

# ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, MAY 19, 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.  
HENRY SMITH, ESQ.



By Authority.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Frederickton, 18th May, 1830.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

His Honor the President has been pleased to order the following arrangement to be observed by the several corps of Militia for General Inspection the ensuing year.

**Corps to be Inspected by Lieutenant-Colonel LOVE.**

2d Batt. King's County.  
At Sussex Vale on Thursday the 24th June.  
2d Batt. Westmorland.  
Near Sackville, on Monday the 28th June.  
3d Batt. Westmorland.  
At Hopewell, Shepody, on Wednesday the 30th June.

1st Batt. Westmorland.  
1st Division near the Bend of the Peticodiac, on Friday the 2d July.  
2d Division do. at Shediac on Saturday 3d July.

**Kent Militia.**  
1st Division at Richibucto, on Monday the 5th July.  
2d ditto at Buctouche, on Tuesday the 6th July.

3d Batt. King's County.  
At Hampton Ferry, on Friday the 9th July.  
1st Batt. King's.  
At the Long Reach, on Saturday the 10th July.

**Saint John County Regiment.**  
1st Division at Manawagonish, on Thursday the 16th September.  
2d ditto, on the Sands on Friday, the 17th ditto.

3d ditto, at Loch Lomond, on Monday 19th ditto.  
4th ditto, at Quaco, on Tuesday, 20th ditto.  
**Charlotte County.**  
2d Batt.  
At Magaguadavic, on Thursday the 12th August.

1st Batt.  
1st Division at St. Andrews, on Saturday the 14th August.  
2d ditto at St. Stephens, on Monday the 16th ditto.

3d Batt.  
1st Division at Indian Island, on Wednesday the 18th August.  
2d ditto at Grand Manan, on Friday the 20th ditto.

**Saint John City.**  
1st Batt.  
On the Sands, on Monday the 13th September.

2d Batt.  
On the Sands, on Tuesday the 14th ditto.

**Corps to be Inspected by Lieutenant-Colonel ALLEN.**

2d Batt. Northumberland.  
1st Division at N. Moore's, (Ludlow), on Saturday the 3d July.  
2d ditto at McKenzie's Field, S. W. Branch Monday 5th ditto.

1st Batt. Northumberland.  
1st Division at St. Andrews Point, on Tuesday the 6th July.  
2d ditto at Glenelg, at Capt. McDonald's Farm, on Wednesday the 7th ditto.

3d ditto at Alnwick, (Burnt Church) on Thursday the 8th ditto.

1st Batt. Gloucester.  
1st Division at Dalhousie, on Wednesday the 14th July.  
2d ditto at Bathurst, on Saturday the 17th ditto.

2d Batt. Gloucester.  
At Caracquet, on Tuesday the 20th July.  
1st Batt. Queen's County.  
At Gage Town, on Monday the 13th September.

2d Batt. Queen's County.  
1st Division at White's Point, Grand Lake, on Tuesday the 14th September.  
2d ditto at Capt. Yeoman's Farm, on Wednesday the 15th ditto.

3d ditto at New Canaan, on Friday the 17th ditto.

**Sunbury.**  
At Mr. Sol Perley's Manguerville, Monday the 20th September.

1st Batt. York.  
At Fredericton, on Thursday the 23d September.

5th Batt. York.  
At the Nashwaak, on Friday the 24th September.

3d Batt. York.  
1st Division at the Upper French Village, on Thursday the 30th September.  
2d ditto at Nackawickack, on Friday the 1st October.

2d Batt. York.  
1st Division near Major Ketchum's, (Woodstock), Saturday the 2d October.  
2d ditto at Munquat, on Monday the 4th ditto.

4th Battalion York.  
At Green River, Madawaska, on Thursday 7th October.

## PROMOTIONS, &c.

Town Major Gallagher to be Acting Quarter Master General, during the absence of Quarter Master General Howe, appointment to take place from the 20th October, 1829, since which period he has performed that duty.

