PROVINCE LAW.

An Act to regulate the Exportation of Lumber, passed at the last Session.

BE *it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council and Assembly*, that from and after the first day of April next, no Lumber of the descriptions hereinafter mentioned shall be shipped for exportation from this Province until the same has been surveyed and measured, under a penalty for every offence, not exceeding fifty pounds, nor less than five pounds currency, to be forfeited and paid by the Person or Persons who knowingly shall have shipped or caused the same to be shipped for exportation, without having been so surveyed and measured.

II. *And be it enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for the Justices of the Peace in each County, at their first General Sessions, annually to appoint a sufficient number of fit persons in their respective Counties to be Surveyors of Lumber in each County, Town or Place where such may be necessary; which persons so appointed shall enter into Bonds to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, in the sum of One Hundred pounds, with two good and sufficient sureties in the sum of Fifty pounds each, conditioned for the due performance of his duty as Surveyor of Lumber to be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Peace in such County, and shall take and subscribe the following Oath, before one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace or before the Clerk of the Peace for the County in which he may be appointed, either of whom is hereby authorised and required to administer the same without any fee; that is to say "I do solemnly swear, that I will faithfully, truly, and impartially, to the best of my "knowledge, skill and ability, execute do and perform the office and duty of a Surveyor of Lumber, "according to the true intent and meaning of an "Act intituled "an Act to regulate the exportation "of Lumber" and that I will give a true and faithful account of the number, Dimensions or Measurement of all such Lumber as may be submitted to my inspection, according to the best of my "knowledge, and that I will not survey any Lumber in which I may be directly or indirectly interested otherwise than for the compensation prescribed in the said Act, and that I will not change "any article of Lumber that may be delivered or "intrusted to me for the purpose of being so surveyed," which affidavit every Surveyor so appointed and sworn shall deliver unto the Clerk of the Peace for the County in which he shall be appointed, together with the private mark which he shall adopt; and the said Clerk of the Peace is hereby required to grant a certificate to every such Person, of his having taken and subscribed the said oath, and of his having filed the said Bond, and to furnish him with a copy of this Act, for which copy so furnished he is to receive one shilling from the Sessions of said County; and it shall be lawful for them to survey Lumber in any part of the County in which they shall be appointed, and it shall be their duty respectively, personally, diligently and carefully to ascertain the qualities of the Articles submitted to their Inspection, and after rejecting all such as in their opinion may appear objectionable under this Act, so far as the same can be then ascertained, of which each Surveyor is hereby required to provide himself with, and retain a copy; they shall when required, furnish the Buyer an Seller, each with a true and faithful account, in writing, of the number, length, Dimensions or Measurement of the Articles they shall respectively find to be merchantable; *Provided always*, that, when any dispute shall arise between the Buyer or Seller and the Surveyor and a re-survey shall be required, it shall and may be lawful for the party requiring such re-survey, and for the said Surveyor respectively to choose one disinterested Surveyor duly appointed under this Act, which two Surveyors so appointed shall choose a third disinterested Surveyor duly appointed under this Act, whose duty it shall be to examine and re-survey said Lumber, and the decision of the said three Surveyors, or of any two of them as to the said re-survey shall be final and conclusive, and when such dispute shall arise between the Buyer and Seller, it shall and may be lawful for the party who shall have had the choice of the first Surveyor to choose one disinterested Surveyor, and for the other party to choose two disinterested Surveyors, which said three Surveyors so chosen shall proceed to examine and re-survey the said Lumber, and the decision of the said three Surveyors or any two of them shall be final and conclusive, and should the original survey be confirmed then and in such case the person requiring said re-survey shall pay the expences thereof, and should the said original survey not be confirmed, then and in such case the expences of the said re-survey shall be paid by the person requiring such re-survey, who shall and is hereby authorized to recover the same again from the first Surveyor: *Provided also*, that if any Surveyor shall pass any article of Lumber contrary to the provisions of this Act, such Surveyor so offending shall be liable to the party injured for all damages sustained by him or them, and be subject to the following penalties; namely, for every 40 cubic feet of Timber so passed, the sum of two shillings and sixpence, for every thousand superficial feet of Plank, Deals, Boards, or Scantling, the sum of five shillings; for every Spar the sum of one shilling; for every thousand Shingles, the sum of two shillings and sixpence; for every thousand Staves, the sum of five shillings; for every load of Lathwood, the sum of two shillings and sixpence; and if any Surveyor appointed under this Act shall at any time wilfully change any article of Lumber submitted to him for inspection or to be surveyed, by substituting any other article of Lumber, he shall upon due conviction thereof incur a Penalty not exceeding Fifty Pounds, nor less than Five Pounds, to be recovered as is hereafter prescribed in the Ninth section of this Act; *Provided also*, that if any Surveyor shall at any time be found guilty of wilful neglect of duty, or of partiality in the execution of his office, or of wilfully giving a false account of the Article or Articles submitted to him for inspection the conviction for any such offence shall be deemed and taken to be a dismissal from his office as Surveyor.

