

POETRY.

(Original.)

For the Royal Gazette.
TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,
The verses on the *Maniac* were occasioned by reading the following note:
"A poor unfortunate who died some time ago. He came to a cottage and with much importunity entreated shelter from the inclemency of the weather, saying he felt his end approaching and would fain breathe his last in a human habitation. He was evidently in a state of mental derangement, but in one of those lucid intervals which generally precede dissolution, narrated, with considerable composure (the relation attempted in these verses) then like one who falls asleep from excessive fatigue died without a struggle."

I remain, Sir,
A STRANGER.
THE MANIAC.

While snow-bearing winds shook the peasants low dwelling,
And tales by the bedside the inmates were telling,
The door opened slowly, and each eye was centred
On a strange tall Maniac, who spoke as he entered—
"On the ground I have late nights and days without number,

But vain in your dwelling this night would I slumber;
That some human hands, when my breath has departed
May bury the Stranger, who died broken hearted.
In the red field of battle I sought fame and found it,
Till tidings of peace through the nations were sounded.
Then homeward I journeyed, my warm bosom glowing
With friendship and love, and with gladness o'erflowing.
I fancied the friends, who my absence were mourning,
Would brighten with joy at my happy returning;
But some of my dearest in cold death were shrouded,
And absence the fair soul of many had clouded.
Yet hope still upheld me, for each tender feeling
Was melting to meet my long love-pilgrimage Helen.
I saw her—but grief all my senses did smother;—
I saw her—caressed in the arms of another.

From that moment to this I have wandered distracted,
And deeds of despair in my frenzy have acted;
But death to my soul now its calmness is lending;
I find that my wild dream of life here is ending.
No more shall I mean with the breeze on the mountain,
Or mingle my tears with the streams of the fountain;
By day on the desert no storm shall distress me,
At night by the steep rock the raven shall miss me;
My limbs shall no more by the winter be shaken,—
I will lie down and sleep, but I never will waken.
Farewell, I am weary—when life has departed
Oh bury the Stranger, who died broken hearted."
By his lowly bed while their kind watch they were keeping,
They found he had died when they thought he was sleeping;
With tears of compassion in a grave sheet they wound him,
And buried the Maniac whose kindred disowned him.

BRITISH AMERICA.

LOWER CANADA.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.—The following is the copy of a Protest entered on the Journals of the House by the non-content Members of the Legislative Council on the Supply Bill.

Dissent. 1. Because the Supply Bill having been committed to a committee of the whole House yesterday the 24th day of the present month of March, and the committee of the whole House having been equally divided in their votes, rose without any order to report the same, the Bill thereby was according to the usages of Parliament lost and could not constitutionally be revived in the same Session of the Provincial Legislature.

2. Because the Assembly for a series of years past have acted upon a system which, if persevered in, is calculated substantially to place in the hands of that House, the whole Legislative, judicial and executive powers of the Province.

3. Because, in pursuance of that system, they claim the sole disposal and appropriation of the public Revenue; not only of what is unappropriated, but of what is already permanently appropriated by Acts of the Imperial Parliament—although the most alarming and injurious consequences to the Province would ensue, if the permanent Revenue and appropriations under 14 Geo. 3, cap. 83, and other provincial, permanent and appropriated Revenues were given up to them.

4. Because also in pursuance of that system, they annually, separately, and respectively, discuss and vote the salaries of all public officers, thereby endeavouring to establish, that, however faithful they may be in the discharge of their duties, they shall annually be at the mercy of the Assembly, in respect to their salaries; if in the execution of those duties any of them may happen to give offence to that body.

5. Because further in consequence with that system, they annually disregard the aid asked for by the King's Representative, by subtracting the salaries of the Public Officers negated in their votes, and then blending together the permanent appropriations for the support of the Government with what they see fit to allow, inserting in the Supply Bill the conjoint amount of both, without specifying the sum that is given in aid of what is already appropriated, or designating it as such—thereby making their votes to supersede the permanent appropriations, as if the whole was granted under their authority and no part thereof by the existing laws.

6. Because if this system of annually discussing and voting the salaries separately, and altering and negating the same at their will and pleasure shall prevail, a popular despotism will ensue and a complete revolution in the present constitution and Government be effected, whereby all public officers, from apprehension of losing their bread may be necessitated to become subservient to the views of the Assembly.

