GREAT BRITAIN, &c.

NEW CUSTOMS ACT.

ABSTRACT

Of the Act, 9 Geo. IV. Cap. LXXVI.

SEC. 1. 2. 12. 13. 16. 22. 23. 24.

WHEREAS several Acts were passed in the sixth year of His Majesty's Reign, for consolidating the Laws of the Customs, and it is found necessary to make certain alterations and amendments therein; 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 10th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, the several enactments herein-after contained, shall come into and be and continue in full force and operation, for all the purposes mentioned therein.

II. And whereas one of the said Acts was passed for the Management of the Customs, and it is expedient to amend the said Act; be it therefore enacted, That no Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner of Customs, nor any Officer of Customs, or Person employed in the collection or management of or accounting for the Revenue of Customs, or any part thereof, nor any Clerk or other Person acting under them, shall, during the time of his acting as such Commissioner or assistant Commissioner, or as such Officer, or of his being so employed as aforesaid, or of his acting as such Clerk or other Person as aforesaid, as the case may be, be compelled to serve as a Mayor or Sheriff, or in any Corporate or Parochial or other Public Office or Employment, or to serve on any Jury or Inquest, or in the Militia; any law, usage, or custom to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

XII. And be it further enacted, That so much of the said Act for granting duties of customs, as extends to charge any duty of Importation upon cables, not being iron cables, or upon cordage, or upon sails respectively, in use of any *British* ship, being fit and necessary for such ship, and in the actual use of the same, and not otherwise disposed of, shall be and so much of the said Act is hereby repealed; and that whenever such Cables, Cordage, or Sails shall be otherwise disposed of, then, in lieu of the Duty now payable on the same respectively, there shall be paid a duty of twenty pounds upon every one hundred pounds of the Value thereof.

XIII. And be it further enacted, That if any Mahogany which has been imported direct from the Bay of *Honduras*, in a ship cleared out from the Port of *Belize*, into a free warehousing Port in any of the British Potsessions in America, and there warehoused as having been so cleared and imported, shall be exported from the Warehouse, and imported direct into the United Kingdom, such Mahogany shall be subject in the United Kingdom to the same duty as it would have been subject to if it had been imported direct from the Bay of Honduras in a British ship cleared out from the Port of Belize, provided it be stated in the proper clearance of the ship importing the same into the United Kingdom, that such Mahogany had been so warehoused, and exported from the warehoused as aforesaid.

XVI. And whereas one other of the said first-mentioned Acts was passed to grant certain bounties and allowances of customs; and it is expedient to amend the said Act: And whereas the several Bounties granted by the said Act on the exportation of Linen from the United Kingdom are to be reduced from Year to Year by equal tenth parts, until the whole shall expire, and which will happen on the 5th day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four: And whereas five such tenth parts shall have ceased on the fifth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine; and it is expedient to suspend for a limited time the further reduction of the said Bounties, and fix on an earlier time when the whole shall expire; and it is also expedient to reduce and to discontinue in like manner, the bounty payable under the said Act on the exportation of sail cloth; be it therefore enacted, That the proportions of the several bounties on Linen which will be payable under the said Act on the Fifth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, shall continue payable, without further reduction, until the fifth day of January one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and on the said fifth day of January one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two the whole of such Bounties shall cease, and no part thereof shall thenceforth be payable; and that on the said fifth day of January one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine one half of the Bounty now payable on the exportation of sail cloth shall cease, and that on the said fifth day of January one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two the whole of the said Bounty shall cease.

XXII. And whereas one other of the said first-mentioned Acts was passed to regulate the Trade of the British Possessions abroad, and it is expedient to amend the said Act; be it therefore enacted, That upon the Entry Outwards of any Goods in any of the British Possessions in America, to be exported to any other of such Possessions or to the United Kingdom, it shall be stated in such entry either that such Goods are the Produce of the British Possessions in America, or that they are of Foreign Production, as the case may be; and if any Goods not being the produce of any of the British Possessions in America be stated in such Entry to be such produce, the same shall be forfeited; and that no Goods shall be stated in the Certificate of the Clearance of any ship from any British Possession in America to be the Produce of such Possessions, unless such Goods shall have been expressly stated so to be in the Entry Outwards; and that all Goods not expressly stated in such Certificate of Clearance to be the Produce of the British Possessions in America shall, at the place of Importation in any other such Possessions, or in the United Kingdom, be deemed to be of Foreign Production.

