

The Quebec Gazette.

No. 4719

MONDAY, 10th NOVEMBER, 1834.

[Vol.]

ADVICES FROM FRANCE TO THE 1st OCTOBER.

Paris, Sept. 30th.—The Augsburgh Gazette of the 24th instant, has accounts from Naples of the 10th, announcing that "the revolt in Arcadia and Mottis" had been suppressed. The revolt was owing to intrigues of the Russian party, added to the insupportable nature of the mode of taxation employed, and the unpopular measures resorted to in respect to the Greek Church. This rebellion has thus experienced the fate of all the others. The leaders, for the most part, relatives of Colocotroni and Colopolo, were overcome, after a long and sanguinary conflict, and conveyed in chains to Nauplia. Many suspected persons have also been arrested in that capital.

The *Sentinelles des Pyrenées*, of Bayonne, gives the following details of the terrible ravages made by the cholera at Bilbao, which it guarantees as coming from an eye-witness of credit:—"Between the 15th and 16th Sept. there were 368 new cases and 240 deaths. On the 13th the disease had attained a lamentable degree of intensity, and the number of deaths, which, on the previous day, was only 11, increased to 90 out of 105 cases. Letters from Valentia announce that in that province there died in nine days, 2000 out of 3000 who were attacked by the cholera."

Paris, Sept. 29th.—The following telegraphic despatch was received yesterday:—"On the 24th General Lorenzo and Cordova came, the former to Saldaña and the latter to Belate, while Rodil was observing Zamalacarro to the East. The Junta has come to Lecaroz. Don Carlos has plunged into Navarre. Although still suffering, the General replied that he would obey the Queen's commands. The army of the North is divided into two corps, that of Navarre under the orders of Mina, and that of the provinces, under those of Osmá. Armiñeiz is appointed Viceroy of Navarre."

The *Moniteur* contains the following:—"There is no news from the theatre of war, except of some marches and counter-marches without any result to either of the two armies. The Pretender returned on the 23rd instant into the Borna by the Valley of Utrama. A conspiracy to stir up Lerida to rebellion has been discovered, and the principal agent shot. General Llaner has sent a considerable body of troops to the coast of Maureza. Romagosa was shot on the 18th instant, at Igualada, near Barcelona, as well as the priest and bailiff of Selma."

The following information appears to-day in a second edition of the London *Times*, of the 27th Sept.:—"We have just (Saturday, 12 o'clock) received, by express from Ealmonth, accounts from Lisbon by the Confidence steamer, which sailed on the 21st. Don Pedro was not expected to live throughout the day."

The Cortes of Portugal had consequently declared the young Queen of age, thus obviating any difficulty which might otherwise arise from the Emperor's demise. The Duke of Palmella had been charged by the Queen to form a new administration, and to fill at the same time the functions of Foreign Secretary. M. Charvalho was to retain his present appointment as Minister of Finance, and M. Freire, the present Minister of War, was to be removed to the Ministry of Marine. The Dukes of Terceira and Valencia, and the Count de Villa Real were also, it is said, to form part of the new cabinet, the formation of which was hailed with the greatest satisfaction by the inhabitants of Lisbon."

London, Sept. 27th.—This day Parliament was further prorogued by Commission *pro forma* to the 6th of October.

LOWER PROVINCES.

Halifax, October 29th.—We are informed that the Guardians of public health at Lunenburg exerted themselves during the late period of anxiety and alarm, in cleansing their town. A Cholera hospital was also fitted up, and supplied with clothing, &c. transmitted by the Central Board, in the Autumn of 1832. The crops have been plentiful throughout the County, although partially affected by the heavy rains in the Spring.—(*Journal*)

St. John, (N. B.) October 30th.—The whole number of cases since the first appearance of the disease on the 25th September, is 51, and of deaths, 26. *Board of Health*.—Six new cases of Asiatic Cholera have been reported to the Board since Tuesday morning, two of them fatal; one death also among them under treatment from consecutive fever.

