

We have received the Boston *Palladium* of Tuesday last, brought by the schooner *Caroline*. The latest English dates it contains are those furnished by the *Palmouth Packet* at Halifax.

Our columns, to-day, are chiefly occupied with local matters. Some of these are of much importance; inasmuch as they relate to the trade and future prosperity of the Province. We would particularly direct the attention of our fellow Colonists to the proceedings at the Public Meeting in the Masonic Hall on Monday last. We trust the Petition to the Imperial Parliament, then agreed upon, will be followed by others of similar import, from almost every district in the Province.

A short time ago, we took notice of the success which followed certain representations which had been made to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, respecting the state of the College at Fredericton; the prompt consideration he bestowed on the subject; and the consequent foundation of a Professorship of Natural Philosophy. There was a degree of vigour in this which promises well; for we like to see things done at once. It is true, that, for nearly half a century, the College was only a creeping, rickety nursing, and its inheritance fell a prey to the rapacity of guardians; but as it now begins to advance with firmer pace, and is watched by a thousand eyes, we expect soon to see it complete and efficient in all the promised departments of useful learning.

Knowledge and virtue are the best legacies we can bequeath to posterity; and let it not be said, that, with an overflowing revenue, we have suffered our children to grow up a race of ignorant and illiterate men, while we take delight in looking upon our increasing treasures. Let no such ill-judged economy interrupt the prosperity of our schools and the march of intellectual improvement. In matters of national importance, for such we call the education of the people, a narrow, calculating parsimony is our abhorrence. We are, indeed, gratified to understand that the spirit of improvement now presides over this Institution, and that efforts are now being made to procure the speedy establishment of a Medical School and a Professorship of Civil Law in the University of New Brunswick; and a measure so extensively useful and so honorable to the Province will, doubtless, receive the zealous support of the whole population. The funds and talents necessary for this purpose, we know to be within our reach; and the fiat of His Excellency is only wanting to set the machine in active operation. Although he laid not the foundation stone of the building, we sincerely hope, the much higher satisfaction and honor have been reserved for him, of perfecting the edifice by rendering it extensively useful and popular.

The want of a Provincial Infirmary on a respectable scale, and under similar regulations as those of the mother country has been long felt by the agricultural population and numerous classes of industrious mechanics throughout this Province; and we sincerely trust the Provincial Legislature will take the necessary measures for the building and support of an Institution of this nature, united with an Asylum for the insane. These Establishments ought, of course, to be located at the seat of the University, as important auxiliaries in the course of medical instruction; and by being placed under the management of the College Council and other Trustees, they might receive full the benefit of professional talent and experience.

Flour Duty.—Our readers will recollect, that, by a Despatch received from the Colonial Secretary, Lord Glenelg, by Sir *Archibald Campbell*, a few months since, and published by order of His Excellency, it was expected that during the late Session of Parliament, an alteration would be made in the Colonial Trade Act, placing this Province and Nova-Scotia, after the first of January next, on a footing with the Canadas, in the importation of Flour from the United States; we have authority for stating, that no notification to this effect had yet been received by the proper officers at this Port, nor do we perceive by the Halifax papers that any new instructions have been received at that Port. We subjoin an extract from an Order of the Honorable the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs to the Collector and Controller at Saint John, dated 5th June, 1835, which may be of some importance to the mercantile community at the present time.

"We acquaint you, that the period when goods are taken out of the Warehouse for Home Consumption, is to be considered the date of Importation."

MEETING AT THE MASONIC HALL.
A Public Meeting held at the Masonic Hall, pursuant to notice given by the High Sheriff for that purpose, 9th Nov. 1835. Mr. C. S. STANLEY, Esq., was called to the Chair, and ISAAC WOODWARD appointed Secretary to the meeting.

The Chairman stated the object of the Meeting, —that such steps be taken as may be deemed advisable to Petition the Parliament of Great Britain against accepting the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons, recommending the reduction of duty on foreign timber, &c.

LAUCHLAN DONALDSON, Esq., addressed the Meeting, and read the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons, dated 14th Aug. 1835, —the Resolutions of the North American Colonial Association, 18th Aug. 1835, —Resolutions of the Committee of Ship Owners' Society, 27th Aug. 1835, —also the draft of a Petition to the Imperial Parliament, to be signed by the community generally. After showing in a very forcible manner what would be the effects of the adoption of the measure reported on by the Select Committee on the interests of this Province, —he moved the following Resolution:—

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the draft of a Petition, now read, be accepted, and that four copies on parchment be made out and handed round for signature, and addressed to the Imperial Parliament in Great Britain; and that the same be published in the Newspapers in this city, and also that copies of the Petition, with the several documents just read, be printed in circular form and sent to the different Counties of the Province.