XXIII. And be it further enacted, That the several sorts of Goods herein-after enumerated, having been warehoused in the United Kingdom, (that is to say) Corn, Grain, Seeds, Meal, Flour, Bread, Biscuit, Rice, Fruits, Pickles, Woods of all sorts, Hemp, Flax, Tow, Oakum, Pitch, Tar, Rosin, Turpentine, Ochres, Brimstone, Saltpetre, Gums, Drugs, Vegetable Oils, Burr Stones, Dog Stones, Hops, Cork, Sago, Tapioca, Spunge, Sausages, Cheese, Cider, Wax, Spices, Tallow, being imported into any of the British Possessions in America direct from the warehouse in the United Kingdom, shall be so imported duty-free; and that Horses, Mules, Asses, Neat Cattle, and all other Live Stock, shall be imported or brought into the said Possesions Duty-free; and that tallow and raw hides brought by land or by inland navigation into any of the said Possessions, shall be so brought duty free.

XXIV. And be it further enacted, That upon the Entry of any Wheat to be warehoused in any Warehousing Port in the British Possessions in America, it shall be lawful for the Officers of the Customs, instead of requiring that such Wheat shall be forthwith lodged in the Warehouse, to deliver the same to the Importer or Proprietor thereof to be first ground into Flour, and also to deliver any warehoused wheat to be ground into flour, under condition, by bond to the satisfaction of the said Officers, that within Three Months from the date of the Bond there shall be lodged in the Warehouse one barrel of good and Merchantable Flour in return for every five bushels of Wheat so delivered; and such Flour so warehoused shall be held to be flour imported and warehoused under the conditions and regulations of the said last-mentioned Act.

LONDON, AUGUST 6.

We find, by another official account from the Russian army, published in the *Berlin State Gazette*, that there was more fighting between the Russian advanced-guard, near Bazardjik, and the Turks, than the 10th bulletin led us to believe. The bulletin merely informed us, that "the enemy were immediately repulsed, and took flight." It appears, that, when the Vanguard, under General Rudiger, was marching to Mangali, and before the head-quarters had been removed from Karassou, a division of Turkish cavalry, from Silistria, had proceeded towards Bazardjik, but retired upon the advance of the Russian General. It seems to have been the intention of this division from Silistria to effect a junction with another corps of Turkish cavalry from Choumla, which made its appearance near Bazardjik a few hours afterwards. On the 7th, this corps from Choumla endeavoured to turn the right wing of the Russian vanguard under General Arimkief. They attacked, in superior numbers, a picquet of Cossacks, to whose support the General sent a squadron of Hulans; but this being insufficient, two additional squadrons were sent, with two pieces of cannon, which the Turks attempted to get possession of; but two battalions of Yagers, advancing in squares supported by two squadrons of Hussars, obliged the Turks to take flight. They retired into a wood, three wersts (about two miles and a half) beyond Barardjik, and passed the night, but by break of day had withdrawn, and returned probably to Choumla. In consequence of this partial fighting, the Russian Vanguard under General Rudiger, was reinforced by several battalions, and marched simultaneously with the advance of the Imperial Staff, from Karassou. We know from the tenth bulletin of the Russian Army, that General Rudiger had advanced to Koustandja, where the last accounts of the 11th ult. left him, the Turks retiring from the town as the Russians advanced.

Having thus followed the march of the advanced guard, let us measure back our steps to the other Russian corps in the rear, and on the right and left wings. Whilst General Rudiger was advancing, General Benkerdorf, with a detachment from the right wing, was sent to Kusgoun, to take up a position between Silistria and the Imperial head-quarters, for the purpose of covering the latter in case of a sortie from Silistria. A Camp was also formed at Rissovat, between Silistria und Hirsova, till General Roth, with the 6th division should be able to complete the investment of Silistria. This operation he executed by the 11th, having passed the Danube near Hirsova, a few days before.

On the left of the Russian army, General Schwetschin's corps moved from Mangali towards Varna, and was reinforced on the 9th by General Suchtelen. They were to attack Varna, assisted by the fleet under Admiral Greig. The following, therefore, were the positions of the Russians on the 11th. The Turks in Silistria, on the rear of the right wing were kept in check by General Roth. A large division of the Russian left wing was below Varna. The centre or main body of the Russian army under the Emperor in person was to be immediately assembled in and near Bazardjik.

We have been thus particular, because the next intelligence is likely to be of great importance; for by the official account in the *Prussian State Gazette*, it was intended to attack Choumla. "Gen. Roth," says the account, "being now arrived in the vicinity of Silistria, the main body of the army will be able to continue its march upon Choumla." If the Turks be beaten and dislodged from that strong position, there will not be any obstacles to oppose the march of the Russians to the Balkan Mountains, and Mount Hœmus. The heat and scarcity of water have been so great in the country through which they were passing, that the Russians must be most anxious to reach the Luxuriant vallies of Hœmus.

O, qui me gelids in vallibus Hœmi
Sistat, et ingenti ramorum protegat Umbra.