7. Because the Legislative Council under that system, must become a mere office for registering the decrees of the Assembly, to which implicit obedience will be then exacted as it seems now to be expected.

8. Because in proof of the assumption of the powers above said—the Legislative Council is treated in the debates of the other House with marked disrespect, if not insult, and are reproached because they dare to think for themselves, by rejecting or amending improper Bills, and especially for negating such as are unconstitutional and annually sent up, for concurrence, without alteration.

9. Because by the late mission to England, whose proceedings were adopted and justified by the Assembly the Legislative Council were vilified and studiously misrepresented, as a body not sufficiently identified with the interests of the Colony, but acting under improper influence, whereas the fact is that if any influence has been used it has been in favour of the people, and not in favour of what has been alleged to be acceptable to the Government.

10. Because such treatment of this House aims at the destruction of its rank, influence and utility as a co-ordinate and independent branch of the Legislature, wisely interposed between the Crown and the people, in order to retain both within constitutional limits.

11. Because further in proof of such assumption of unconstitutional powers the Assembly notwithstanding their offer to pay the whole civil expenses of the Provincial Government, yet when applied to for that purpose in 1818 by the then Governor in Chief, by desire of His Majesty, they drew back from the plain meaning of the pledge given by such offer and have since deducted salaries which existed before the commencement of the present constitution, and others which existed at the time of such offer and were actually granted by them in 1818, but in subsequent years deducted, without allowing any indemnity to the holders of such salaries, as common justice, and the practice in the mother country, and other parts of His Majesty's dominions, requires should be done when offices of long standing are abolished.

12. Because a practical illustration of the effects of this system, has been afforded in the present Session, by the reduction of the Salaries of the Chairman of the several Quarter Sessions, although those offices were established and paid many years before 1818, and, by reason of the augmented population of the cities and towns, those offices are indispensable to the administration of criminal justice in subordinate offences—such rejection, must alarm every public officer for his situation, when held by the precarious tenure of popular favour.

13. Because in this session also, there has been a direct assumption of Judicial authority by the Assembly declaring and persisting to declare, that the Militia Ordinances are not in force, although they have been adjudged to be in force by the Courts of King's Bench and not appealed from: by such declaration assuming to themselves the right to revise and decide upon the decisions of the constituted Tribunals.

14. Because the present Bill substantially contains the vices of the former unconstitutional Supply Bills, with addition thereto of that which respects the Chairman of the several Quarter Sessions, and must, if passed into a law, add to the existing difficulties instead of removing them—and because it has been preceded by Resolutions of the Assembly, which threaten the King's Government with the refusal of all further supplies if their will, regarding the same, be not implicitly followed; and in direct violation of the repeated Resolutions of this House as recorded in its journals on this subject.

March 25th, 1830.

(Signed) JOHN RICHARDSON,
C. W. GRANT,
L. GUGY,
ED. BOWEN,
F. C. POTRIER,
M. BELL.

For the reasons contained in the 1st, 2d, 4th, 5th and 6th sections of the above protest.
(Signed) W. H. FELTON.

NOVA-SCOTIA.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Tuesday, April 6.—Mr. Stewart reported from the Committee to whom the message of the Council, accompanying the rejected Revenue Bill, was referred, and read the following document in his place:—

REPORT.—At the commencement of the Session, his Honor the President, on behalf of his Majesty, required the House of Assembly to provide supplies for the support of his Government in this Province. During the progress of the Session the house took the subject into consideration, and imposed such burthens upon their constituents as the house were of opinion could be borne by them.

Avoiding direct taxation, always odious, and only to be justified by the most pressing necessity, the House of Assembly reconsidered the usual system of revenue which has heretofore been found to operate beneficially, and saw no reason to make any material change therein. The results of these deliberations are embodied in the several revenue bills which were sent to his Majesty's Council, for the concurrence of that Board.

Of these bills, his Majesty's Council retained one of the most important and productive until a late hour of the day on which the former revenue acts expired, and then sent it to the House of Assembly disagreed to. The others were returned to the House, barely in time to receive the assent of the President.