2d Batt. Charlotte County.  
Lieutenant William Hyslop to be Captain vice Waddington, removed from the County.  
Ensign Philip Justison to be Lieutenant.  
Caleb Hawkins, Gent. to be Ensign.

3d Batt. Charlotte.  
William C. M'Say, Esq. to be Surgeon.  
2d Batt. Northumberland.  
To be CAPTAINS.

Lieutenant Wm. Fiddes vice Abbott, deceased, dated 18th May, 1830.  
Do. Archibald Duncan, do. Stewart left the Province dated 19th May, do.  
Do. Wm. End, do. R. Davidson, retired, dated 20th do.

To be LIEUTENANTS.  
Ensign Jacob Hovey, vice M'Intosh left the Province, dated 18th May, 1830.  
Do. John Sutton, do. S. Elder deceased, do. 19th do.

Do. George Kerr, do. James Moore, left the Province, do. 20th do.  
Do. Patrick Brennan, do. Wm. Moore, do. do. 21st do.

Do. Thomas Coughlin, do. 22d do.  
To be ENSIGNS.  
Thomas Underhill, Gent. vice M'Tavish left the Province, dated 18th May, 1830.  
Alexander Campbell, do. do. Wm. Coughlin, do. 19th do.

Leonard Astle, do. 20th do.  
Robert Jardine, do. 21th do.  
David Mott, do. 22d do.

By Command,  
GEO. SHORE, Adjutant General.

An Act to repeal certain Acts relating to Commissioners of Sewers; and to make more effectual provisions in lieu thereof.

Passed 8th March, 1830.  
WHEREAS the Laws now in force for the appointment of Commissioners of Sewers, have been found ineffectual for all the purposes intended.

And whereas, it is expedient to repeal the same, and to make further and more effectual provisions therefor.

I. Be it therefore enacted, by the President, Council and Assembly, That an Act made and passed in the Twenty-sixth year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, intitled, "An Act for appointing Commissioners of Sewers;" also an Act made and passed in the Thirty-fourth year of the Reign of His said late Majesty King George the Third, intitled "An Act in addition of an Act, intitled, "an Act for appointing Commissioners of Sewers," be, and the same are hereby respectively repealed.

II. And be it further enacted, That upon application of any Proprietors of any marsh, low-lands, meadow or other unclaimed lands, the Governor or Commander in Chief, with the advice of His Majesty's Council, may and is hereby authorized by commission to appoint such able discreet persons as to him shall seem meet, to be Commissioners of Sewers; in which commission such Commissioners shall be authorized and empowered to convene and meet together from time to time, as occasion may require, to consult, consider, and devise means and methods for building, erecting or repairing such aboideaux, dikes and weirs, as are or may be necessary to prevent inundation, and for the draining or drying of marshes, swamps, and other unclaimed lands, either diked or undiked, and to employ labourers and workmen for such reasonable wages as may be agreed on for that purpose; and to tax and assess all such persons from time to time as shall or may be owners of such marshes, meadows, swamps, or unclaimed lands as aforesaid, for defraying the expense thereof, having regard to the quantity or quality of land of each person, and benefits thereby to be received as equally as they can, according to their best judgment, and shall appoint a Clerk, by whom all Records, Entries, Notices, and other documents, shall be made and kept: Also to appoint and swear a Collector or Collectors for collecting such assessments, and paying the same to such persons as by said Commissioners shall be appointed, with powers to detain all such persons as shall neglect or refuse to make payment of his, her, or their proportions assessed as aforesaid, in like manner as is usually done in other cases by distress.

And such Collector appointed as aforesaid, shall be entitled to levy for his services, a sum over and above such assessment not exceeding seven and a half per cent. on the amount of such assessment; to be first regulated by the Commissioners, having regard to the amount to be collected; and to call before them such Collector or Collectors to account for his or their trusts in regard to the premises; which said Commissioners shall be sworn to a faithful discharge of their duty, and may receive, out of such Assessment, a reasonable compensation for their services: Provided, the same shall not exceed the rate of ten shillings per day, for each and every Commissioner.

