

ards defraying the expense of laying out, mending and keeping in repair the public Highways and Roads in such township, reputed township or place, to be levied by distress and sale in case of non-payment in the same manner by the Collectors in the different Districts respectively, as the other Rates and Assessments shall and may be levied and collected by virtue of the Laws then in force for that purpose.

IV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Treasurer of each and every District in this Province, is hereby authorized and empowered to receive from any person or persons paying the same, the Rates or Taxes by this Act imposed for or in respect of all such lands as are not returned on the Assessment Roll of any Township or place, and that in case any lands charged with such Rates & Taxes, shall be unoccupied and no distress can be found thereon, at the time such Rates and Taxes shall be payable, it shall and may be lawful for the Collector for the time being of the Township place in which such lands are situated, at any time thereafter, to enter upon the said lands, when there shall be any distress thereupon to be found in the actual possession of the owner or occupier thereof, and having obtained a warrant for that purpose from any of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, to levy the amount of such Rates and Taxes in arrear by distress and sale as they might have done upon the same lands if in the occupation of such persons at the time the Rates and Taxes became due, and after deducting the legal charges of distress and sale, as well as the amount of such rates and taxes in arrear, such Collector shall pay the overplus if any there be to the person or persons occupying the premises on which such distress was made.

V. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That when the Rates and Assessments chargeable upon any lot, piece or parcel of land by virtue of this Act, shall be in arrear and unpaid for the space of three years, the said Rates and Assessments so in arrear shall be increased in the proportion of one third, and if suffered to remain five years in arrear the whole shall be increased in the proportion of one half, and if suffered to remain eight years in arrear, the amount of such arrears shall be doubled, and the said Rates and Assessments shall be charged thenceforward in double the amount that would grow due according to the existing Rate and Assessment, and such Rates so increased respectively, shall be charged against the lands in the accounts of the Treasurer herein directed to be kept and shall be levied in the manner herein before provided.

VI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That any person liable to perform the duty imposed by this or any other Law now in force, may compound for such duty, if he or she may think fit, by paying to the Overseer the sum of seven shillings and six pence for each cart, wagon, team and driver for each day, and every person liable to perform such labor may compound for the same, by paying to the Overseer the sum of three shillings and nine pence for and lieu of such days duty or labour respectively, at the time and in the manner directed by Law.

VII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Treasurer of each and every District of this Province in the account which he is required to keep, for every Parish, Town, Township, reputed Township or place, according to the provisions of a certain Act passed in the present Session of the Parliament of this Province, entitled "An Act to repeal the several Laws now in force relative to rating, levying and collecting Rates and Assessments in this Province, and further to provide for the more equal and general Assessment of lands and other rateable property throughout this Province," shall charge each lot or parcel of land with or credit it for the amount of the Taxes and Rates hereby imposed as well as of those accruing under the last mentioned Act, and that the said books or accounts shall be produced to the Justices, and shall be subject to public inspection in the same manner as is provided by the said Act, except that no more than one fee for search shall be exacted by the Treasurer for inspection of both heads of Rates or Assessments at the same time.

VIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Collectors throughout this Province, shall pay over the monies by them received or levied at any time under this Act to the Treasurers of their respective Districts, in the manner provided by an Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the fifty third year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act to alter and amend an Act passed in the forty eighth year of His Majesty's reign entitled "An Act for the better regulation of Parish and Town Officers throughout this Province," and shall be entitled to deduct at the rate of five pounds for every hundred pounds, and no more, as a compensation for their services in collecting and paying over, and the Treasurer shall give a receipt for all money paid to him by any Collector.

IX. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That for every distress levied under this Act, the following fees and no more shall be taken; for the warrant of distress, two shillings and six pence; for every mile travelling to execute the same, four pence; and for every selling & making return, two shillings.

X. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Treasurer of each and every District in this Province shall be entitled to deduct the sum of four pounds for every hundred pounds paid into his hands, under the provisions of this Act, and shall on the first day of June in

every year pay over the remainder to the Overseer of the Highways for the division in which the lands are situated, in respect of which the Rates and Taxes in his hands, shall have been received, who shall apply the same to the use of the Highways within the year of his appointment, and the receipt of such Overseer, shall be a sufficient acquittance to the Treasurer.

XI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Overseers of Highways shall in the accounts which they are required by the said Act, passed in the fiftieth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act for laying out, amending and keeping in repair the public Highways and Roads in this Province, and to repeal the Laws now in force for that purpose," to keep, produce and verify, on oath, account for all sums of money received and expended by them under this Act, and shall be liable to be punished for misapplying or refusing or neglecting to apply or account for such monies in the same manner as is provided by the last mentioned Act, with respect to the monies therein appointed to be received and accounted for by the said Overseers, and that any Rates or Taxes paid to the said Overseers, and not applied by them during their year, shall be paid over by the Justices receiving the same to the Overseers for the next ensuing year to be by them applied in like manner as herein before directed.

