

over and above the expense of abating such nuisance.

XVIII.—*And be it further enacted*, that any one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace shall and may, on his own view, or upon the Oath of one credible witness, impose a fine not exceeding Twenty Shillings on any Person who shall encumber any of the Roads Highways Streets or Bridges in this Island, by laying Timber, Wood, Carts, Trucks Rubbish or any other thing, thereon, to be recovered by Warrant of Distress and sale of the offender's Goods and Chattels; or in case such offender shall not be known or found, the same shall be recovered by sale of so much of the Timber or Wood, and the Carts, Trucks, Rubbish or any other thing, encumbering such Road or Street as aforesaid, and be paid to the Surveyors of Highways, to be applied towards the maintenance and repair of Roads and Bridges, rendering the overplus, if any be, to the Owner when discovered; and if the nuisance continue, the same shall be deemed a new offence and shall be prosecuted and liable to the penalty aforesaid.

XIX.—*Provided always, and be it further enacted*, that it shall and may be lawful for any Person or Persons to place or deposit in any Street, Lane, or other Highway, Stones, Bricks, Timber, or other Materials for the purpose of building or repairing any House or Houses, or other Work, to the extent of not more than one third of the breadth of such Street, Lane, or Highway: *Provided always, nevertheless*, that such Materials shall not occupy so much of any such Street Lane or Highway through which a Cart can pass, as to prevent the passage of such Cart.

XX.—*And be it further enacted*, that it shall and may be lawful for the Courts of General Sessions of the Peace for the several Counties and Districts to make such Rules and Regulations as may be deemed necessary to prevent the Side Paths or Ways along any Public Road or Street from being injured or destroyed; and every Person offending against such Rules and Regulations made, upon conviction thereof before one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding Forty Shillings nor less than Five Shillings, to be levied by Warrant of Distress and Sale of the offender's Goods and Chattels, and shall be applied towards the repairs of such Paths or Ways.

XXI.—*And be it further enacted*, that if any Person or Persons who shall be liable to perform the aforesaid Labour on the said Roads, being duly notified, shall refuse or neglect to attend, or to send one able man to work as aforesaid, he or they shall forfeit and pay Four Shillings for every day's neglect.

XXII.—*And be it further enacted*, that no Person residing upon any Island within this Colony where there are any Highways or Roads, in which the performance of any Labour of this Act may be enforced, shall be compelled to work upon any Highway, Road, Street, or Bridge, situate, or being upon the Main Land; or to furnish any Labourer, Cart, Team, Truck, Oxen, or Horses, for the said service, nor be liable to any penalty or penalties for neglecting or refusing to do so; but each and every person residing on any such Island, and liable to perform Labour under this Act, shall be obliged to perform the same upon some Highway or Public Road as aforesaid, upon the Island on which he resides.

XXIII.—*And be it further enacted*, that where any Island shall be connected with the Main Land by a Causeway, Bridge or Bridges, the persons residing on such Island who shall be liable to perform such Labour as aforesaid, shall be obliged to perform such part of the same, as may be required in the keeping in repair or re-building such Causeway, Bridge or Bridges.

XXIV.—*And be it further enacted* that all Fines and Forfeitures directed to be paid by such Person or Persons as shall neglect to attend and perform the Labour, and furnish the Teams, Carts, and Trucks, required by this Act for the repairs of Highways, Roads, Streets, or Bridges, shall be sued for and recovered, with costs of suit, by the respective Surveyors of Highways before one or more Justices of the Peace, in like manner as debts are sued for and recovered; which Fines and Forfeitures so recovered, shall be applied to the repairs of the said Highways, Roads, Streets and Bridges.

XXV.—*And be it further enacted*, that all Fines and Forfeitures not being less than Five Pounds as aforesaid, imposed by this Act, shall be recovered with costs of suit, by Bill, Plaint, or Information, in any Court of Record in this Colony; one moiety thereof to be paid to the Person or Persons who shall sue for the same, and the other half to be applied to the repairs of the Highways, Roads Streets, and Bridges, within the said Districts or Settlements, as the Court of General Sessions of the Peace for the County or District where the offence was committed, shall direct.