By order of the Board,
J. R. PARTELOW, Clerk.
Picton, October 28th.—We have recently been much gratified with the appearance among us of the Rev. John Stewart, and the Rev. Simon Fraser, as Missionaries from the Glasgow Colonial Society. Mr. Stewart having obtained Ordination at the hands of the Presbytery of Picton in connection with the Church of Scotland, has proceeded to Cape-Breton. Mr. Fraser leaves us this day for Miramichi.

UPPER CANADA.

Kingston, (U. C.) Nov. 5th.—The Members elected for the county of Essex are F. Caldwell and J. A. Wilkinson, both staunch loyalists. For Kent, Wm. McCrea and N. Cornwall have been returned. For Huron, Capt. Dunlop.

Out of 60 Members returned for the new Parliament, the *Hamilton Free Press* says there are 19 Tories, 22 Whigs and 19 Radicals.

Tories—Brown, Boulton, Strange, M'Donnell, Emerson, Morris, Taylor, McKay, Walsh, Sheriff M'Donnell, Lewis, Gowen, Jameson, Robinson, Meritt, Hagerman, M'Nab, Richardson & M'Lean—19.
Whigs—Norton, Wells, Shibley, M'Donald, Chisholm, Waters, Yager, Lount, Durand, Smith, Rykert, M'Kicking, C. Duncombe, Alway, D. Duncombe, Cornwall, M'Crear, Girty, D. Jones, Small and Malloch—22.
Radicals—Bruce, M'Donnell, Cook, Shaver, Gilchrist, Bidwell, Perry, Roblin, Wilson, Gibson, McKenzie, Morrison, M'Intosh, Hopkins, Woolverton, Thornburn, Moore, Parke and Caldwell—19.
Toronto, Nov. 1st.—The *Colobour*, the Great Britain and some of the other steamboats that visited the wharves of this city during the summer, are now laid up for the winter. The *United States Constitution*, the *Canada* and one or two others, will continue to weather the storm.—(*Courier*)

undertaking, but a reference to the map will prove the distance to be under 200 miles and the greater part already navigable for Brigs of the largest class. We sincerely hope all in this part of the Country will feel an interest in its success, will come forward not only to sign the petitions, but add their means to the Company's if necessary.—(*Courier*)

LOWER CANADA.

Montreal, (Thursday) Nov. 6th.—An attempt at robbery was made on Tuesday evening at the stores of Messrs. A. Ferrie & Co. which fortunately was discovered by the watch, and has resulted in the arrest of five or six of the gang of villains, that have been for some time prowling about the city. The depredators had succeeded in breaking into the store, and had prepared for removal several bundles of goods, one of which was taken in the possession of one of the robbers.—(*Daily Adve.*)

In addition to a Brewery and Distillery, both of which have been in full and effective operation during the last two years, the flourishing Village of Ste. Therese de Blainville can now also boast of an excellent steam grist mill, the want of which (owing to the inefficiency of the seigniorial mill) has long been felt as a serious inconvenience in that quarter. The mill is set in motion by a beautiful little high pressure engine of 10-horse power, built by Messrs. Bennet & Henderson of this city, for Mr. Morris, the enterprising proprietor.—(*Herald*)

Montreal, Nov. 5th.—Orders have been transmitted from London for an immediate survey of the 'Rapides Ste. Anne' with the view of ascertaining the most propitious point for establishing a lock or Canal, which shall overcome the impediment offered by these rapids to the communication between Montreal and the Rideau Canal; and with the view of obviating the necessity of passing round Ile Perrot, as at present; and through a lock which, in some seasons, has proved inaccessible to the steamboats and compelled a portage of passengers and cargo, over the Ste. Anne Rapids, from one steamboat to the other. This survey will be immediately entered upon by the Commanding Royal Engineer of the Montreal district, in person; and an estimate made of the expense to accomplish the object in an efficient and permanent manner.—(*Herald*)

By a private letter from Toronto, we learn that a man had been arrested there with 5040 counterfeit ten dollar notes of the Bank of Upper Canada.—From disclosures then made, it appears probable the gang are about to circulate four and fives of the same Bank.—(*Gazette*)

QUEBEC:

MONDAY, 10th NOVEMBER, 1834.

