

## EUROPE.

### ENGLAND.

The King's Speech, with which the present session was opened, may be characterized as plain, unpretending, and appropriate; two distinct pledges contained in this communication of the intended policy of ministers, are of the most important nature. One relates to an extensive reform in the administration of justice; the other recognizes the obligation of practising the strictest economy in every department of the state, and assures the country that the King's government has been enabled to make considerable reductions in the public expenditure, without impairing the efficiency of our military or naval establishments.—*Times*.

The King's Speech, contrasts strikingly with the full and ample exposure of everything pertaining to the affairs of the Union, which is annually submitted to the American Congress. But every country has its own customs—customs we are reconciled to by use and want—and as dignity is one of the attributes of majesty, many strange changes must come to pass before a British Prime Minister will feel himself justified in rendering his royal master as garrulous and lengthy as the head of a Republic.

Select Committees of the Lords and the Commons, have been appointed to enquire into the present state of the affairs of the East India Company, and into the state of trade between Great Britain and the East Indies, and China.

In moving the appointment in the House of Commons, Mr. Secretary Peel said he had been obliged to exclude many names, to keep the Committee within reasonable limits; at the same time it was necessary that it should be a large Committee to enable it to be subdivided for the convenience of enquiry.—He had endeavoured to choose members from amongst the manufacturing, the commercial, and the landed interests, as represented in that house.

The names of the Committee are as follows:—Mr. Baring, Mr. Astell, Marquis of Chandos, Mr. Huskisson, Lord Milton, Mr. Ward, Mr. Arbuthnot, Sir R. Vyse, Mr. Hart Dicks, Mr. W. Wynn, Mr. R. Grant, Mr. Stanley, Sir J. Mackintosh, Mr. Hume, Mr. Alderman Thompson, Mr. G. Moore, Mr. G. Banks, Mr. Irving, Mr. P. Courtney, Mr. W. Whitmore, Mr. P. Thompson, Mr. T. Greche, Mr. J. Peel, Mr. S. Wortley, Mr. Ferguson, Lord Ashley, Mr. Littleton, Mr. S. Rice.

The subject of Retrenchment has been introduced into the House of Commons, and one of the Members connected with the Ministry, has moved, that the King be requested to lay before the House an account of the reduction which had been made since 1821, and declaring it to be the opinion of the house that in every establishment of the State, every saving ought to be made, consistently with the performance of the public service, and without the violation of existing engagements. This motion passed in the House of Lords unanimously.

Lord Aberdeen has stated an important fact, that the settlement of the Greek question contained provisions more favorable to the Greek nation, than had ever been dreamed of by Mr. Canning himself, with whom the Greek treaty originated.

Sir Stratford Canning, immediately on his arrival from Constantinople, waited upon the King, by Royal command, when his Majesty was graciously pleased to confer upon him, quite unexpectedly, the honour of Knight of the Bath, accompanied by the most kind and affectionate sentiments of personal regard and attachment to himself, and the memory of his deceased illustrious relative.

The Russian Ambassador gave a grand dinner to Prince Leopold on Sunday, at Ashburnham House. Some of the Foreign Ministers, and also some of the Cabinet Ministers, were invited to meet his Royal Highness.—*Feb. 9*.

On Wednesday Mr. Heriot, entered on his official duties at the office of the Board of Trade.—*Feb. 8*. It is understood that negotiations are going on between Great Britain, Spain, South America, and the United States, for the purpose of putting an end, for a certain period, at least, to hostilities between Spain and the South American Republics.

Much interest is excited by the projected attempt at opening a regular communication with India by way of the Mediterranean. The *Meteor* steam vessel, Lieutenant Symonds, is to leave this port tomorrow, for Falmouth, from whence it is fully expected she will take out the Malta and Indian mails. The letters for India will be conveyed across the Isthmus of Suez to the Red Sea by well guarded couriers, for which we understand the Pacha of Egypt has offered every facility; and it is expected that on their arrival on the borders of the Arabian gulf the *Enterprise* steamer, which was appointed to leave Bombay with letters for England, will be ready to receive the bags and return with them to India.—It is calculated that should no unexpected obstacle intervene, the communication with India by this route may be effected in half the present time, which would be an important advantage to both countries.—*Deconstruct Telegraph*.