Moved by C. SIMMONS, Esq., and Resolved, That R. R. RAYNES, Esq., be a deputation from this city to take the Petition to England, and to use his influence in promoting the object of said Petition.

Resolved, That Messrs. Hugh Mackay, James Kirk, E. D. W. Ratchford, John L. Wilmet, and F. A. Wiggins, be a Committee to carry into effect the Resolutions of this Meeting.

Moved that Mr. Crookshank leave the chair, and that Mr. Simmons do take the chair.

Moved by Mr. Wiggins, and seconded, That the thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. Crookshank for his able and impartial conduct in the chair.

Meeting dissolved.

ISAAC WOODWARD, Secy.
Masonic Hall, Monday, 9th Nov. 1835.

To the Right Honorable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of the United Kingdom, in Parliament assembled:
The Petition of the Magistrates, Merchants, Ship Owners, and other Inhabitants of the City of Saint John, in the Province of New-Brunswick,

Most Respectfully Sheweth—That your petitioners have read with great regret and alarm, the Report of the Select Committee of the Honorable the House of Commons, recommending a reduction of fifteen shillings per load on Foreign Timber, and an alteration of the duty of taking duty on Deals; which, if confirmed by law, must prove destructive of the interests of this rising Colony.

Without entering into the unanswerable argument that have been urged in favor of fostering a Trade so exclusively British, as is that in the Timber and Deals of this portion of the Empire, we would respectfully draw your attention to the unanimously adopted Petition of the Legislature of this Province, addressed to your Gracious Sovereign in March last, (a copy of which is annexed), and to the former representations to which it refers, as a proof that all classes in this Colony concur in opinion on this important subject; and we would further shew, to state, as the deliberate conviction of our minds, that if, by reduction of duty on Foreign, or in increase of that on Colonial Timber and Deals, the Trade of these Provinces in those articles, should be destroyed, and the landed and manufacturing classes, by other employments or other countries (for a livelihood), it would be extremely difficult, in the event of supplies from the Baltic being cut off, to induce persons in the Colonies to abandon their accustomed occupations, and commence a business which was uncertain in its duration, and which, under the most favorable circumstances, can be conducted well, by practised and skillful operatives, only.

Your petitioners humbly pray that the whole of the Report of the Select Committee of the Honorable the House of Commons may be fully reconsidered;—that such further investigation of the subject in all its bearings, may be had, as in your wisdom may be deemed due to the great interests involved;—that the protection essential to the Colonies, in a commercial point of view, to the welfare of these Colonies, and (as we humbly conceive,) of the Parent State also, may never be withdrawn; and that the Trade may be firmly established, upon a footing not less favorable to the North American Colonies, than it is to the Colonies of Great Britain, and that the vast amount of British capital already invested in it, may not be sacrificed, but rather that it might be increased with reasonable hope and prospect of adequate profit.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
The Humble Petition of Your Majesty's Legislative Council and House of Assembly of the Province of New-Brunswick, in General Assembly convened:

May it please Your Majesty,—We, your Majesty's faithful Subjects, the Legislative Council and Assembly of New-Brunswick, have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the despatch of the late Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 24th May, 1834, that it was not the intention of His Majesty's Government to propose to Parliament any alteration in those Duties affecting the Timber and Deal Trade of this Province, which had been taken into the consideration of the Colonial interests involved.

Experience has proved, that so long as this highly important question is involved in doubt and uncertainty, prudent persons will be deterred from engaging in the cultivation of the Mills of approved construction, Stone, Wharves and other works requisite for conducting the trade in those articles extensively and advantageously.

The building of Mills, fitted with machinery manufactured in the Mother Country, and the improvement of the quality of the timber and other articles of value from these Colonies; and there can be no doubt that the trade in these articles or in squared Timber, would be greatly benefited, if the duties on the importation of these articles, either to the parent State or to these Colonies, unless those concerned in it are assured, that no change unfavourable to the North American Colonies will be made, until time shall have been given for reasonable profit to be done from the capital to be invested in such establishments.

