

# EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

SEPTEMBER 29.

At a period when the three Allied Despotisms of the Continent are gathered together, no doubt for the purpose of concerting fresh schemes of aggression on the liberties of mankind, and when the chief hope of resistance to their withering domination is acknowledged to rest on the military strength of France, we are sorry to notice additional proofs of the base desertion by the "Citizen-King of the French" of those principles to which he owes his elevation to a throne—of those principles indeed, which he may ere long be called upon to defend against the "Holy Allies." We need hardly remind our readers of the treacherous conduct of this man towards heroic Poland; nor of his cowardly truckling to Austria in the case of the revolutions in the Italian States. Nor need we dwell upon the notorious fact that a family alliance, rather than a patriotic regard for the rights of the Belgian people, led to the successful siege of the Citadel of Antwerp. The cruel persecution of the Republican party in France, coupled with the forbearance manifested towards the adherents of the exiled family, and the liberation, without trial or punishment, of the immaculate Duchess of Berri, after she had been engaged for months in organizing insurrections; and actually levying war against the Government,\* induced strong suspicions that Louis Philippe would, to say the least, throw no obstacles in the way of a restoration of the legitimate branch of the Bourbon family. Perhaps, when we take into consideration the personal vanity of this man, and his selfish money-loving disposition, we may acquit him of any intention of resigning his throne and the vast revenues attached to the Kingly office in France, even for the sake of restoring his relatives to power, or of gratifying those despotic Monarchs to whom he has undoubtedly most basely truckled. The only probable interpretation that can be put upon the line of policy adopted by this King is, that he is anxious to govern upon principles that may at once increase his own authority at home, and avoid collision with the open enemies of representative forms of government. The Citizen King is doubtless aware, that if the French people can be made to submit to the despotic principles which he has evidently adopted, there is far less danger of a new Holy Alliance inroad for the restoration of legitimacy in France, than must be incurred by the adoption of a liberal and spirited line of policy consistent with the truly great and glorious revolution, of July, 1830. The recent attempt to secure military possession of Paris by the erection of fortifications that would command, but could not protect the capital, is quite in keeping with this view of the subject. But among all other proofs of the tyrannical disposition of the King of the French, none is so decisive as his systematic persecution of the press. It has been stated that since the unfortunate choice of this man as a King, by "the heroes of the three days," a greater number of political writers have been subjected to fines and imprisonment for the mere expression of opinions, than during any period of equal duration since the last abdication of the unfortunate and sacrificed Napoleon. We have now to call the attention of our readers to the recent atrocious persecution of the Editor of the *Tribune* Paris paper. This gentleman was, on the 23d instant, convicted of publishing a seditious libel on the King. Having previously been declared guilty by the Chamber of Deputies of a breach of privilege committed in his journal, and sentenced by that Honourable House (*Judge et partie*) to "more than twelve months' imprisonment," the tribunal before which he was on Monday tried applied to him the fifty-eighth article of the Code Penal, and sentenced him to the maximum term of imprisonment ordained by law, and double the maximum fine. In word, having been previously sentenced (by the Chamber of Deputies) to three years' imprisonment, and a fine of 10,000 francs, the unfortunate gentleman in question was, in consequence of that excessive punishment, condemned to five additional years' imprisonment, and a fine of 20,000 francs. Now, when we consider that the tranquility prevails in France—that the alleged seditious libel was attended by no seditious effect—that it was levelled against a King who ought, remembering the circumstances of his elevation, to allow great latitude to political animadversions, and to display some degree of magnanimity with regard to personal attacks upon himself, we can but consider the severe sentence passed upon the Editor of the *Tribune*, though we do not admire the general politics of that Paper, as equally cruel and impolitic. There must be bounds even to that passive obedience to which the French people have been brought by the slow approaches to despotism, and the cunning manoeuvres of this Citizen King. He is not yet in a condition

\* It is a fact that this bold, bad woman, encouraged, no doubt, by the all but perfect impunity with which she has been permitted to raise the flames of civil war in France, is even now engaged in fresh schemes of incendiary agitation and revolution. The steam-vessel *Carlo Alberto*, which carried her last year to France, has been lately seen off Marseilles, with the duchess on board; and she is known to be in communication with the Carlists in that part of the country. It has been deemed necessary to adopt extraordinary precautions to prevent her from landing with her legitimate son on the coast. Considering the infamous character of this profligate woman, it is astonishing that she should be able to calculate on the possibility of still obtaining partisans; but infamy does not lessen the sacred character of royalty in the estimation of its devoted adherents.

