

## EUROPE.

### ENGLAND.

The King has been seriously ill, but is convalescent. His health during the winter has received a material shock.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Four Canadian Chiefs, who have recently arrived in this country, for the purpose of arranging the disputed right to certain lands in Canada, which they are endeavoring to recover, were introduced yesterday to an audience of Sir George Murray, at the Colonial Office. They wore their costume at the interview, and were occupied with Sir George for a considerable time.

The mercantile letters from St. Petersburg contain a comparative statement of the total number of British and other vessels that have passed through the Sound in the years 1828 and 1829. From this document it appears that in the last year the number of British ships which passed the Sound exceeded that in 1828 by 375. There was a trifling increase in the year just ended in the vessels passing of Hanover, Norway, United Netherlands, France, Bremen, Oldenburg and Hamburg, as compared with those in 1828. In American, Lubek, Mecklenburgh, Prussian, Russian, Danish and Swedish, there was a decrease in the last year. In the year just ended, 4,791 British, 592 Hanoverians, 861 Danes, 1,132 Swedes, 1,176 Norwegians, 2188 Prussians, 359 Russians, 1,120 United Netherlands, 181 French, 692 Mecklenburghers, 44 Hamburg, 63 Bremen, 103 Lubekers, 47 Oldenburgers, 181 American, 16 Spanish, and two Italian vessels passed the Sound, making a total of 13,476 vessels, against 12,247 vessels in 1828.

The following account of loss and accidents of British vessels is extracted from Lloyd's List of 1829:—On foreign voyages, 157 wrecked; 284 driven on shore, of which 234 known to have been got off, and probably more; 21 foundered, or sunk; 1 run down; 35 abandoned at sea, 8 of them afterwards carried into port; 12 condemned as unseaworthy; 6 upset, 1 of them righted; 27 missing, one of them a packet, no doubt foundered. Coasters and Colliers, 169 wrecked; 279 driven on shore, of which 124 known to have been got off, and probably many more; 67 foundered or sunk, 4 of them raised; 6 run down; 13 abandoned, 5 of them afterwards carried in; 3 upset, 2 of them righted; 16 missing, no doubt foundered. During the year 4 steam vessels were wrecked; 4 driven on shore, but got off, and 2 sunk.

We announce with pleasure not only a still better demand for goods this week, but in some descriptions a small advance in prices. Considerable business has been done in the raw material, and large purchases made on speculation at a further advance of about 4d per lb. In yarns little has been done, and that principally for the home market.—*Manchester Chronicle.*

The market for sugars was good, Martinico sugars were more in demand. The late advance in East India sugars was sustained and refined sugars were firm. In the coffee market little had been done the last week, and the prices remained unaltered. The cotton market was firm, being influenced by the active demand at Liverpool.

British Funds, London, Jan. 20. Three per cent. reduced 94 1/4. Three and a half per cent. 100 1/2. The Pelham packet had arrived at Falmouth from Mexico, bringing remittances to the amount of £110,000, on account of the government.

There is a good deal of commotion among the ship owners, owing to a notice given at the Custom House, that in future exorbitant articles on board outward bound ships will be liable to duty.

An order from the Home Guards directs, that the Officers shall be worn with the red Coat and blue Coat, on occasions of duty only, and not at the Mess. The sword to be worn always.

A change has been made in the dress of the Foot Guards, the caps are two inches lower, and are broader in the crown than the old ones, the star in front is larger; next year it is said the jackets are to be fronted with blue, their perfect facings, the pipe play used in cleansing the white face in front of the coats having been pronounced by surgeons, injurious to the men.

A reduction in the Army is again spoken of in the *Morning Herald*, of the 7th January. The second Major, two companies in each Regiment of Foot Guards and Infantry, and the 7th Dragoon Guards are to be reduced. The 4th and 5th Dragoon Guards to be formed into a Regiment of Cuirsassiers of eight Troops. The Depot system to be abolished, and the regular Militia to be organized and rendered every way more effective, as an army of Reserve, from which the line is to be recruited. There are many parts of this account evidently incorrect, but we abridge it faithfully from the London paper.

It is expected that an extensive naval promotion will take place on the next anniversary of His Majesty's birth day.