The Acts to provide for the support of his Majesty's Government in this Province, and for promoting its Agriculture, commerce and fisheries, by granting duties of impost on wine, brandy, gin, rum, and other distilled spirituous liquors, molasses, coffee, and brown sugar; and which it was the object of the Bill disagreed to, to continue, having expired, the country was thus deprived of the greater portion of the ordinary revenue. The owners of dutiable articles were not slow to avail themselves of this public misfortune. This was not unknown to the House of Assembly, but they were willing to sacrifice their feelings to the good of the country, and accordingly they passed another Bill, granting supplies to his Majesty's Government.

With reference to this Bill, his Majesty's Council have informed the house, that parliamentary usage (if no other obstacle existed) would have prevented the Council from making it the subject of their deliberations, an intimation which the house would have received with equal surprise and regret, since it would have appeared, that because an ail, amounting in the whole, to about seven hundred pounds more than the necessities of the Government (in the opinion of the Council) would require for the present year, had been granted to his Majesty by the House, his Majesty's Council thought it advisable to reject, at a late hour of the day on which the former revenue acts expired, a Bill by which upwards of £25,000 would have probably been paid into the Provincial Treasury. The Bill last disagreed to, did not contain, as the Council erroneously conceived, only a slight alteration in the title. It contained another one, without which, it would not have been conformable to his Majesty's Royal instructions, and this Bill also received the dissent of his Majesty's Council.

But besides the expiration of the law, under which duties similar to those imposed by this Bill, were collected, the introduction into the market free of duty of the articles subject to those duties, and the altered state of circumstances thereby induced, rendered the bill of a substantially different nature, and well worthy of consideration by all who were desirous to see the Province in the possession of a revenue, applicable to objects of internal improvement. His Majesty's Council did, in conference, suggest to the House that the reduction of the duties generally, would increase the amount of the revenue; yet his Majesty's Council, by their message, under consideration, seem to be of opinion that a necessity does not exist for a revenue equal in amount to that heretofore possessed by the Province. Upon what grounds His Majesty's Council can arrive at the latter conclusion, the House are at a loss even to conjecture. The Province is now subject to a funded debt of £21,000—to a civil list, which, with the necessary charges of Government, amounts annually to more than £16,000; while the roads and bridges, and other objects of internal improvement, require an annual expenditure of large sums of money. The House of Assembly do therefore sincerely regret that His Majesty's Council should be under such erroneous impressions, and the House are convinced that if His Majesty's Council had as full an opportunity (as the House of Assembly have) of personally observing the beneficial effects of that expenditure, those impressions would cease to have existence.

As little foundation is there for the idea that a reduction of the duties upon the articles to the extent proposed by his Majesty's Council, would, in the circumstances of the Province, and with reference to the habits of the people, increase the Revenue. Brandy and wine are both consumed by persons in good circumstances, Rum by the Poor.—The House cannot concur in the opinion, that the consumption of the latter (if such an object were a legitimate one) will be increased by a reduction of 2d on the gallon. The House are therefore at a loss to understand how commerce would flourish by the reductions suggested, since the merchant receives in the increased price of his commodity; the amount of the duty whatever it may be. In truth, if the House of Assembly had adopted the suggestions of his Majesty's Council, the Revenue would have been greatly diminished, the public debt increased, and at the next sessions, the House would have been either obliged to double the amount of the funded debt, or to impose a direct tax upon their constituents to discharge it.

With reference to the time allowed his Majesty's Council to give their assent to the Revenue Bills, the House refers the Council to that occupied by the Council in the consideration of Revenue Bills for many years past, frequently one and seldom more than two days.

His Majesty's Council state to the House, that it was not until after the Council had received a communication from the House that they could not consider the subject of the previous conference that his Majesty's Council agreed to all the Revenue Bills, except the one containing the additional duty. Yet in fact those Bills had passed into a law before that communication was transmitted from the House to the Council.

It is not unknown to his Majesty's Council that a duty of 1s. 4d. per gallon was imposed upon all foreign brandy, gin and cordials, imported into this Province, by an act of the Council legislature, passed in the year 1826, nor is it now unknown to the House that the duty of 1s. 4d. was collected, (in addition to that of 1s. 4d. imposed by this act of the Imperial Parliament), and that subsequently 4d. per gallon was returned to the importers, and accident alone discovered this to the House. That the Provincial Legislature intended to impose a duty on foreign brandy equal in amount to about 2s. 6d. currency, in that, and the succeeding years of 1827, 1828, and 1829, is obvious, not only from the apparent meaning of the colonial act referred to, but from the circumstance of the duty having been actually collected by the officers of the Revenue. The House of Assembly were, therefore, much surprised the present session to find that 2s. only, per gallon, has been collected in those years.