We have some further accounts from Lisbon and Oporto, but they are all of the same gloomy nature. There is no relief in the picture—no bright point—every thing is dark and disgusting. It seems that we underrated greatly the amount of the victims—instead of five thousand, there are three times five. The names of the principal sufferers will be found in another part of our paper.

Our Lisbon Letter informs us, that another Minister has been appointed to replace the Spanish Ambassador Zea, who has been recalled. We trust there is some mistake in this, for the King of Spain was understood to have expressed to Don Miguel his high displeasure at his conduct.

Corvettes and coasting schooners arrive daily at Lisbon with prisoners from Oporto. Oporto remains quiet, with ruined commerce and deserted streets—

"*Ubi solitudinem faciunt pacem appelant.*"

"They make a desert and they call it peace."

The Inquisition is expected to be restored. In practice, indeed, it has been restored, with all its horrors.

Intelligence has just been received, at the date of the last accounts, from Madeira and Terceira, which continued faithful to Don Pedro.

AUGUST 7.

The French Papers of Monday, and the Gazette de France dated Tuesday, have been received. Their contents are more curious than important, if we except the arrest of some Greek Chiefs who were formerly at the head of the Provisional Government. This circumstance has excited general astonishment, as the party arrested belonged to what was called the *English of the Isles*, who, since the arrival of Count Capo d'Istria, have never ceased to excite disgust against him, more especially since the Russian declaration of war has been published. It cannot be denied that the conduct of the President is open to great suspicion at the present moment. He appears to be not only in the confidence of Nicholas, but receives money from him to carry on his plans, whether of regeneration or ambition, is not yet very manifest. Her Majesty the Empress Dowager of Russia has also opened her purse in a very charitable spirit, and given 200,000 rubles in silver for the *poor of* Greece. We had before known that the Emperor Nicholas had lent two millions of francs to the National Bank at 5 per cent. interest.

The *Moniteur* is angry at the freedom which the Paris Journals have taken in their comment upon the expedition about to sail from Toulon. The reports which they spread too, respecting its equipment, and even the place where it is to land, are denounced as being, in their tendency, injurious to the interests of the public service, and only got up for the purpose of gratifying an insatiable curiosity. The *Gazette de France* takes advantage of this opportunity to rail against the Ministry for not having foreseen these inconveniences when it brought forward its law respecting the Journals. In short, it is sorry that the Censorship has been abolished. It says that the Journals are made to tell all that is passing, and to publish their conjectures on what they know.

The close of the French Session is at hand. The Chamber of Deputies finished its labours on Saturday last.

According to the *Courier Francais*, "the expedition to the Morea will not be purely military; it will tend to the advantage of the Fine Arts and of Science. A Committee of *artistes* and *savans* is to be attached to the Staff as in the Egyptian expedition. They are to seek for the monuments which have escaped the vandalism of the Turks' and to excavate wherever they think it will be useful. All the materials which can be collected, will form the body of a great work; an idea which canot be too much praised; scientific conquests are the only durable ones. What would now remain to us of the brilliant campaigns against the Mamelukes and the Arabs—nothing, perhaps, but regret, had we not raised an indestructible monument of the state of the Arts in ancient Egypt."

It adds, that the second part of the Expedition will be sent to the Morea in English ships from the Adriatic.

This appears very questionable unless our Government are ready to go *halves* with France in the Morea. We repeat it, that the *real objects* of the French expedition are not yet positively known; events alone must develope them, and by that time our Government will be left in the lurch.

Letters from Gibraltar of the 17th ult. state, that His Majesty's ship the Wellesley, of 74 guns, having on board Vice-Admiral Sir Pulteney Malcolm, who is going to replace Sir Edward Codrington in the naval command in the Mediterranean, passed the Straits on the 13th. She did not come to anchor, but left despatches for the Governor. The commerce of Gibraltar was said to be daily on the decline.

Accounts from Semlin, of the 20th July, state that letters from Constantinople of the 9th, announce that the Porte had formally declared its acceptance of the Treaty of London. A confirmation of this was anxiously looked for by the next Couriers. Whether the Porte has accepted the Treaty of London or not, it is clear that circumstances alone will shortly compel a measure which might formerly have been done with grace, but must now be done from necessity.

It is stated that the French frigate Iphigenie, which is now under quarantine at Toulon, has brought accounts that Ibrahim Pacha had agreed to evacuate the Morea; but that a short time after he signed the Convention he received a firman from the Sultan, ceding to him the Pachalick of the Morea: however, he is said to have promised to fulfil his engagement. We do not believe a word of this, as a circumstance of such importance must have transpired officially, unless, indeed, the French Government are unwilling to lose their pretext for sending an expedition to Greece.