III. *And be it enacted*, That all square Timber shall not be less than ten inches square nor shorter than sixteen feet, except Pine Timber over sixteen inches square, and Hardwood over twelve inches square, which may be twelve feet long, to be square and smoothly hewed, and free from knotty laps, plugs, rots, rotten or concase knots, decayed sap and worm holes, to be square butted, and the taper not to exceed one inch for every eighteen feet in length, the wane not to exceed one inch on each and every corner, where the square is under sixteen inches, and from sixteen to twenty inches square, in each and every corner two inches wane, and from twenty one inches square and upwards, three inches wane on each and every corner; and in order to ascertain the contents of such Timber, the Surveyor shall girth or measure the same at the middle of the stick; and the difference of the squares between any two of the sides shall not exceed two inches; and no Log shall have a sweep unless it has two straight sides, and such sweep shall not exceed the rate of five inches to every forty feet in length. *Provided nevertheless*, that all Pine Timber over sixteen inches square, smoothly hewed and free from the knots and defects aforesaid, shall be deemed merchantable, if over twelve feet long; all merchantable Boards shall be seven-eighths of an inch thick; and all Boards, Plank, Deals, and Scantling shall be square edged with the saw; no Board or Plank shall be deemed merchantable if split at both ends, or have one continued split of more than two feet at one end, that is less than twelve feet long and nine inches wide, and that is not sawed of equal thickness throughout; all merchantable Boards Plank, Deals, and Scantling shall be free from rots, bad or large knots (not exceeding two, of two and a half inches diameter) rents, shakes, worm holes, wane and auger holes; and purchasers shall not be obliged to take Planks with Boards unless by special agreement; and the breadth of Boards, Plank, and Scantling to be taken at the middle for measurement: clear Boards may be sawed out of the round Log without being edged (optional with the party manufacturing the same) to be free from rots, knots, rents, shakes, worm holes, and auger holes; the width of which for measurement to be taken at the centre, inside of and not including the wane and dark sap; Masts shall not be less than three feet and one-fourth of a foot in length to every inch of diameter; to be hewed smoothly and reduced sufficiently to show the real wood free from sap in the centre of all the four sides at the partners, to be as small at the butt as at the partners, and of proportionate and full size at the top; to be straight, free from rot, ring, shakes, butt knots, concase or rotten knots, large knots at the top, bark on the wanes, auger holes and other defects; to be square butted; the diameter for measurement to be taken at the partners, one third from the butt, exclusive of sap; Spars shall be of straight growth, free from large knots, rots and other defects; to be of proportionate size at the top with the butt; to be square butted, and the diameter for measurement, to be taken one third of the length from the butt, exclusive of bark; and to be four and one half feet in length, for every inch of diameter where the spar exceeds nine inches in diameter, and five feet at least for all spars under nine inches diameter; Lath Wood shall be of straight rift, free from bark, hearts, knots and rots, to be measured by the cord of four feet high and eight feet long, and piled as close as it can be laid; Pine Shingles shall be eighteen inches long, not less than four inches wide, and three eighths of an inch thick at the butt, free from sap, rot, and worm holes, to be put up in bundles, not less than twenty-five tiers or courses of twenty inches wide, four of which bundles shall be reckoned a thousand; Cedar Shingles for exportation shall be twenty-two inches long, and half an inch thick at the butt, the said thickness to be continued three fourths of the length and shaved from thence to the point, to be from four to four and a half inches in width, and the account shall be taken by tale of ten hundred to the thousand and that all Pine Shingles manufactured in the same manner for exportation, shall be subject to the like rules and regulations; the whole of which Cedar and Pine Shingles for exportation to be free from the defects above mentioned relative to shingle; Hogshead Staves shall be forty-two inches long, three fourths of an inch thick on the thinnest edge, and not exceeding one and one eighth inches thick on the back, and shall also be from three and one half to five and one half inches wide; Barrel staves shall be thirty-two inches long, half an inch thick on the thinnest edge, and not exceeding seven eights of an inch thick on the back; the whole to be of good rift, free from twists, fairly split and free from knot holes, rotten knots, worm holes and shakes, and the account shall be taken by tale of twelve hundred to the thousand.