XII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any Overseer in verifying his accounts shall swear falsely, he shall upon conviction thereof suffer all the pains and penalties to which persons convicted of wilful and corrupt perjury are liable, and whereas, it is provided by a certain Act passed in the fifty sixth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to repeal and amend part of an Act passed in the fiftieth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to provide for the laying out, amending and keeping in repair the public Highways and Roads within this Province, and to repeal the Laws now in force, for that purpose," that every male inhabitant from the age of twenty one years to fifty, not rated on the Assessment for any Town, Township or place within this Province, shall be compelled to work on the Highways three days in every year within the Township, Town or place he may reside in, under the same penalty as is imposed by any Act on persons rated on the Assessment list, and whereas, in some instances the operation of the said provision may be found too severe, Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, that from and after the passing of this Act, persons gaining their livelihood by the wages of daily labour, and possessing no rateable property, or not being assessed at more than twenty five pounds, who by reason of age, sickness or numerous family or misfortune, may be in poor and indigent circumstances, and also, persons emigrating to this Province with intent to become permanent Settlers and land holders therein, and not having resided six months in the Province, may apply to the Justices at any Special or Petty Sessions held for the District, wherein such person shall reside, and the said Justices having first given notice to the Overseer to appear on the part of the township or place to which such person may belong, shall examine and enquire into the situation and circumstances of the person making such application, and if it shall appear to the satisfaction of such Justices or the majority of them there assembled, that such person is really poor and indigent and a deserving object of such relief, or that he has emigrated to this Province with intent to become a permanent Settler and land holder therein, and has not resided six months in this Province, the said Justices may in their discretion exempt such person respectively from the performance of such Statute duty upon the Highways and from all composition money in lieu thereof.

XIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That nothing in this Act contained, shall be construed to vary, repeal or annul any clause, matter, or thing in the said Acts contained, further than is hereby expressly declared and enacted.

XIV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That this Act shall continue and be in force for eight years, and from thence to the end of the then next ensuing Session of Parliament, and no longer.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BOSTON, AUG. 22.—By the ship Mercury, which left Liverpool the 14th ult. we have received our London files only to the 9th. News had reached London, of the total defeat of McGregor at Porto Bello. It is asserted in the London Times, that the marauding expeditions of McGregor have had no connexion whatever with the views of the Spanish Patriots. He has never been recognized by any of the republics of South America. It is asserted in a Paris article, that an envoy from President Boyer has arrived in Paris, with propositions for a treaty, by which the dispossessed colonists of the republican part of St. Domingo shall recover the value of their property, by instalments, in about twenty years. King Henry is less disposed to make any arrangement.—The session of the French legislative chambers was to close July 24. Sir Francis Burdett brought forward the subject of parliamentary reform, in the house of commons, July 1, by a motion that the house should resolve to take into consideration the state of the representation, early in the next session. After debate, the motion was negatived: yeas 58, nays

153—majority 95. The royal assent was given to the foreign enlistment bill July 3.

London, July 7.—The revenue quarter and revenue year, which closed yesterday, present more favorable results than even our sanguine expectations and predictions had anticipated. It is therefore, with heartfelt pleasure that we submit to our readers an excel compared with the corresponding quarter of 1819, amounting to 422,893 pounds!

The comparison of the year ended the 5th July, 1819, with the year ended the 5th July, 1818, is equally gratifying.

The total revenue of those periods is as follows:—

Total revenue under every head, ending July 5, 1818. £48,033,544

Total revenue under every head, ending July 5, 1819. £49,361,280.

Excess of year ending July 5, 1819. £1,327,736

Total revenue, exclusive of arrears of property tax and unappropriated war duties for the year ending July 5, 1818. 46,806,560

Total revenue, exclusive of arrears of property tax and unappropriated war duties for the year ending July 5, 1819. 49,071,923

Excess of total revenue, exclusive of arrears, &c. of the year ending July 5, 1819. £2,265,363

We have this morning received Dutch and Hamburgh mails, the former bringing papers to the 7th instant, and the latter to the 30th ult.

Intelligence from Petersburg of the 22nd ult. confirms the accounts, by the French papers, from the Camp of Scania, relative to the formation of three camps in Finland, and adds, that the works of Riga are to be increased. The heat in that capital was uncommonly oppressive. The thermometer is stated at 25 deg. of Reaumur in the shade, (88 deg. of Fahrenheit.)

News from Copenhagen, of the 23d ult. announces, that the generally prevailing stagnation of trade is now felt in that city. The course of exchange had fallen within the last fortnight. On the preceding day it was 233. An ordinance has been published there, enacting penalties against individuals enlisting in foreign service.

Constantinople, June 1.