The last Gazette contains the appointments of General Don to the Buffs—that of Sir Roger Hale Sheaffe to the 36th—that of Sir Thomas Hislop to the 49th—and of Sir Benjamin D'Urban to the 51st Regiment.

By orders of the Admiralty, officers of the Royal Navy are in future to wear a black leather cross belt over their blue surlout, and we understand that a general order has been issued to the Royal Marines, directing the officers of that corps to wear a similar belt instead of the white composition belt at present in use.

### FRANCE.

The Constitutional says:—“Advices received from Mahon announce that the negotiations set on foot through the medium of England and Turkey, to bring about peace between the King of France and the Dey of Algiers, have been broken off. The Dey has now the impudence to demand of France twenty millions instead of seven, which he before claimed. Hence an expedition against Algiers in the spring is said to have been positively decided upon.

### SPAIN.

Captain Harvey, of the ship *Dunfries*, arrived at Baltimore, from Cadiz, states that on the 14th Jan. ten pirates (Frenchmen and Spaniards) were executed at Cadiz, they having captured the long missing ship *Topaz*, of Boston, and murdered every soul on board. Of this horrible deed they made a full confession, besides enormous quantities of great booty, besides an English vessel, which they also confessed. The captain of the pirate vessel was in confinement at Gibraltar, and an English frigate had proceeded to bring him to Cadiz for trial. A more daring and hardened set of villains never appeared in human form. They met their fate with the greatest indifference.

### PORTUGAL.

Letters from Lisbon of the 23d and 26th ult., communicate a great variety of occurrences stamped with the usual characters of cruelty and absurdity which have hitherto distinguished the Acts of Don Miguel and his Ministers. The prisons are still crowded, and there is no talk of relieving them by an amnesty. The only glad delivery that is known is effected by the death of the unhappy wretches in subterranean dungeons, or their transportation to the pestilential coast of Africa. It is stated that fifty political malcontents, of good families and respectable connections, were recently dispatched for Angola, in a small transport, conveying provisions and stores for the Colony, and huddled up in this confined space with thirty convicts, assassins, highway

robbers and other malefactors. As a somewhat similar instance of barbarity, it is mentioned that a young magistrate of high character, suspected of being hostile to Don Miguel, is now compelled to labour in a chain of galley slaves, in the arsenal of Lisbon.

## ASIA.

### EAST-INDIES.

We learn from a letter in the *Liverpool Times* from one of the missionaries now in India, that Lord William Bentinck, the Governor-General, has issued a proclamation, prohibiting the inhuman sacrifice of widows on the funeral piles of their deceased husbands.

The *Madras Gazette* of the 13th August, contains an account of a desperate attack made by a piratical schooner, off the Cape de Verde Islands, on the ship *Admiral Benbow*, from England for Madras. The schooner hoisted French colours, was armed with six guns and a long traversing gun and full of men, and pretended to be a tender to a French frigate, but was in reality a pirate. Cap. Sterling of His Majesty's 31st Regt. who was a passenger, and several of the crew were killed, and the vessel plundered of every thing the depredators could find which suited their fancy to take.

## AMERICA.

### WEST INDIES.

The particulars of an interview between His Majesty's Ministers and the west-Indian Planters have transpired in the City: the latter are stated to have complained of the high duties on sugar and other west-India products; and to have added, that they were led to believe, from the discussion in Parliament last Session, that the duty on sugar would be reduced. The Duke of Wellington is represented to have said there was not the slightest intention of reducing the duty, nor were any measures in contemplation that would relieve the west-India interests, which were only suffering in common with every other in the country.—*London Globe.*

The Governor of Jamaica has passed the Customs Salary Bill. The double duties must of course, cease immediately, as the necessary order, doubtless, has been issued to the Custom House Officers. The Act levies a tonnage duty of 4s. 2d. Jamaica currency (3s. 11 1/2d N. B. currency) on vessels arriving at that Island, to meet the payment of the Salaries of the Custom-house Officers.

The slave bill (confering on slaves the right of holding property and testifying in courts of Justice in certain criminal prosecutions), received the signature of the Governor on the 26th December, and is to be in force from the 1st August next to the close of 1833. Sir John Keane, K. C. B. Lieut.-Governor and Commander of the forces at Jamaica, arrived at Porto Royal on the 2d ult.