DEATH OF LORD GRAVES.—The fatal drama which has just occurred in high life is the subject of intense and painful interest. The visits of the Duke of Cumberland to the family of Lord Graves, had been the subject of unpleasant remark as respected Lady G. and the effect of these remarks on the Lordship's mind led to the dreadful and fatal event.

It appears that the observations which had been made were the result of mere idle gossip, of which Lord Graves himself was perfectly convinced; and arrangements, however, had been made to prevent future remarks. An injudicious article in a public print is supposed to have re-kindled his Lordship's sensibilities; for on the next day the suicide took place, immediately after the unfortunate deceased had despatched a letter to his lady. "It is her only consolation," says she, "that the last letter which she received from her husband," (that which we have just mentioned and which he wrote when he contemplated the rash act,) "was the most tender and affectionate she had ever received from him in her life." Lord Graves was satisfied of his lady's rectitude, but could not endure the thought that suspicion should rest on her character.

Lord G. was the son of Admiral Graves, who led the van of the British fleet into action on the glorious first of June. Lady G. is the youngest sister of the Marquis of Anglesea.

### IRELAND.

The election for the county of Limerick commenced Jan. 26th. The candidates are Mr. Massey Dawson and Colonel O'Grady; and such was the uproar on that day, that the High Sheriff adjourned the Court until Wednesday. There was not a square yard in the entire Court House which was not the arena of tremendous boxing, and smashing of limbs. The troops were all under arms and the artillery mounted.

A meeting has taken place in Cork, for taking into consideration the deplorable condition of the persons engaged in mechanical pursuits. The Cork House of Industry had then within its walls, 1428 paupers, and pressing entreaties were made for admission and relief, by hundreds more of distressed and unemployed persons.

### FRANCE.

The late contents of the Paris Papers are chiefly statistical. Paris is at last about to be supplied with water introduced by pipes. The plan has been arranged by Government, and the supply will take place by contract. The return of births and

deaths in France during last year exhibits nearly 1,000,000 of births, but as the deaths amount to nearly 800,000, the addition to the population is not quite 200,000; while in England it is nearly double, in consequence, not of a greater number of births, but of fewer deaths; in other words, of greater success in the rearing of children.

In France, as in England, the improvements in the roads, during the last twenty or fifteen years, have been very considerable; still the French roads are greatly inferior, as will at once appear from the time required for the conveyance of the mails. Fourteen years ago the average rate of the mails in France was only five miles an hour, and, at present, it is made a subject of congratulation that it should be so much as seven miles and a half.—Of all the roads in France, that from Paris to Bordeaux has the quickest travelling, but even there the speed is but little above eight miles an hour.

"And why (asks the writer of an official paper on this subject) ought not the dispatch, of which an example is given on the Bordeaux road, to be made general, and may we not even expect to improve in some degree on it? Let us hope that we shall do so under such good management as that of the present Postmaster General. As a step towards improvement in another sense, the different country parishes in France will, from the first of April next, have regular distributions of letters every other day and much are they wanted, for at present more than two-thirds of the population of France are unprovided with such distributions. Five thousand letter carriers are to be appointed, and each will be bound to travel over twelve or thirteen miles a day in his deliveries.

"In May next the letters for Corsica will be sent from Toulon by a steam-packet, exactly as in England letters are sent from Weymouth to Jersey.—A sailing packet has for some years gone regularly from Bordeaux to Mexico; to this will be added a monthly packet to Buenos Ayres and the Brazils.—The expense will be about £12,000 sterling a year, but the Government will not put this outlay in competition with the accommodation of the mercantile interest."

To this is added a statement of the extent of business transacted by the post office Department in France, the result of which is, that during the fourteen years of peace, the circulation of newspapers, and the extent of private correspondence, have been nearly doubled. Mail coaches, however, are as yet adopted only on the principal roads; in nine cases out of ten the conveyance takes place by couriers travelling in mail carts, as was the practice in England forty years ago.—*Courier*.