We direct the admirers of Lord Strangford to an article from the Times of this morning. For such a character we would not accept the embassy to the Brazils. To the friends of liberty and liberal principles, it must be very consolitary that the reviler of Mr. Canning's memory would hardly be believed on his oath—certainly not on his honour, at the Old Bailey! But his Lordship is a POET as well as a Politician, and accordingly draws upon his fancy for the few facts which give a color of verisimilitude to his works. He is confessedly the best Irish translator of Portuguese that has lately appeared in diplomatic affairs, and renders the meaning of his author in a style that strongly reminds us of the celebrated Echo at the Lake of Killarney, which on being asked "how do you do?" Replied "very well, I thank you!" It was this hint which enabled his Lordship to write that very characteristic piece, at the English Opera, entitled, He LIES LIKE TRUTH.

Extract of a letter from Marseilles, dated 29th July:—"Thirty sail of vessels have just been freighted by the French Government for the conveyance of troops, which are supposed to be destined for the Morea, and it is expected that an additional number of vessels will be taken up for the same object in the course of a few days."

The Austrian Ambassador and Viscount Strangford had interviews with the Earl of Aberdeen yesterday, at the Foreign Office, Downing-street.

The Neapolitan Minister transacted business yesterday at the office of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

A meeting of the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt was held yesterday at the Treasury. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Governor of the Bank of England, and the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery, were among the Commissioners present.

Yesterday evening the East India Company gave a welcome-home dinner to Earl Amherst, on his Lordship's return from his Government in India. Besides the Noble Earl there were present, Lords Plymouth, Ashley, and Melville J. Astell, Esq. the Chairman of the Company, who presided, and the major part of the Directors. The usual toasts were given from the Chair, and the "Health of Lord Amherst," called from his Lordship a brief address.

The insurance at Lloyd's on ships from Oporto was formerly 20s. per cent.; it has now advanced to five guineas per cent.

The Brazilian Ambassador pays to all the Constitutionalist Portuguese Officers, who opposed Don Miguel, and emigrated to England, their half-pay. A Colonel receives £9 10s. per month, a Captain £6, and so forth.—MORNING HERALD.

A report is in circulation of the appointment of Sir John Gore to succeed Rear-Admiral Gage, in the command of the naval force in the East-Indies. The Rear-Admiral, we have heard, is desirous of returning to England, in consequence of ill health. As respects the appointment of a successor, nothing official has yet transpired

AUGUST 11.

ACCOUNTS FROM THE THEATRE OF WAR.

Bulletin of the Active Army, dated July 14.

Berlin, Aug. 1.—The advanced Posts of Lieutenant-General Rudiger left Bazardjik on the 3d July, and proceeded on the road to Couzledjeh, as far as the river Uzenlia. On that day they perceived a corps of the enemy's cavalry, 6000 strong, which on the 1st was before Bazardjik, and on the approach of the Cossacks had retreated to Couzlidjeh, and occupied that town. The enemy retired, part towards Schumla, and part by Pravadi. Our advanced posts, consisting of two squadrons of Hussars of the Regiment Alexander and a division of the Regiment Prince of Orange (the latter was going to relieve the two squadrons,) met, on the 12th July, with the enemy's out-posts, drove them back, and pursued them to the Village of Jassitepe, ten wersts from Couzlidjeh, where the enemy received reinforcements and began to fire, while a strong detachment of them passing unperceived through a valley, turned the right wing of the Hussars, and attacked it vigorously, endeavouring to cut it off. This attempt failed. The Hussars joined the main body of the advanced posts, and were soon reinforced by the Archtyrsk regiment of Hussars and two pieces of cannon, on which the enemy was attacked and put to flight. We had four officers wounded, and 70 men killed or wounded.

The loss of the enemy, through the vigorous attack of our cavalry, and the good use of our artillery, was much more considerable. According to the statement of the prisoners, the enemy's division in this engagement was 8000 strong. All the advanced posts of Lieutenant-General Rudiger, both cavalry and infantry, have received orders to stop at Couzlidjeh, and not to send any troops forward farther than to the village of Jassitepe. To-day the 9th division of infantry left this place for Couzlidjeh, whither the Emperor, with the head-quarters, will go to-morrow, and be followed by the 7th corps. According to the accounts from General Roth, the 6th corps has passed the Danube at Hirchova, and is advancing towards Silistria by the way of Rassova, which its advanced posts had reached on the 11th of July. The division of our troops, under Lieutenant-General Kornilow, which besieges Ghiurgevo, had repulsed on the 3d of July, a vigorous sally of the enemy, in a perfectly satisfactory manner. The enemy had, on the 2d of July, sent over a considerable body of cavalry from Roustchuk. On the following day, with 2000 cavalry, 4000 infantry, and seven pieces of ordnance, he attacked our outposts at all points, endeavouring to out-flank them. By the brave resistance of the battalion of the regiments Ekatherinenberg and Tobolsk, and especially by the judicious operations of the horse artillery, the enemy was compelled to retreat, and pursued by the Cossacks and a division of dragoons. The enemy left 80 men on the field, besides the wounded that he carried off. We had ten wounded, and twelve horses killed or wounded.