It appears by advices from Port-au-Prince, (Hayti) that the Spaniards lay claim to one half of that Island, whether an armed expedition will be directed by the sovereign of Spain against Hayti, remains to be seen. It does not appear, however strange it may be, that Ferdinand has abandoned the idea of reconquering his old colonies in the continent of South America.

### COLUMBIA.

The enterprise of General Paez in Colombia, has been as successful as that of Bustamante in Mexico. At the Constituent Congress which was opened on the 22d January, at Bogota, after swearing in the Deputies, BOLIVAR RESIGNED THE PRESIDENTSHIP, and issued the following Address to the citizens of Colombia. GENERAL SUCRE was elected to fill his place.

#### The Liberator to the Colombians.

Colombians.—This day I cease from the command. Twenty years I have served you, in the capacity of soldier and magistrate. During this long period, we have achieved the conquest of our country, given liberty to three Republics, dissipated many civil wars, and four times have I surrendered to the People their omnipotence, conferring of my own accord, four Constituent Congresses. To your virtues, valor and patriotism, these achievements are due; to me, the glory of having directed them.

The Constituent Congress which has been installed this day, is charged by Providence with giving to the nation the institutions which it desires, following the course of circumstances and the nature of things.

Fearing that I may be considered an obstacle to establishing the Republic on the true basis of its felicity, I have precipitated myself from the exalted magistracy to which your goodness had raised me.

Colombians—I have been the victim of disgraceful suspicions, from which the purity of my principles has not been able to defend me. The very persons who aspire to supreme command, have persisted in tearing me from your hearts.—attributing to me their own sentiments—making me appear the author of the projects which they had conceived—representing me, in fine, as aspiring to a crown, which they had offered me more than once, but which I had refused with the indignation of the most ardent republican. Never, never, I solemnly declare to you, has the ambition of a kingdom, which my enemies have forged to destroy me in your estimation, polluted my mind.

Undeceive yourselves, Colombians: my only aspiration has been to promote your liberty and preserve your repose: if for this I have been culpable, I deserve, more than others, your indignation. Do not listen, I beseech you, to the vile calumny and the stupid envious, which on all sides, kindle the flame of discord. When will you cease to be deluded by the impostures of my defamers? You are not idiots!

Colombians: rally round the Constituent Congress. This is the national safeguard, the legitimate hope of the people, and the last point of union to the lovers of the country. On its sovereign decrees depend our lives, the happiness of the Republic, and the glory of Colombia. If fatality should lead you to abandon it, there is no salvation for the country; and you will plunge into the ocean of anarchy, leaving for the inheritance of your children, crime, blood and death.

Compatriots: Hear my last words on terminating my political career: In the name of Colombia I ask you, I beseech you, to remain united; that you may not become the assassins of the country, and your own executors. BOLIVAR.

Bogota, Jan. 20, 1830

## BRITISH AMERICA.

### UPPER CANADA.

The Assembly have prayed that the Legislature may not be prorogued before the 6th instant, instead of the 2d. The bill for the charter of a new Bank at Kingston has passed the lower House.

Sir John Colborne in answer to an address of the Assembly praying the communication of information respecting the settlement of a large number of blacks in the Gore district, informed the house that published conditions of sale by the Commissioners of Crown Lands were open indifferently to all purchasers.

We extract the following Paragraphs from His Excellency's answers to two addresses of the Assembly:—

“If the information applied for, refers to the college lately opened, the only funds at present appropriated for its support are from the proceeds of the sale of the Lots of Land, set apart in York for the endowment of a Grammar School, the salary of the master, under whom the Royal Grammar School was placed, and the quarterage of scholars; but I shall use every exertion to induce His Majesty's government to endow liberally this Institution, which will, I hope, raise the standard of Education in this Province, and supply it with able instructors.

“It will be satisfactory for the House to find that nearly ninety scholars have been admitted into the College since the 4th of last month, the day on which it opened, and that many others are preparing to enter from different parts of the Province. No doubt can therefore be entertained as to the necessity of fixing permanently in the Province a Seminary accessible to all, where a liberal and extensive course of instruction can be obtained on moderate terms. The Principal and most of the masters of the College, were elected, at my request, by the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford, in conjunction with two electors of high reputation, with reference only to their erudition, Academic honors, and experience.