IV. "And whereas certain articles of Lumber "are measured afloat, and cannot conveniently be "inspected;"

Be it therefore further enacted, That when such Lumber or any part thereof shall prove unmerchantable, it shall be the duty of the purchaser or purchasers of such Lumber to give the seller or sellers, or his or their agent, ten days notice that such lumber has so proved unmerchantable, in order that the same may be removed; and if the seller or sellers or his or their agent shall not within the time of such notice given as aforesaid, apply for such lumber, and remove the same from the possession of such purchaser or purchasers, then the said purchaser or purchasers shall, and he or they are hereby required to call upon the surveyor who first measured such Lumber, or some other surveyor, which surveyor shall examine the said Lumber so found defective, and take an account of the marks and contents of the same, and the Purchaser shall put or cause the said Lumber to be put in Merchantable order, under the superintendence of such surveyor, by having the same overhauled, lined, hewed, sawed or repaired in any way that may be thought advisable by such surveyor; and the purchaser or purchasers shall be at liberty to charge the seller or sellers of such Lumber with the expense of putting the same in order as aforesaid, and with any deficiency thereon; which said expences and deficiency shall be kept account of and estimated by such superintending surveyor; *Provided always*, that no purchaser or purchasers of any Lumber shall be allowed to have the same repaired or re-surveyed at the risk or expense of the seller or sellers after he has had the same in possession more than twelve months; *And provided also*, that the seller or sellers of any Lumber, in order to avail himself or themselves of the provisions contained in this section, if he or they reside more than twenty miles from the place where such sale is made, shall, at the time of making sale of any such Lumber, nominate and appoint an Agent or Agents to attend to such unmerchantable Lumber; and the person or persons so nominated and appointed Agent or Agents shall be made known to the Purchaser of such Lumber at the time of such sale and purchase.

V. "*And whereas* some evil disposed persons are "in the habit of plugging or wedging Timber and "Masts, for the purpose of passing such Timber, "Masts, or Spars, by such deceptions as merchan-"table;" *Be it therefore enacted*, that any person or persons convicted of plugging any Timber, Spars, or Masts, when any defect is covered by such plugging or wedging, shall be liable to pay a fine of five pounds currency for each and every offence.

VI. *And be it enacted*, That each of the surveyors so appointed shall mark or score in large and legible figures or characters, on one of the sides, near the butt end of each piece of timber inspected by him, his own mark, the length, the purchaser's mark, and the contents, and shall at the place of girting the same, mark or score the girth thereof for measurement; masts and spars shall be marked in the same manner, having instead of the contents the diameter at the partners; *Provided always*, that any person or persons adopting or using the private mark of any surveyor of Lumber under this Act, by placing the same upon any piece of timber, scantling, mast, spar, or other article of lumber, other than such surveyor of lumber, shall be for each and every such offence liable to the penalty of five pounds currency, to be sued for and recovered as is prescribed in all penalties of the like amount in this Act.

VII. *And be it enacted*, That the persons so appointed Surveyors as aforesaid, shall respectively be entitled to ask, demand, and receive for their skill and labour in surveying, marking and re-surveying, at and after the following rates, that is to say, for every forty cubic feet of timber, four pence; for every thousand superficial feet of deals, plank, scantling and boards, one shilling; for masts under seventeen inches diameter, one shilling and sixpence each; and if larger, two shillings each; for spars under six inches diameter, two pence each; being nine inches diameter and upwards, four pence each; for Lathwood, one shilling and three pence per cord; for pine shingles, nine pence per thousand; for cedar shingles, one shilling per thousand; for Hogshead staves, three shillings per thousand; and for Barrel staves, one shilling and sixpence per thousand; which rates for the survey of merchantable Lumber shall be paid by the first Buyer after the survey, provided it be purchased within four months, and should it not be purchased within that term, the surveyor to be paid by the person who employed him; and the seller shall remove or cause to be removed at his own expense, whatever may obstruct or prevent the surveyor from ascertaining with facility the measurement, manufacture, or quality of any article of Lumber, and when required the same shall be canted, and should the seller or sellers refuse or neglect to do the same, it shall and may be lawful to do so, or cause it to be done, and to charge the seller with the necessary expence of the same, which expense to be sued for and recovered in any court competent to try the same.

VIII. And be it enacted, That if any person appointed to be a Surveyor in any Town or Parish, or any other person whatsoever shall Measure or Survey any Lumber intended for exportation, before filing Bond or taking the Oath required in and by the second Section of this Act, such person so Measuring or Surveying any Lumber as aforesaid shall upon conviction thereof forfeit and pay the sum of Five Pounds.

IX. And be it enacted, That one half of the forfeitures or fines arising by virtue of this Act, shall be paid to the person or persons who shall sue for the same, and the other half to the Overseer of the Poor of the Parish in which such forfeiture shall have been incurred, for the use of the Poor of said Parish; and where any of the Penalties imposed by this Act, shall not exceed Five Pounds they shall be recovered, together with the costs of Prosecution, before any one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace of the County in which the offence shall be committed; and where the same shall be more than Five Pounds, and shall not exceed Ten Pounds, before any two of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, on the Oath of one or more credible Witness or Witnesses, by warrant of Distress and sale of the offenders Goods and Chattels, (which Warrant to be under the hand and seal of such Justice or Justices) and for want of sufficient Distress shall suffer not less than ten day's nor more than thirty day's imprisonment; and in case such forfeiture or the value thereof shall exceed Ten Pounds, the same shall be recovered in any of His Majesty's Courts of Record competent to try the same, with costs of Suit.

X. And be it enacted, That all prosecutions by virtue of this Act, shall be commenced within twelve months from and after the time such offence shall have been committed.