Advices from Paris of the 30th September, and from London of the 28th, have been received at New-York by the Havre packet *Sally*, which sailed on the 1st October. The contest in the North of Spain is nearly in the same position. Don Pedro was dying at Lisbon on the 21st September, and arrangements for the ascension of Donna Maria had been made.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the three days of election, passed off quietly at New-York. The returns of the election had not been computed.

The Halifax, St. John, Fredericton and other papers, to the 1st instant, are without news of interest.

The cholera has visited St. Johns very lightly. The Legislature of Nova-Scotia is called for the despatch of business on the 27th November.

Among the Members returned to the Assembly since our last, are the following:—

For Vandreuil, Mr. Charles Laroque and C. Ovide Perrault, formerly Reporter and Editor of the *Montreal Miner*.

For St. Hyacinthe, Mr. L. R. Blanchard, the old Member, and Dr. Thos. Boutillier, formerly of Quebec, in the room of Mr. Poulin.

For Richelieu, Mr. De Blenry and Dr. J. Dorion, the old Members.

For L'Assomption, the election has terminated after a short contest, in the return of Mr. E. E. Rodier, one of the late Members, and Dr. Meillieur, of L'Assomption; Mr. Deschamps, the other late Member, lost his seat.

For Sorel, in the room of Mr. Wurtele, Mr. Pickle, Advocate, of Montreal. State of the poll at the close.—Mr. Pickle, two ahead of Mr. Jones.

From Beauce we learn that Mr. G. Desbarats had a majority on the poll for the last three days, and was said to be 41 above the other candidates on Saturday evening.

Beaulieu, at the close of the 1st day, on the 4th instant—Dewitt 86, Archambault 77, Perrigo 28, Bowron 18.

Rouville, 5th—Bardy 89, Careau 65, Lemay 1, Holmes 1.

Baunharois, 6th—Dewitt 353, Archambault 311, Perrigo 170, Bowron 181.

L'Acadie, 6th—Hotchkiss 407, Coté 397, Languelec 331, Hoyle 319.

L'Acadie, at the close of the 2d day, on the 5th instant—Languelec 236, Hotchkiss 235, Hoyle 225, Coté 224.

Missisquoi, 3rd—Taylor 52, Freligh 48, Knight 38, Baker 25.

Two Mountains, 6th—Whig 290, Globensky 287, Scott 172, Girouard 170.

The following is the State of the Polls for the West and East Wards of Montreal, on Saturday last, at 2 P. M.:

WEST WARD:	
Papineau	503
Nelson	502
Walker	467
Donnellan	460
EAST WARD:	
Leslie	399
Roy	371
Bellingham	259

THE LOWER CANADA ELECTION TRIUMPHS.

The newspapers in the interest and pay of the predominant party in this Province, are triumphing at the result of the late elections. As a question of numbers in the Colony, that party has been completely successful. The men who prostrated the character of a legislative body, to calumniate and insult, in a style of the most vulgar abuse, the two other constituent branches of the Legislature—who proclaimed their hostility to the Constitution as established by Law, which only a few years before they petitioned Parliament to preserve "without any alteration whatsoever"—who have, by their votes, recorded their acting upon distinctions of national origin among British subjects—who have, in the same manner, told the people of "French

origin" that things had arrived at that state which would justify their casting off their allegiance to their Sovereign—and who, finally, threatened the British Government and Parliament, that unless their demands were supported, they would "be forced to seek elsewhere a remedy for their afflictions;" these men, and their supporters, have been elected, and those who opposed them rejected.

