

any settlement where statute labour is hereby required to be performed upon public notice being given of their intention so to do may meet and form a Board of Commissioners of Roads for the Settlements which may fall within their jurisdiction as aforesaid, and which Board shall thereafter consist of all such Justices as shall be resident within the jurisdiction aforesaid, and two of whom shall constitute a quorum; which Boards shall respectively keep a detailed record of all their orders, appointments, removals, and other proceedings, with the names of the Members present upon each occasion of their meeting.

5th.—*And be it further enacted*, that the said Boards of Commissioners respectively, shall during the first week in the month of June in each year, nominate and appoint such and so many persons as they shall deem necessary, for Road Surveyors, for such Divisions, Settlements, or places, as they shall prescribe, within their Divisions, and shall from time to time give them such directions as they shall think proper, touching the time and place and manner of performing any part of their duty, and laying out the labor to be performed under their superintendance which directions the said Surveyors are hereby required to obey.

6th.—*And be it therefore enacted*, that each Road Surveyor so appointed, shall, within the time assigned to him for that purpose by the Board of Commissioners by whom he shall have been appointed return to them a accurate list of all persons within his Division who shall be liable to do Statute Labour, and of the number of days' labour which such persons shall be liable to perform according to the provisions of this Act; and if he shall knowingly omit any name therefrom, which ought to be inserted therein, or after notice of such omission, shall neglect to return and add such name thereto, such Surveyor shall be liable to pay the composition for such labour which the person or persons whose names shall have been omitted would have been required to pay, should he or they neglected to have performed his or their labour as hereinbefore mentioned: *Provided always*, that any such Road Surveyor shall be liable to perform Statute Labour within his Division, to assist him in taking such list, and whose time so necessarily occupied shall be deducted from the number of days' work, which he may be liable to perform, and that no Road Surveyor shall be liable to perform Statute Labour, in addition to his fulfilling the duties of such Surveyor.

7th.—*And be it further enacted*, that every person who shall be careless or negligent in the performance of his duty, as such Road Surveyor, shall be dismissed from his Office of Road Surveyor, by the Board who appointed him, if they shall deem it proper so to do, whereupon he shall pay a fine of forty shillings sterling, and another person shall be forthwith appointed in his place, who shall levy such fine by distress and sale of his Goods and Chattels, unless the same be paid within ten days after notice of his dismissal.

8th.—*And be it further enacted*, that it shall and may be lawful for the said Board of Commissioners for the Central District, to appoint annually one Road Surveyor, for the Town of St. John's, at a yearly salary of not more than seventy five pounds sterling, to be paid out of the fines and composition money levied and collected within the said Town which Road Surveyor shall have the like power and authority, and be subject to the same provisions and penalties as any other Surveyor appointed under this Act.

9th.—*And be it further enacted*, that the several Boards of Commissioners shall have full power and authority to make such orders as they shall from time to time deem expedient, for altering, widening, or shutting up any old Road or Lane, or for opening any new one so as such alteration shall not occasion the removal of any Dwelling House or other Building which cannot be conveniently removed without destroying the same, and which shall be valued at a sum over ten pounds sterling; and shall also have power to order any part of the Statute Labor for the Division where such alteration shall be directed to be made, to be employed in removing any House or Building which may be lawfully removed, and in rebuilding the same in such other adjacent situation on the Land of the owner or occupier thereof, as the said Commissioners shall think proper, and as the occupier of such House or Building shall designate and approve of.

10.—*And be it further enacted*, that if any person shall conceive himself or herself to be injured or prejudiced by any such alteration as aforesaid, the Commissioners who shall have ordered the same to be made, shall appoint one arbitrator, and the person complaining shall appoint another, who with the Road Surveyor, shall hear and determine the matter and award such damages to the party complaining, as having due regard to the benefit accruing to the complainant from such alteration, shall be equitable and just; which damages shall be assessed, in manner directed by the said in part recited Act.

(To be continued.)

