

In July the mother died suddenly, and in the beginning of August her son followed her.—Tour of a German Prince.

COMMUNICATION.

MR EDITOR,

It must confer a great degree of gratification upon all the respectable inhabitants of Kent, as well as the adjoining Counties, to find that you have assumed the responsibility and burthen of animadverting on the slovenly manner in which the Quarantine Regulations have been observed in this County. At the present juncture, when a fearful pestilence rages in the Metropolitan town of British America, bearing to 'that bourne' whence none return, so many of our fellow countrymen, the greatest degree of credit for their exertions is reflected on the respectable body of Magistracy of Northumberland; and for their praiseworthy and judicious regulations, the whole Province is much indebted. But the conduct of those gentlemen stands the highest RELIEF, when compared with the imbecility and ignorance of others placed in the same responsible situation in an adjoining County, and by whose criminal and scandalous mal-administration the health of the whole community is endangered, and the precautions adopted by careful authorities elsewhere, absolutely nullified.

A vessel lately arrived at Richibucto with goods, from a part of Great-Britain where the Cholera has inflicted great ravages; and because (it is to be presumed) she was consigned to a Magistrate, the master considered it unnecessary to wait for a permit to ascend the river. While the Health Officer was with the senior Magistrate to recommend the granting of a permit, that Magistrate was astounded at seeing the vessel sailing past his house. To the credit of the Clerk of the Peace, it is necessary to say, that he, in conjunction with two magistrates, insisted on the institution of the proper proceedings. That vessel had actually been moored to the wharf of the Consignee, an interchange of civilities between him and the master, and between the persons belonging to the store, as well as other people, with the ship's crew had subsisted for a considerable space of time, before she was ordered from her station. A Court of Special Sessions was summoned, when the conduct of the Health Officer was examined, not only in regard to this, but to some other transactions, and it was finally decided that the vessel be ordered into the stream, while her hold, and the goods with which she was freighted were fumigated, and no PENALTIES—the senior and junior magistrates forming the minority, in five—to be inflicted.

When we consider that the Consignee in the present case was a Magistrate, and consequently bound to enforce in the most rigid manner, the laws and regulations of the harbour, we are shocked at perceiving that the health of the whole community in the Province is entrusted to individuals capable of waving the sanitary restrictions in favor of those with whom they are directly interested; and it is the bounden duty of the two respectable magistrates who formed the minority in the Special Court of Sessions, to report the whole circumstance to the Government.

A RICHIBUCTONIAN.

SCHEDIASMA.

MIRAMICHI.
TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 3, 1832.

CROWN LANDS.—In our No. of the 19th ult. we poured the inconsistencies and difficulties accruing from the system in practice of conveying all the real property in the country, in respect to boundaries, by a constantly varying standard. In order to impress a clear idea of a subject so momentous, on that portion of our readers who are unacquainted with the details and technicalities of the system, which we have been at considerable pains to acquire, it would be necessary to furnish an instance or example, familiar to the comprehension of all. Let us for this purpose say, that in 1784 a grant of 5000 acres, in any part of the Province passed to A, and a number of others, the lines of which are expressed in the patent as coinciding with the magnetic meridian and parallel of the time—that is to say, the lines extend respectively North and South, East and West, by the compass; but which lines we will suppose, never to have been designated on the land, nor any other marks or points left, except the survey made of the river or frontage, by which the declination of the needle at that time can now be ascertained. Let it also be supposed that another tract were granted in 1800 to B, for 1000 acres, wholly in the rear of the former, and not contiguous, the lines of which were to be north-east and south-west, with a right-angular connection in the rear, but no other survey made than marking two trees standing on the banks of a rivulet,