The elections have proved beyond a doubt, that the majority of the electors of "French origin" can be brought, by long and incessant intrigues and appeals to their prejudices, to support a majority of the Assembly of that origin, without much consideration of right or wrong, just or unjust; nay, to support in public, by their votes, what inwardly and in their consciences they disapprove; for many voted at the late election (or abstained from voting) in favor of the supporters of the 92 Resolutions, merely on the ground of supporting, or not opposing a majority of "French origin" in the late Assembly, and their noisy adherents.

The ensuing House of Assembly is already almost entirely composed of members pledged to support the Resolutions of the late Assembly. They did not, perhaps, join in the cries which were so frequently heard in Quebec during the elections,—"A bas les Anglais!" [Down with the English!]
"A bas les Irlandais!" [Down with the Irish!]
"A bas le Conseil!" [Down with the Council!]
"A bas la Presse!" [Down with the Press!]

(meaning, it is presumed, that portion of the Press which they cannot control); neither did they join in the hissing and insults constantly offered at the polls and elsewhere, during the elections, to those who freely exercised their right of thinking and voting in opposition to the views of the party; but the members elected, at least in the towns, countenanced these cries and this outrageous conduct, and some of them were instrumental in exciting them: all of them, at least, stand pledged against the Constitution as established by Law,—to the false and seditious declaration that the inhabitants of this Province, under the British Government, have "been subjected to a long series of injustice and oppression," and to seek a remedy elsewhere to their afflictions," unless they should be supported by the British Government and Parliament in their demands, against Law, and against British Constitutional Principles.

His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, to whom the Resolutions of the late Provincial Assembly are referred by a Committee of the House of Commons, with a declaration that the British Government had done every thing in its power to give effect to the recommendations of the Committee of 1828 on the Petitions of the Colony, will now know what description of persons he has to deal with; not upon the accusations of their political opponents, but on their own recorded acts and declarations. Let him read the ninety-two Resolutions—let him recollect that they are regularly approved of by the majority of the Electors qualified by law, throughout the Province. His declarations, however true, that the Resolutions "have not done justice to the Colonial Government,"—his appeals to the allegiance of the people,—are no longer in season. He must act. Let him, at once, give up the Government of the Colony and all authority in it, all British interests in North America (for Lower Canada is the key of all the other Provinces) to the majority of "French origin"; or let him, at once, assert and support, by effectual means, the lawful supremacy and power of Great Britain and Ireland over these her rightful possessions. There is no longer any pretext for delay and half measures. It is cruelly to one-fifth of the population, who are not of French origin, (surely by no fault of theirs,) the possessors of at least one half of the property and capital in the country, to keep them in the state of suffering, loss and insecurity to which they are reduced, by the interruption of all legislative business and efficient Government for now nearly three years.

Why should the bulk of the population not of "French origin," who want nothing but the peaceable pursuit of their industry and security for their persons and property, who, in reality, have seldom interfered in political contentions and the scramble for power and place, be left any longer in their present unfortunate condition? They are upwards of a hundred thousand souls in this Province, having interests and connexions in the other British Provinces on this Continent, which contain a population, in the whole, more numerous than that of French origin in Lower Canada. They have a right to know what they have to expect: whether they are to depend on the protection of their Sovereign, or solely on their own efforts; whether they are to be cut off from their country and their kindred, and the Empire to which they belong, or yet to live under the protection of its power, the security of settled institutions, the supremacy of Law and Justice, and the enjoyment of that Freedom which is their birth-right, and which those who are not of French origin brought to America, and have been alone able to maintain.

Under no circumstances can they ever be brought to submit to authorities originating in the manner, and animated by the spirit, which has distinguished the late elections.