III. And be it further enacted, That if no person shall appear to pay the quota or proportion of any delinquent proprietor in any assessment made as aforesaid, for the diking or draining such lands, and no sufficient distress shall be found to answer such assessment, the Commissioners of Sewers or major part of them shall, by advertisement during three months in the Royal Gazette, published by the King's Printer, and in the Office of the Register of Deeds and Wills in such County, cause notice to be given for letting out the lands of such delinquent proprietor; and if no person shall appear to hire the same, it shall and may be lawful for the said Commissioners, or the major part of them, by warrant under their hands and seals, to order the Sheriff to sell at Public Auction to the highest bidder, so much of such delinquent's land so diked in, and drained, as may be sufficient to pay such proportion or quota due as aforesaid, with the charges of such sale; and such Sheriff is hereby authorized and directed to execute a good and authenticated Deed to the purchaser or purchasers thereof, their Heirs and Assigns.

IV. And be it further enacted, That in all cases, either in erecting new dikes or aboideaux, or raising or repairing the same, or draining marsh or low lands, the Commissioners of Sewers shall give at least six days previous notice of such repairs or draining as aforesaid by advertising the same in three public places within the jurisdiction of such Commissioners. And upon such notice being given as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the owner or occupier of such marsh or low lands to attend, either themselves or by sufficient labourers as the case may require, with proper tools to work, at such time and place as by the said Commissioners shall be appointed, agreeably to the rules and regulations which are or may be made for that purpose; and according to the quantity or proportion of land belonging to such owner or proprietor. And where it may be necessary to employ oxen and carts, each and every owner or possessor of such lands who have them, shall in like manner be obliged to attend with such oxen and carts for such work, according to the discretion of said Commissioners, or shall forfeit and pay over and above his tax or assessment, the sum of five shillings for every day's neglect; and so in proportion for oxen and carts; to be recovered in any Court proper to try the same. And the monies arising from such fines to be paid into the hands of the Commissioners, who are hereby authorized to sue for the said fines, to be appropriated for repairs of such Dikes.

V. And be it further enacted, That in case of any sudden breach in any Dike, or where the same is likely to be made, or inundation occasioned by high tides, storms or otherwise, each and every owner or possessor of land within such Dikes, shall immediately on notice given by one or more of the Commissioners, repair to the place directed with proper tools or teams, to labour and use their utmost endeavours to repair or prevent such breach, and shall continue to work from day to day so long as the Commissioners of Sewers shall judge necessary, or shall forfeit and pay over and above their tax or assessment, the sum of ten shillings for each day's neglect; and so in proportion for oxen and carts, to be recovered in manner and applied to the uses aforesaid.

VI. And be it further enacted, That when the sod or soil shall have been cut off the lands of any proprietor or proprietors, for the purpose of diking in the same; or when the land of such proprietor or proprietors shall have been washed away by the tide or current of the River; or when by means of making new Dikes for securing the marsh land so diked in common, such proprietor shall have lost the whole or part of his Lot, it shall and may be lawful for the Commissioners of Sewers to cause a just valuation to be made of such loss, by five disinterested Freeholders, who shall be sworn truly and impartially to value the same; which valuation shall be levied and collected in like manner as directed in and by the second Section of this Act.

VII. And be it further enacted, That hereafter no Commissioners of Sewers already appointed or hereafter to be appointed by virtue of this Act, shall have power to proceed to dike in any body of marsh, low-lands, or meadow, but upon the application or by consent and concurrence of the proprietors of at least one half of the quantity of such marsh, low-lands or meadow; or shall have power to drain any body of marsh, low-lands or meadow, either diked or undiked, but upon the application of at least one half of the proprietors of the quantity of marsh low-lands or meadow, to be benefited by any such Drain, so to be made.