to defy popular opinion. The people of France have, indeed, gained nothing by their Revolution, if an esteemed public writer can be thus savagely persecuted with impunity. But it is said that Louis Philippe is intriguing for admission into the great Continental family of sovereigns—that he hopes to obtain acknowledgements of approbation of his system of government from the despots whose present meeting has just excited the alarm of the free states of Europe. The hope is, we trust fallacious; but the sacrifice of a public writer at the present critical moment, and the decided persecution of the press evinced by that sacrifice, may have been deemed by this King as certain to recommend his Government to the favourable estimation of Monarchs who impose fetters of iron on the press throughout their own dominions. The result of the councils of the Holy Allies must soon be manifested; and whether the French people refuse to permit their Government to pursue the system of mean conciliations, by farther concessions made at their cost to the Despots, or whether the insurrectionary spirit that prevails in Italy, or the unsettled state of Portugal and the critical condition of the Spanish Monarchy, or the still unsettled dispute between Belgium and Holland, produce a development of the designs of Russia, Austria and Prussia, the French Government, connected as it is with that of England, will, in all probability, be compelled, ere long, to take a decided part. If, as is generally believed, the three great Powers meditate active measures for the suppression of free institutions at the point of the bayonet, France can hardly avoid resistance. The result may be doubtful if she engage in the struggle under such a leader as her traitor "Citizen King."—*London Despatch.*

**GREENWICH PETTY SESSIONS.**—Patrick Fitzpatrick alias Patrick Mahoney, was charged, on Tuesday, with deserting his wife and child, and suffering them to become chargeable to the Parish. Patrick appeared in a Greenwich pensioner's great coat, which completely enveloped his person from his neck to his ankles, and his better half, a fiery-eyed dame, was placed beside him with a thumping boy in her arms. Mr. Corbett, the Assistant Overseer, stated that the prisoner had already put the parish to considerable trouble and expense, and as he was a native of Ireland, they wished to have him sent back to his own country. Colonel Forman—"What is your name?" Patrick—"My name is Patrick Fitzpatrick, your honour." "But you have another name—this is not your right name?" "O, by the hokey, it is, Sir," Mr. Corbett said he had a certificate from the head-quarters at Chatham, proving that the prisoner had served in the Royal Marines, under the name of Patrick Mahoney, and that he had attested that fact before a Magistrate, describing himself as a native of Neck, in the County of Galway. Colonel Forman—"Why, you know, you are an Irishman, and your name is Patrick Mahoney." Patrick—"Yes, indeed, that was my name once, but it was under another cause." "What brought you to Greenwich?" "My father and mother were married here, and I suppose I came here by the same means." (Laughter.) "What made you desert your wife?" "I never deserted at all at all. I went out to get some work, and I wore my shoes out. Look at that, your Worship (holding up his foot with a fragment of shoe upon it)." Colonel Forman—"Where were you born?" Patrick—"Oh, born is it you born?" By the powers, I don't think I was born at all." (General laughter.) Patrick said he would go to work if the Magistrates would let him off this time, at which his dear Maria, for that was her name, looked unutterable things, and shaking him with all her might, she exclaimed, "Hould you tongue, you fool! Don't you know you've no shoes?" This created fresh laughter, and the young Fitzpatrick joined in the chorus, upon which he received a maternal thump. The youngster promptly returned the blow, and increased the merriment. The Magistrates held a consultation, during which Patrick rubbed his forehead, and indulged in the following soliloquy:—"Och, bad manners to me! Dy'e think I'd deny my country? What a dale of trouble I am to these jentlemen! more than the body o' me was ever worth." The Overseer pressed the charge, and the Magistrates decided that Patrick should pay a visit to "ould Ireland," though much against his inclination.