The run on the Banks besides violating the consent of the people might do much more. The withdrawal of the paper currency from the circulation would leave us with specie only, which may be certainly taken as not equal to one half of the present necessary circulating medium. Either some substitute must immediately be found in private Banks or private notes, or a great reduction in the prices of labour and produce of every description, from the greater scarcity of cash, would immediately take place; and thus the people themselves, at the blind suggestions of their politicians, would reduce their own wages if not one half at least one third, and by withdrawing capital dry up many of the sources of their own employment in trade, ship and house building, &c., in fact, throw a large proportion of themselves out of employ.

The November term of the Court of Appeals opened this forenoon. The members on the Bench were, Mr. Chief Justice Reid, and the honbles. A. W. Cochrane, J. Stewart, C. Delery and Hughes Heney.

We learn that His Excellency the GOVERNOR-IN-CHIEF, LADY AYLMER and their suites are expected here to-morrow night in the steamer *Canada*, intending to leave Sorel to-morrow morning. The house of Amherst Hale, Esq., facing the Chateau gardens, has undergone a thorough repair, and His Excellency will occupy it during the winter. The Castle of St. Lewis still presents the blackened and ruined walls which it did immediately after the fire in February last, the parts of the mason-work which

were likely to fall having been only thrown down, without being removed.

THE SEASON has reassumed within the last few days a temperature more resembling its ordinary character. The rain which fell has carried off by much the greater part of the snow, there only remaining some patches along the fences; the soil which was not much frozen, has permitted in many places the use of the ploughs, and in the day time cattle have been turned out and found some grazing. To-day, the thermometer rose to 50°.

It is stated on the Exchange Book that £12,500 in specie arrived for the Montreal Bank on Saturday in the steamer *Canadian Eagle*.

Mr. STUART'S Committee have chosen Monday the 17th instant, as the day on which they are to give a public dinner at the Albion Hotel to their late candidate. James Stuart, John Neilson, J. J. Duval, and George Pemberton, Esquires, are, we learn, invited as guests.

The Health Committee issued a bulletin on Saturday, (see another column,) in which they stated that two new cases of cholera had been admitted into hospital, and one death had occurred. We believe two deaths occurred on Friday in Champlain Street, both well marked cholera cases, but the malady is limited to that quarter. It may be extremely useful to watch the progress of the malady during the winter. It appears more than likely that it is permanently fixed in Quebec and Montreal, and the large towns of America, and that it will reappear under favorable circumstances. A systematic attention to cleanliness, hitherto totally neglected here, will probably be found the surest means of protection against its ravages.

The following are among the odds in circulation. Mr. Parant, Librarian of the House of Assembly and Editor of the *Canadian*, to be the new Law Clerk, in the room of Mr. Heney, and Mr. Jasper Brewer, the Librarian; Mr. Girou, a gentleman of some notoriety, is also to have a berth in the Assembly.

We are sorry to learn that the steamer arrived last night brought certain intelligence of the death of Marcon, wounded in the late riot at Sorel. The accounts of the riot itself are contradictory. The matter will, however, be brought before the Courts of Justice.

It was reported that the steamer *British America* had been on fire in Lake St. Peter, after she had lost one of her pipes, when the ship *Toronto* she had in tow grounded. This is not the case; the flames of the furnace, in consequence of the draught ceasing, were not so much under control, but the boat never was on fire. The steamer *Hercules* is to be despatched for the *Toronto*.

A large number of the regular traders are nearly ready for sea, and will sail in two or three days. The *Cherub* sails to-night for London.

(HEALTH BULLETIN.)

Town Council Office, Health Committee, Quebec, Saturday, 8th Nov. 1834.

The Health Committee considers it its duty to inform the public that since Wednesday last, two cholera patients have been admitted into Hospital, and that another case, which proved fatal, occurred in Champlain Street.

By order, J. Z. NAULE, Secretary.

THE ARMY.

Limerick, 20th Sept.—The 43rd, as surmised last week, are not going to the West Indies, but, we believe, will proceed either to Halifax or Canada, early in the spring of 1835, to relieve the 79th or the 1st battalion of the Rifle Brigade.—(*Limerick Chronicle*.)