XI. And be it enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to prevent the exportation of Lumber of other qualities not Merchantable; *Provided always*, that such Lumber be actually shipped as of its proper Denomination.

XII. And be it enacted, That this Act shall commence and come into operation on the first day of April in this present year and shall continue and be in force until the first day of April one thousand eight hundred and forty.

[*Copies of the above Law, in pamphlet form, for sale at the Chronicle Office.*]

Summary of latest News.

LONDON, March 1.

A telegraphic dispatch, received at Paris, from Bayonne, of February 25th, announces that the Infante Don Sebastian, at the head of nine battalions and a squadron of cavalry, and with four pieces of artillery, proceeded from Durango on the 21st inst. towards St. Sebastian. It appears from the accounts received from Spain contained in the French papers, that no movements in advance had yet taken place on the part of the Queen's forces, and the disputes and jealousies among the commanders were likely to occasion still further delay. Letters received from the head quarters of the Carlists represent them to have taken advantage of his untoward delay, and to have fortified most of the points that command the roads by which General Evans could advance.

It is stated in one of the French papers, that a soldier of the 16th Regiment has been arrested at Versailles in consequence of the disclosures of Meunier, and it is reported he had confessed that it was his intention to attempt the assassination of Louis Philippe.

BAYONNE, Feb. 23.—Gomez was shot, by order of the Pretender, on the 17th, in pursuance of the decree of a military inquiry held the preceding day. It was not in consequence of the investigation respecting his conduct while in the interior that his death was ordered. It was the result of an unsuccessful attempt which, in conjunction with three other officers (also executed,) he made to escape from his prison at Bergara. He was arrested in the act, and in 24 hours ceased to exist.

We are still without any important intelligence from Spain: the delay in commencing operations is referred to the bad weather, and to the dissensions amongst the commanders.

The trial of Meunier will, it is said, commence before the Chamber of Peers in a few days.

Yesterday his Majesty held his first levee for the season, which was very numerously attended. The King afterwards held a Privy Council.

In the House of Commons yesterday, the Attorney-General moved the order of the day for going into Committee on the Imprisonment of Debt bill, when Mr. Richards moved as an amendment that the bill be read a second time that day six months. The house divided, when it was found that Mr. Wakley and Mr. Wason, the two tellers, had no one to count, the numbers being, ayes, 95—noes, none. The house then went into Committee. A division took place on an amendment proposed by the Attorney-General on the twelfth clause, the effect of which would be to continue the exemption of Members of Parliament from arrest from debt under any circumstances, carried by a majority of 3—the numbers being 54 for, and 51 against the amendment. Mr. Took afterwards gave notice, that on bringing up the report on the bill he should move the omission of the words exempting Members of Parliament from arrest. The remaining clauses were agreed to, and the report was ordered to be brought up on Monday.—The house was counted out at half-past twelve o'clock.

To-night Mr. Labouchere obtained leave to bring in a bill to consolidate the statutes 141 in number, relating to the Post-office; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that he would introduce a measure to regulate the management of the Post-office. The right hon. gent. also said that the Irish Poor Law bill would be brought forward as soon as possible.—Mr Robinson is now on his legs for the purpose of moving the repeal of, or a reduction in, the duty on Marine Insurances.

The Church-rate question will be brought forward to-morrow night.

CITY, *Four o'clock.*—The money market closed rather heavy, and Consols may be quoted at 89 1-2 90 for the account.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* of the 24th contains a report to the King from M. Persil, the Minister of Justice, followed by an ordinance, by which pocket-pistols are declared prohibited arms. To supersede their necessary use, it rests now with M. Gisparin to render the police more efficient in protecting the lives and property of those who inhabit or traverse the less populous parts of Paris, where personal security has for a long time been rather equivocal.

The *grippe* (influenza) is commiting extensive ravages at Marseilles. At the great theatre forty-six of the troop were ill at the same time, and the manager was obliged to put a stop to all representations for a time. At a review of the troops of the garrison, says the *Semaphore*, officers and soldiers were all coughing in chorus.

SPAIN.

General Evans has addressed a proclamation to the Guipuscoans, declaring that he is about to appear amongst them as a liberator from the tyranny of Don Carlos, and that he will protect the lives, properties, families, and religion, of all those who leave the Pretender's service, and return to their homes.

A royal Decree has been published at Madrid, ordering a general review of all the army of every description in the service of the Queen in the month of April.

Immense preparations for war are making in Russia. A recent ukase orders an additional levy of men; and contracts have been entered into to purchase a considerable number of cannon, 157 pieces of which have recently arrived at Dantzic, and been sent forward by the Vistula. The object of all these preparations, says the *Courrier*, is to put an end to the contest in the mountains of Circassia.