which forms the frontage of the lot. We beg now to be informed, how these lines are to be run at the present day, seeing that no account, founded on uncontrollable observations, has been retained of the annual variation of the compass. If we assume the DATA furnished by the gentleman to whom we have made several allusions, it will be seen, that in drawing the lines of the former grant, an allowance of NEARLY THREE DEGREES to the eastward of north must be made, to shew the direction of those boundaries which were north in 1784; a variance, which in a lot of 200 acres, with a width of 15 chains, or 60 rods, of nearly the whole breadth of the lot at its termination in the rear! It will undoubtedly be said, that we may run these lines by old ones to be found in the neighbourhood, or even by a careful comparison with the present bearings of the river in front. These are practical modes of solving the difficulty. The former would be good, if a certainty could be ensured that the old line was run at the right period, great accuracy practised, and the instrument used were a correct one;—the latter, although complicated is preferable, clogged with the same difficulty with respect to the skill of the former surveyor and the instrument he used. We have given these methods due consideration, but as the discussion of them will interrupt the unity of our arrangement, they shall HEREAFTER receive that notice which they deserve.

But let us pursue our suppositious position,—and we will leave it to our readers if it be not applicable to the situation of the country. Since the granting of the 1000 acres to B, the intermediate tract between A and B has been gradually conveyed by patent to several persons, but at different periods, up to the present time. Now all these lots have been surveyed by the magnet of the day, without any reference whatever to its variation. Well then: A has a claim, according to his patent, for his lines to run on the course which the magnet pointed out in 1784, B that of 1800, C and D that of probably 1810, and the rest that of different subsequent periods; and none of these respective courses can now be to a certainty, shewn, except that of the present day! But in the plans attached to the respective grants, all these lines will be laid down on the same courses as if the needle were perfectly stationary. The old grant to A will still be described as bounded by lines extending north; that to B, north-east; and the intermediate lots as if they were surveyed in 1784! In the event of the discovery of some object of lucrative speculation or of more immediate advantage,—let it be a mine, from which the owner of the soil may derive some prospective benefit, a grove of valuable timber, a spot of excellent land, an eligible site for a mill, or other manufacturing objects, or even a mineral spring—which in the sister Province appears to be an advantage by no means to be overlooked,—how, under this system, is each man's property to be correctly laid out? In fine, we must come to the conclusion in the words of the dramatist, that here is "a pretty kettle of fish!" Our readers, however, must not expect that our situation is quite so bad IN GENERAL, as we have here described:—a practical solution to the difficulty is presented, as far as litigatory consequences are involved, in a more extensive survey of the various allotments, previously to the passing of the respective grants. To the present Surveyor General, the public are more indebted than they are aware of, for a constant and assiduous attention to an evil deducing conclusions of such overwhelming importance; and although it is far beyond the power of him, or any other, to obviate the ill effects of former practice, he has made approximations, which, in a practical point of view, will preclude an extension of the mischief. But this brings us to another branch of our subject, which we shall defer for our next.

By the arrival of the ship John and Edward, at New-York from Liverpool, London dates to the evening of the 15th May, have been received, which confirm the important intelligence, received from Bathurst, and published in a supplementary sheet to our last week's paper, that Lord Grey had been reinstated in his late capacity of Premier. The Halifax papers furnish an extract of a letter from a gentleman at Pictou, which states, that a vessel had arrived at that port in 5 days from Newfoundland, and reports, that a vessel arrived from Britain at that place, in 21 days, and brought the intelligence of the passing of the Reform Bill in the House of Lords, the Commons having refused to grant any supplies, until that measure had met with their Lordships sanction. If this information be correct, of which we entertain no doubts, the Reform Bill will ere this, have received His Majesty's sanction, and become the law of the land. We sincerely hope the people will not be disappointed in the rich harvest of benefits which they have been led to expect they would reap from this measure; and their minds relieved from the natural anxiety for the result of this great political

question, they will peaceably resume their various avocations.

