who claims the property in point of antiquity. The other two are in the family of the Fitzgeralds, and vary little in the mottoes they assume, from that of the Duke of Devonshire, which in the old Milesian phrase of "crom a boo" is supposed to be an ancient war cry; that of the Knight of Glm is "shamel a boo," and the others differ in minute particulars. The translations given to the Duke's is "I burn," and is accounted for in a curious manner. It is said that one of the early progenitors of the family kept in his house at Carton, in Kildare, a monkey of extraordinary docility; and the house one day catching fire, the monkey is said to have rescued a child in its arms from the impending danger, and carried it to a place of safety; the motto of "crom a boo" was afterwards adopted, and continues, with monkeys as supporters to the armorial bearings, up to the present day.

BELFAST, March 23.—On Wednesday, a reincontro took place in Dawson-street, between Standish Stamer O'Grady, Esq. nephew to the Chief Baron, and Captain Smith, of the 83d regt. Mr. O'Grady was riding, and Captain Smith driving a Cambricole, when, in consequence of the Captain driving too close to Mr. O'Grady, he took the Captain's horse by the bridle and forced him back, upon which Captain S. alighted and struck Mr. O'Grady several times with his whip. The consequence was, a meeting on Thursday morning, when Mr. O'Grady received a mortal wound. He lingered in great agony till three o'clock on Friday, when he expired.

On the 4th March, Sir John Newport moved an Address to the King for a Commission, to be selected from the Privy Council of Ireland, and which should be instructed to make a speedy and systematic examination into the state of the Irish Church Establishment, with a view to the correction of its abuses. The motion was seconded by Mr. Spring Rice, and after a debate, in which Mr. Peel gave it his support, it was adopted without a division.

FRANCE.

A late Paris paper says, that the true object of the expedition to Algiers, is to re-establish the order of Malta under the names of the Knights of the Mediterranean. "This news," adds the journal, "comes to us from such authority that we cannot look upon the project as a mere imagination. It is, besides, a consequence of the aristocratical ideas of M. de Polignac. This minister flatters himself that the King will be proud of attaching to his name the restoration of an order of Christian knight hood."

The harbour of Toulon exhibited a scene of great life and activity, the preparations for equipping the fleet being carried on with great vigour.

GREECE.

The following are the principal articles of the Protocol of London on the affairs of Greece.

1. That an armistice shall be published. 2. That Greece shall be independent. 3. That the limits according to wish of the Porte shall be from the mouth of the Aspropotamus to the Gulf of Zeitoun, Negropont, the Islands of the Devil and the Cyclades being included. 4. The Government of Greece shall be Monarchical and hereditary. 5. A reciprocal amnesty shall be proclaimed by the Ottoman and Grecian Governments. 6. Each of the three Courts shall have the faculty of guaranteeing this arrangement. 7. The effects of the guarantee shall be decided hereafter. 8. The settlement of the frontiers will be made by the Commissioners of the three Powers.

The Gazette de France, under head of Vienna, March 7th says:—A courier arrived here to day, on its way to Constantinople, bringing intelligence that the Plenipotentiaries of the three parties to the treaty of London had in the conference held on February 4th and 26, definitively fixed the destiny of Greece, and named Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg, Sovereign and Hereditary Prince of Greece.

According to an article in the Foreign Quarterly Review, "the population proposed to be included in the new Greek Republic, with the boundary of Arta and Volo, would not exceed 700,000 or 800,000. However high the future destinies of this once celebrated people may rise, their present extent of territory does not exceed that of the Highlands and Islands of Scotland; their amount of population does not reach that of the West Riding of Yorkshire; the whole trade of their nation is exceeded by that of Hull; and the whole revenue levied on their present exhausted resources does not equal the taxes paid by a couple of London porter brewers. The whole revenue of Greece, last year, did not amount to £160,000, while the expenditure exceeded £400,000. The difference was made up by subsidies from Russia and France, by a loan from a citizen of Geneva, and by a contribution of the whole private fortune of the President. The pay of the civil officers of the Government, and of the military and naval forces, are in arrear. The troops in many places, are in want of support."

AMERICA.

UNITED STATES.