We need not enlarge on the policy, the vital importance, of fostering a trade, the healthy and hearty character of which affords the best nursery for Seamen;—which employs upwards of two thousand sail of British Shipping;—offers cheap transport and immediate relief to vast numbers of Emigrants;—secures an increased and continually increasing consumption of British manufactures;—and which so manifestly and powerfully tends to strengthen the ties that bind us to the Parent State; for we have the most confident expectation, that your Majesty's government will give to interests so vast and important, both in a Colonial and National point of view, most lead to the rejection of the solicitations of those who desire a change that would prove ruinous to the Colonies, and beneficial only to Foreign Countries, and the comparatively few British merchants who are commercially connected with those Countries.

Craving leave to refer to former petitions of the Council and Assembly, laid before your Majesty in the years 1831 and 1833, respectively, it now only remains for us, most respectfully to pray your Majesty, that this subject so important to the mercantile and manufacturing interests, and to the maritime power of the United Kingdom, as well as to the prosperity of the North American Colonies, may receive the most serious consideration, and be brought to the scale of duties on Timber and Deals, unfavourable to British interests, may be done.

And as in duty bound will ever pray, &c.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF LIGHT HOUSES think it their duty to publish the following letter, received from Mr. BERGEN, and will draw the attention of the Legislature to the subject when they next meet.—The Canadas, Prince Edward Island, and this Province, are all deeply interested in this matter, as well as Nova-Scotia; and Great Britain having withdrawn the support which she has for many years afforded towards the establishment at Saint John, it becomes the duty of the Province to adopt such measures as will render the building and sustenance of unfortunate persons thrown on the Island, as well as the building and supporting necessary Light Houses, a charge on the whole.—In any such case, the first steps must be taken by Nova-Scotia, and we feel satisfied that they will be met by this Province, with assistance and thanks.

St. John, N. B. Nov. 12.

GENTLEMEN—Saint John has afforded me many opportunities of observing the disastrous consequences which have arisen from a want of good light houses on that Island. Being well convinced of the advantages to be gained from them, I feel it an imperative duty, due not only to all friends engaged in maritime trade, but to my fellow-creatures, to lay this matter before you, and earnestly press it upon your attention, and that of your government.

The record of known disasters at the Island, kept by Mr. Joseph Dyer, the Superintendent, is replete with the history of cases in which large amounts of property have been sacrificed, and in some instances, the loss of human life. The loss of the brig *Abigail*, of Boston, with several lives, and the narrow escape of the *sch. Grecian*, of Backport. These vessels were employed about the wreck of the ship *Eagle*; they struck on the North West Bar in a heavy gale, the

weather being so clear that they could have seen a light, had there been one, and this have escaped. In this opinion I am confirmed by some nautical gentlemen of great experience, who were with me on the Island at the time, and by the statement of the Captain of the *Grecian*.

It is my pleasure to send you a copy of Mr. Dyer's Report of the Island, furnishing an account of some of the principal wrecks—the record above alluded to furnishes many more.—These cases, where the particulars are known, are frightful; but how much more horrible the loss of lives, where nothing is ever known, excepting that fragments of wrecks and of passengers clothing have come on shore.

I have learned that the Underwriters and Merchants of the United States contemplate making an application to their own government, that a proposal may be made to the British Government to allow the United States to build and support two Light Houses. But as the liability of the Governments of the Provinces, as well as of Great Britain is provided, in all cases of this class, where the matter is fairly placed in view, I cannot believe that a recommendation from you, selves, with the strong proofs and arguments your information could furnish, would be for a moment neglected;—and thus render an application through the United States unnecessary.

I have already brought this subject before the Commissioners of Light Houses for Nova-Scotia, and shall be happy to know that a conjoint effort will be made.

So strongly am I convinced of the advantages to be derived from a continued watch over the location of good lights on the Island, that I may candidly say, that who trouble I may undergo in forwarding this object, will be deemed a pleasure.

I am, Gentlemen, with great respect,
Your most obedient servant,
JAMES BERGEN.

Agent for Underwriters and others interested in shipwrecks and cargo, lost at Saint John.
Commissioners of Light Houses for the Province of New-Brunswick, at St. John.

SOME DOUBT, we believe, exists whether the subject of the late Session of the Imperial Parliament, which was received by the Legislature of this Province, and is now before the Legislature, is intended to be a permanent one, or whether it is intended to be a temporary one. We give it publicity, in order that inquiry may be made, and all doubts on the subject removed.