**A POOR SCHOLAR.**—Peter Moore, a poor scholar from Ireland, was brought before the Lord Mayor, having been found on the preceding night without a coat, and with scarcely a shirt to his back. The patrol, who caught him in this unfledged condition, heard him address some gentlemen who passed in a language different from that which is generally intelligible to the police, and supposed that it was "begging Latin." The gentlemen, however, either did not understand language or disliked the theme, for they gave him nothing; and as the poor fellow looked as if his belly was empty, the patrol took him to the Compter, where it was filled for him from the prolific soup and cabbage-tub of Mr. Teague, who has been for thirty years exercising the complicated virtues of punishing the wicked, feeding the hungry, and clothing the naked, by order of the Worshipful Court of Aldermen. The Lord Mayor—"I am very sorry to see a man of education in such a condition. What, on earth, could have reduced you to this state?" Moore—"Poverty, my Lord, poverty; that 'crimen vastem et infortunem,'—that terrific offence, has converted my fair garments into about as many

rags as would mop a staircase. I am poor, and without friends." The Lord Mayor—"It is odd that a scholar should be so totally destitute? Have you no relatives who might assist you?" Moore—"Nobody, but my own good spirits to feed and clothe me. My relations clapped a 5s. note in my pocket five years ago, after having stowed me up to the throat with Latin, Greek and Italian; but I find that a little bread would be sometimes as agreeable." (Laughter.) The Lord Mayor—"What use have you been making of your knowledge of the classics?" Moore—"I wish I had been a tailor or a cobler, for a needle or an awl would never have played me such tricks as *Homer* and *Virgil* have played me. Food for the mind, or what we call ethereal 'cibus,' isn't worth a *thraneen*, if the body is to feel like mine, 'o' the chameleon's dish. I have been a schoolmaster." The Lord Mayor—"A very good occupation for a man who takes care of himself; but you must have been exceedingly improvident?" Moore—"I argued some, and I slashed others, into the classics, for 20s. a year. Why, the pain I got in my shoulder from one of my ways of instructing was worth double the money. Well, I had to eat, drink, sleep and clean myself for that *modicum*, besides being laughed at by the boys, and spit at through quills and popguns. Now, I'd be glad to know what an Irishman could save out of that? I didn't know what a Scotchman might do." (Laughter, in which the Lord Mayor joined.) The Lord Mayor—"But what have you done with your coat, waistcoat, and hat?" Moore—"I clothed my stomach with them by the assistance of the magic of a pawn-broker's shop. I made an experiment—upon my vitals for three days; and I dare say I could have got into the knack of starving, like many others in this country, if I hadn't by ill luck passed by the beer-shop in the Old Bailey. I was left right in the nose. I almost fainted, on recovering, I found myself coming out of 'my uncle's' in my shirt, with 4s. 6d. in one hand and a duplicate in the other." (Laughter.) The Lord Mayor—"And you have been begging since?" Moore—"If I have, your officer is the only person who understood me; but I don't wonder at not being understood. The question I asked would not, I dare say, have been a bit better answered in Oxford or Cambridge. The subject matter was quite obsolete, and passed like the idle wind." The Lord Mayor—"I'll give you a coat and waistcoat, and shirt, and a pair of shoes, and a few shillings." Moore—"Do tibi gratias Domine. I sincerely thank your Lordship. Believe me, I experienced lips and stomach, that poverty is a bitter pill. *Telum magnum et accutum habet inopia Domine.*" The Lord Mayor—"I dare say you will be able to get into some school or other." Moore—"If I could only get into a school during the winter, I could retire in the hot months into the country and make hay." (A laugh.) The poor fellow was once more taken under the kind protection of Mr. Teague, who had instructions to give him another *forum* of soup and cabbage; and to enable him, by a decent covering, to recommence his old trade of "pouring the fresh instruction o'er the mind."