DUELING.—The prompt removal of Lieutenants Edmund Byrne and Hampton Westcott, passed Midshipman Charles H. Duryee, and Midshipman Charles G. Hunter, from the Rolls of the Navy, for having been concerned in a duel at Philadelphia, which resulted in the death of Wm. Miller, Junr. Esq., reflects the highest honor upon the Secretary of the Navy and the Chief Magistrate of the Nation. It is evident from the published correspondence between the parties, that Miller was dragged into the contest contrary to his wishes, his judgment, and the better feelings of his heart. He was an amiable man, and a man of generally correct principles; but unfortunately had not sufficient courage to endure the taunts of his honorable foes, whom nothing but his blood could satisfy. He yielded; and has exchanged the bloom and beauty of Spring for the land of silence and the shadow of death.—*Atlas.*

The following is the correspondence between the Secretary of the Navy and the President of the United States:—

Navy Department, March 30, 1830.
SIR,—It has been proved, to my satisfaction, that Lieutenants Edmund Byrne and Hampton Westcott, Passed Midshipman Chas. H. Duryee, and Midshipman Chas. G. Hunter, of the Navy of the U. States, were recently concerned in a duel, which took place between the last named officer and William Miller, Junr. of Philadelphia, which resulted fatally to the latter. I respectfully recommend to you that the names of the said officers (Edmund Byrne, Hampton Westcott, Charles H. Duryee, and Charles G. Hunter) be erased from the list of officers of the Navy of the United States.
I am, very respectfully, &c.
"JOHN BRANCH."
[To the President of the United States.]
"Let the above named officers of the Navy be stricken from the roll."
ANDREW JACKSON.

"March 31, 1830."
DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—The Boiler of the Steam-Boat Chief Justice Marshall, whilst on her passage from Albany to this city, burst last Thursday evening, at a short distance from Newburgh. There were on board 170 passengers, and we collect from the last accounts, that of these and the crew, there were 25 persons injured, 11 seriously, and the others slightly.—*N. York Albion.*

BRITISH AMERICA.

LOWER-CANADA.

Writs of Mandamus have been received at Quebec, by which the following gentlemen are called up to the Legislative Council, Samuel Hatt, Esquire, of Chambly, D. B. Viger, and J. B. S. De Beaugue, Esquires.
THE SEASON.—Yesterday was a most delightful spring day, the thermometer in the afternoon was for sometime at 70 in the shade. The beneficial showers of Monday and Tuesday appear to have extracted any remains of frost that was in the ground, and already the fields are assuming the ever-placing colour of the spring.
Much gardening has been done; and in the upper part of the Island of Montreal, both Wheat and Oats have already been sown. Several Durham Boats have passed through the locks of the Lachine Canal; the first was on the 10th instant, which is fourteen days earlier than the first arrival of last year. The Waterloo Steamboat leaves this for Quebec in the course of to-day, and will be the first vessel that has yet gone downwards this season. The Steamboat between Lachine and Point Fortune, on the Ottawa, is now plying, but we have not heard whether those between Grenville and Bytown have commenced their operations.—*Montreal Gaz.*

UPPER CANADA.

NEW CHURCH AT YORK.—A public meeting of the Scotch Presbyterian residents at York, was held on the 3d March, for the purpose of devising means to have a Minister settled there, and a Church erected for the Members of that persuasion. A subscription of nearly £300 was made for the object, and has since, we understand, been more than doubled.
The Colonial Advocate says—We have understood that Sir John Colborne has promised the Scots Presbyterian Kirk, proposed to be erected here, £100 yearly, for 5 years, and the names of several who have contributed liberally to the object.

NOVA-SCOTIA.

The case of the unfortunate Indian Peter Paul, whose trial we gave in our last number, is to be referred to the Government at home, previous to any further proceedings in this country. He will not receive his sentence, until the result of such application is known.—*Nova Scotia.*
THE CANAL.—We have great pleasure in stating that Letters have been received, via the Halifax, from Charles R. Fairbanks and John Bainbridge, Esqrs. communicating the agreeable intelligence, that the whole amount of private Subscriptions

(£27,000 in addition to the £20,000, given by the British Government,) necessary to complete the Shubenacadie Canal, have been obtained. The work will therefore progress with spirit, and before a great length of time, be entirely completed. Mr. Fairbanks may be expected here in about a month.—*Id.*

MELANCHOLY SHIPWRECK.—The brig Hannah, Captain Penn, which sailed from this place on Friday; 3d December last, for Liverpool, on the Sunday following struck on the N. E. Bar, of Sable Island, and shortly after went to pieces, when Capt. P. was washed away; the mate, second mate, and crew, succeeded in making a raft from part of the wreck, to which they lashed themselves, and drifted a considerable distance to sea, but the wind shifting they were driven back, and attempting to swim to the shore, five of them, in attempting to swim to the shore, were swept away by the surf, the other three reached the Island, and after travelling a short distance, fortunately came to a house furnished with fireworks and provisions, where they remained until discovered by some of the Inhabitants.—*Id.*

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

His Excellency Lieutenant-Governor Reade opened the Session of the Legislature on the 4th March. We can only give our readers the following paragraphs from his Speech, from which we learn that this Colony is in a thriving and prosperous condition.