CAP. LXVI.
An Act to regulate the Admeasurement of the Tonnage and Burthen of the Merchant Shipping of the United Kingdom.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Third and Fourth years of the reign of His present Majesty, for the Registering of British vessels, certain Rules and Regulations were enacted, relating to the measurement of ships, as well on shore as afloat, and of vessels propelled by steam; and the account of such tonnage, whenever the same shall have been ascertained according to the Rules therein prescribed (except in the case of Ships admeasured afloat), it is hereby enacted, that the Tonnage of such Ships shall be regulated in every subsequent Registry of such Ships, unless any alteration shall have been made in their form and Burthen, or unless it be discovered that the tonnage had been erroneously computed: And whereas it is considered, that the capacity of a ship is the first and most important consideration in its Tonnage, that internal measurements will afford the most accurate and convenient method of ascertaining that capacity, and that the adoption of such a mode of admeasurement will tend to the interests of the ship builder and the owner, as well as to the proper collection of the duties payable by Law are payable on Tonnage; and it is expedient to alter and amend the Law in this respect: 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 behalf assembled, in full Session assembled, and by the authority of the said Parliament, that the said Act as established Rules for ascertaining the Tonnage of Ships shall be the same as is hereby repealed so far as respects the mode of measuring and registering of the United Kingdom to be hereafter recited.

And he it further enacted, That from and after the commencement of this Act, the Tonnage of every ship or vessel registered by Law to be registered, shall be ascertained by the Rules, which are hereby enacted, and according to the following rule; (that is to say) Divide the length of the upper deck between the stem and the foremast, and the foremast and the mainmast, and the mainmast and the mizzenmast, and the mizzenmast and the stern, into six equal parts. Depths: At the foremast, middle, and the aftermost of those parts of division, divide the depth of the hull, from the keel to the upper edge of the upper deck, into six equal parts. Depths: At the foremast, middle, and the aftermost of those parts of division, divide the depth of the hull, from the keel to the upper edge of the upper deck, into six equal parts. Divide the length of the upper deck between the stem and the foremast, and the foremast and the mainmast, and the mainmast and the mizzenmast, and the mizzenmast and the stern, into six equal parts. Divide the depth of the hull, from the keel to the upper edge of the upper deck, into six equal parts. Divide the length of the upper deck between the stem and the foremast, and the foremast and the mainmast, and the mainmast and the mizzenmast, and the mizzenmast and the stern, into six equal parts. Divide the depth of the hull, from the keel to the upper edge of the upper deck, into six equal parts.

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At the middle point of the length; and, thirdly, the depth from the underside of the upper deck down the pump-well to the skin; multiply these three dimensions together, and divide the product by one hundred and thirty, and the quotient will be the amount of the register tonnage of such ship or vessel; and he it further enacted, that the true amount of the register tonnage of every merchant ship or vessel belonging to the United Kingdom, to be ascertained according to the rule by this Act established in respect of such ships, shall be deemed to be the true amount of the register tonnage of such ship or vessel, in length on the main beam of every such ship or vessel, prior to her being registered.

And he it further enacted, that no alteration in the present measure of tonnage of any ship or vessel, which shall have been registered prior to the commencement of this Act, unless in cases where the owners of any such ships shall require to have their tonnage established, according to the rule hereby provided, or unless there shall be occasion to have any such ship admeasured again on account of any alteration which shall have been made in the form or burthen of the same, in which cases only such ships shall be re-admeasured according to the said rule, and their tonnage registered accordingly.

And he it further enacted, That this Act shall commence to take effect upon and from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty six.

And he it further enacted, That this Act may be amended, or repealed by any Act or Acts to be passed in the present session of Parliament.

THE SHIPPING INTEREST.—The following notice has been issued by the Board of Customs:—

By the Commissioners for managing and causing to be levied and collected His Majesty's Customs, and other Duties, —1st September, 1835.

The Solicitor having laid before the Board in pursuance of their Order of the 25th ultimo, the following Form of Notice, viz:—

"Notice is hereby given, That in all future transfers of shares in ships, each party transferring a share or shares, will be required either to do so by a separate conveyance, or where all the owners of shares join in the conveyance of the whole ship, they will be required in the recital of the conveyance to state what share or shares each of them holds; and in the granting part, each party will be required to convey his own share or shares."

Resolved, That the Form of Notice is approved; and Ordered, That the same be printed and transmitted to the Collectors and Comptrollers at the several Out Ports in the United Kingdom, and in the British Possessions abroad, for their information and government, and with directions to them to make the same public in the usual manner, for the information of all parties concerned.