EDUCATION IN PARIS.—It appears from statements in the *Voleur* that there are in Paris 577 priests; 83 charity schools, with 12,000 pupils of both sexes; 400 elementary schools, of which 112 are gratuitous, with 25,513 pupils; 7 colleges; 118 boarding schools for boys, at which there are 7,669 pupils; 329 boarding schools for girls, with 10,240 scholars; and for the higher branches of education, 20 public establishments, most of which are supported by Government, with 317 professors, and 17,823 students; thus making the number of persons receiving education in Paris 79,222—about one-tenth of the population.

DESCENDANTS OF JOAN D'ARC.—By letters patent of Charles VII. confirmed by Henry II. and Louis XIII. the brothers of Joan d'Arc, and all their posterity, male and female, were ennobled. At the present moment, M. Gautier, a young and learned orientalist, and Madame de Chateaufort, the wife of a counselor at the court of Cassation, have proved their descent in the female line from Pierre d'Arc, one of the brothers of the heroine of Orleans; and the Court has registered the letters patent in confirmation of their claim.

The French Papers revive the report of an expedition to Algiers, which is said to have been at length resolved upon in the Council. It is said that twenty thousand men will compose the army, the chief command of which General Bourmont, the present Minister of War, has reserved to himself. Admiral Duperre is spoken of as commander of the fleet; General La Hitte, of the Artillery; and General Valaze, of the Engineers, is to direct the operation of the siege.

A curious example of State etiquette is exhibited in the announcement that the government of Don Miguel not being acknowledged by France, the court of the Thaileries will not go into mourning for the late Queen of Portugal, till her death shall have been announced by the Emperor of Brazil.

### NETHERLANDS.

The King of the Netherlands has dismissed several of his official servants for their opposition to the budget, which was lately defeated in the legislative chamber. He has openly assigned as his reason, that it is highly important to the state that the officers of the government in general, and those who hold offices of trust in particular, should be sincerely and zealously attached to the system, the intentions, and the measures of the government, and should in this set an example to others; that this is not only the duty of all who are placed in such situations, but absolutely necessary to give due strength to the government, and for the unimpaired maintenance of the institutions established by the constitution.—His Majesty then proceeds to state, that some officers of the household, and persons who enjoy special marks of favour, have displayed in their public conduct an unqualified opposition to the system of the government; and, therefore, with the advice of the heads of the ministerial departments, their appointments are revoked.

### GERMANY.

The Duke of Brunswick, it seems, has fled his country, rather than make to his Uncle and Guardian, the King of Great Britain, an apology prescribed by the Diet. He is said to have gone to Paris.

### ITALY.

The decree for the freedom of the port of Venice was published on the 24th of December. It ordains that the exemption from customs of the whole city, and several of the neighbouring islands, shall commence on the 1st of February; that all articles may be imported and exported free of duty, with the exception of a few, which are to pay what is called the consumption duty, among which are oils, stockfish, &c. respecting which the Chamber of Commerce has already made proposals to the government to change it. The favourable situation of Venice, and the general peace, encourage a hope that the trade will become flourishing. Two ships have already arrived from Liverpool; four others are expected.—A great quantity of goods destined for the port was at Trieste. Several German houses which have factories at Genoa, &c. intend to give them up, and have a principal establishment there.

### PORTUGAL.

DEATH OF THE QUEEN MOTHER. The Empress Queen of Portugal, the mother of the Emperor of Brazil and of the King of Portugal, departed this life on the 7th of January. Charlotte Joaquina de Bourbon, Infanta of Spain, and eldest sister of Ferdinand the Seventh, was born on the 14th of October, 1784.—She was nominally married ten years of age, to the late Don John VI. King of Portugal, which marriage having been consummated in the year 1790, she successively bore him nine children.

The papers and letters from Lisbon to the 24th, contain no news of importance. The general ex-

pectation which prevailed in that city, that the death of the old Queen would produce some favorable change in the system of government, has been lamentably disappointed. A fortnight had elapsed since her Majesty's death and interment; speculation had been busy all that time in anticipating improvements or reforms in the administration; but nothing had been done,—no obnoxious Minister or agent of the Prince had been dismissed,—no prison door had been opened, no set of persons accused of political crimes had been released, and no general amnesty had been promised.