“To ensure the efficiency of the Upper Canada College, and a succession of men of abilities in every department, the masters will receive a remuneration in proportion to the advancement, and independence which they could obtain in the parent state, from their acquirement and learning.

“Before I leave the Province I shall endeavour to procure for the Institution such protection as may enable it to counteract the influence of local jealousies, or of the ignorance or vices to which in a new country it may sometimes naturally be exposed.

“The Chancellors of Oxford and Cambridge will be invited, with the sanction of the King, to elect masters when they may be required, and to notify the vacancies that may occur in those Universities.

“The College will be placed under the special care of a Visitor, (the Lieutenant-Governor for the time being,) and thirteen Trustees.

“The Trustees will regulate the affairs of the College, and the fiscal concerns. With this view I have solicited His Majesty's Government to aid in providing for its immediate support, and to endow it liberally.

“The Provincial Legislature should, I think, afford some assistance till it arrives at maturity, by establishing scholarships for the maintenance of pupils, to be elected from the District Schools, or by appropriating an annual sum for the general expenditure.

“The Principal will be responsible for the course of instruction followed at the College, and for the discipline of the school.

“Eight pounds per annum will be demanded from each scholar for his education.

“The masters will be encouraged to take boarders.

“They will be chosen entirely on account of their qualifications, without regard to sect or profession.”

### LOWER-CANADA.

The House of Assembly, after a severe censure on the late Governor for reviving the *Militia Ordinances*, have given a favourable reception to Resolutions and a Bill introduced by Mr. Neilson for the regular and legal organization of the Militia.

Some new commercial regulations with the United States have been proposed in the House; The reduction of the duty on Tobacco from the States, to three farthings per lb. and the raising of the duties to 50 per cent on American live stock, are the most important.

The markets, which have been unusually high during the winter, have now attained a most exorbitant price notwithstanding Lent has commenced. The following prices are now commonly demanded in the market, Turkeys 7s 6d to 10s, prime 12s 6d; Fowls 3s to 3s 6d per couple; Mutton 1s 10d to 1s 12d; Beef 4d per lb; Eggs 1s 3d to 1s 6d per doz.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Armstrong of the Schooner *William*, hence 15th Nov. for Demerara.

“We had a narrow escape from Pirates off the Island of Saint Paul's. This sheet would not contain the whole of our night manoeuvres, a full account of which I intend writing you when we get to Barbadoes. We may thank a snow storm for having escaped with our lives.”—*Quebec Gazette.*

### NOVA-SCOTIA.

A meeting of Subscribers for the promotion of the proposed Steam Navigation between this Port and Quebec, has been held at the Exchange Coffee House Joseph Allison, Esq. in the chair.

A Committee consisting of Samuel Cunard, S. W. Deblois and J. A. Croighton, Esqrs. having been appointed to solicit subscriptions, Mr. Deblois handed in a list when it appeared that one hundred and sixty-nine shares had been subscribed for. Among other things it was resolved, That the Committee of Direction in Quebec be requested, through the Agent, to apply to the Legislature of Lower Canada, for an Act of Incorporation—Gaz.

The House of Assembly, by an immense majority have rejected the proposed increase of the salaries of the Judges. An excellent letter on this subject, signed SELDEN appears in the *Nova Scotia*; we wish our crowded columns would admit it.

A Bill has passed the House for the permanent endowment of the *Pictou Academy*; to be, we suppose, resolutely rejected by the Council.

## ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, MARCH 24, 1830.

### ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.

Commissioner for next week, J. SLASON, Esq.

### Saving's Bank.

TRUSTEES NEXT WEEK.

HENRY G. CLOPPER, ESQ.

JAMES TAYLOR, ESQ.

MARK NEEDHAM, ESQ.

### By Authority.



ANNO UNDECIMO GEORGH QUARTI REGIS, CAP. I.  
AN ACT FOR RAISING A REVENUE IN THE PROVINCE.

PASSED THE 13TH OF MARCH, 1830.