On referring, however, to the Colonial Act, the House perceived, that this intention had been defeated by the unexpected operation of the proviso in the 3d Section of the act of 1826. Desirous to rectify a mistake by which £2700 were already lost to the Provincial revenue, the House, during the present Session, added 4d. per gallon to the duty upon Spirits, of British Manufacture, of which but little came here, for the sole purpose of affecting foreign brandy, gin, and cordials, the Imperial Act, directing the officers of the Customs to lay a duty of 1s. sterling, imposed by that act upon foreign spirits, and also, whatever duty should be imposed by any act of the Colonial Legislature upon spirits of British manufacture. Though the effect therefore of the additional 4d. per gallon on such spirits, will be to increase the duty on foreign brandy, gin, and cordials, to that extent, what the House has done the present Session, is to correct an error which the House had recently discovered. An attentive reference to the communication of the House of Assembly, on their second conference on the Revenue Bill, would have enabled his Majesty's Council to perceive, that the House in declining to adopt the suggestions of his Majesty's Council, were influenced, not only by the extent of their appropriations, but also by the conviction that a reduction of the present rate of duties would be inexpedient, with reference to the amount of the duties imposed; but, in fact the House had increased the amount of the burthens to be borne by the people, whom they represent, and to their constituents, the House are alone answerable for their conduct.

Reverting, however, to the rejection of the revenue bill last sent to his Majesty's Council, the House of Assembly have, so far as they could, endeavoured to comply with the request of his Honor the President, they have twice voted the supplies required from them—twice evinced the readiness of their constituents, through them, to contribute to their utmost ability towards the support of his Majesty's Government, and twice have those supplies been withheld from His Majesty's Government by His Majesty's Council.

To freely dispose of the produce of their industry—to grant to the crown such aids as they deem proper, and to limit and regulate their application, are rights inherent in British subjects. When they cease to possess them, they cease to be free. As the representatives of the free people of Nova Scotia, the House of Assembly hold it to be their undoubted right, of which nothing has deprived nor can divest them, in "bills of rates and impositions on merchandise, to fix the matter, the measure, and the time, the terms, limitations, conditions, and qualifications, without augmentation, alterations, or diminution" by his Majesty's Council.

All which is humbly submitted,
A. Stewart, Chairman,
Beauchamp Murdoch,
Geo. Smith,
William Lawson,
John Young.

April 6, 1830.
Mr. Uniacke after a speech, discovering much talent and feeling moved that the Report be not received. A reply equal in its other merits, and superior in the justice of its cause, was made by Mr. Stewart. The discussion upon Mr. Uniacke's motion was continued until a late hour on Thursday, when the question was put, and the report was received, 33 to 3. In the course of the day, a second Message was brought down by the clerk of the Council, and read at the Bar; it is as follows:—

"IN COUNCIL.
"April 7, 1830.—The Attorney General called the attention of his Majesty's Council to several publications in the Newspapers, purporting to be reports of the Debates in the House of Assembly, reflecting in a very indecorous manner upon the proceedings of the Board and upon its members; and cited several cases to shew that the language was not tolerated in Parliament; and that it was the duty of the House, in which such language was used, to punish the member or members who used the same.

The Attorney General particularly brought under the notice of his Majesty's Council, a paragraph in the *Novascotian* in which the Speaker is represented to have accused his Majesty's Council of duplicity in their proceedings with the House, by stating that the Revenue Bill (which his Majesty's Council retained, after assenting to others, until the Board should learn the result of the conference then pending upon that Bill) was not retained for the purpose of waiting the result of the conference, but merely to give colour to that pretext.

The Attorney General proceeded to call the attention of the Board to many other unwarrantable expressions, relative to his Majesty's Council, in the Reports of the said Debates in the same Paper, and closed his observations, by referring the Board to a most indecent and intemperate attack in the report of the Speech of a Mr. Dill, a member of the House of Assembly, in which corrupt motives were attributed to a member of this Board, in the performance of his duty as a Legislative Councillor, and the most gross language was used respecting him, which appears to have passed unpunished and unnoticed by the House of Assembly.