The late hurricane appears to have visited the Belgian coast with great severity. It blew a most tremendous gale on the night of the 24, which caused the waters of the Scheid to rise two feet higher than the high tide of 1825. The new dyke, constructed about two years ago to repair the one the Dutch blew up in 1830, gave away, and the whole of the Polders and fields, as far as Calire, are covered with water nine feet deep, at the low water. Several persons, horses, and cattle perished.

LOSS OF THE JANE AND MARGARET.—In the early part of last week the hull of a large fir built ship, bearing the words "Jane and Margaret," was thrown on shore on the south of the Calf Island, and other portions of the wreck have drifted on shore near Castletown, Isle of Man. The hull of the vessel was found, on examination, to contain two bodies; one of a young man, apparently about twenty five years of age, respectably dressed; he had a small Bible and Prayer-book in his pocket, a watch, and a quantity of sovereigns; the other body was that of a boy some nine or ten years old. About the hull of the vessel were strewed large quantities of wearing apparel, bed-clothes, &c., the property, doubtless, of the wretched sufferers.—The consigners of the lost vessel state that the total number of passengers who paid for berths to New York by her amounted to 189, one hundred and fifty six of whom were adults, and the remaining thirty-three were children and young persons under 14 years of age. The only cabin passengers were the Rev. Mr. Clements, a Dissenting minister, from the north of Ireland, and his family, which consisted of his wife, six daughters (from fifteen to twenty-five years of age,) and a female servant. The great majority of the passengers were males, principally from Ireland—farmers, labourers, and operatives. There were a few who might be ranked as small farmers, but the great bulk were persons in the most humble class in life. The cargo consisted of coal (of which there were about 260 tons on board,) iron, casks, and measurement goods.—The Jane and Margaret was a new ship, this being her second voyage across the Atlantic. She was built of fir timber, and was launched at St. John's, New Brunswick, in April last year. She carried 475 tons per register, and possessed the reputation of being a fast sailer and a good substantial sea vessel. The unfortunate calamity cannot be attributed to any want of skill or professional ability on the part of her commander, Capt. Wakes, who, with the whole of his crew, has shared the untimely fate of the passengers. Capt. Wakes formerly belonged to the British navy, and was the personal friend of Lieut. Lowe, (the Government inspector of emigrant vessels at Liverpool,) who speaks highly of his talents and discrimination. He has been almost constantly employed during the last 14 years in commanding vessels trading between Liverpool, New York, and London—more particularly the two latter ports, in which trade he is well known.

According to the Bombay Gazette, the Parkfield, East Indiaman, of Liverpool, on her last outward passage sailed 13,360 miles in 78 days, which is at the rate of 170 1-2 miles per day during the whole voyage.—*Falmouth Packet.*

During a late frost in London, 195 persons met with serious accidents from the slippery state of the pavements. Of these 93 were females, and in many of the cases severe fractures of the skull and violent concussions of the brain had been sustained. Amongst the whole, 7 cases terminated fatally, and 93 were the result of intoxication.

A whale is supposed to live a thousand years, according to the estimation of Buffon and Lacepede. It is calculated that a pair of whales may live to count not less than 72,000,000,000 of their offspring.

The Lilloise, French discovery gun brig, has now been absent three years, and as little hope is entertained of her return, the government have offered a reward of $20,000 to any person who shall bring home the whole or a part of her crew.

Russia.—Lord Durham is likely to have a disagreable affair to settle with the Russian Government. A British merchant schooner, the Vixen, has been captured in the Black Sea, off the coast of Circassia, under the pretence that she violated a blockade established by Russia, by a Russian vessel of war. She had previously disposed of a cargo of salt at Djook.—*Spectator.*

From France.—We have received by the packet ship Poland, at New York, our files of Paris papers, to Feb. 7, containing London dates to the 4th. On the night of the 6th a fire broke out in Paris, in the great printing establishment of Mr. Everat, which was entirely destroyed. The loss is estimated at 400,000 francs. The origin of the first is not known.

According to the latest news from Copenhagen, the situation of the King was critical. His strength had entirely failed him. The King and Queen of Greece, had arrived at Trieste, and were to embark for Greece in Madagascar. The Minister of the Interior of Belgium has offered a premium of 30,000 francs, for a discovery which shall introduce greater economy of fuel in steam engines.

The French Chamber of Deputies was engaged from day to day in discussing a law for the regulation of the municipal administration—prescribing the powers and duties of the several municipal bodies—the powers of municipal councils—the appointment of commissioners of police, &c.

The Grippe continued to spread through the country. The paper of Feb. 5, says there is perhaps not a single house in Paris to which the epidemic has not extended its influence.

A courier who arrived at Vienna from Constantinople, on the 30th January, brought an account of an attempt to assassinate the Sultan, by a former janissary, under the following circumstances: The Sultan, while riding on horseback from his winter palace, a person armed with an air gun crossed his path, and fired at Mahmoud, whose life was only preserved by a sudden movement of his horse. The assassin and nine others presumed to be accomplices were arrested, and after undergoing a summary examination, were tied up in sacks and thrown into the Bosphorus.