There is in the Turkish official paper of the 28th of February, a very long and very curious article on the financial systems of Europe and Turkey. In this essay the writer discusses the system of taxation as adopted in England and France, as compared with that of Turkey, and to the decided advantage of the latter. In the European States, taxation is founded upon theories, in Turkey upon experience. It particularly condemns monopolies, and concludes in these terms:—"We have deemed it useful not only to the interests of Turkey, but also to those of two friendly nations, to show that here fiscal theories are the reverse of those which yet dominate with them; that the interests of the Treasury are never separated from the interests of the consumers, and from the principles of entire liberty.—Political economy is not a science, a distinct creation properly speaking; it is but a correction of errors sought in the numberless faults into which modern Governments have fallen." After which condemnation, and by a Turk too, poor political economy, which, like special pleading amongst the lawyers, is most deprecated by those who do not understand it, we apprehend "the science" will never again be able to raise its head. It is however, not a little of a curiosity to see in a Turkish newspaper, an essay upon the principles of taxation.

MAHOMETAN REGIMENT IN THE SERVICE OF RUSSIA.—WARSAW.—The Mussulman regiment of cavalry (as it is called) arrived here a few days since. It consist of inhabitants of the provinces on the other side of the Caucasus, and chiefly of Poords. The regiment was inspected by the Prince Field-Marshal, and afterwards defiled before him in full gallop. On seeing his Highness the troops expressed their joy in loud acclamations. This regiment consists entirely of Mahometans, but of different sects. It is admirably armed with Janissary muskets and sabres. All the arms are inlaid with silver. A part of the men have bows and arrows.—In a few months it has come nearly 1,800 miles, from the vicinity of Mount Ararat without appearing to be much fatigued.—The people have a brown complexion, and very marked features. The old men have long beards. They wear a Persian or Tartarian costume. All of them have fine horses. Many of them have not only marks of distinction, which they gained in the war against the Turks, but also wear round their necks gold and silver medals with the effigy of the Emperor.

Cape of Good Hope papers to the end of January have arrived to day. The war with the Caffres had not terminated, and the Caffres appeared as numerous and as widely dispersed as ever, showing themselves in small bodies, but in every direction from the Keiskamma to the Sunday River, and from the sea coast to the Stormbergen. They have been attacked wherever met with, and their loss exceeds 400 killed. In the Zouberg a considerable body gave battle to a detachment under Lieutenant Colonel Somerset, who defeated them with the loss of 40 men on their side. Twelve posts are occupied on the lines of the enemy's communication with Caffreland. A force of 400 men quitted Graham's Town under Major Cox. Enos's Kraal was attacked and destroyed on the 12th January. This column joined by another under Major Burney from Fort Beaufort, was in full march on Tyali's and Macomo's Kraals, and was expected to be destroyed.

It is stated that in consequence of the measures taken by the government, the colony will be effectually cleared of the barbarous enemy, but the colonists have suffered a lamentable loss in lives, and an enormous loss in property.

LOWER CANADA.—By the last received Canada papers it appears that Lord Aylmer the Governor, had on the 23d February approved of Mr Papineau as Speaker of the House of Assembly, but omitted the usual compliments. This was to have been expected, after the vituperation with which the hon. gentleman had assailed his lordship.—On the same day a bill was introduced, read a first and second time, and committed, for the appointment of an agent in this country. This precipitancy, so contrary to parliamentary practice, was opposed, but without effect. On the next day the bill was discussed in committee, and on the following reported and passed—the agent named being Mr Roebuck, with a salary of £900, and £500 for contingencies. This is no bad return for the zeal lately displayed by the hon. member. It is impossible, however, that the bill can pass the Legislative Council with Mr Roebuck's name in it as agent, because that gentleman has, both in writing and in his place in parliament, declared his hostility to that branch of the Legislature, and advocated its abrogation.

It is with great satisfaction we learn that the wishes of the British merchants concerned in the Turkish trade have been complied with by government, and that the services of the able and experienced Consul General Mr Cartwright, are to be continued.