## DARING ROBBERY BY A WELL-KNOWN PUGILIST.

On Monday, Joseph Parish, the pugilist, who fought Perry, Harry Holt, Jack Randall, Lashbrook, &c. in the Prize-ring, was brought before the Lord Mayor, charged with having robbed a Mr. Cookson of his watch, in Thames-street, on Saturday. Mr. Cookson stated, that as he was walking along Thames-street, he saw a porter with a box, and helped to raise it upon the man's shoulder. After he had done so, a crowd moved round him and shoved him about, evidently for the purpose of plunder. He endeavoured to protect himself, but upon getting out of the crowd, in which he had been a good deal squeezed, he missed his watch, which there had been a guard. So closely had the mob, which no doubt was what was called "the Swell-mob," pressed him, that he never felt a tug at his job. A boy named Barnes stated that he saw the prosecutor in the crowd, hemmed round by pickpockets, and when the crowd next to the prosecutor, and when the crowd moved, put one arm round the watch-tor's waist, and with the other pulled the watch out of the prosecutor's job. Witness distinctly saw the robbery, as did another young man; they, however, thought it would be imprudent to say any thing amongst such a knot of thieves, but they kept their eyes upon Parish, who had thrust the watch into his breast, and steered out of the crowd, accompanied by a fellow in a lustrous jacket, who had been aiding and assisting in the robbery. Parish walked on, until he reached Tower-street, and the lads who were observing his motions, the moment they saw a constable, charged him with the offence when he was separated from the crowd. The Inspector of Tower Ward stated that the two lads told him that the prisoner had stolen a watch from a gentleman. Witness took the prisoner into custody, and found the watch upon his person. The prisoner said, on being apprehended, "I don't know what you want me for, except it's this;" and pulled out the watch.

The Lord Mayor—"Why, prisoner, they tell me you are Parish, the great boxer?" Prisoner—"Yes, my Lord, I am the man." The Lord Mayor—"This pugilist school is a bad school. If you don't happen to be thieves when you get into the ring, it soon makes thieves of you." Prisoner—"I have left off fighting, my Lord, these nine years. I have not struck a blow for many a long day." The Lord Mayor—"Well, you are going the way the rest of your fraternity are going. The ring you belong to is called the pugilist ring; but every day's experience proves that it is the robbing ring. How have you been supporting yourself since you left off this respectable profession?" Prisoner—"By working as a lighterman—my old trade." The Lord Mayor—"I think I see around you a good many of what the atrocious practice of prize-fighting call 'the fancy.' (Here the crowd behind the bar drew back as if by instinct.) I advise them to drop the trade, which I believe to be connected with the most nefarious system of

plunder. Let them look at your present condition, and learn to benefit by it; for you are clearly guilty of a robbery, and certainly will be punished for it." Prisoner—"No, my Lord, I don't know of any robbery; I did not rob nobody." The Lord Mayor—"How do you account for having the watch in your possession?" Prisoner—"Why, as I was going along just through the street, up comes a man as I know, but I can't just now think of his name; indeed I don't think as I know it at all, and he wants me for to buy this here watch; so as you see, my Lord, as I had not got no money, that is, I means money for to buy a watch, I says 'I can't do no such thing;' so he hands it over to me, and he says, 'Joe, I'll trust to your honour.' (Laughter,) and then off he walks, leaving this here dangerous thing for me to keep; so I turns about for to give it back to him, but he was gone, and I was not going for to throw it away in the street; and then this here gentleman (the Inspector) comes up to me all of a sudden, and says he, 'You're my prisoner, Mr. Parish;' so then I says to myself, this here watch won't got honestly, I'll pound it; and so I gives it to this gentleman. (Great laughter.) That's all I know on it, please you, my Lord. As for these here boys, I don't know nothing at all about 'em." The Lord Mayor—"I give the boys great credit for their conduct in watching you till they placed you in safe custody. If they had exercised less judgment, they would have given an alarm, of which advantage would, no doubt, have been taken in your favour."—The prosecutor said, that it would be extremely inconvenient for him to stay in town to prosecute; and hoped that the Lord Mayor would inflict some punishment upon the prisoner without resorting to a trial at the Old Bailey.—The Lord Mayor said that society must get rid of so desperate a character. The prisoner was no common pickpocket, but was experienced in the calling, and prepared by his former habits not to let an opportunity pass if violence were necessary to effect a depredation. His Lordship expressed much satisfaction at being informed that the ring had nearly vanished.—Parish was then fully committed for trial.—We understand that he was never before accused of a robbery; but the "Fancy" completely weaned him from industrious employment, and reduced him to the meanest shifts to get a shilling.