Our Lower Canada files by the Mail on Thursday, do not furnish us with any very important Legislative proceedings since the opening Speech of Lord Gosford, if we except the determination of the Assembly to continue the appointment of Agent in England to Mr. Roebuck. A bill to this effect had been passed by the House with very little opposition, before the usual Address in answer to the Speech had ever been presented.

THOMAS LEAVITT, Esquire, of this City, has been appointed, by Power of Attorney, Agent for the several Marine Insurance Companies of the City of New-York.

THE WEATHER.—Last Wednesday afternoon the ground for the first time since snow was covered with snow, which was however entirely removed the same night, by the rain which followed. The wind blowing violently during the evening and night, prostrated some fences, but we have not heard of any other material injury having been sustained on shore. Some of the vessels in the harbor, however, sustained injury, and a new brig belonging to Mr. JAMES HOLMES, of this city, on her way from Quebec to this place came to anchor near Partridge Island, but owing to the violence of the gale dragged her anchors, and her ballast having shifted, it became necessary to cut away her masts, after which the vessel was driven shore a mile or so to the westward of the port, but sustained no injury of material injury to the hull, and was towed into this harbor by the steamer *Gazette*, yesterday morning.

A Pilot Boat belonging to the Messrs. Mills, branch Pilots, of this city, was blown on shore by the violence of the gale, during the night, but was not materially injured. A *Christian Reporter & Temperance Advocate*.

NEW STEAM BOAT.—The Steamer *Royal Tar*, belonging to Messrs. John Hammond and D. J. McLaughlin, was launched on Monday from the Ship Yard of Messrs. W. & L. Oliver, in Carleton. She makes a handsome appearance on the water, and from the long established character of the Messrs. Oliver, for producing first rate vessels, this Boat is expected fully to sustain their well earned fame. She will be ready to receive passengers, and will be in every respect a ship of the first class. —*Id.*

LAUNCH AT TUKET.—On Wednesday the 4th inst. from the ship yard of Mr. Andrew Gardner, the splendid new Ship *Norval*, of 650 tons, built for Mr. Alexander Years, of St. John, N.B. She is said to be in every respect a superior vessel. The steamer *Mist* of the Mist arrived on Friday for the purpose of towing her to St. John. —*Yarmouth Herald.*

[The *Norval* arrived here on Sunday last.]

On Tuesday last, a Coroner's Inquest was held on view of the body of *Michael Rigney*, Butcher, whose remains were found early in the morning on the beach near the south end of Charlotte street. After a short investigation, a verdict was brought in a verdict, "that the deceased came to his death from causes unknown."

It is rather singular that no proof could be obtained, or report even of Mr. Rigney's track, subsequent to his parting company with two respectable individuals, who were seen by him, at about 9 o'clock in the afternoon of Monday.

On Wednesday, an Inquest was held on the body of *George Hedges*, a Seaman belonging to the *Schr. Lavinia*, who it appeared in evidence, was drowned during the previous night in attempting to get on board the vessel, then lying at a wharf. Finding "accidental death by drowning." —*City Gazette.*

FINES.—Received from Alderman PORTER the following sums, viz:

Five Shillings—being a fine imposed on *Patrick Boyle*, in the 3d inst. for being in a state of drunkenness in the streets.

Twenty Shillings—being a fine imposed on *Samuel M. Chamberlain*, for an assault on *Alexander M. Grotty*, jun. on the 31st ult.

Five Shillings—a fine imposed on *Samuel Burnett*, on the 4th inst. for being in a state of drunkenness.

Five Shillings—being a fine imposed on *John M. Brice*, in the 4th inst. for an assault on *David Miller*. —*GEORGE MATTHEW*, St. John, Nov. 11, 1835. Overseer of Poor.

AVON BRIDGE.—A general meeting of the members of the Avon Bridge Company took place at Mr. Wilcox's room, in Windsor, on the 26th October, pursuant to notice; James Peters, Charles Hazen, and Isaac Woodard, Esquires, were present as representatives of the Stockholder resident in New-Brunswick. The

following officers were chosen:—His Honor Mr. Justice Haliburton, President; B. Dewolf, W. H. Shey, Lewis M. Wilkins, and Henry Goudge, Esquires, Directors; Harry King, Esq. Secretary and Treasurer. A Committee was then appointed, consisting of the three gentlemen from St. John, and the three named Directors, to prepare a draft of the By-Laws, to be submitted to the Company on the ensuing day, which, at an adjourned meeting, were approved of unanimously.