### TURKEY.

The following are the principal articles of the Decree of Amnesty, issued by the Sultan in the beginning of December, and transmitted to Alish Pacha, Governor of Adrianople.

"It has come to my knowledge that some Rayas settled either at Adrianople or in the neighbouring districts, and who during the events of the war, have conducted themselves in a manner contrary to their duty as subjects, have imagined that they would receive reproaches from my Sublime Porte, and that fear had seized upon them. But the truth is, that not only the gates of pardon and of my sovereign clemency are always open to those who testify repentance for their past conduct and ask pardon, but also that the Ottoman Government, considering the salutary peace which has been concluded, regards the Rayas in question as already pardoned.

In consequence, the conduct of these Rayas during the war, whatever it may have been, must be buried in eternal oblivion. They will be shown that they are already pardoned; and so long as they do not go beyond the bounds of loyalty and of their condition as Rayas, my ardent desire is that my Sublime Porte shall endeavour, in every way, to restore their tranquillity and welfare.

As it is my Imperial will that you announce my orders, and my sovereign desire, to all my Rayas of the superior and inferior classes who inhabit the country subject to our jurisdiction; and that with your peculiar penetration and prudence you make them all easy, inspire them with confidence, and that you conduct yourself in such a manner that they may, as before, set about cultivating their fields, and attend to their trade and commerce; lastly, that you endeavour by all possible means to draw upon me their benedictions—the present order, the object of which is to confirm those already issued on the subject, and strictly to command their execution, has been signed and published by virtue of my Hatti-Scheriff. The Rayas throughout my empire are con-fided by God to my sovereign care."

EDUCATION OF TURKISH YOUTH.—It is stated in the *Quotidienne*, that the Grand Seigneur has made enquiry of Count Guilleminot, whether it would be agreeable to the King of France that one hundred young Turks, chosen from among the best families of Constantinople, should repair to Paris in a French frigate, for the purpose of receiving there the same education which is given to the young men of Paris. The Ambassador gave an affirmative answer to this inquiry.

Constantinople (Jan. 25) continued to enjoy most profound tranquillity.

Adrianople is to be converted into a fortress of the first rank.

The Nuremberg Correspondent affirms, that proposals for the cession of Palestine have already been made to the Porte; that the English Ambassador has undertaken the negotiation in the name of the Jewish house in question; and that the Ottoman Ministry is not indisposed to enter into an arrangement.

### GREECE.

From the following paragraphs and from others in the English newspapers, it would seem that the difficulty of Greece cannot yet be considered settled. The difficulty is, which shall predominate in the new government about to be established there, the Russian, or the French and English interest.

"Toulon, Jan. 11.—The Lamprore corvette, Lieutenant Dussalt, will sail to day for the Levant. This vessel has on board 400,000 francs for the brigade in the Morea, as well as provisions and stores for the vessels of the division.

"You have been informed of the hasty fitting out of the Breslau and Provence, the destination of which seemed to be uncertain. To-day orders have been given to all the port officers to employ all possible means the resources of the arsenal can supply, to get the following vessels ready to put to sea again at the first order, viz. the Ville de Marselles, the Scipion, of the line; the Iphigenia, Didon, Armide, and Syrene frigates; the Osie, and Emulation, corvettes, the Dragon, Cygne, Alceste, brigs; and to make all necessary repairs in all the other men of war in this port.

The destination of these vessels is not longer doubted—they are to return to the Levant. Those unhappy countries are, it seems, going to be again the theatre of a general conflagration. The classic land of heroes and the arts is again to be traversed in all directions, by soldiers of all nations of Europe, guided by interest alone; and who perhaps, will never agree, till there is not a single ruin left standing."