Brevet Officer, Colonel J. F. Love, late Inspecting Field Officer of New Brunswick, is promoted to be Lieut. Col. of the 76th ft. without purchase.

TOWN COUNCIL.—Friday, 7th Nov. 1834.

A Report of the Sanitary Committee was brought up by which it appeared that there was disbursed out of the £1000 the sum of £883 15 11, to which might be added about £31 10s due in small amounts by the committee. This report was ordered to be left on the table.

An account from Mr. M'Pherson for interest of the amount due by the Council on the purchase of the house of the heirs Urquhart for the prolongation of Notre-Dame street, was ordered to be paid. Mr. Hamel would wish the Council to decide whether the sums paid for interest on that purchase were now and for the future to be taken from the general funds of the Corporation, or from the amount appropriated to the quarter.

This matter was referred to the Road committee to take it into consideration and report thereon.

A petition from a great number of Butchers holding stalls in the different markets was read. It stated that when the petitioners leased the stalls last spring, one of the members of the Market Committee said that no person should be allowed to retail meat on the markets but farmers from the country, and it was only upon this assurance that they had leased the stalls at such enormous rents as they paid for them. Notwithstanding this promise, the markets have since last spring been crowded with retailers of meat, and are still so to the great detriment of the petitioners, who are entitled to an indemnity for the loss which they have suffered. The petitioners would not however demand that indemnity but would merely pray the council to rescind the leases in order that the stalls may be let anew at more reasonable rates; and the petitioners would observe that the council ought to rescind the leases not only for injustice to the petitioners, but because it has already rescinded several during the summer.

Mr. Glackemeyer would make a few observations on this petition, as he considered that he was the member of the committee alluded to in the petition. When the stalls were leased last spring, he (Mr. G.) had read the regulations of the Town Council to the persons who took the stalls, and stated that the Council would do its utmost to carry those regulations into effect, and why these regulations had not been acted upon he did not know. Several butchers had complained to him during the summer, and he had told them that if they would inform him of the names, he would cause the persons to be presented, as it was impossible for him to know who were infringing the regulations and who were not. With respect to what was advanced in the petition respecting the leases rescinded by the Council, he would state that the Council had only done so in cases where the lessees were bankrupts and unable to pay for them; by these means obtaining something for the stalls when by continuing the leases

they would have obtained nothing. The petition was then referred to the Market committee.

A petition from Wm. Moore, carpenter, St. Roch, was read, complaining of being assessed for a pleasure horse which he had purchased last spring for the purpose of sending to the country to work, and which he had only kept in his possession for nine days till he could find an opportunity of sending it. Referred to the Road committee.

Mr. Defoy laid before the Council a certificate signed by Dr. Rousseau and Mr. John Munn which stated that one Jean Rémillard, shipwright of St. Roch Suburbs had been badly wounded and his arm broken at the late fire at Mr. Munn's, thereby incapacitating him from pursuing his usual avocations.

Mr. Defoy said that although the funds of the Fire committee were in rather a depressed state, the circumstances of this case would authorize them to advance some thing to Rémillard. It was accordingly decided that 2s 6d per day should be allowed him for 40 days.

After a few more unimportant matters had been arranged the orders of the day were called. The first was for the consideration of a report of the Market Committee relating to the petition against Wm. Hy. Roy, Esq. for having erected a gallery on the side of his store fronting the landing place of the Lower Town Market. The report of the committee which was drawn up at great length, cited a number of facts and came to the conclusion that the Council had no jurisdiction whatever over the landing place.

Mr. Glackemeyer hoped that the committee in making this report would not be taxed with presumption. When the petition was first referred to the committee, they had submitted it to the Advocate for the Corporation; but that gentleman had not given them a direct answer as to the jurisdiction of the Council over the landing place, and the committee fearing that from the multifarious occupations of Mr. Vanfelson another application might meet with the same fate had drawn up the report which was then under consideration in order that they might not be accused of dilatoriness.