WE, His Majesty's most dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Assembly of New-Brunswick, in General Assembly convened, for raising the supplies necessary to defray the expenses of His Majesty's Government of the Province, have freely and voluntarily resolved to give and grant unto the King's Most Excellent Majesty, the several rates and duties hereinafter-mentioned; and do therefore pray Your Honor that it may be enacted. And be it enacted, by His Honor the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Council and Assembly in General Assembly convened, and by the authority of the same, that from and after the first day of April next, there be granted to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, for the use of this Province, and for the support of the Government thereof, the several rates and duties hereinafter-mentioned, on the following articles, which may be imported or brought into this Province, either by sea, inland navigation, or by land, that is to say,—For every gallon of Rum or Whiskey, one shilling, when the same is owned and imported by a resident of this Province, and an additional duty of two-pence per gallon, when otherwise

owned and imported: For every gallon of Molasses, one penny: For every pound of Coffee, one penny: For every gallon of Shrub, Santa, Cordials, Lime-Juice and Vinegar, sixpence: For every hundred weight of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, on the quantity mentioned in the original invoice, allowing twenty-five per cent. for tare and wastage, two shillings and sixpence, when the same is owned and imported by a resident of this Province, and an additional duty of one shilling and sixpence, for every hundred weight, when otherwise owned and imported; and in addition to the rates and duties already imposed by the means and power of any Act or Acts of the Imperial Parliament, or under or by virtue of this Act, the following rates and duties shall be granted as aforesaid, that is to say; For every gallon of Brandy, Holland and Geneva, one shilling: For every gallon of Wine, in bottles, one shilling and three-pence; and for every gallon of Wine not in bottles, one shilling and sixpence: For every head of foreign Horned Cattle, three pounds ten shillings; and for every hundred pounds of dead meats, of all kinds, six shillings and eight-pence: For every foreign Horse, five pounds; and where a duty on such Horse shall have been paid, or secured at the Custom House, by the means and powers of any Act or Acts of the Imperial Parliament, then the difference only between the amount so paid or secured at the Custom House, and the duty herein imposed shall be demanded and received: And, upon the following articles, not being of the manufacture of, and not imported from any part of the British Empire, in addition to the rates and duties already imposed, or which may be imposed by the means and powers of any Act or Acts of the Imperial Parliament, the following rates and duties upon every hundred pounds of the real value thereof, that is to say: For Chairs, Clocks, Watches, and every description of Household Furniture, twenty-five pounds: For Soap and Candles ten pounds: For Bread, ten pounds: For Manufactured Tobacco, fifteen pounds, and for all other such articles not herein enumerated, excepting nevertheless, Liquors, Pitch, Tar, Turpentine and Lumber of every description, Grass Seed, Food and Books: And in all cases where the duties imposed by this section, and charged upon the real value of the articles imported, such value shall be ascertained by the oath of the importer or consignee of such articles, before the Treasurer of the Province, or any Deputy Treasurer, in manner and form following; that is to say:—

“I, A. B. do swear that the articles mentioned in this entry, subject to Provincial duty, and contained in the several Packages therein particularly described, are of the value of—, to the best of my knowledge and belief, and that the same were entered of the same value, at the Custom House.” (Signed) A. B.

Which oath shall be endorsed on the Bill of Entry of such articles in the presence of the Treasurer or his Deputy: Provided, That if it shall appear to the Treasurer or his Deputy, that such articles have been invoiced below the true and real value thereof, at the place from whence the same were imported, or if the price is not known, the articles shall, in such case, be examined by two competent persons, to be nominated and appointed by the President or Commander in Chief of the Province; and such persons shall declare on oath, before the Treasurer or his Deputy, what is the true and real value of such articles; and the value so declared on the oaths of such persons, shall be deemed to be the true and real value thereof, and upon which the duties imposed by this Act shall be charged and paid.