B. Dewolf was authorized by the Board to proceed to the United States immediately and procure the attendance of a competent and practical Engineer, to survey the proposed site of the Bridge, and prepare a plan and specifications, and to engage his attendance to superintend the work. It is designed to proceed by contract as far as is practicable.

Sanguine expectations are entertained that the Bridge will be completed by next autumn. A call of fifty per cent. of the capital stock subscribed is made for the 15th of December next.—*Novascotian.*

[From the Royal Gazette, November 11.]

AT THE COURT OF SAINT JAMES'S, 30th September, 1835.

The King's Most Excellent Majesty, Viscount Palmerston, Lord Glenelg, Viscount Melbourne, Sir John Lubbock, Bt. Lord Holland, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Whereas the Governor of His Majesty's Province of New-Brunswick, with the Council and Assembly of the said Province, did in the month of March last, pass an Act, which hath been transmitted, entitled as follows, viz:—

(No. 942.)

"An Act to provide for the Custom House Establishment in the Province of New-Brunswick."

And whereas the said Act hath been referred to the Committee of the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations, and the said Committee have reported as their opinion to His Majesty, that the said Act should receive His Majesty's Special Confirmation, His Majesty was thereupon this day pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to declare his Special Confirmation of the said Act, and it is hereby specially confirmed, and shall have full effect accordingly; whereof the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Commander in Chief for the time being, of His Majesty's Province of New Brunswick, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly. —*W. L. BATHURST.*

ANNO QUINTO GULIELMO IV. REGIS. CAP. XLIX.

An Act to provide for the Custom House Establishment of the Province of New-Brunswick. Passed 17th March, 1835.

Whereas it is one of the inherent and unquestionable rights of the General Assembly of this Province to apply and dispose of the whole amount of all duties, taxes, and supplies collected within the said Province, and

And whereas duties are now imposed and collected at the several Custom Houses in this Province, by virtue of certain Acts of the Imperial Parliament of the United Kingdom, made for the general regulation of Trade;

And whereas since the abolition of Custom House fees, it is expedient that the Custom House Establishment in this Province should be provided for out of the duties thus imposed and annually collected in this Province;

And whereas His Majesty's faithful and loyal Subjects the Assembly of New-Brunswick, in General Assembly convened, towards providing for the Custom House Establishment in this Province, have freely and voluntarily resolved to give and grant to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, the amount of the duties collected in this Province, and to collect in this Province by the means and powers of any Act or Acts of the Imperial Parliament now in force or hereafter to be made for the general regulation of Trade, to be applied towards providing for the expense of the Custom House Establishment in this Province.

And he it enacted, that the principal Officers of the Customs in this Province shall within one month after the fifth day of January in every year, render and exhibit, and have filed in the Secretary's Office, in this Province, a true account of all duties by them respectively levied and collected, and of the amount thereof, with a particular account of all merchandise upon which such duties were imposed and collected, in order that such accounts may be laid before the House of Assembly at the then sitting or next meeting of the Legislature.

And he it enacted, that the said principal Officers of the Customs within one month after each and every quarter day in every year, shall pay over to the Treasurer of the Province, the surplus of all monies by them respectively collected during such quarter, for the duties so imposed and collected as aforesaid, after deducting therefrom the sum of one thousand and sixty and sixty pounds ten shillings for the purposes aforesaid.

And he it enacted, that no part of the monies so collected by the said principal Officers of the Customs as aforesaid, shall, on any pretence whatsoever, be applied for any other purpose than as by this Act is provided, and for such other purposes as may be provided for by any Act or Acts of the General Assembly of this Province.

And he it enacted, that he it enacted, that no other sum than is hereby provided specially provided for shall be chargeable on the Revenue of this Province for the support of the Custom House Establishment within the same, and the same is given and granted in lieu of all Custom House fees, excise duties or charges whatsoever.

And he it enacted, that the said principal Officers of the Customs shall, on any pretence whatsoever, be applied for any other purpose than as by this Act is provided, and for such other purposes as may be provided for by any Act or Acts of the General Assembly of this Province.

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provements already thereon, have been purchased by the Company from its present enterprising occupant, Mr. Thomas Boies.

The erection of all the Mills, building Dams, &c. are already contracted for, and will be completed on or before the last day of April, 1837, after which period it has been estimated, that from the superior machinery they will possess, the great power of water above, and the capability of the persons who will be employed to construct them, will be able to cut annually 30,000, 100,000 superficial feet of deals and boards, besides a large quantity of laths, &c.

The large Forests in the vicinity