Sir Robert Liston, the ambassador of His Britannic Majesty to the Porte, has just concluded an important Treaty, after three years negotiation, by which the Divan at length recognizes the arrangements concluded by the four Allied Powers, respecting the Ionian Islands. However, it appears not yet to have resolved upon giving its formal concurrence to the Treaty of the 5th of November, 1815, which will satisfy England only by halves. The new Treaty replaces the fortress of Parga and its dependencies under the dominion of the Sultan, who, on his side, recognizes the inhabitants of the Ionian Islands, as under the protection of Great Britain. This Treaty was signed on the 24th of April, and it is therefore supposed that Parga will be very shortly delivered up to the Turkish Authorities.

Cádiz, June 15.

All is in motion here to embark on board the transports artillery, provisions, and ammunition of all kinds; a complete printing press is also prepared for the expedition; within these few days 20 more transports have arrived in this port, of which ten came from France; they are perfectly equipped. The troops composing the army are daily exercised in military evolutions. Count d'Abisbal causes the most strict discipline to be observed, on which account he is more feared than loved by the army. It is not yet possible to say when it will fail for its destination; if we might judge by the arrangements which we witness, the epoch is not far distant. Meantime we have several insurgent privateers in sight, which brave us to make prizes in the Strait, and seem to divide our preparations.—This is our situation.

Dresden, June 23.

An event, which happened here last month, continues to occupy public attention. A functionary, who was generally esteemed, made a declaration before the proper judicial authority, that he assassinated his first wife 20 years ago.—He has surrendered himself a prisoner, and his indictment is preparing.

Liverpool, July 3.

Accounts from Germany, state a strong probability of a rupture between the Russian and Turkish governments. Letters from Constantinople mention, that the government was actively employed in strengthening its marine: that several ships of war had been recently built; and that orders had been issued for the building of others. Letters from St. Petersburg ridicule the idea of a rupture between those two powers, and represent the rumor as the idle dream of speculating politicians.

A very extensive printing establishment in London, belonging to Messrs. Bensley and Son, was lately destroyed by fire. The whole loss is estimated at £130,000, of which only 30,000 was insured.

The infant Daughter of the Duke of Kent was baptized on the 21th of June, and received the name of Alexandrina Victoria.

A paragraph under the head of St. Petersburg, May 21st, says—"Some persons of distinction think that the Emperor will again make a long journey in the course of this summer, with the intention of conferring with his august allies on the present state of Europe.—There is a rumor of California having

been ceded to Russia—but it comes by the circuitous route of Canton."

Hamburgh, June 11.—Our correspondent in London has communicated to us the following interesting and authentic intelligence:—"The Sovereigns united at the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle had resolved seriously to call upon the Barbary States to renounce the system of piracy which they had hitherto followed, and to adopt the principles received in Europe. It was at the same time agreed that England and France, in the name of the Allied Powers, should take upon themselves the conclusion of this affair. We learn, with pleasure, that overtures on this subject have already been made, from which a favorable result is expected. We hope to be shortly enabled to give more extensive details on this subject."

LONDON, June 23.

While the 7th hussars lately passed by the Marquis of Anglesea's seat, near Litchfield, on their route to Manchester, they were entertained by the Marquis at his mansion with good old English cheer. Whilst the soldiers were parsing on the lawn in front of the house, immediately before their departure, a somewhat singular appearance presented itself in the persons of the Marquis, his brother, (a captain in the navy,) Lord Uxbridge, (the Marquis' son) and the daughter of the Marquis. The first wanted a leg which he lost at Waterloo, the Captain an arm, the Noble lord Uxbridge was on crutches, being wounded in the knee, and the fair lady was minus her right hand, which she lost while attending her husband at one of the battles in Spain.

Fatal Fugitive.—Saturday Night.

About 8 o'clock, Enoch Davies and Stephen Jones, tanners, who, unfortunately, had been rivals for the affection of a tradesman's daughter for some time, met after frequent disputes, in the Kent-road, when Davies once more challenged Jones to fight on the matter. The bystanders did all they possibly could to encourage a fight, and Davies and Jones at length stripped, having first appointed their seconds in the usual form. Seven or eight hundred were soon assembled as spectators. When Davies and Jones had fought during two hours, being both much disfigured, Jones quitted the boxing ring, and declared that he would not renew the fight. Notwithstanding this declaration on the part of Jones, he was forced by the multitude back into the ring, where the slaughterous scene was continued with fresh impetuosity. Jones asked if Davies would give in, but the latter said he never would give in; he would fight till he died! During the last four rounds, Davies was unable to articulate a word; and, in fact, both combatants were so exhausted that they mutually fell down even when placed by the seconds on their legs. Having fought during two hours and 20 minutes, Davies, at the conclusion of the last round, fell down quite insensible. No time was lost in procuring due assistance for him. He was taken to the Dun Cow Tavern, in Kent-street, where he was bled; but he remained in deep stupor till Sunday morning last, when he died. After this atrocious fight, Jones was carried in a state of insensibility to the watch house, where Dr. Ward bled him, and he was afterwards put to bed; but yesterday he was removed to St. Thomas's Hospital. Slight, very slight hopes are entertained of the recovery of Jones. Language could not adequately describe the horrible appearance of both combatants.