IRELAND.—We copy the following from *The St. James' Chronicle* of Saturday. The account given by our Cotemporary—apparently upon authority—of the nature of the interview between Mr. O'Connel and Lord Anglesey has surprised us not a little. The concluding assertion, that the "Duke of Wellington is taking the most effectual course for the safety of the Protestants of Ireland," is consolatory, and we rejoice as sincerely as can our Cotemporary, in such a fact.

Mr. O'Connell lately sought an audience of the Marquiss of Anglesey, which, as a matter of course was granted to him. As the proper official reserve forbids the disclosure by His Excellency of what occurred upon this occasion, and as nobody pays the least regard to Mr. O'Connell's account of it, conjecture is extremely busy upon the subject. We believe the truth of the matter to be nearly as follows:—Mr. O'Connell, using as his text, the false statement of an increase in the Irish Military establishment, put forth by the *Times, last setting day at the Stock Exchange*, offered to the Lord Lieutenant an impertinent remonstrance against the measure said to be in contemplation, accompanied by a no less impertinent assurance that the Catholic Association, and the Priests in connexion with it, would preserve the public peace. Lord Anglesey's reply was brief and by no means flattering. He assured Mr. O'Connell that the Government would try to keep the peace of the country by the means which the Constitution places in its hands—but that if, unhappily, these means should prove inadequate, "the Catholic association, and the Priests in connexion with it, were the very last auxiliaries which he, as a member of the Government, would select." His Excellency's having, in consequence of a severe attack of the cruel complaint by which he has long suffered, postponed an intended marine excursion, has afforded opportunity for the circulating of a multitude of vague surmises respecting the interview in question; but the foregoing, we have the best reason to believe, conveys the whole substance of what passed upon the occasion.

The *Alligator* and *Badger* sloops sailed from Plymouth the day before yesterday, upon a special service. One of them is supposed to have despatches on board for Brazil.

We are informed by the Dublin Papers of Monday last, that the Lord Lieutenant has ordered a return to be made forthwith of the number of Yeomen enrolled throughout Ireland in each corps, and of the amount of the arms and ammunition in their possession.

LONDONDERRY, AUGUST 19.

The Duke of CLARENCE has resigned the dignity of Lord High Admiral. His Royal Highness has not assigned his moives for this act, and therefore the Newspapers, have been indulging in a variety of speculations, but the real cause has not transpired nor is it yet known who will be His Royal Highness's successor, or whether it is intended that the Admiralty Department shall be replaced on the same footing on which it stood before the Duke's appointment.

The details of the operations of the Russian army, which is called the Army of the Caucasus, have been published in the Petersburg Gazette; but they relate to the proceedings of the army previously to the capture of the important fortress of Kars.—General Paskewitch passed the frontiers on the 26th of June, and advanced towards Kars. On the 29th the Turks, who had advanced about thirteen miles from Kars, attacked the Russian advanced posts; but reinforcements having come up, they were obliged to retire. The Turks at Kars were about 10,000 cavalry and infantry, and were to be reinforced from Erzerum by the Seraskier, at the head of 20,000 men. The Russian General having received this information, made a flank movement, by which he turned the fortress of Kars, and placed himself on the road from Erzerum to Kars, thus cutting off the communication between them. On the 1st of July he moved with the greater part of his troops towards Kars to reconnoitre, and was immediately attacked by a detachment from the fortress. The Cossack regiments in front seem to have been driven back to the left flank, though this retreat is described as having been ordered with a view to draw the Turks as far as possible from the fortress. The Turks followed the Cossacks, and the Russian General immediately directed an attack to be made upon them, for the purpose of cutting them off from the fortress. The Turks were repulsed, but it does not appear that they were cut off from Kars. Of the subsequent capture of Kars we informed our readers yesterday. It is an important acquisition.

Admiral Greig, whose fleet had been employed against Anapa, was ordered to cooperate afterwards with the march and movements of the main army.

A part of the fleet arrived at Sebastopol the beginning of the last month, where it waited for the Admiral. It is said that he will be employed in attacking the batteries on the coast, in the vicinity of Constantinople, as soon as the army has invested the city.

But many battles are likely to be fought before they reach that point.—*Courier.*

It is stated in a French paper that several Englishmen of distinguished families have requested permission to serve as volunteers in the expedition to the Morea, under General Maison. The result of their application is not mentioned. In a private letter it is said that Lord Cochrane has been invited by the French Government to accompany the expedition; but the authority upon which this statement is made does not appear to us to be entitled to much credit.—*Globe.*

French expedition to Greece.—The following appears on this subject in a late number of the Journal des Debates:—

"Struck to the heart, Great-Britain ceases to offer to the political systems which divide the world a stable point of support; and in the thousand events which the vicissitudes of the future may bring forth, it is possible that France may have to support, without the assistance of her rival, the weight of serious contests."