Whereupon it was resolved unanimously, that the Publications in the said Newspaper, purporting to

be reports of the Debates in the House of Assembly, contain gross, scandalous, and libellous charges against this Board, and against the members thereof.

Resolved unanimously, that the uttering or publishing of such gross, scandalous and libellous charges, is a Breach of the Privileges of His Majesty's Council.

Resolved unanimously, that, if these gross, scandalous and libellous expressions, were made use of in the House of Assembly, it was the duty of that House, in accordance with the usage of Parliament, to call to account, and punish the member or members uttering the same.

Resolved unanimously, That, if such expressions were not used in the House of Assembly, that the House, who alone can judge whether such expressions were or were not used, owe it to themselves and to this Board, to call to account and punish the Printer, who has published such gross and scandalous libels against His Majesty's Council, and attributed them to the members of the House of Assembly.

Resolved unanimously, That his Majesty's Council would be fully justified in refusing to transact any further business with the House of Assembly until they received satisfaction from the House upon this subject.

But His Majesty's Council also resolved unanimously, that in the present state of the Public Business, when the Province would suffer so severely, if the communication between the two Houses was interrupted, they would not, at present, have recourse to a measure, which, under other circumstances, they would deem an imperative duty.

Resolved unanimously, that His Majesty's Council are induced to overcome the feelings which these publications have excited, by the sincere desire they entertain, to terminate the differences between the two Houses upon the subject of the Revenue Bill; and although they cannot concur in imposing any additional duties upon the commerce of the Country, which, in their opinion, is already overburthened, although they will not become parties to an Act, which, upon the best judgement they can form would be oppressive and unjust; by adding in any shape to the aggregate duties which our merchants can now ill afford to pay,—yet they are still willing to relinquish the opinion they entertained of the necessity of reducing these duties, and to act upon the principle originally adopted by the House of Assembly, of continuing the Revenue of the last year.

Resolved unanimously, that that Revenue has been found equal to the wants of the country, and that the increase of consumption annually augments it, without imposing any additional burthens upon the People.

Resolved unanimously, that after thus solemnly recording their willingness to uphold the Revenue, as it has continued for many years, in order that the improvement of the Province may not be suspended, and overlooking the insults which have been offered to them, rather than endanger the peace and prosperity of the country, His Majesty's Council hope that they may meet with corresponding sentiments in the other Branch of the Legislature, and that the important business now pending may be brought to a speedy and a prosperous close.

Resolved unanimously, that His Majesty's Council disavow any disposition, or intention to infringe any privileges of the House of Assembly, and are utterly at a loss to know what part of their proceedings are considered by the House of Assembly as an attack upon the rights of that House. The communication which was made in conference, and which is supported by numerous precedents, was merely intended to make the House acquainted with the objection which His Majesty's Council had to the Bill, and that the House might well have complained, if, without any such intimation, the bill had been rejected by the Council.

Resolved unanimously, that when the House informed the Council, that they could not consider the subject of the conference, the Council in the exercise of their undoubted right, and in order that no unnecessary delay might take place, directed their Clerk to carry the bill down disagreed to.

Resolved unanimously, that their right so to disagree, is supported both by the theory and the practice of the constitution; nor can the exercise of that right in the nature of things ever become a violation of the privileges of others; but, the denying or questioning thereof, by any person, in any place, is an invasion of the principles of the constitution, and a violation of the undoubted rights of the Council.

Resolved unanimously, that the money of a British subject cannot be wrested from him at the will of a single branch of the Legislature, and even when both branches have concurred the most youthful lawyer knows the language in which the crown itself may constitutionally refuse to sanction a grant of money.

Resolved unanimously, that the Council do not hold themselves responsible for the due exercise of that right to the House of Assembly, but to their own consciences, and that they conscientiously think that any increase of duty, upon any article whatever, is, under existing circumstances, both unnecessary and unjust, and therefore, they cannot consent to increase taxes, which commerce cannot bear, and which the country does not require.

Resolved unanimously, that His Majesty's Council are willing to concur in any Revenue Bill, which does not increase the duties imposed last year;—they feel that the blame will not rest with them, if the Revenue is lost, and the Province does not reap the benefit of the appropriations which both branches contemplated for the service of the ensuing year.