II. And be it further enacted, That the rates and duties imposed by this Act, shall be paid at the time of importation of such articles as are liable to the same, to the Treasurer of the Province, or to any Deputy Treasurer, at the place where the same may be imported, unless such rates and duties on any one cargo or importation, as mentioned in the master's or the owner's or consignee's report, shall amount to upwards of twenty-five pounds; and when the said duties upon any one importation as aforesaid, shall exceed twenty-five pounds, and not amount to fifty pounds, it shall and may be lawful for the said Treasurer, or any Deputy Treasurer, to take a bond duly executed by the owner or consignee of such dutiable articles, with at least one good and sufficient surety, in double the amount of such duties, for the payment of the same in three months; and when the said duties amount to fifty pounds, and are under one hundred pounds, then the bond shall be taken and duly executed in like manner aforesaid, for the payment of the same—one half in three months, and one half in six months: And when the said duties amount to one hundred pounds and are under two hundred pounds, then the bonds shall be taken and duly executed in like manner as aforesaid, for the payment of the same, one third in four months, one third in eight months, and the remaining third in twelve months: And when the said duties shall amount to two hundred pounds and upwards, then the bond shall be taken and duly executed in like manner as aforesaid for the payment of the same, one third in twelve months, and the remaining third in eighteen months. All which bonds shall be taken in His Majesty's name, and made payable to his said Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, and conditioned for the payment of the amount of the said duties respectively, at the time or times specified therein, to the Treasurer of the Province or to his Deputy, at the place where the same may be taken: Provided always, that in cases where, by the provisions of this Act, the importer or importers are entitled to have credit for payment of any duties, upon giving Bonds as aforesaid, the Treasurer or any Deputy Treasurer shall be, and they are hereby authorised to receive payment at the time of Entry, if required, and to allow a discount or abatement thereupon, at and after the rate of six per centum per annum, proportionable to the credit which the said importer or importers may be so entitled to have.

III. And be it further enacted, That the Masters or persons having charge of all ships and vessels arriving in any Port or place in the Province, shall severally and respectively, within twenty four hours after their arrival, or sooner, if required by the Treasurer or any of his Deputies, make a report to the said Treasurer of the Province, or to one of his Deputies, at or nearest the place of such arrival, under oath, and subscribed by them respectively, containing an exact account of the whole cargo of the ship or vessel under his command or charge, whether subject to duties or not, and shall in the same report state, upon oath as aforesaid, the name of each and every owner and consignee of such Cargo, and where the same is intended to be landed, and whether any, and what part thereof has been landed, and taken from such ship or vessel after arriving within the Province, and upon neglect or refusal of such Master or person having charge as aforesaid, to make such report, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred pounds, and in addition to the report of the master or person having charge of any ship or vessel, each and every owner, or each and every consignee of the Cargo, shall also make a report in writing, by him subscribed upon oath, before the said Treasurer or Deputy, as the case may be, of all dutiable articles belonging to, or consigned to him, on board such ship or vessel. And any part of such cargo which shall be landed before such report of the master, or person having charge, and before the reports of the several and respective owners or consignees thereof, and a permit obtained from the said Treasurer or Deputy, as the case may be, for landing the same, shall, together with any dutiable articles which may be found on board such ship or

vessel, or landed therefrom, and not included in the report of the master or person having charge, and the report of the said owners or consignees, be forfeited; and the master or person having charge of such ship or vessel, and every person concerned in concealing such articles on board, or in landing them without a permit for that purpose, shall each respectively forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred pounds; And it shall and may be lawful for the said Treasurer, or any of his Deputies, at all times, to enter on board any ship or vessel, and to search the same for dutiable articles, and if any are found on board, not having been duly reported, and the duties paid or secured, to seize and take the same from such ship or vessel.—And the said Treasurer, or any Deputy Treasurer, being authorised by writ of assistance, under the Seal of His Majesty's Supreme Court, or of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, in the County in which such articles shall be found, (which writ the proper officers of such Courts respectively are hereby authorised and required to issue upon the allowance or fiat of one of the Justices of such Court) shall and may take one or more constables or constables, and at all times, in the day time, enter and go into any house, store, ware-house, out-house, or other building, and, if resisted, break open any door or doors, and search for dutiable articles, and if any such are found, having been imported and landed contrary to law, seize and carry the same away; and it shall be the duty of the said Treasurer or any Deputy Treasurer to cause the same articles forthwith to be appraised and valued by three respectable persons, and in all cases where the value of the articles shall not exceed the sum of twenty-five pounds, they shall be prosecuted to condemnation in the name of the Treasurer or Deputy Treasurer making the seizure, in thirty days from the time of making such seizure, before any two of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, residing near the place where the seizure shall have been made, who are hereby required and directed to keep a Book of Record, in which they shall fairly enter all cases tried before them under this Act, together with all the evidence taken in the course of the investigation; and when the value of the articles as seized and taken as aforesaid shall exceed the sum of twenty-five pounds, they shall be prosecuted to condemnation as aforesaid in the name of the Treasurer or Deputy Treasurer making the seizure, or by information of His Majesty's Attorney or Solicitor General, or any of the King's Counsel learned in the law, in ninety days from the time of making such seizure, before His Majesty's Supreme Court, or before the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, in the County where the seizure shall have been made; and if any dispute shall arise whether any of the articles so seized as aforesaid were illegally imported, the proof in all cases shall be upon the owner or person claiming such articles.