In the early part of the week, intelligence was received from Lisbon that Don Miguel had made propositions for a capitulation, and that a negotiation was actually going forward between the two brothers, by which it was hoped that the desolating war would be speedily terminated. It was added, confusedly, that England had been influenced by her interferences; by Miguel, for the aid of her arms. These statements have not been confirmed. It is not improbable that the usurper, seeing the hopelessness of his circumstances, and, relenting, at last, at the sight of so much unprofitable bloodshed, may have opened a correspondence with the royalists, with a view to a pacific settlement. There can, however, be very little doubt that the struggle is approaching its conclusion. The late vigorous attempts of Bourmont upon the capital, but his grim gleams of a bold military genius; but his means were not sufficient to maintain his position. It is very likely that he calculated upon being enabled to make better terms, and that such a show of desperate courage, and that which was the whole object which tempted him to advance upon Lisbon. It is, however, right to add, that in one quarter it is false, and that it arose from a voluntary offer on the part of Lord William Russell to Marshal Bourmont to mediate between the contending parties.

**DONNA MARIA'S MARRIAGE.**—It is said that the first overtures for the marriage of the young Queen Donna Maria and the Duke of Leuchtenburg were made to Don Pedro by a confidential agent of the King of Sweden, whose son is brother-in-law to Don Pedro, they having married two sisters, daughters of Prince Eugene. Don Pedro has given his consent. The King of Sweden has promised, in case the marriage should take place, a subsidy of half a million of six dollars, payable in six months after the recognition of Donna Maria by England and France.

**RECRUITING FOR DONNA MARIA.**—The agents of Donna Maria had been very active last week in recruiting for her service. Upwards of 400 young fellows on Wednesday morning marched by divisions for Gravesend, where they will immediately embark on board two vessels engaged to convey them to Lisbon. A contract for 15,000 muskets, 5,000 pistols, and 10,000 sabres, has been made by the agents, to be shipped for the same destination.

The Orestes left Oporto on the 18th, and arrived at Portsmouth on Thursday. Up to the 18th nothing important had occurred at Lisbon, and Oporto was still in a state of comparative soire, not, indeed, by the troops of the enemy, but by bands of guerillas, formed of the peasantry, who volunteer a perpetual and annoying war against the faithful city.

## THE NEW CHINA TRADE ACT.

An Act to regulate the Trade of China and India.

Whereas the exclusive right of trading with the dominions of the Emperor of China, and of trading in tea, now enjoyed by the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies will cease from and after the twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four; and whereas it is expedient that the trade in China and the trade in tea, should be open to all his Majesty's subjects, and that the restrictions imposed on the trade of his Majesty's subjects with places beyond the Cape of Good Hope and the Straits of Magellan, for the purpose of protecting the exclusive rights of trade heretofore enjoyed by the said company should be removed: Be it therefore enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same. That from and after the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, an Act to consolidate and amend the several Acts now in force with respect to Trade from and to Places within the Limits of the Charter of the East India Company, and to make further Provisions with respect to such Trade, and to amend an Act of the present Session of Parliament for the registering of Vessels, so far as it relates to Vessels registering in India, shall be repealed, except such parts thereof as relate to Asiatic sailors, Lascars, being natives of the territories under the Government of the East India Company, but so as not to revive any act or part of acts by the said act repealed; and except also as to such voyages and adven-

tures as shall have been actually commenced under the authority of the said act: and except as to any suits and proceedings which may have been commenced, and shall be depending on the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, the enactments hereinafter contained shall come into operation.

II. And be it further enacted, That so much of an Act passed in the sixth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Fourth, entitled, "An Act for the general Regulations of the Customs," as prohibits the importation of Tea, unless from the place of its growth, and by the East India Company, and into the port of London; and also so much of the said Act as prohibits the importation into the United Kingdom of goods from China, unless by the East India Company, and into the port of London; and also so much of the said Act as requires that the manifests of ships departing from places in China shall be authenticated by the Chief Supercargo of the East India Co.; and also that so much of another act passed in the sixth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Fourth, entitled, "An Act to regulate the Trade of the British possessions abroad as prohibits the importation of tea into any of the British possessions in America, and into the Island of Mauritius, except from the United Kingdom, or from some other British possessions in America, and unless by the East India Company, or with their licence, shall be from and after the twenty-second day of April one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, repealed, and thenceforth, (notwithstanding any provision, enactment, matter or thing made for the purpose of protecting the exclusive rights of trade heretofore enjoyed by the said company, in the said act or any other act of parliament contained,) it shall be lawful for any of his Majesty's subjects to carry on trade with any countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope to the Straits of Magellan.