The *Carlsruhe Gazette*, of the 31st March contains the speech of the Grand Duke of Baden on opening the session of the "States" (Chambers) of his Duchy, in which his Highness expresses his hopes for a long duration of peace—praises the proposed erection of a tribunal of arbitration for the Germanic States in general—anticipates an amicable arrangement of the misunderstanding that had occurred with Switzerland and concludes by exposing our credulity in believing that it was out of friendship for England that he had hesitated, or postponed rather, his resolve to enter into the anti-British custom duties, or Prussian system—"an institution" which he calls "truly national!"

(From the *Liverpool Courier*, April 22.)

LONDON, APRIL 20.

The latest intelligence from Lisbon, which is up to the 8th instant, contains nothing important. There has been a trifling disturbance, and a personal attack on the Duke of Palmella, on Sunday the 29th March, in consequence of some absurd calumnies which had been spread against him, and some of the ministerial members were assaulted; but the arrival of the military restored tranquillity, and the funeral of Prince Augustus, on Tuesday the 31st, passed off quietly. On the 2nd instant a secret session of the Cortes was held to consider the succession, and other urgent topics. It is said that Prince Augustus requested the Queen on his death-bed to marry his younger brother, Prince Maximilian, who is nearly 17. The Queen has somewhat recovered from the shock caused by the death of her consort. Both the capital and province are perfectly tranquil.

The French Journals contain letters from Constantinople to the 26th March. It is stated in these letters that the Porte continues to augment the fleet, which is now nearly in a condition to sail.

We have received the whole of the Paris papers of Saturday, which announce the triumph of Ministers on M. Bignon's amendment Bill. This amendment which restricted the grant to twelve millions of francs to enable the Government to re-commence negotiations with the United States, was, notwithstanding the powerful speech of M. Berryer in its favour, negatived by a majority of one hundred and fourteen votes. This division may be regarded as decisive of the fate of the bill, which will certainly be carried, although not without an article requiring that no part of the debt be paid before America has offered an apology to France for some passages contained in the President's message.—*Sun*.

SPAIN.—Accounts from Madrid state, that General Valdez had proceeded to the North of Spain, with the view of aiding and assisting General Mina, whose health still continued bad, in expelling the Carlists. The advices speak in favourable terms on the subjects of the movements of the constitutional forces, and a confident feeling was entertained that during the present campaign the Carlists would be completely driven out of the country. The power of the government was increasing in the provinces. It is repeated in some of the accounts, that steps were in progress for the acknowledgment of the independence of the South American States.

According to accounts very lately received from our meritorious countryman, Gutzlaff, a steam-boat was building in China, for the purpose of undertaking an expedition into the interior of the empire, by ascending one of the great rivers, and also exploring the most considerable of its tributary streams. It is highly probable that Gutzlaff is by this time in the heart of the empire. He has commenced the publication of a journal in the Chinese language, three numbers of which have been received here. One of them contains a very interesting report on the map of China. This journal is very well received by the natives, and measures have been taken to circulate it all over the country.—*Berlin*, March 23.

The only pensions granted by Sir Robert Peel during his administration, excepting one of £100 per annum to the widow of Mr Temple, late Governor of Sierra Leone, are the following: Professor Airey, £300, Mr Southey, £300, Mrs. Somerville £200, James Montgomery £150, Sharon Turner £200. This we presume is proof of Conservative profligacy in the administration of patronage—of Sir Robert Peel's disregard of literary merit, and of his desire to repress literary exertion. But stop; the pensioners are all Tories? No: *the majority are Whigs*. We should like to see what Sir Robert's predecessors for four years can set off against these pensions.—*London Standard*.

WHITEHALL, APRIL 11.—The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, appointing the Right hon. William Lowther (commonly called Viscount Lowther) the Most Hon. the Marquis of Bute, Rear Admiral Sir Thomas Masterman Hardy, Bart., G.C.B., George

Richard Robinson, Esq., Aaron Chapman, Esq., Captain Francis Beaufort, and Octavius Wigram, Esq., his Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the existing laws regulations, and practice under which the pilots are appointed, governed, and paid in the British Channel, and the several approaches to the port of London, and also in the navigation connected with other principal ports in the United Kingdom; and to report how far the system of pilotage, as now established in those several ports, appears to be well adapted to the mercantile interests of the country, and whether any and what improvements may be introduced therein, with a view to the utmost possible reduction of the charge for such pilotage that may be consistent with the prompt and efficient performance of the duties thereof, and with the paramount object of affording the best security to the shipping of these realms.