## ASIA.

### AUSTRALASIA.

Disastrous accounts respecting the Colony on the Swan River, have been obtained. It is stated that Captain Sterling, who went out from this Country as Governor of the new settlement, having found it quite impracticable to carry the object of his mission into execution, had sailed again for the Mauritius. The Marquis of Anglesea, a store-ship, had been lost on the coast of the new settlement, during a heavy gale of wind, having found it impossible to get up the river, there being several miles of breakers and a bar of sand at its entrance, which for six months in the year, viz. from April to October, rendered the passage almost impracticable. The settlers, it is asserted, were almost in a state of starvation, and that but for the relief afforded by Captain Rutherford, of the St. Leonard, they would have suffered severely. Despatches have also been received at the Colonial Office, but of a much more favourable description than the private accounts. Captain Dance, in a letter to Mr. Under-Secretary Twiss, states that the settlement is going on, upon the whole, as well as could be expected. He alludes, however, that the weather has been dreadfully tempestuous ever since they have been there—that in getting in they grazed upon the ground—that seasons must be established for the arrival and sailing of merchant vessels—that much has been injudiciously said about the luxuriance of the soil, but he expresses a hope that he shall have much better accounts to give when they have made themselves acquainted with the country beyond the hills.

### CHINA.

It appears from the *Canton Register* of the 18th June, that a great inundation with high tides, was experienced the first week of that month. The streets of Canton were navigated with boats, the houses in most places being two or three feet under water. In the adjoining villages, it was estimated that from 2,000 to 3,000 persons had perished, and the destruction was great. The sick districts suffered materially. The general calamity was most distressing, and fresh accounts of disasters

were daily received from the interior. The loss of property was conjectured to exceed that by the great fire in 1822.

A frigate belonging to the King of Cochin China, built on the European model, had arrived at Canton.

## AMERICA.

### UNITED STATES.

In the Senate the bill introduced by Mr. Benton, to provide for the abolition of unnecessary duties, to relieve the people from sixteen millions of taxes, and to improve the condition of the agriculture manufactures, commerce and navigation of the United States, has been read a second time, and laid on the table. The third section provides, that after the 1st Jan. 1832, a duty of 33 1-3 per cent. shall be levied on furs and hides imported from countries which shall not have secured the continuance of their free admission by granting equivalent advantages to the like productions of the United States.

In the House of Representatives a Resolution proposed by Mr. Finch, in relation to the construction and repair of fortifications on the Northern frontiers of the United States, has been agreed to.

On the 6th instant, Mr. Latham, in the New-York Assembly, reported a bill appointing Commissioners to lay out a road from Whitehall (N. Y.) to the Canada line.

The plan submitted to Congress, from the Secretary of the Navy, proposes: 1st. That the Officers of the Navy shall consist of not less than 1 Vice Admiral, 2 Rear Admirals, 30 Captains, 30 Masters Commandant, 200 Lieutenants, 400 Midshipmen, 35 surgeons, 50 Assistant Surgeons, 24 Purser, 10 Sailing Masters, 24 Boatswains, 35 Gunners, 24 Carpenters and 20 Sailmakers. The President to reduce the Officers of each grade so that they shall not exceed the above number, at such time during the present year as he may deem expedient.

Mention is made of a letter received at Boston, by way of the Havana from Honduras, saying that Colonel Cockburn had arrived, and that he issued a proclamation to open the port for the Americans as before the restriction, to take place the 5th Jan. last.—This statement wants confirmation.

A public meeting was held at Pittsburg, on the 20th ult. at which it was resolved to support the continuation of the canal from that city to Lake Erie, by the Beaver and Shenango route.

### COLUMBIA.

General Sucre has been elected President of the Constituent Congress, and as such has announced to Bolivar the incompetency of the Congress to receive his resignation of the Presidency of the Republic, until the settlement of its Constitution.

Advices from Porto Cabello, of Feb. 10, state that two emissaries had reached Valencia from Bogota, for the purpose of inviting Paz to an interview with Bolivar, in the valley of Cucuta. The former had caused them to be arrested and placed in close confinement. Gen. Paz was forthwith to march for the frontiers with troops.

### CUBA.

A letter to the Editor of the Baltimore American, from a correspondent at Havana, under date of 27th ult. says: A conspiracy to throw off the government of Spain, and declare this island independent, has just been discovered. Twenty seven arrests have been made, and nearly one hundred citizens in all, are suspected to be parties. The British frigate Briton, arrived to-day from Vera Cruz and Tampico, in 10 days, she reports nothing of the political state of that country, except that 19,000 men were ordered to the Texas, probably to prevent the smuggling trade, so largely carried on through the Texas by the Americans.