NEW-YORK, AUG. 25.

Late from the Spanish Maine.—Accounts have reached Baltimore via St. Thomas in the form of a letter, dated the 4th inst. which states that Barcelona has fallen, and Cumana and the whole Royal Squadron were in possession of the Patriots. Lagunera, Porto Cavallo and Caracas, it was calculated, would soon share the same fate. The above places are in the kingdom of New Grenada, in the province of Caracas. So very contradictory have been the accounts from this quarter, for some time past, that it is difficult to know what to believe and what not to believe.

From Bell's London Messenger.

Persian Ambassador.

During the residence of the Persian Ambassador in Paris, he was so great an object of public curiosity that he could not leave his hotel without being surrounded by a multitude of gazers. When he attended fashionable parties, the expectations evinced by the ladies to gain a sight of him, subjected him to a degree of embarrassment, the more insupportable as the people of the east entertain notions very unfavorable to that kind of female curiosity. We extract the following from the French Journals:—

"The Persian Ambassador, returning one day from a ride, found his apartments crowded by ladies, all elegantly dressed though not all equally beautiful. Astonished at this unexpected assemblage, he inquired what these European Oedipuses could possibly want with him. The interpreter replied, that they had only come to look at his Excellency. The Ambassador was surprised to find himself an object of curiosity to a people who boast of having attained the summit of civilization; and was not a little offended at conduct which in Asia would have been considered an unwarrantable breach of good breeding: he accordingly revenged himself by the following little scheme. The illustrious foreigner affected to be charmed with the ladies; he looked at them attentively, alternately pointing to them with his finger, and speaking with earnestness to his interpreter, who he was well aware would be questioned by his fair visitors, and he therefore instructed him in the part he was to act. Accordingly, the eldest of the ladies, who, in spite of her age, probably thought herself the prettiest of the whole party, and whose curiosity was particularly excited, after his Excellency had passed through the suite of rooms, coolly enquired what had been the object of his examination? 'Madam,' replied the interpreter, 'I dare not inform you.' 'I wish particularly to know, Sir.' 'Indeed, madam, it is impossible.' 'Nay, Sir, this reserve is vexatious; I desire to know.' 'Oh! since you desire, madam; know then that his Excellency has been

tant means for increasing social piety. were animated and impressive, since they proved that many of the vices and crimes of the present day arose from masters enjoining their servants to perform the labors of the week on the Sabbath of God. This practice proved how ready men are to barter the eternal happiness of others for their own gain, and offer before the shrine of avarice their own souls and the salvation of their dependents. "Were I called, (he emphatically observed, in words to the following effect,) to shew the extent of the guilt of that man, who can from his chair give a command which he knows to be in direct opposition to a command of the infinite Jehovah, I would say his guilt far out-measures that of him who plunders on the highway, or of him who, on a foreign shore, drags his fellow-man from all he loves on earth, for thus, without a sigh, giving those unhalloved orders by which the fondest hopes of the affectionate parent are destroyed."—Dr. Chalmers, in this sermon, well supported the high character which he has so long obtained. It was, throughout, as original, as impressive, and as eloquent, as any of his previous discourses. The collection received, we understand, amounted to £143.—Mercury.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

We yesterday received Halifax papers to the 7th instant. The Lieutenant Governor had issued a proclamation, giving the substance of a despatch from Earl Bathurst, in answer to an application of the General Assembly of Nova Scotia, to annex the Island of Prince Edward to that province, in which it is stated, "that the Prince Regent sees no reason to make any alteration in the existing constitution of the Colony, nor to sanction any change in the terms which are now proposed for the appropriation of the Colonial Revenue."

Jamaica, July 9.—We are in possession of Curacao papers to the 19th ult. The Intrepid, Luzaro, and Anna, Ruggnor, from this Island, arrived there on the 15th ult. The following paragraph is copied from one of the latest dates:—

"His Britannic Majesty's frigate Euryalus, of 36 guns, captain Huskisson, appeared off our harbour on Thursday afternoon. Her commander having come on shore, we learned that he had been to Margareta, and had found that Island in a perfect state of uproar and confusion. Jolli, it seems, had insisted on being appointed commander-in-chief of the Patriot naval forces, and hoisted the French flag at the foremast of his vessel, while Brion, as emblematical of their enmity, displayed the English ensign on board of his ship. Jolli, however, had been put under arrest, and was to be brought to trial for his mutinous conduct."

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