XXVI.—*And be it further enacted*, that if after the publication of this Act, any Person or Persons shall cut down or otherwise destroy any trees or underwood, growing upon any ungranted Land, within the distance of Forty yards from any Public Road or Path, such Person or Persons so offending, shall on proof thereof by the Oath of

one credible Witness, before any one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the District wherein the offence shall be committed, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding Forty Shillings, to be levied in the same manner as fines for the non-performance of Highway Labour, and to be paid and applied One Half to the Informer and the other half to some one of the Surveyors of Highways for the benefit and improvement thereof.

XXVII.—*And be it further enacted*, that all Carts, Waggon, and Catamarans, employed or used upon any of the Public Roads of this Island, shall have the Owner's name painted at full length on some conspicuous part thereof in letters of not less size than Two Inches, and painted in White on a Black Ground; and that no Person or Persons whatsoever shall ride on any Cart or Catamaran, or the Shafts of the same, without having Reins properly fastened and secured to the Horse or Horses drawing the same; and all Carriages, Carts, Waggon, Catamarans, Sleighs, and other Vehicles, shall by the Person or Persons, in charge of the same, on meeting any other Carriage, Cart, Waggon, Catamaran, Sleigh or other Vehicle, be conducted and kept on the left side of the Road, so far as the state of the Highways or Roads will permit; and any Person or Persons breaking or infringing any Regulations in this Section contained, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Forty Shillings, to be recovered before any Justice of Peace, on Complaint or Information in a summary way.

XXVIII.—*And be it further enacted*, that so much of this Act as confers any power or authority on the Surveyors or Magistrates referred to in the forming and making of Highways and Roads, shall not extend to any great Road or General Highway, and which His Excellency the Governor, by and with the advice of His Majesty's Council, shall, by any Proclamation or Proclamations for that purpose, from time to time, publicly declare to be such General Road or Highway.

(To be continued.)

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY DRAWING-ROOM.—His Majesty's birthday was celebrated on Wednesday at St. James's Palace by a Drawing-room, which was very numerously attended, the state-rooms being completely filled with the nobility and gentry. The Queen having taken her station, the doors of the entire rooms were opened, and the Queen held her Drawing-room, receiving first those who have the privilege of the entire, and afterwards the general company. M. Dupin, the President of the Chamber of Deputies, was presented to the Queen, by the French Ambassador. The following are descriptions of some of the ladies' dresses:

Her Majesty.—Dress of white net, elegantly embroidered in silver, over rich white satin; the body and sleeves magnificently ornamented with diamonds and blond; train of sky-blue satin, richly brocaded in silver, (of Spitafields manufacture), with handsome silver border, lined with white satin. Head-dress, a diadem of diamonds and feathers, necklace and ear-rings en suite.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Victoria.—A dress of white net, embroidered en colonnes of gold and silver leaves, over rich white satin; the body and sleeves elegantly ornamented with blond and silver ribbons. Head-dress, pearl ornaments.—The whole of British manufacture.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.—White net dress embroidered en bouquets of violets, with gold and silver leaves, over rich white satin; the body and sleeves elegantly trimmed with diamonds and blond; train of white satin, richly brocaded in silver (of Spitafields' manufacture) trimmed with gold and silver to correspond, and lined with white satin. Head-dress, feathers and diamonds.

MASTERS AND MEN.—At a dinner given on Thursday last, to celebrate the rearing of the new Custom-House in this port, Mr Samuel Holme delivered the following speech:

"If there was a moment in his life which he more enjoyed than another, it was the present time, in which he saw the rich and the poor—the employer and the employed mingled together, in harmony and concord, under the auspices of their chief magistrate, to celebrate the rearing of the magnificent pile, which he saw on his right. He was rejoiced to be amongst his fellow-workmen, as he might call them, for, as he might say with the Mayor, he was a chip of the old block—(Cheers.) He was compelled by a practical father, before entering upon the responsible office of a master, to pass through the subordinate offices of an apprentice and a journeyman, and was taught to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, that he might know how to appreciate the labours of the artisan. His greatest boast, (if he had anything to boast of) was, that he had sprung from one whose simple industry and unflinching integrity had raised him to the station in society, which he had now the honour to fill.—(Applause.) He was proud to see on his right hand and on his left, so many whom he had practically worked with, and whom he might call his brother operatives, sitting down to celebrate the rearing of the magnificent pile in its vicinity, which he considered one of