The French are a gallant people, and

"So full of valour that they smote the air,
For breathing on their faces."

and they give out that this expedition is merely a piece of military parade, to give their restless soldiers something more to do than polish the barrels of their muskets, *les bons Parisians* something new to talk about, and the vaporing French journals something to vaunt about. So far the scheme seems to have succeeded *a merveille*, and for the rest England can have no sort of objection to France putting on the front of war, to tilt against some of "the thousand events which the vicissitudes of the future may bring forth," whilst she waits contentedly at home for some more tangible object for the display of her prowess.—*Lon. pap.*

LIVERPOOL, August 25.

No intelligence has been received from the seat of war since our last publication. A Frankfort paper, of the 13th instant, reports that Shumla was attacked by the Russians on the 21st and 22d ult. and after an obstinate contest fell into their hands. But the statement, however likely to be verified hereafter, is, there can be little doubt, at present premature.

The heavy stocks in the English market are on the advance. The 4 per cents. of 1826 have reached 105¼, and the 3½ per cents. 26½.

The spirited conduct of the Brazilian minister in detaching a frigate to support the Governor of Madeira against the blockade of Miguel's squadron has drawn forth high encomiums. The ISABELLA, which sailed from Falmouth on Thursday, is destined to this service, and is so well equipped that an engagement with one of the blockading vessels is considered as by no means an improbable event. A war between the two brothers might thus be brought on without it having been deliberately intended by either.

The first division of the French expedition to the Morea, consisting of 9,000 men, sailed from Toulon on the 17th inst. The second division was to sail on Wednesday.

The Courier.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1828.

Bank of New-Brunswick.

Director next week, ... C. SIMONDS, Esq.

DISCOUNT DAY, ... THURSDAY.

Hours of business, from 10 to 3.

☞ *Bills for Discount, must be lodged with the Cashier before 3 o'clock on TUESDAY.*

Savings' Bank.

Managers for the ensuing week—

W. H. STREET,
T. B. MILLIDGE,

Bank Hours—Every TUESDAY, from 10 to 12.

Marine Insurance Office.

Committee of Directors for the ensuing week:

THOMAS BARLOW,
HUGH JOHNSTON, Jun.
JOHN V. THURGAR.

Office Hours.—From Twelve to Three.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER IN THE SHADE.
Sept. 20 to Sept. 26.

Days of Observation.	Hours of Observat. 8 a.m.	Noon	4 p.m.	Remarks.
Saturday, 20	47	63	60	The weather for last week has generally been foggy.—Some showers of rain have fallen. Those evenings and mornings which were clear indicated frost, while during the night, a heavy dew fell.
Sunday, 21	67	70	60	
Monday 22	54	65	60	
Tuesday, 23	53	66	62	
Wednesday, 24	60	65	64	
Thursday, 25	59	64	60	
Friday, 26	60	65	60	

We have been politely furnished with Londonderry papers down to the 26th ult. We have gleaned from them those articles of foreign news, which relate to the situation of things in Portugal, and the progress of the Russian army.—A report it seems was afloat, that Turkey had consented to comply with the terms of the Treaty of London of the 6th July.—We wish this may be true:—The report, however, wants confirmation.—It appears that Lord Strangford is to proceed immediately to Brazil on a special Embassy.—There can be little doubt, but that its object is, a conference with Don Pedro, relative to the usurpation of Don Miguel; and that the step was considered a necessary one, previous to the Court of St. James' taking any active part in the present concerns of Portugal.

The only piece of English news of an interesting character, is, the retirement of the Duke of Clarence from the office of High Admiral. His Royal Highness has not assigned any cause for this act, conjecture therefore is busy in assigning one.—It is not known who will be his successor.

It is with feelings of peculiar regret that we read over the accounts of the continued disturbances in IRELAND. Meetings of the Catholics and meetings of the Orangemen were being held throughout the Country, attended by men whose object it appeared to be, to inflame by violent speeches the minds of their respective adherents or coadjutors, and to bring into still closer contact those elements of strife and conflicting principles, which have so long rendered that fine country the scene of misery and bloodshed. Happily for these colonies, (with the exception of Prince Edward Island,) nothing has as yet occurred to disturb the political harmony subsisting between their Protestant and Catholic communities; and we hope nothing ever will.—If we are correctly informed, the Catholic Clergy here acknowledge no head in temporal matters but the King of England; and they use every endeavour to inculcate and disseminate amongst their flocks, the principles of loyalty to the British Government.