III. Provided always, and be it enacted, that the person having the command of any ship or vessel arriving at any place, in the possession of or under the government of the said Company, shall make out, sign and deliver to the principal officer of the customs, or other person thereunto lawfully authorised, a true and perfect list, specifying the names, capacities and descriptions of all persons who shall have been on board such ship or vessel at the time of its arrival; and if any person having the command of such ship or vessel shall not make out, sign and deliver such list, he shall forfeit one hundred pounds, one half part of which penalty shall belong to such person or persons as shall inform or sue for the same, and the other half to the said company; and if the said company shall inform or sue for the same, then the whole of the said penalty shall belong to the said company.

IV. And be it enacted, that the penalty or forfeiture aforesaid shall be recoverable by action of debt, plaint, or information, in any of his Majesty's courts of record in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and in India or elsewhere, or in any courts in India, to which jurisdiction may hereafter be given by the governor-general of India in council in that behalf to be commenced in the county, presidency, colony, or settlement, where the offender may happen to be; or by conviction in a summary way, before two justices of the peace in the United Kingdom, or in India, of the county or presidency where such offender may happen to be; and upon such conviction the penalty or forfeiture aforesaid shall and may be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender; and for want of such sufficient distress, every such offender may be committed to the common goal or house of correction, for the space of three calendar months.

V. And whereas it is expedient for the objects of trade and amicable intercourse with the dominions of the Emperor of China, that provision be made for the establishment of a British authority in the said dominions; be it therefore enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for his Majesty, by any commission or commissions, or warrant or warrants, under his royal sign manual, to appoint, not exceeding three of his Majesty's subjects, to be superintendents of the trade of his Majesty's subjects to and from the said dominions, for the purpose of protecting and promoting such trade, and by any such commission or warrant as aforesaid, to settle such gradation and subordination among the said superintendents, (one of whom shall be styled the chief superintendent) and to appoint such officers to assist them in the execution of their duties, and to grant such salaries to such superintendents and officers, as his Majesty shall from time to time deem expedient.

VI. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for his Majesty, by any such order or orders, commission or commissions, as to his Majesty in council shall appear expedient and salutary, to give to the said superintendents and officers, powers and authorities over and in respect of the trade and commerce of his Majesty's subjects, within any part of the said dominions; and to make and issue decrees and regulations, touching the said trade and commerce, and for the government of his Majesty's subjects within the said dominions; and to impose penalties, forfeitures, or imprisonment for the breach of any such directions or regulations, to be enforced in such manner as in the said order or orders shall be specified; and to create a court of justice with criminal and admiralty jurisdiction, for the trial of offences committed by his Majesty's subjects within the said dominions, and on the high seas, within one hundred miles of the coast of China; and to appoint one of the superintendents heretofore mentioned, to be the officer to hold such court, and other officers for executing the process thereof; and to grant such salaries to such officers, as to his Majesty in council shall appear reasonable.

VII. And be it enacted, That no superintendent or commissioner, appointed under the authority of this Act, shall accept for or in discharge of his duties, any gift, donation, gratuity or reward, other than the salary which may be granted to him as aforesaid, or be engaged in any trade of traffic for his own benefit, or for the benefit of any other person or persons.

VIII. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for his Majesty, by and with the advice of his privy council, by any order or order to be issued from time to time, to impose and to empower such persons as his Majesty in council think fit to collect and levy from, or on account of any ship or vessel belonging to any of the subjects of his Majesty; entering any port or place where the said superintendents or any of them, shall be stationed, such duty on tonnage and goods as shall from time to time be specified in such order or orders, not exceeding in respect of tonnage the sum of five shillings for every ton, and not exceeding in respect of goods the sum of ten shillings for every one hundred pounds of the value of the same, the fund arising from the collection of which duties shall be appropriated in such manner as his Majesty in council shall direct, towards de-