the triumphs of art and industry, and a monument of the skill of the architect. He could assure them there was not one heart in that great Assembly, that more rejoiced on the present occasion than he did. He would ask of what was this splendid pile composed? Was it not of three component parts—stability, utility, and decoration?—And reasoning from analogy, he was led to infer that society itself, in a happy and contented state, was, or ought to be similarly composed. It is a happy circumstance in this free land that every individual, however humble, may, by the exercise of industry and talent, combined with integrity, raise himself to a high and distinguished situation, (cheers,) and he hoped that to the working classes, this inestimable privilege would ever be preserved.—(Applause.) Is there a man living who would wish to dissolve the social compact—to destroy that good feeling which ought ever to exist between the workmen and the employer? He regretted that there was; and, having risen from a subordinate rank himself, he would gladly lend a helping hand to those who had to pursue the up-hill path, being convinced from experience, that it is a difficult path, but one that must be pursued if distinction and credit are to be gained; every thing around showing that there must be a gradation in society. The inequality of the surface of the globe on which they lived, the variety of its productions, the extent and area of its rivers, the dissimilarity of its inhabitants, and the degrees of intellect with which Providence had endowed mankind, all contributed to show to every thinking mind that a gradation was necessary which chained none, but, whilst fundamentally preserved, permitted the rise of those who exhibited talent, industry and perseverance. What could be thought (to use a familiar simile) of a building, composed all of Ashler, which had no plynth, no entablature, no portico, which was destitute of symmetry, and beauty.—(Cheers.) Could it be deemed beautiful or symmetrical? No; and such in his humble opinion was the social compact. He would not however no longer detain the numerous friends, whom he saw around him, from their hilarity and enjoyment; but heartily wishing as he did the best and dearest interest of every working man in the community, however he might conscientiously differ with them as to the means to be adopted to attain it, he would conclude by proposing.—"May the good understanding which ought always to exist between the workman and the employer, remain unbroken."—(Loud Cheers.)—*Lic. Albion.*

IRELAND.—A free pardon is to be granted to Mr M'Kane, one of the individuals compelled to exile himself in consequence of his participation in the Irish rebellion of 1798. Mr M'Kane has for years been residing in Germany.

ROYAL VISIT TO SCOTLAND.—It is generally reported that their Majesties will visit Scotland this season. Leith is held out to be their landing place, and Holyrood House is undergoing extensive repairs it is said, for the reception of the Royal Party.

POISONING WHALES.—Captain Kendrew of the Ann Elizabeth, of London, has taken with him, on a whaling voyage to the South Seas, several bottles of highly concentrated Prussic acid, with which he intends to charge harpoons, for the speedier destruction of whales.

PEER EXTRAORDINARY.—A Sergeant of Marines, named Stratton, now of the Portsmouth division, has been declared the heir at law to the titles and estates of the Earl of Wilton, by the demise of the late Earl.—The estates are worth £40,000 a-year!

RUSSIA AND EGYPT.—The People Sovereign of Marselles, under the date of Alexandria, March 30, says—"Our affairs are becoming daily more and more complicated.—M. Dunamei the Russian Consul General, before he would do any official act, required a written declaration from Mehemet Ali, avowing his submission to the Porte. Thus on the very first pretence,—and it will not be long before one presents itself—Russia will come forward as arbitrator between Egypt and the Ottoman Porte. Very considerable corps of Russians are assembled in Russian Armenia. The Pacha has, on his part, intimated to the French and English Consuls, his intention to render all Europeans established in Egypt, subject to his civil, commercial, and criminal laws.

Letters from Naples state, that a small squadron was to sail from that capital on the 10th for Morocco, to blockade Tangiers, in case the Emperor refused to accede to the terms proposed by the Napolitan Government.

The Duke of Nassau has refused to sacrifice his collateral rights upon Luxembourg; so that the arrangement of that question with Belgium is once more postponed.

The Government of the Queen of Spain has been treating the press with great rigour.—At one blow she swept no less than four unpalatable journals from the public eye. This augurs but indifferently for the popularity of her measures.