Montreal papers to the 16th, and Quebec to the 18th ult. have been received by the mail. Their columns are crowded with most frightful accounts of the ravages of the Cholera, which was prevailing to a very great extent in both cities. We have copied from the Montreal Courant and Gazette, long and minute details of its origin and progress in that city; but we are inclined to think the Editor of the former Journal has given his statement the darkest shade. Total deaths at Montreal up to half-past 2 o'clock of the afternoon of the 15th, the latest report issued—230; and at Quebec up to 3 o'clock of the morning of the 18th—257. It is, however, satisfactory to perceive by the Reports of the Boards of Health, that the disease in both places, had assumed a much milder aspect, and that the number of death daily, compared with the first few days of its appearance, was on the decline.

The Novascotian states, that several cases Cholera were reported at New York.

Report of the Committee of Sessions for Regulating Quarantine, 3d July, 1832:

The Committee of Magistrates appointed to regulate and enforce Quarantine, have to report, that the Royal William, steam ship still remains at the quarantine station, but that it is probable she may be allowed to proceed to-morrow. Since last report, one (of the sick in the lazaretto) died, the remaining of the old cases, convalescent; but yesterday two cases of a very suspicious appearance occurred amongst the passengers landed as healthy from the ship: the persons attacked have been removed to the sick house. No cases of Cholera or other infectious or contagious disorder reported to exist in the towns or settlements on this river up to this date.

JAMES D. FRASER.

VERY LATE INTELLIGENCE.

We were late last evening, through the kindness of Messrs. Cunards, put in possession of St. John's Newfoundland papers, to the 21st ult. received by the brig Mary. They furnish London dates to the 2nd, and Greenock of the 5th ult. received at that port by a vessel from the latter place, in the short passage of FOURTEEN days. The Reform Bill passed through a SECOND reading in the Committee of the Lords, with a few trifling alterations, on the 1st. and its THIRD and FINAL reading was fixed for the 4th ult. The following are the remarks of the Editor of the Newfounder of the 21st. the paper from we copy the intelligence.

"The brig Terra Nova, Capt. Kelso, after a fine passage of 14 days, has put us in possession of Greenock papers to the 5th, and London dates to the 2nd inst. Our readers have, in some measure, been prepared for the extremely gratifying intelligence they contain. On the 18th May, Earl Grey announced to the House of Lords that he and his colleagues had been reinstated in office, with an assurance of being enabled to carry the Reform Bill, unimpaired in all provisions. This declaration appears to have had a talismanic effect in tranquilizing the country—at that time agitated to a most alarming extent. Owing to a breach in our file, we are unable to trace the bill in its regular stages through the Lords; but its progress must have indeed been rapid, as we find on the 1st June it had passed through the committee, with a few unimportant alterations, and the third reading had been fixed for the 4th June; its success may therefore be considered certain. The determined feeling manifested throughout United Kingdom, and the spirited and patriotic conduct of the House of Commons, have thus achieved this great measure without the necessity of creating Peers; and the people have obtained the proudest moral victory over a domineering oligarchy, seeking to trample on the people's rights, that the annals of any country can boast of. Earl Grey has saved the nation from anarchy, and his name will be hallowed by the gratitude and admiration of all who appreciate virtue in public men, to the latest posterity."

HOUSE OF LORDS, MAY 18.

The house was again much crowded this day at an early hour. Earl Grey and the other Cabinet ministers entered the house at 5 o'clock.

The Lord Chancellor took his seat on the woolsack shortly afterwards. Neither the Duke of Wellington nor Lord Lyndhurst were present.

MINISTERIAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The Earl of Harewood begged leave to ask the Noble Earl opposite if he could communicate to their Lordships whether any final arrangements had been come to with respect to the Ministry? (Hear, hear.)

Earl Grey—My Lords I am always happy to afford any information which lies in my power, but especially after the courteous manner in which the question has been put by the Noble Earl opposite. [The noble Earl spoke in so low a tone of voice as occasionally to be almost inaudible.] We understood his lordship to say, my Lords, I should have been prepared before perhaps to have given your Lordships a statement of the result of several communi-