VIII. And be it further enacted, That such Commissioners, upon making up any Bill of Assessment shall state an Account of the expenditures and work done in diking and draining any such lands under their authority and direction; which account shall be left with the Clerk, for the inspection of all persons concerned. And the said Commissioners shall also cause notice of such stated account to be given to each Proprietor or agent, who may at the time be resident within the Parish where such Commissioners are acting, at least thirty days previous to issuing any warrant to distraint, to the intent that each Proprietor may pay their respective quota previous to any such distress: And where any owner of Lands as aforesaid shall reside without the Parish, it shall be the duty of the said Commissioners to cause a schedule of such Proprietors so residing without the Parish, signed by their Clerk, showing the amount due from each person being so absent as aforesaid, and to be posted up, at least thirty days previous to their advertising for letting out the Lands of such delinquent Proprietors, at three public places in the said Parish, and also at the County Court House.

IX. And be it further enacted, That in all cases where land shall be reclaimed and enclosed by dikes or aboideaux, erected without other dikes or aboideaux, and which shall be found to benefit the Proprietors of the Lands first diked as aforesaid, by securing more effectually such lands, the Commissioners of Sewers now appointed, or to be hereafter appointed, under and by virtue of this Act, are hereby authorized and empowered to tax and assess all persons having Lands enclosed by any former dikes or aboideaux, and who are benefited by any such dikes and aboideaux, made without as aforesaid, according to the best discretion of such Commissioners, and such Assessment to be collected, paid and accounted for in the same manner as other assessments are, in and by the second Section of this Act.

X. And whereas, it is expedient that any grievance which may be suffered under this Act be redressed in the most easy and expeditious manner: Be it therefore further enacted, That whenever any person shall be aggrieved by any procedure had or made by such Commissioners, or any others in pursuance of this Act, such person aggrieved may appeal therefrom to the Supreme Court or Court of Nisi Prius; which said Courts or either of them may grant redress. Provided, Notice of such appeal, with the grounds thereof, be given to the adverse party, at least twelve days previous to such hearing by Appeal.

An Act to continue the several Acts now in force relating to Roads and Highways.  
Passed 8th March, 1830.

BE it enacted by the President, Council and Assembly, That a certain Act, made and passed in the fiftieth year of the Reign of His late Majesty, King George the Third, intitled "An Act for regulating, laying out, and repairing Highways and Roads; and for appointing Commissioners and Surveyors of Highways within the several Towns and Parishes in this Province;" and also a certain other Act, made and passed in the fifty-eighth year of the Reign of His said Majesty, intitled "An Act for regulating, laying out, and repairing highways and roads, and for appointing commissioners and surveyors of Highways within the several Towns and Parishes in this Province;" and also a certain other Act, made and passed in the seventh year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intitled "An Act in amendment of an Act for regulating, laying out, and repairing Highways and Roads, and for appointing Commissioners and Surveyors of Highways within the several Towns and Parishes within this Province;" and also a certain other Act, made and passed in the ninth year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intitled "An Act to continue and amend an Act intitled "An Act for regulating, laying out, and repairing highways and roads, and for appointing commissioners and surveyors of Highways within the several Towns and Parishes within this Province;" so far as the said several Acts are now in force, continue and be in force until the first day of April, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty two.

An Act to repeal an Act to define and describe the Crime of Petit Larceny, and to make provision for the punishment of the same.  
Passed 8th March, 1830.

WHEREAS it is considered expedient to repeal an Act made and passed in the thirty first year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George Third, intitled "An Act to define and describe the crime of Petit Larceny;" and to make other provision in lieu thereof.

I. Be it therefore enacted by the President, Council and Assembly, That the said Act be, and the same is hereby repealed.

II. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall feloniously take and carry away any Goods, Chattels, Money or effects, to the value of forty shillings, and be thereof duly convicted, such offence shall be deemed, adjudged and punished as Grand Larceny; and if the value shall be found by verdict on trial to be less than forty shillings, then such offence shall be deemed, adjudged and punished as Petit Larceny.

III. And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons shall hereafter be charged with any criminal offence, under the degree of Grand Larceny, and being committed to the Common Gaol, do not within forty eight hours after such commitment, give sufficient surety for his, her or their appearance at the next General Sessions of the Peace for the County where such offence shall have been committed, it shall and may be lawful for any three of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in such County, and if in the City of Saint John, for the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen, or any three of them, (the Mayor or Recorder always being one) forthwith to hear and determine the offence committed by such offender or offenders as aforesaid, and on conviction, either by confession or by the oath or oaths of one or more credible witness or witnesses, the said Magistrates are hereby authorized and empowered to punish the said offender or offenders, by condemnation to imprisonment and hard labour, either within the House of Correction or Common Gaol, or otherwise, as they in their discretion may think proper, for a term not exceeding six months.

An Act for the relief of His Majesty's Roman Catholic Subjects in this Province.  
Passed 8th March, 1830.

BE it enacted by the President, Council and Assembly, That an Act of the Imperial Parliament, made and passed in the Tenth year of His present Majesty's Reign, intitled, "An Act for the relief of His Majesty's Roman Catholic Subjects," do, and be construed to extend, in all cases, and under all circumstances, where the provisions of the said Imperial Act are applicable, to this Province.

An Act to regulate the Law with regard to the Course of Proceeding on Indictments and Informations, in the Supreme Court in certain cases.  
Passed 8th March, 1830.

BE it enacted by the President, Council and Assembly, That whenever any person shall be charged with any offence for which he or she may be prosecuted by indictment or information in His Majesty's Supreme Court, not being Treason of Felony, and the same shall be made appear to any Judge of the same Court, by affidavit, or by Certificate of an Indictment or Information being filed against such person in the said Court, for such offence, it shall and may be lawful for such Judge, to issue his warrant under his hand and seal, and thereby to cause such person to be apprehended, and brought before him, or some other Judge of the same Court, or before some one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in order to his or her being bound, to the King's Majesty, with two sufficient sureties in such sum as in the said warrant shall be expressed, with condition to appear in the said Court, at the time mentioned in such warrant, and to answer to all and singular indictments or informations for any such offence; and in case any such person shall neglect or refuse to become bound as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for such Judge or Justice respectively, to commit such person to the Common Gaol of the County, City or place, where the offence shall have been committed, or where he or she shall have been apprehended, there to remain until he or she shall become bound as aforesaid, or shall be discharged by order of the said Court in term time; or of one of the Judges of the said Court in vacation; and the recognizance to be thereupon taken shall be returned and filed in the said Court, and shall continue in force until such person shall have been acquitted of such offence, or in case of conviction, shall have received judgment for the same, unless sooner ordered by the said Court to be discharged.

II. And be it further enacted, That this Act shall continue and be in force for the Term of Five Years.

An Act in addition to and explanatory of "an Act to amend the Statute Law relative to offences against the person, and to provide for the more effectual punishment of such offences."  
Passed 8th March, 1830.

WHEREAS in and by an Act made and passed in the ninth and tenth years of the Reign of His present Majesty, intitled "An Act to amend the Statute Law relative to offences against the person, and to provide for the more effectual punishment of such offences," the benefit of Clergy is not taken away by express words from the crimes there made capital; and whereas doubts are entertained whether persons convicted of the said crimes would not, for the first offence, be entitled to the benefit of Clergy: For remedy whereof—

Be it therefore enacted by the President, Council and Assembly, That in all cases where any crime or offence is made capital by the provisions of the before recited Act, and it is enacted that every person convicted of the same "shall suffer death as a felon," that then and in all such cases every such person so convicted shall suffer death as a felon without the benefit of Clergy, and the benefit thereof shall be abolished.