For our parts, our opinion is, and always has been, that *so long as the safety of the state is not endangered*, every man inherits, by natural right, the liberty of worshiping God, according to the dictates of his own conscience.

By the arrival of the St. John and Carleton, this morning, we have been favored with files of Glasgow and Liverpool papers: the latest date is the 25th ult.—Consequently, they contain no foreign intelligence of importance, in addition to that which previously came to hand.

BALL AND SUPPER TO LADY DOUGLAS AND FAMILY.

Lady DOUGLAS and FAMILY having arrived from Fredericton in the Steam-Boat on Monday, accompanied by His Excellency Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS, and it being then announced with certainty, that Her Ladyship and Family would embark in the Ship *Allan Gilmour*, for the Clyde, a general sentiment prevailed, that Her Ladyship should not be permitted to leave our shores, without some parting mark of the respect and attachment, for herself and her family, which pervade every class of the community. It was ascertained by a deputation of Gentlemen, who waited on her Ladyship, that she would condescend to honor a Ball with the presence of herself and family, and from the very forward state of preparation of the ship, last evening was the latest that could be named. A Meeting was immediately held at the Coffee-House, at which, (in consequence of the lamented illness of His Worship the Mayor, to whom this community has so long been in the habit of looking up as their leader on all public occasions,) Mr. PARKER, the Recorder, was called to the Chair, and the following Gentlemen were named as a Committee of Management:

THE RECORDER.
JUDGE CHIPMAN.
THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.
THE HIGH SHERIFF.
CAPT. OTTY, R. N.
MR. HEAVISIDE.
DR. BOYD.

The spacious and commodious room at the Masonic Hall was immediately engaged, and preparations were entered upon with the utmost spirit and activity. An express was sent to Fredericton to request from Lieut.-Col. CREAGH, the attendance of the Band of the 81st Regiment, who, in the most obliging manner, acceded to this request, and sent down the Band in the Steam-Boat on Thursday. Invitations were also sent to the Officers of the 81st, at Fredericton, and to all the officers in Garrison, and in the Military Departments, and to all ladies and gentlemen, strangers in town. The weather, which had been long dull and gloomy, cleared up in the course of yesterday, and the evening proved most propitious. His Excellency and Lady Douglas and Family, arrived at the Masonic Hall, a little after nine, and were received by the Gentlemen of the Committee. A party of the City Militia Artillery, having, in the most spirited manner, volunteered their attendance in King's-Sqnare, announced the arrival of the distinguished guests by a Salute. Lady DOUGLAS and her daughters, were conducted to an elevated seat under a canopy, erected for the purpose, in a central situation on the north side of the Ball Room; where they received the salutations of the Company. Dancing soon commenced, His Excellency leading off a Country Dance with Mrs. PARKER.—Quadrilles succeeded, and were kept up with great spirit until a little after 12 o'clock, when Supper was announced:—Lady DOUGLAS was led to the Supper Room below stairs, by the Recorder.—His Excellency conducting Mrs. BLACK. The Supper Room, as well as the Ball Room, had been decorated with great taste and effect under the direction of the Gentlemen of the Committee. The *coup d'œil* of the Supper Room, in an especial manner, was most brilliant and imposing.—A most ample and excellent Supper had been prepared by Mr. SCAMMELL, the best Wines flowed in abundance, and Sparkling Champaigne circulated all its enlivening influence.

After supper, the Recorder, who occupied the Chair as President, first proposed the health of the KING as a bumper toast with four times four, which every one present knew how to honour—*The health of His Majesty.* This toast was drank with the utmost enthusiasm. The party of Artillery on King's square most opportunely and unexpectedly accompanying it with a royal salute, and the Band playing "God save the King."

The Recorder then rose to propose the health of His Excellency the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR; and in so doing, expressed himself to the following effect:—

GENTLEMEN—

"I have now the honor of proposing to you a Toast which we have often drank, and I hope may long continue to drink, with the enthusiasm it deserves—The health of our distinguished Guest His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

When I say that the high expectations we had formed when we four years ago welcomed His Excellency to our shores have been fully realized, I feel I am expressing, in very inadequate terms, the sense which this community entertains of the benefits derived to the Province from His Excellency's administration.

We shall probably ere long have to regret His Excellency's departure from us for a time, though, when we consider the occasion which calls him away, it is a high gratification to feel that it is an absence which will not sever, but if possible unite His Excellency more closely to this Province.

We cannot but view it as another distinguished mark of the paternal solicitude with which our Most Gracious Sovereign watches over the interests of this part of his dominions; when we see that a matter which concerns us so much, is entrusted to one on whose zeal and talent we place the fullest reliance."

The Health of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor.