"Since I last met you in Colonial Parliament, the revolution of twelve months has hardly thrown a shade over the general tranquility which prevails throughout the country. Our agriculture, always an object of my constant solicitude, is improving. Convinced that the prosperity of the Colony depends on the importance of its productions, it will at all times afford me satisfaction to aid you in giving every possible protection and encouragement to this essential basis of the public wealth.

"Improvements continue to be made in our internal communications—the old roads repaired and ameliorated—new lines have been opened and are in progress, which will give the means of access, and facilitate the transit of foreign merchandise and native produce to and from parts of the Island hitherto destitute of these advantages.

The subjects of the Globe Lands and Quit Rents have occupied the attention of the House of Assembly. An address to His Majesty has been printed on both these subjects. The sum of £150 has been granted towards the erection of a Light House on St. Paul's Island. The late Treasurer of the Island, we lament to say, was deprived of his Office, and has subsequently been expelled the House of Assembly, for misapplication of the public funds.

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, MAY 12, 1830.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE, Commissioner for next week, D. L. ROBINSON ESQ.

Saving's Bank.

TRUSTEES NEXT WEEK.

HENRY G. CLOPPER, ESQ.

JAMES TAYLOR, ESQ.

MR. PETER FISHER.

By Authority.

An Act to regulate the Inspection of Dry and Pickled Fish for Home Consumption and for Exportation.

Passed 8th March, 1830.

WHEREAS the Acts now in force, regulating the Inspection and Exportation of Pickled Fish are found to be very defective; and it is deemed necessary to make more effectual regulations relative thereto.

1. Be it therefore enacted, by the President, Council and Assembly, That an Act made and passed at the Fifty Ninth year of His late Majesty's Reign, intitled "An Act to regulate the Exportation of Fish," and to repeal the Laws now in force relating thereto; and the Acts made and passed in the Fourth Year of His present Majesty's Reign, intitled "An Act in addition to an Act to regulate the Exportation of Fish," and the Act made and passed in the eighth year of His Majesty's reign, intitled "An Act to continue and amend an Act regulating the Inspection of Fish to be consumed within this Province." Also an Act made and passed in the ninth year of His Majesty's reign, intitled "An Act in amendment of the Acts regulating the exportation of Fish." Also, An Act made and passed in the ninth and tenth years of His Majesty's reign, intitled "An Act to extend the provisions of the several Acts regulating the exportation of fish to all pickled fish intended for exportation," be and the same are hereby repealed.

2. Be it further enacted, That from and after the first day of June next, all barrels, half barrels, and tierces in which Pickled Fish, either for exportation or home consumption, are packed, (for sale) shall be made of sound, well seasoned timber, free from sap, and constructed of staves of the thickness of not less than half an inch in the thinnest part, if made of hard wood, and five-eighths of an inch when made of soft wood; and shall have the bung stave made of hard wood, with heading well seasoned, and planed or shaved, and free from sap, and to be in all cases of split or rift wood. The barrels, half barrels and tierces to be full bound, or closely hoops, for nine inches from each climb on the barrels, and in proportion on half barrels and tierces. The barrel staves to be twenty eight inches in length, and the heads to be seventeen inches between the chimes, and to contain not less than twenty eight, nor over twenty nine gallons; the half barrels to contain not less than fourteen gallons; and the tierces to contain not less than forty two nor more than forty four gallons.

3. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Justices of the Peace in each County, at their first general sessions, annually, of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality of the City of Saint John, for the said City and County, to appoint fit and proper persons to be inspectors of Fish in each County, Town, and place, where such may be necessary; And such persons, before they enter upon the duties of their office, shall respectively give bonds, with two sufficient sureties, to His Majesty's Heirs and Successors, in such sum, not less than fifty pounds, nor over one hundred pounds, as the said Justices in the several Counties in this Province, and the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality, of the City of Saint John, may direct, which Inspectors shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of their duty. And such persons shall continue in such office until other fit and proper persons are appointed and sworn in their stead. And each Inspector shall and is hereby required to furnish himself with a copy of this Act, which he shall, when required, produce to any person or persons who shall employ him to inspect Fish under this Act.

4. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said several Inspectors, to see that Mackerel, Salmon, Shad, and all other kinds of fish