## BRITISH AMERICA.

### UPPER CANADA.

It is feared that no money can be raised upon the enactments of this session to compensate the sufferers in the late war. Under the Wild land assessment law, 7000 acres were sold last month, at 4d. an acre!

We notice in the Report of the Finance Committee that the public debt of Upper Canada, has been reduced about £10,000, during the past year, and an increase in the revenue for the year 1829 above that of 1828, of £1,295 14s. 10d. It is anticipated that the revenue for 1830 will decrease about £1,700; in consequence of the expiration of the Provincial Law imposing duties on Shop and Tavern Licenses.

The Magistrates of Kingston petitioned the House of Assembly against the processions of Orangemen in that town. These processions, say they, are composed of persons who meet on the 12th July, to celebrate the triumph of the Protestant over the Catholic party, so far back as 1690, exhibiting badges and colours commemorative of that event, to the great annoyance of their Catholic fellow subjects. The Magistrates do not call in question the utility of Orange Societies in Ireland; but express their deep regret that any class of their Protestant brethren had thought proper to transfer to this country exhibitions commemorative of the ascendancy of one religious body over another.

### LOWER CANADA.

The House of Assembly has voted £2000 for a light house on the Island of St. Paul, in conjunction with Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

The votes for the improvement of the internal communication have been as liberal as they are judicious, and entitle those who supported them to the best thanks of the country.—*Quebec Mercury*.

The Militia Bill, has passed the Council. In consequence of the new division of Counties, most of the present commissions will become cancelled.—*Star*.

We believe that the Currency bill will lie over for the next Session. It appears to be a question of considerable difficulty, but undoubtedly one which it is very desirable to settle soon. The report of the Committee has been ordered to be printed.—*Gazette*.

We have been informed by a gentleman who was present yesterday in the Legislative Council, that that House have amended the bills for the independence of the Judges and their exclusion from the Council, and that these measures are considered as lost.—*Id*.

The amendments made by the Council to the Justices of the Peace Qualification bill have been agreed to by the Assembly. The principal amendment is that which substitutes for the qualification as to property the value of £200 free of incumbrances, to which the person acting swears, in place of a clear income of £250 annually. Besides this qualification, we believe, residence is required. New commissions will follow the law.—*Id*.

Mr. Christie offers his services anew for the County of Gaspe.

A petition from Montreal, praying an investigation into the official conduct of James Stuart, Esq. Attorney General of this Province, numerous signatures, has been presented to the Legislature.

A letter from Rome, of Jan. 27, says—"The Pope has just raised to the purple (the dignity of Cardinal) the suffragan Bishop of Canada, Weld."

### NOVA-SCOTIA.

The Commutation for Quit Rent proposed by Sir Geo. Murray, has been disagreed to by the House of Assembly, after a long and animated debate.

We were on Friday evening visited with one of the most violent snow storms and destructive gales of wind which has been experienced here for the last thirty years. Almost all the wharves from south to north of the town,

were materially injured, several swept away, and the docks and beach covered with the wreck. Damage was also done to the Navy Yard. Several brigs were much injured, and three or four small vessels sunk; we are happy to state that we have not yet heard of the loss of any lives. At Liverpool the gale was equally severe, having swept away several wharves with the buildings upon them, some of which were driven across the river; the brig George Henry, which put into that place shortly after the gale commenced, parted her cables and was driven on shore opposite the town, and bilged; her cargo, we understand, will be saved.—*Halifax Journal*.

A letter from Windsor, states that the Gale was very severely felt at that place; we also learn that considerable damage has been done at the various fishing Harbours round the coast, a number of stages having been carried away, and boats either injured or destroyed.—*Nova Scotia*.

## ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, APRIL 7. 1830.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.

Commissioner for next week, GEORGE MINCHIN, Esq.

Saving's Bank.

TRUSTEES NEXT WEEK.

HENRY G. CLOPPER, ESQ.

JAMES TAYLOR, ESQ.

HENRY SMITH, ESQ.



CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

His Honor the President has been pleased to make the following appointments.