An Act in addition to, and in amendment of an Act, intitled, "An Act relating to the punishment of Persons convicted of Felony within the benefit of Clergy."  
Passed 8th March, 1830.

WHEREAS, in and by an Act made and passed in the Twenty-ninth year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, intitled, "An Act relating to the punishment of persons convicted of Felony within the benefit of Clergy," it is among other things enacted "that the Court before which any person shall be so convicted as aforesaid, of any of the Felonies aforesaid, or any Court holden for the same place, with the like authority, may also in its discretion, after such burning or marking, or after such whipping or fine as may by virtue of this Act be inflicted or imposed, instead thereof award and give judgment "that such offender as aforesaid, shall be committed to some House of correction, or Public Work-house, or Prison within the County, City or place where such conviction shall be, there to be kept, and be kept, without bail or mainprize, for such time as such Court shall then judge and award, not less than six months, and not exceeding two years, and an entry thereof shall be made of Record pursuant to such judgment and award; and such offender so judged and awarded, to remain and be kept in such House of Correction, Public Work-house or Prison, shall be there set at work "and kept at hard labour, for and during such time as shall be judged and awarded." And whereas, doubts have been entertained whether, such person so judged and awarded to remain and be kept in such house of correction, Public Work-house or Prison, can be so set to work without the limits of the same.

I. Be it therefore enacted by the President, Council and Assembly, That any person who has heretofore been, or may hereafter be sentenced, and adjudged to hard labour in any house of correction, Public Work-house or Prison, under and by virtue of the provisions of the hereinbefore in part recited Act, or under and by virtue of the provisions of any other Act or Acts now in force, or which may hereafter be in force in this Province, shall be liable to be set at work, and kept at hard labour, as well without as within the limits of such house of correction, public Work-house or Prison, for and during the period of his imprisonment.

II. And be it further enacted, That the Justices of the Peace in the several Counties in this Province, shall at their General Sessions, or at any

Special Session to be for that purpose holden, have full power and authority, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to make such rules and regulations as they in their discretion shall think necessary for the management, securing and government of all such persons as have before the passing of this Act been adjudged by any Court, or by any Justice of the Peace, having Competent jurisdiction, to hard labour in any house of correction public Work-house or Prison, in any County or City in this Province; and whose periods of imprisonment have not yet expired, or who shall or may in like manner be adjudged to hard labour under and by virtue of any Act or Acts now in force, or which may hereafter be in force in this Province; and also to have power and authority to fix and appoint the place where, and the manner in which such person shall be set to hard labour, as well within as without the limits of any house of correction, public Work-house or Prison, within the County, place or City, where such person shall have been, or hereafter may be convicted, and also to appoint one or more suitable or fit person or persons to superintend and oversee all such persons so adjudged to hard labour.

III. And be it further enacted, That the proceeds arising from the work and labour of all such persons so adjudged to hard labour as aforesaid, shall in the first place be applied by the said Justices so convened as aforesaid, to the support and clothing of such persons, and the overplus, (if any), to be paid over to the respective County Treasurers for the use and benefit of the County.

IV. And be it further enacted, That if any person so adjudged to hard labour as aforesaid, shall refuse to perform any labour authorized by this Act, or who shall be guilty of any misbehaviour or disorderly conduct, it shall and may be lawful for the Justices of the Peace in the several Counties in this Province, at their General Sessions, or any Special Session to be for that purpose holden, to order such offender to be whipped, the said whipping not to exceed thirty-nine stripes.

We have received the latest St. John papers; but they furnish us with no later dates from Europe: nor is an European arrival mentioned at Halifax, St. Andrews, Boston, or New-York.

COLONIAL QUESTION.

