

Passed 13th April 1859.

BE it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:—

1. Every Attorney of the Supreme Court, on or before the first day of Trinity Term in each year, shall pay to the Clerk of the Pleas the sum of fifteen shillings, which shall be paid by the said Clerk to the Treasurer of the Barristers' Society, for the purpose of providing for and maintaining the Law Library under the direction of the said Society.

2. Every Attorney of the Supreme Court shall, during the year he shall so pay the said annual sum, be entitled to enter the Library and have the free use of the Books therein, subject to such rules and regulations for the care, safe keeping, and control thereof, as the Barristers' Society of New Brunswick may from time to time prescribe.

3. No Attorney shall be allowed to practice in the said Supreme Court after the first day of Trinity Term in each year, unless such payment is made, but an Attorney who has neglected to make the payment on or before the first day of Trinity Term, may do so at any time thereafter for the purpose of enabling him to resume his practice.

#### CAP. XXIX.

An Act to place certain Provincial Buildings under the control of the Board of Works.

##### Section.

1. Repairs, &c. to be made under supervision of Board of Works;

##### Section.

2. From what money to be defrayed.  
3. Inconsistent Acts repealed.

Passed 13th April 1859.

BE it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:—

1. That all repairs, improvement, and alteration made in the Provincial Penitentiary, the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, the Light Houses, or any of them, and any new building or work connected therewith, shall be made by and under the control and supervision of the Board of Works, in the same manner in all respects as other public works.

2. The moneys required to defray the expense of the repairs, improvements, building, and works specified in the first Section of this Act, shall be provided for and paid out of the particular funds appropriated to any such work, and accounted for in the usual manner.

3. All Acts, and any provision in any Act relating to the Provincial Penitentiary, Provincial Lunatic Asylum, or Light Houses, inconsistent herewith, shall be and the same are hereby repealed.

#### CAP. XXX.

An Act to provide for the support of Lunatics committed to the Provincial Lunatic Asylum.

##### Section.

1. Insanity to be certified before admission.  
2. Lunatic's means of support to be certified.  
3. Expense of Lunatic in Asylum to be a Crown debt.

##### Section.

4. Certificate of Medical Superintendent to be evidence of expense.  
5. When expense to be defrayed from the funds.

Passed 13th April 1859.

BE it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:—

1. Notwithstanding the provisions of the first Section of Chapter 89, Title XV, of the Revised Statutes, 'Of dangerous Lunatics,' no person shall be admitted into the Provincial Lunatic Asylum on the Warrant of two Justices or otherwise,

unless the insanity of such person, within the meaning of the said Chapter, shall be certified by some duly qualified Medical practitioner resident and practising in the Province.

2. Whenever any person is sent to the Provincial Lunatic Asylum on the Warrant of two Justices, they shall also deliver to the Constable who shall execute the Warrant, a certificate of the means and condition of the lunatic, setting forth, according to the best of their knowledge and belief, whether he has any and what property and means of support, which certificate the Constable shall lodge with the Medical Superintendent or other person in charge of the Asylum.

3. The board, care, medical attendance, and other necessary expense incurred in the care and support of any lunatic or insane person received into the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, shall be a Crown debt, and may be sued for and recovered by any and the like remedies that any other debt due the Crown may be sued for and recovered.

4. In any action or proceeding for the recovery of any sum due at any time for the board, care, medical attendance, and other necessary expense of a lunatic or insane person, the certificate of the Medical Superintendent that such sum is due shall be evidence of the fact.

5. Whenever the real or personal estate of any lunatic or insane person is not more than sufficient to maintain the family of the lunatic, the expense of the lunatic may be defrayed from the funds of the Asylum.

#### CAP. XXXI.

An Act relating to an Act intituled *An Act to explain an Act intituled 'An Act to regulate the sale of Spirituous Liquors.'*

Act 18 V. c. 23, extended to Police of Portland.

Passed 13th April 1859.

WHEREAS in and by the ninth Section of an Act made and passed in the twentieth year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, intituled *An Act to repeal the Act to prevent the importation, manufacture, and traffic in intoxicating Liquors, and to regulate the sale thereof*, it is among other things enacted that all complaints for violation of an Act made and passed in the seventeenth year of Her said Majesty's Reign, intituled *An Act to regulate the sale of Spirituous Liquors within the Police District of the Parish of Portland, in the County of Saint John*, and all proceedings for penalties under the said Act in that District, shall be heard, tried, and determined before the Police Magistrate of the said Parish of Portland, or the sitting Magistrate at the Police Office there, and not elsewhere: And whereas in and by an Act made and passed in the eighteenth year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, intituled *An Act to explain an Act intituled 'An Act to regulate the sale of Spirituous Liquors.'* it is directed that from and after the passing of that Act, the penalties imposed under the provisions of the Act intituled *An Act to regulate the sale of Spirituous Liquors*, passed in the seventeenth year of Her present Majesty's Reign, and the costs of conviction, may be levied by Warrant of distress and sale of the offender's goods and chattels, or by Warrant of commitment against the person of such offender, or both, at the discretion of the Court or Justice imposing such penalty, and in case of commitment, the said Court or Justice shall define the number of days in the Warrant, in no case to exceed thirty days for any one offence