Mr. Hamel said that if we take the Ordinance of 1793 in one hand we will find that the City of Quebec is bounded by the River St. Lawrence, and if we take "a school geography in the other hand, we will find the definition of the word River, which is a stream of water running through a country. Nothing then could be clearer than that the limits of the city were the low water mark of the St. Lawrence, as at high water it was no longer the river but the sea.

The Mayor said that the question now was to decide upon whether Mr. Roy's gallery is a nuisance and not about the jurisdiction of the Council, and if it was found to be a nuisance it would be then time to debate upon the means of removing it.

It was then proposed that the matter be referred to the Mayor, to enquire whether the gallery in question was really a nuisance.

Mr. Glackemeyer said that the Mayor and Council might be of an opinion that it was a nuisance, and the Court of King's Bench might differ with them. There were only two methods which could be pursued. The first was to proceed by indicting Mr. Roy, and by that means obtaining a decision from the Court of King's Bench; and the other was to communicate with the Trinity House, and ascertain in which body the jurisdiction was vested.—Referred to the Mayor.

THE LATE CUSTOMS ACT.

Some of the Provisions of the Act (4 & 5 Wm. IV. cap. 89). "To amend the Laws relating to the Customs," which affect these Colonies, varying materially from those now in force; we have extracted the substance of some, and copy others entire for the information of our readers:—

By the second section a declaration is substituted for "any oath required by any existing Act relating to the Customs at home, or in the British possessions abroad, or to trade or navigation," except such oaths as are required to be made under the Act 3 and 4 Wm. IV. cap. 51, intitled, "An Act for the management of the Customs," but if such declaration is untrue "in any particular" the person making the same becomes liable, over and above any other penalty he may have incurred, to forfeit the sum of £100.

The fifteenth section, establishes the "Table of New Duties 1834," in lieu of those imposed by "An Act for granting the Duties of Customs," (3 & 4 Wm. IV. cap. 56.) The only articles of export from the Colonies affected by their alteration are:—

"Cassava Powder of Starch," the produce of and imported from any of the British possessions in America,—the cwt. 1s.

Seal Skins of British taking, imported direct from the fishery or from a British possession—the dozen skins, 1d.

"Spirits—Liquors," the produce of and imported from the British possessions in America, viz:—Not being of greater strength than the strength of Proof, by Syke's Hydrometer—the Gallon, 9s. Being of greater strength—the Gallon, 13s. 6d.

By the 23rd section—Every person who shall in any way hinder, oppose, molest, or obstruct any officer of Customs or person so employed as such in the execution of his Duty, or any person acting in the aid of assistance, shall forfeit the sum of £200 sterling.

The 24th section renders any Officer of the Customs or person employed for the prevention of Smuggling in any of the British possessions abroad, who shall make a collusive seizure or shall take any bribe, gratuity, &c. for the neglect or non-performance of his duty, liable, for every such offence, to the forfeiture of £500 sterling, and to be rendered incapable of serving his Majesty in any office whatever, either Civil or Military. And the person giving or promising to give, or procure, any bribe, &c., to induce an officer, &c. to neglect his duty, forfeits £200 sterling.

The 25th section—"And be it further enacted, that all Vessels, Boats, Goods, and other things which shall have been, or shall be hereafter seized, or forfeited, in, or near any of the British possessions abroad, under any law relating to the Customs, or to Trade and Navigation, shall be deemed and be taken to be condemned, and may be dealt with in the manner directed by law in respect to vessels, boats, goods, and other things shall have been seized, or the owners of them, or some person authorized by him, shall, within one calendar month from the day of seizing the same, give notice in writing to the person or persons seizing the same, or to the Collector, Comptroller, or other chief officer of Customs, at the nearest port, that he claims the vessel, boats, goods or other things, or intends to claim them."