NEW COINAGE FOR THE WEST INDIA COLONIES.—The following communication has been made from the Colonial Department to the West India body:

"Colonial Office, April 14, 1835.
"Sir,—I am directed by the Earl of Aberdeen to request that you would apprise the Committee of West India planters and merchants, that in consequence of representations made to His Majesty's Government, to the effect that an issue of silver coins to pass current in the West Indies at 3s. and 1s. 6d., as well as of shillings and sixpences, would promote the success of the apprenticeship system, it has been determined that those coins shall be supplied by the officers of the Mint to such masters of apprenticed labourers in the West Indies, or such of their agents, as shall make application for them.

"I have the honour to be Sir,
Your Obedt. Svt.,
W. E. GLADSTONE.

"George Saintsbury, Esq., &c."
The city of Mocha was carried at the point of the bayonet on the 20th of January, by the Egyptian forces under Achmet Pacha.—The whole of Arabia now obeys the authority of Mehemet Ali.

EGYPT.—Captain Acerboni, who left Alexandria on the 2nd of March, states, that the greatest consternation prevailed in that city on account of the continually increasing ravages of the Plague. The victims were so numerous, that it was impossible to ascertain the daily mortality. The sanitary cordon, having become useless, had been raised, and the infected persons who left the houses fell down dead in the streets, which were obstructed by their corpses. In the Sefina, the Arabs employed in arranging the cotton, perished on the spot. The disease had penetrated into the quarter of the Franks; and two Egyptian ships of war, No. 6 and 7, were infected, as well as some of the merchant vessels; among them two English, one French, and several Greeks and Egyptians. Captain Soprauch confirms this declaration, and estimates the victims of the plague at one hundred per day. Commercial affairs were at a stand in Alexandria.

SIR R. PEEL AND MR. J. MONTGOMERY.—We record with no ordinary feelings of pleasure that our excellent townsman and poet, Montgomery, has been honoured with the grant of a pension. Those who are best acquainted with Mr. Montgomery know full well that he would be the last man in existence to ask at any hands a favour of the kind, and it will easily be believed that he had not the most distant notion of the honour being conferred upon him, and that he owes it alone to merit and to the discrimination and friendly feeling of Sir Robert Peel, whose last official act was the completing the instrument for the grant of this pension. The letter is dated on the 10th instant, and was directed to Sheffield, in the absence of Mr. Montgomery, who was at the time sojourning at Newcastle.

The official list of the Dutch Navy has just been published, from which it appears it consists of 2 ships of 84 guns; 6 ships of 74 guns; 1 ship of 64 guns; 3 ships of 60 guns; 16 ships of 44 guns; 6 ships of 32 guns; 12 ships of 28 guns; 4 ships of 20 guns; 9 ships of 18 guns; 4 ships of 14 guns; 1 ship of 12 guns; 3 ships of 8 guns; 4 steam-boats, and 4 transports.—Total 75.

There are at this moment as many as eight ex-Chancellors of the Exchequer, living:—Lord Sidmouth, the Marquess of Lansdowne, Lord Bexley (who held that office eleven years), Earl of Ripon, Mr. Herriee, Mr. Goulburn, Earl Spencer, and Sir Robert Peel. The number of persons living who have held the office of Premier, or First Lord of the Treasury, is six:—Lord Sidmouth, the Earl of Ripon, the Duke of Wellington, Earl Grey, Lord Melbourne, and Sir Robert Peel.

THE THAMES TUNNEL.—The most active exertions are in progress at the Thames Tunnel to recommence the work of carrying across the bed of the river this great structure. Upwards of one hundred workmen, are engaged in a portion of the Tunnel in