It was said to be the intention of Achmet Bey to undermine Constantine in several quarters, and to blow it up, should the French succed in taking the city.

A letter from Bordeaux, which reached Paris on the 2d, states that General Alaix had attacked and routed two battalions of Navarre, between Arlaban and Villareal de Alava, on the road to Durango.

There is little or no news from Spain Espartero was said to be lying at Bilboa, bed-ridden. It was also said that he was succeeded in his command by Gen. Bedil, the government having formed a different appreciation of his conduct in Andalusia, from that formed by the public. Espartero's inactivity was looked upon by many influential persons at Madrid, as treasonable.

Portugal.—The accounts from Lisbon are to the 26th of January. The Cortes was opened by the Queen in person that day, who delivered a speech.

A wanton outrage was committed on the 25th upon his royal highness Prince Ferdinand, while on his return from a steeple chase at Ajude Park, with a party of his friends. As he was turning into the Rua do Secremento, leading to the palace of Necessidades, a Frenchman, named Mercier, an ensign of foot, late in the Queen's service, threw a large stone at him, which fortunately missed him. He immediately ran off, pursued by one of the party. He entered a glass door way, which in his hurry he dashed in with his hand, which was severely cut. He was then seized by his pursuer who turned him over to the municipal guard which came up soon after. On being questioned as to his motive for the attack, he deliberately replied, "I am only sorry that I had not a gun to despatch him at once." The ruffian is represented as a ragged fellow, and is probably insane.

STEAM PACKETS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.—The new company called the "Austrian Lloyds," which has organized a system of continual communication by steam packets with the East, will commence operations next February. The two first packets will be followed in a very short space of time by four others, the machinery for which, will arrive in a short time from England. The principle point, touched at in the proposed line of navigation, after leaving Trieste, will be of Acona, Corfu, Patrass Zante, and Suda in the Isle Candia, which is now as is well known, under the direct rule of the Viceroy of Egypt, who has given his entire approbation to the plans of the company. On leaving Candia the vessels will take the direction of Constantinople, touching at Athens, Chio, Smyrna, and Mitylene. Another vessel will take a direct course for Alexandria; and, in returning, the vessels will again touch at the same ports. Four vessels will be sufficient, provisionally, two of which will ply, two or three times every month between Trieste and Candia, and sail from thence alternately, with a third to Alexandria, while the faster would sail direct for Constantinople. If, however, affairs turn out well, a fifth vessel will undertake the communications between Salonica, Syra Candia, Cyprus, Scanderoon, and the coast of Syria. According to the average calculation, the passage from Trieste to Candia will take 140 hours, the distance, in passing by the intermediate ports, being 906 miles (sixty a degree); from Trieste to Alexandria 167 hours, and from Trieste to Constantinople 186 hours, without reckoning the time of stopping in the various ports.—*Mecure de Soualie.*

INSURANCE.—Our correspondent at Arbroath informs us that the Association for mutual insurance of shipping at that port and Dundee, have resolved not to take the risk of any vessel carrying deck loads during the winter voyage commencing the 15th of September. The readers of the Shipping Gazette know how frequently we have insisted upon the imperative necessity of putting an end to the reckless practice of carrying deck loads during any period of the year; and they may therefore well believe that every step taken towards the consummation of so desirable a reform is hailed by us with feelings of singular pleasure.

TRANSMISSION OF SOUND.—The Lords of the Treasury have under consideration a plan for conveying messages from one government office to another, as simply and as speedy as it promises to be satisfactory, and secret if necessary. The plan is the invention of Mr. Curtis, the King's artist, who improving upon the experiments of M. Biot, at Paris on the transmission of sound through solid bodies, and through air in long tubes, has shown the easy practicability of conveying intelligence from the Houses of Parliament to the Horse Guards, Saint James Palace, Whitehall, and to or from any other place or given distance.

The last three year's expenditure on whiskey in Ireland, amounted to £18,900,000, which sum would afford nine guineas for each family, (say four persons in each family) allowing the population to be eight millions of souls.—*Cork Standard.*

Previously to quitting Glasgow, Sir Robert Peel placed a cheque for 200 guineas in the hands of the Secretary of the Banquet, for distribution amongst the public charities in the town.

The Commission for superintending the building of the new Houses of Parliament, decided on Thursday, that the works, agreeably to Mr. Barry's plan, should be commenced without delay and the necessary orders were immediately issued.

NEW EXPEDITION TO AUSTRALIA.—The Beagle, surveying ship, which has lately returned, in company with the Adventure, from the South Seas, after a surveying expedition which lasted five years, is now fitting out at Woolwich for a voyage to Torres Straits and the north western coast of Australia, where she will proceed in the course of a few weeks under the command of Captain Wickham, who acted as Lieutenant on the last occasion. The land expedition consisting of Lieutenant Gray and Loshington, and Mr. Porter, as surgeon and naturalist, will proceed in the vessel to their destination to the Swan river, where they will receive the aid of troops from Captain Sterling, the governor, to prosecute their researches in the interior

At a meeting on Friday of the creditors of Messrs Foster, the bankers, at Carlisle a statement of the accounts was read, from which it appears there will be a ballance of about £700 after paying 15s. to the pound. Amongst the property of the bankers there are included upwards of £23,000, foreign bonds and shares: and the losses of the firm from shares alone is given at £34,560. The private property of the bankers is estimated at £67,874.