An article on this question appears in Blackwood's Magazine for March. The Montreal Gazette attributes it to the distinguished pen of Mr. GALT, and adds the following summary of its highly interesting contents:

The author recommends the British Government to carry into operation the right secured by the Treaty of 1783 and 1794, to the free navigation of the Mississippi; and thus afford a speedy outlet for the produce of its immense territories to the West, which are daily opening up for settlement. The route to the WEST INDIES, for surplus produce of the western settlements, would then be by the Mississippi to NEW ORLEANS, and thence to market, in a space of time infinitely shorter than by the way of QUEBEC. This right of free navigation may now be of little importance, but we should indicate our neighbours of the STATES, and look to future interests as well as to immediate advantage.

The author then, after alluding to the loss of the channel at BARNHART'S Island, which was rather imprudently surrendered to the AMERICANS, at the time of settling the Boundary Line, details the practicability of a Canal from above the Gallop Rapids into a branch of the Petite Nation, and thus completing that chain of Canals of which the GREENVILLE and LACHINE Canals are links.

Allusion is subsequently made to the advantages likely to flow to CANADA, if goods could be imported direct from EUROPE and allowed a passage free of duty, through AMERICAN Canals, for ultimate consumption within the BRITISH territories. This scheme does not appear visionary, for Mr. CAMBRELENG has introduced a Bill in Congress to allow a drawback of 15 per cent. on goods passing through the STATES by inland conveyance. It is a plan, however, which, if generally adopted in UPPER CANADA, would essentially diminish the amount of duties annually levied at QUEBEC, and, by exciting a bad feeling on the part of LOWER CANADA, tend to dissolve those bonds by which they are now happily united.

EMIGRATION.

A symptom of the increased degree of interest with which EMIGRATION is now viewed in ENGLAND, appears in the announced formation of a Society, to be called the "NATIONAL EMIGRATION SOCIETY," for the purpose of applying the proceeds of the sales of Waste lands of the CROWN towards the promotion of Emigration to the COLONIES.

In addition to the above, we learn from that valuable Paper, the Official Gazette of Quebec, that ships are said to have been taken up for the transportation of a number of families from YORKSHIRE, amounting in all to about 6000 souls, of the middling classes, who will therefore come under the first and second denominations mentioned by Sir GEORGE MURRAY.

COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY.

The Commission of Enquiry into the Colonial Expenditure is generally understood to be solely of a military nature, relating to the fortifications in general, to the improvement in the navigation from MONTREAL to the St. LAWRENCE by the way of the OTTAWA and the RIDEAU, and other national works in progress or in contemplation. We are inclined however to consider it as embracing other objects, by which the finances of the Mother Country are affected.

Died.

At Burton, on the 9th inst. Catharine, wife of Mr. Jacob B. Smith, in the 28th year of her age, much respected and beloved by all who knew her. She had long been the subject of severe afflictions, which she endured without murmuring; and there is good ground to hope they were happily terminated in "an eternal weight of Glory."

In England, Lieut. Gen. Sir John Sherbrooke, a highly distinguished officer, and formerly Governor General of Canada.

In New-York, Col. Thomas Barclay, in the 77th year of his age. Colonel Barclay, a native of that city, served in the British army during the Revolutionary war, and was distinguished for every martial quality; his humanity, generosity, and respect for those placed under his protection by the chances of war, are gratefully remembered by many. After the revolution, he retired, with his family, to Nova Scotia, and there became conspicuous at the bar. He organized, and was made Adjutant General of the Militia of that Province, was for many years Speaker of the Provincial Parliament, and at the same time His Majesty's Commissioner for settling the boundary line between the state of Maine and this Province. When the Commission terminated, he was in 1799, appointed British Consul General to the Eastern States, which situation he filled in a manner that did honor to his abilities and his feelings, until the late war, after which he was again appointed Commissioner, on the part of Great Britain, for extending the boundary line westward; and since the termination of that duty, he has lived in his native city of New-York, an exemplary citizen, conspicuous for piety, charity, probity, and liberality. As a husband, parent, master and friend,—as a subject and a citizen he had no superior.