IV. And be it further enacted, That when any dutiable articles imported into the Province, are intended to be exported without being landed, the same shall be stated in the report and entry required to be made by this Act, and the articles intended to be exported particularly described and specified in such report, and such articles so reported for exportation, shall be actually exported in the same vessel in which they were imported, or re-shipped on board of any other ship or vessel without being landed, and shall actually be exported in such ship or vessel, to any port or place without the limits of the Province, then and in either of these cases, any duties which may have been paid on any articles so exported, shall be repaid, and any bonds which may have been given for securing such duties shall be cancelled, after the requisite proofs of the actual landing of such articles without the Province, in either case shall have been produced at the Office, where the same were first reported for exportation.

V. And be it further enacted, That upon the following articles upon which the duties have been paid or secured there shall be allowed when exported, after having been landed from the vessel in which they were imported, or imported by land, or inland navigation, or which may have been purchased at any Custom House sale or sale of Government Stores, the following Drawbacks, to-wit: For every gallon of Rum and Whiskey, one shilling and three-pence: For every gallon of Wine not in bottles, one shilling and sixpence: For every gallon of Brandy, and other distilled Spirituous Liquors, one shilling: For every gallon of Shrub, Santa and Cordials, Lime-Juice and Vinegar, sixpence: For every gross hundred weight of Brown Sugar, two shillings and sixpence: For every pound of Coffee, one penny: Upon every head of Foreign horned Cattle, six shillings: And when the long duties have been paid, upon the following articles, the drawbacks shall be as follow, to-wit: For every gallon of Rum and Whiskey, one shilling and two-pence: For every gross hundred weight of Brown Sugar, four shillings: Provided always, That no drawbacks shall be allowed, unless the articles be exported within twelve months from the time of their importation, and in the same package or cask in which they were imported, and not in less quantity in any one ship or vessel, at any one time than fifty gallons or more of Wine, Brandy, Holland and Geneva; five hundred gallons or more of Molasses; one hundred gallons or more of any other Liquors; ten hundred weight or more of Brown Sugar; and five hundred weight of Coffee; nor unless the requisite proofs of their having been landed without the Province, be produced at the Office within twelve months from the time of exportation; and no drawback shall be allowed upon articles landed in any part of the United States, eastward of Machias Harbour. And provided also, that when satisfactory proof is lodged with the Treasurer or Deputy Treasurer, of the export of any article subject to duty, the said duty shall not be exacted within twelve months after the exportation of such articles.

VI. And be it further enacted, That the evidence to be required of the exportation of dutiable articles in the same bottom, shall be the oath of the master, and of the owner or consignee, before the Treasurer or one of his Deputies, and the oath of the master shall be as follows:—

“I, A. B. do swear that the following articles to-wit, —, are now actually on board the —, whereof I am master, that the same were imported in the same vessel, and are the same that were mentioned in the entry and report of the said vessel and cargo at this office on the — day of —, and that the said articles are now in the same state in which they were at the time of importation thereof, that no part of the same are to be landed within the Province to the best of my knowledge and belief, so help me God.”

And the owner or consignee of the same articles, shall at the same time and place, make and subscribe an affidavit that he is the owner or consignee, of such articles, and that the contents of the affidavit made by the master are just and true, to the best of his knowledge and belief. And when articles are not exported in the same bottom in which they were imported then the master of the vessel in which they were imported shall make and subscribe an affidavit as follows, to-wit:—

“I, A. B. do swear that the following articles, to-wit, —, were imported into the Province in the vessel called the —, whereof I am master, and are the same mentioned and specified in the entry and report of the said vessel and cargo at this office, on the — day of —, that they are now in the same state in which they were at the time of importation, that no part thereof have been landed since the said entry and report, and that the same have been actually shipped on board the vessel called