William Good, to be Keeper of the Beacon Light House at the mouth of the Harbour of Saint John. William Abrams, Esquire, to be a Commissioner for the Light House to be erected on Saint Paul's Island.

Robert Scott, Esq. A. E. Botsford, Esq. Samuel Wilmot, and Samuel Halstead, to be Commissioners to explore a new line of road, and site for a Bridge over Petitediac River, at or near James Blakeney's, in the County of Westmoreland.

A. E. Botsford, Esq. Robert Scott, Esq. and George Pittfield, to be Commissioners to explore a new line of Road on the Northwestern end of the Portage Mountain, in King's County.

Alexander Goodfellow, Esq. to be Supervisor of the Great Road between Richibucto and Chatham. George Hayward, Esquire, to be Supervisor of the Nerepis Road.

Mr. Joseph Reid, to be Supervisor of the Great Road from Newcastle to Restigouche; to expend £200 granted for the Road between Newcastle and the Countyline of Northumberland and the sum of £150 granted for the erection of Bridges over the Tabusintack and Esquidilloc Rivers.

Mr. George Henderson to be Gauger and Weigher for the district of Miramichi.

### By Authority.

An Act to authorize the Justices of the Peace in the several Counties, in their General Sessions, to make regulations for Carmen, Waggoners and Truckmen; and to establish the rates and fares to be taken for the Cartage and Truckage of Goods, in the several Towns throughout the Province; and also to regulate the measurement of Coals and Salt.

Passed the 8th March, 1830.

BE it enacted by the President, Council and Assembly, That from and after the passing of this Act, the Justices of the General Sessions of the Peace for the several Counties within the Province, be and are hereby authorized and empowered, from time to time, to make such rules and regulations for the government of all Carmen, Waggoners and Truckmen, within their respective Towns, and for establishing and fixing the rates and fares to be taken for the Cartage and Truckage of any Goods, Wares and Merchandise, or other articles within the said towns, as they, or the major part of them in their General Sessions, shall deem just and expedient; and to enforce such Rules and Regulations under such Fines and Penalties, as they or the major part of them shall think fit. Provided always, that no fine for one offence shall exceed the sum of thirty shillings.

II. And be it further enacted, That the several Fines and Penalties, to be imposed under and by virtue of this Act, shall be recovered upon oath of one or more credible witnesses or witnesses, before any one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County where the offence shall be committed, and levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender, rendering the overplus, if any, after deducting the costs and charges of the prosecution and sale, to such offender, and be applied, one half to the person who shall sue for the same, and the other half to the use of the poor of the Parish, where the offence may be committed.

III. And whereas the present mode of measuring Coals and Salt, is not uniform throughout the Province—

BE it therefore further enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act, Coals shall be measured in tubs to hold four bushels each when struck, twelve of which shall be considered equal to one chaldron: And that Salt, when delivered from vessels, shall be measured in a tub holding four bushels, each struck.

IV. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall apply, or be construed to apply, in any manner to affect the rights and powers given by the Charter to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of Saint John.

V. And be it further enacted, That this Act shall continue and be in force for and during the term of five years, and no longer.

An Act to authorize the Justices of the Peace for the County of Charlotte, to lease a certain piece of Common Land, in the Parish of Saint Andrews, for the purpose of erecting thereon a suitable Building for an Hospital for Sick and Disabled Seamen.

Passed the 8th March, 1830.

WHEREAS from the increased Trade of the Port of Saint Andrews, it has become necessary that an Hospital for Sick and Disabled Seamen should be built in or near to the town of Saint Andrews.

And whereas the Common Lands to the eastward of the Town Plat of Saint Andrews are eligibly and conveniently situated for that purpose:

I. BE it therefore enacted by the President, Council and Assembly, That the Justices of the Peace for the County of Charlotte be and they are hereby authorized and empowered, by a good and sufficient Lease, to grant and to farm let such part, not exceeding five acres, of the Common Lands, situated to the eastward of the Town Plat of Saint Andrews, as they in their discretion may think fit, for any term, not exceeding 21 years, so long as said land is occupied solely for the use and benefit of an Hospital for Sick and Disabled Seamen, at the annual rent of Five Shillings per acre, if demanded.