DUTY ON THE EXPORT OF WOOLLENS.—A meeting of the merchant & manufacturers of the borough of Leeds was held on Thursday last, when it was unanimously determined to petition the House of Commons, and to memoralize the Lords Commissioners of the Board of Trade, for the repeal of the export duty on wollens and stuff goods, and the repeal of the import duty on foreign wool and olive oil.

The year 1837 commenced on a Sunday, and will end on a Sunday, consequently it will comprise 53 Sundays. There will be 53 days of public weekly services in all churches and chapels this year.

COINCIDENCES.—A Mrs. Seymour died lately at Honcharch, in whose life and death occured the following coincidences:—She was born on a Thursday; was baptised on a Thursday; married her first husband on a Thursday; conferred the same happiness on a second on Thursday; completed her 70th year on a Thursday; was taken ill on a Thursday; died on a Thursday; was buried on a Thursday; and, finally had her funeral sermon preached on a Thursday.

Such has been the extraordinary influence of machinery upon manufactures, that the same quantity of frame net, which 25 years ago cost 21s. and could find its way exclusively to the affluent circles, is now to be had retail at the humblest town in the kingdom for the odd shilling.

Government is said to have offered to grant £1500 to the Scottish Missionary Society, for the purpose of building schools in Jamaica, for the education of the Negroes, on condition that that society shall put down £750 from its funds towards the same object.

ADVANCE ON THE PRICE OF LEAD ORE.—We are informed that lead ore has advanced this week 40s. per ton over previous sales.—*Chester Gazette.*

Lord Abercombie has been appointed Lord Lieut. of Stirlingshire, and Sir J. Colquhoun of Dumbartonshire.

Sir Wm. M'Mahon, master of the Rolls in Ireland died on Monday.

LAUNCH OF AN IRON VESSEL.—On Wednesday an iron steam vessel, of 200 tons burthen, was launched from Mr. John Laird's yard, North Birkenhead. She was christened the "Duncannon," by the Lady of Capt. Chappell, R. N., and belong we understand, to the Waterford Commercial Steam Navigation Company.—*Liverpool Paper.*

A circular has been lately transmitted to the Lord Lieutenants of counties by Lord John Russel, intimating that His Majesty has been pleased to command that the uniform of the officers of the militia of the United Kingdom shall in future be laced in silver, and that the officers of such regiments as are Royal shall wear, by way of distinction, silver embroidery instead of lace.

The Earl of Selkirk, who has been spending two years in the United States and Canada, reached Liverpool on Friday, in the packet-ship Oxford. Four steerage passengers died during the passage of the typhus fever.

TRIBUTES TO SIR R. PEEL IN SCOTLAND.—Many addresses from Corporations and other public bodies, in addition to those already mentioned in this paper, were presented to Sir Robert Peel during his visit to Scotland. We regret that our limits will not permit us to transfer those interesting documents from the provincial journals of Scotland to our columns, together with the able and appropriate answers given by the right hon. baronet to each of them. Among the addresses were—one from the operatives of Glasgow, signed by nearly 3,000; one from upwards of 800 of the most respectable inhabitants of Paisley and its vicinity; one from the Glasgow Church Extensive society; one from the Glasgow Educational society; one from the merchants, manufacturers, bankers, and other inhabitants of Perth; one from the Merchants' House of Glasgow; one from the Trades' House representing the fourteen incorporated trades of the City of Glasgow; one from the Presbytery of Glasgow; one from the inhabitants of the upper district of Annandale; one from the provosts, magistrates, and town council of the Royal burgh of Anstruther Wester; one from the board of Police of the City of Glasgow; one from the Edinburgh Conservative Association; one from the inhabitants of the City of St. Andrew's and its neighbourhood; one from the inhabitants of the royal burgh of Dumfermlin, and its vicinity; one from the inhabitants of Clackmancan; one from the inhabitants of Cupar; one from the inhabitants of Fife; one from the country of Aberdeen; one from the merchants, burgesses, proprietors, and other inhabitants of the royal burgh of Irvine; with others too numerous to mention.

According to a letter from Aleppo, dated Dec. 3, Colonel Cheseny has given up the hopes of a communication with India by means of the Euphrates, the obstacles being insuperable.

We are happy to find that the Consul of the United States, residing at Bermuda, has communicated officially to this Government, the humane conduct displayed by the British Admiral in sending out cruizers, to relieve such American and other vessels in distress, as might be found in the vicinity of those islands.