This toast was received with a burst of applause from the whole Company, the cheering continued for some minutes. His Excellency then rose and addressed the company nearly in the following manner:—

"*Mr. Recorder and Gentlemen*—

"I am very sensible of the gratifying terms in which you have done me the honor to propose my name, and deeply so, for the manner in which it has been received.

"If this were for me, too, a parting occasion, I should endeavour to express more fully my acknowledgments for the manner in which you have made reference to my commencement, and characterized my administration and residence amongst you. But our connection is not yet at an end, and I feel that I have yet much to accomplish for your benefit before I can consider myself entitled to all that you are pleased to say.

"With respect to the immediate object of my approaching absence from New-Brunswick, I rejoice that her interests in that momentous question do not solely depend upon me, and that I shall have associated with me a high degree of native talent, integrity, local knowledge, and experience of the question, to aid in discharging the duties of this important mission. Whilst so employed I shall be thankful to improve, for your advantage, all opportunities that may offer to promote the other interests of the Province: and should the question which is about to take me from you, be brought to a successful termination, there is not a station which His Majesty can assign me that would be so agreeable to me as to return to New-Brunswick, to preserve the British standard on the Territory which we claim."

This address made a forcible and marked impression. When His Excellency sat down, the Band played His Excellency's March, as a tune appropriate to the occasion.

The Recorder again rose to propose the health of Lady DOUGLAS and family in the following manner.

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

"I have one more Toast to propose, in which I am sure you will most heartily join—The health of Lady DOUGLAS and her Ladyship's Family, who have condescended to honor us, this night, with their company. We cannot, without regret, view their departure from the Province; though alleviated by the hope that their absence is only temporary. I feel entirely unable to express, in proper terms, the admiration with which this community have viewed the exemplary manner in which Her Ladyship has discharged all the duties of her high station, and of private and social life. We are all deeply sensible of the uniform endeavour of her Ladyship and Family to promote the harmony and welfare of this society, and earnestly pray for their health and happiness.

While we most fervently wish to Her Ladyship and Family a prosperous passage, and joyful meeting with their friends on the other side of the Atlantic, may I be allowed to express the hope we all so fondly cherish of again hailing, ere long, their return to this."

The Health of Lady Douglas and Family.

This toast was received with equal enthusiasm with the last. The feelings of Her Ladyship were deeply moved, and Sir HOWARD, also under the evident influence of strong emotion, again rose and expressed himself nearly as follows:

"If the occasion were such as only to raise feelings of an agreeable nature in those to whom these attentions have been addressed, Lady DOUGLAS would still feel much difficulty in expressing to so large an assemblage as this, the sense which she and her daughters entertain, for the honor you have done them. But marked as this parting occasion is, by their unfeigned regret at the separation, which is about to take place, Lady DOUGLAS would be utterly unable to express her own feelings, and it devolves upon me to present to you her acknowledgements. In attempting this I have only to fear, that I shall not do justice to the terms in which Lady DOUGLAS would desire that I should make her reply. There is, indeed, sufficient evidence near me to show, that I cannot too strongly express the attachment of these Ladies to New-Brunswick—the pain they experience on leaving it—the sincere regard which they entertain for the societies in which they have had the happiness to live amongst you,—the deep interest they will ever feel in all that concerns New-Brunswick, and their ardent wishes for your prosperity and happiness.

Identified with them in all these sentiments and feelings, and grateful to you for the regard which you have expressed towards those so dear to me, I have so far felt with, and spoken for, those who are now receiving your farewell offering. But circumstances now bid me separate myself from them; and remaining with you, I am included amongst those who express their fervent wishes, that these members of my family may have a pleasant and prosperous voyage to their native land, and a happy re-union with their friends."

The Band then played *Auld Lang Syne;* after which the distinguished Guests rose and returned with the Ladies to resume the dance in the Ball Room. They retired about two o'clock, having expressed themselves most highly gratified with the entertainment.

We cannot forbear to add our own parting tribute of admiration and respect for His Excellency's Family.—We fully concur, and we are sure that the whole of this community, and indeed the Province at large, will concur in the sentiments expressed by the Recorder. The example of Lady DOUGLAS will long be remembered as a living rule of dignity and urbanity in a public station, all that is virtuous, and estimable in private life. It must be most deeply gratifying to His Excellency to feel, that the bright example of the Mother's virtue, has had its proper effect on the amiable and accomplished Daughters.

Our opinions with regard to His Excellency have been too often expressed to require repetition on this occasion.

The Russian fleet destined for the Mediterranean.—Capt. Moon, of the brig Restitution, from Plymouth, informs us, that a few day's previous to his sailing, (the 14th ult.) six ships of the line, of the Russian squadron, put into that Port in distress.—They met with a heavy gale of wind off Scilly rocks; and for twenty days endeavoured to weather the storm in the English Channel; during which time they suffered so much damage as to render it necessary for them to go into