POPULATION, &c.—There has been delivered to the Members of the House of Com-

mons an abstract of the Population returns for Ireland in 1833. The following are the results:—English statute acres 17,183,763, houses inhabited 1,249,816, building 15,301, uninhabited 40,654, total families 1,385,066, families chiefly employed in agriculture 884,339, chiefly employed in trade, manufactures, and handicraft 249,352, families not comprised in these two classes 251,368, males 3,791,880, females, 3,972,521, total number of persons, 7,767,401.

The session of the French Chamber of Deputies is at an end. The Chamber is dissolved, and new elections are in preparation.

EDUCATION IN YORKSHIRE AND LANCA-SHIRE.—From a paper published by authority of the Factory Commission, we find that in a certain number of factories, taken indiscriminately, there are (in Yorkshire) 9087 who can read; 1630 who cannot read; 5525 who can write; and 5191 who cannot write. The proportion in every hundred is as follows:—85 who can read; 15 who cannot read; 48 who can write; 52 who cannot write. In factories in Lancashire, there are 11,393 who can read; 2344 who cannot read; 5184 who can write; 8553 who cannot write. The proportion in each 100 is as follows:—can read, 83; cannot read, 17; can write, 38; cannot write, 62.

(From the Liverpool Courier, June 25.)

At a numerous and highly respectable meeting of the Inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Liverpool, members and friends of the Established Church, convened by public advertisement by the worshipful the mayor, in the Session-house, in Chapel-street, on the 23d day of June.

The worshipful the Mayor in the chair; It was moved by Nicholas Robinson, Esq., seconded by Sir Thomas Brancker, Knt, and resolved unanimously, That this meeting observe with regret and alarm the present hostile movement against the Church of England, endangering its existence as a national Church, not only by acts of direct aggression, but by measures of a less obvious but not less fatal tendency.

It was moved by the Rev. J. Brooks, seconded by Richard Edwards, Esq., and resolved unanimously, That whilst this meeting is resolutely opposed to the principles of those who seek to dissolve the connexion between the church and state, it will cheerfully acquiesce in any measure to promote the apostolic usefulness of that church, and is most anxious not to infringe on the civil or religious rights of those who dissent from it.

It was moved by the Rev. Dr. Ralph, seconded by Thomas B. Horsfall, Esq., and resolved, That this meeting solemnly testifies its adherence to the principle of a Church Establishment, inasmuch as it is persuaded that by no other instrumentality, can the paramount duty of the government to provide for the spiritual wants of every district of the land be so effectually discharged, or the danger of fanaticism and error so successfully avoided.

It was moved by the Rev. William Dalton, seconded by Dr. Scott, and resolved, That at a period when a restless desire of change pervades certain portions of the community, this meeting hails with heartfelt satisfaction His Majesty's late emphatic avowal of his fixed resolution to preserve inviolate the bond of union between the church and state, and hastens to lay at his Majesty's feet, in acknowledgment of that gracious declaration, the homage of its allegiance, and the assurance of its firm determination to support him with unshrinking fidelity in maintaining the scriptural doctrines and government of the church established in these realms.

It was moved by Samuel Sandbarch, Esq., seconded by George Grant, Esq., and resolved, That the following humble Address to His Majesty the King, embodying the preceding resolutions, be adopted by the meeting:—

"We, your Majesty's loyal subjects, inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Liverpool, beg permission to approach the throne to express our unfeigned gratitude for your Majesty's recent solemn and affecting declaration in favour of the united Church of England and Ireland as by law established.

"At a period when its very existence, as a national Church, is endangered, not only by acts of direct hostility, but by measures of a less obvious but no less fatal tendency, it is cheering to behold in your Majesty the firm assertor and defender of those principles, which, being zealously maintained by your illustrious ancestors, have, during a long and uninterrupted dynasty, justly endeared them to the Protestant people of these realms.

"We rejoice to recognise in your Majesty's declaration the same steadfast adherence to the Church of England which distinguished your royal and revered father, and which has consecrated his memory in the hearts of a great nation.

"We do not presume to assert that our venerable Church Establishment is altogether perfect. We are not opposed to such sound and enlightened measures as circumstances may render necessary to secure both its stability and efficiency; but at a time when a restless desire of change pervades