PIRATES IN THE EAST INDIES.—The N. Y Commercial has extracts from Singapore papers to the 10th Sept. Several instances of piracy and murder by the Malays, are mentioned. Among them the English brig Zoraster was seized and plundered by a portion of a Malay crew in conjunction with several chiefs of the Achinese, on the Pedier coast, and the captain, his wife, child and mate were murdered. It was reported also that another English vessel, the Fairy, had been cut off upon the East coast, and all hands murdered. The Singapore Free Press calls loudly upon the British government for measures to punish and prevent such outrages, and cites, with warm approbation the conduct of our government in chastising the Malays at Quala Battoo—the effects of which has been, it is alleged, to give security to American commerce.

H. B. M. ships Andromache and Raleigh sailed from Singapore on the 7th of September, on an expedition against a formidable nest of Malay pirates on the Sumatra coast, near the Indragiri river. The pirates captured by the Andromache in August, had arrived at Calcutta, been examined, and committed for trial. Some difficulty occured in procuring interpreters for the Cochin-Chinese witnesses, but it was removed by the assistance of the Bishop of Cochin China, who volunteered his services. After the engagement in which these pirates were taken, the Andromache visited a number of the small Malay rajah ships, having on board a party of commissioners deputed by the Anglo-Indian government to investigate the connexion of the rajahs with the piracies committed. It seems that the system of piracy has received a severe check in the Straits of Malacca, which, if followed up, as proposed, by a sufficient establishment of gun-boats and small cruisers will probably eradicate the evil in that quarter.

From Constantinople.—The late Smyrna papers contain accounts from Constantinople to Jan. 18. The government had received news to the most satisfactory kind from the army of Kurdistan, under the command of Hafez pacha. The reforms in the discipline had been successfully introduced, notwithstanding the repugnance of the Kurds to the innovation. The minister of the exterior, who had been attacked by the plague, was on the recovery. News had been received from the Black Sea, that the Russian government had not decided definitively on the case of the Vixen, the English vessels which had been seized in the port of Soujak Kale. The captain pacha had suffered the loss of his grand decoration, which was of great value, being ornamented with the portrait of the Sultan, it having been stolen. A strict search was made, and it was discovered that the theft had been committed by a young page of Ahmet pacha, who, to escape the exposure and punishment due to his crime, threw himself out of a window into the canal, and was drowned.

The plague at Constantinople had positively abated. There had been admitted within a week to the Greek Hospital only 22 sick. The Greek Patriarch on application had made a statement of all the persons of his religion who had died of the plague since the disease broke out. The number was 4,303, including Constantinople and the environs to the mouth of the Black Sea. It was inferred from this statement, that the mortality had not been near so great as had been supposed, as it was understood that the Jews, the Armenians and the Catholics had not suffered so severely as the Greeks.—Amusements were as lively as if the capital had not been the prey of this terrible scourge. The theatre and public balls were in full activity.

The following remarkable story is related of the plague:—An individual retired to the country near Adrianople, for the purpose of being removed to a distance from the contagion of the disease which prevailed in the city. He had remained more than two months in his retreat, when one day he took a fancy to shoot a crow which was passing over his head. His children picked up the crow, and played some time with it. The next day three of his children were successively seized with the plague, and in the space of eight days the house was entirely deserted, all its inhabitants having fallen victims to the disease. It was supposed that the crow had belonged to one of the bands of those ravenous birds which had fed upon the carcasses of some peasants who had perished of the disease, and had been abandoned in the fields. If the story be true, it affords a singular proof of the contagiousness and the virulence of the disease.

A man, aged 105 years, lately died in the Warwickshire (Eng.) County jail. He was imprisoned for debt.

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, MARCH 31, 1837.

The English mail for March arrived here by express from Halifax on Tuesday evening last, bringing Falmouth dates to the 4th inst. The Packet had a fine passage of 18 days only from Falmouth to Halifax: we are informed that this is the only instance in which an English mail has arrived at New Brunswick before the expiration of the month.

The Irish Municipal Corporation Bill was carried in the House of Commons by a majority of 80. The numbers were—

For going into Committee,	322
For the amendment,	242
Majority for Ministers,	80

Mr. G. Lushington's motion for removing the Bishop's from the House of Lords, was lost by a majority of 105.

For the motion,	92
Against it,	197
Majority against it	105

Lord John Russell warmly opposed the motion, as not only proposing an unwarrantable change in the Constitution, but as unjust towards the body against whom the proceeding was leveled.

It is stated in the French papers that General Gomez has been shot by order of Don Carlos.

It appears that the affairs of Lower Canada are to be laid before the Imperial Parliament, a day has been named, and and a close investigation will take place before a Committee of the whole House.

REPORT FROM THE DEPUTATION.—We last week gave our readers, particularly the younger Members of the profession of the Law, a little insight into the most approved system of bargain-making, report making and bill drafting, as now practised in the first circles of society, producing our illustrations from the "Report from the Deputation of the House of Assembly in New-Brunswick to His Majesty's Government." We