Resolved unanimously, that these resolutions be sent to the House of Assembly.

On motion of Mr. Stewart, it was made the order of the day for Saturday, (the next day being Good Friday,) to take the Message of the Council into consideration. The House having on Saturday morning, resolved itself into a committee for that purpose, the Speaker, (whose public conduct, as will be seen, had been reflected on in the Message) withdrew, leaving the House to decide upon its propriety or impropriety, as they might see fit. Mr. Stewart moved a resolution, stating the opinion of the House, that the Message was of a nature so offensive, that the House could not consider it. This resolution after an animated debate, was carried, 33 to 3. The House having resumed, Mr. Poole, the father of the House, moved another resolution, expressive of the opinion that the House had the highest respect for the talents and integrity of the Hon. and Learned Speaker; and that, by his public conduct, he had merited the gratitude and the confidence both of the House and the Country. This resolution, after some opposition from Messrs. Uniacke, Hartshorne, and Barry, was carried by the same overwhelming majority; when the Speaker, in a neat speech from the chair, expressed his acknowledgments for the very handsome manner in which his character had been sustained. The House then went into committee on the General State of the Province, when Mr. Murdoch moved a string of Resolutions, in justification of the course pursued by the House throughout the whole dispute, which were passed with scarcely any opposition; and on Monday a committee was appointed to draw up an address to his Honor the President, laying before him the substance of the Resolutions; and such of the business as remained unfinished was brought to a close. On Tuesday the Clerk was sent to the Council with the resolutions of Saturday, in answer to the council's Message, and having returned, reported that he had been informed that the council could receive no message from the House. The appropriation Bill was then completed and sent to the council with another message, but it was immediately brought back, that Body refusing to receive it.

The House having waited upon his Honor the President with their Address—at three o'clock, Mr. Hill came down with a Message, commanding the attention of the House in the Council Chamber; they attended accordingly, when his Honor was pleased to close the Sessions in the following Speech.

THE SPEECH:

"Mr. President and Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council,
"Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

When I had the pleasure to meet you here on the 11th of February, for the dispatch of the public business, and having nothing of moment to submit to your consideration, I did entertain a sanguine hope, that by your united endeavours and cordial co-operation, the Session would not have detained you long.

But I am sorry to find, that although more than eight weeks have elapsed, the most important measures of the Province remain in a state of abeyance in consequence of a difference of opinion on points, which have long been established and recognized as necessary for the salutary and effectual conducting the affairs of a Government constituted as ours is.

Understanding there is little probability of your accordance in the matters that are pending; under such circumstances, I consider it my duty to relieve you from further continuance in Session, that you may return to your homes, to attend to your private concerns.

After which, the Attorney General stated that he was commanded by his Honor to prorogue the Assembly to the 1st of July next."

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, APRIL 21, 1830.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE,
Commissioner for next week, Hon. F. P. ROBINSON.

Saving's Bank.

TRUSTEES NEXT WEEK.

HENRY G. CLOPPER, ESQ.

JAMES TAYLOR, ESQ.

EDWARD SLASON, ESQ.



By Authority.

Civil Appointments.

Joseph Read, Esq. to be a Coroner in the County of Gloucester.

B. L. Peters, Esq. to be Supervisor of that part of the great road of communication between Saint John and the Nova Scotia line which lies within the said County of Saint John; also, to expend the sum of £300 for opening a new road through the Great Marsh, in St. John, and improving the same; and the conditional grant of £250 towards the Abbeaux, near the city of Saint John.

Amos Edwin Botsford, Esq. to be supervisor of the Great Road from King's County line to the Missisquoi, in the room of the Honorable Wm. Botsford, resigned.

An Act to alter the Boundary Lines of certain Parishes in the county of Northumberland, and to erect two new Parishes in said County.
Passed 8th March, 1830.

WHEREAS, the present line of division between the Parishes of Ludlow and Northcotes includes within the last mentioned Parish, certain Settlements which should belong to the former; And whereas, The Parish of Ludlow is already so extensive as to render the performance of the Parish duties inconvenient and difficult.

1. Be it therefore enacted by the President, Council and Assembly, That the said Parish of Ludlow shall be, and the same is hereby divided into three Parishes, and named and bounded in manner hereinafter described, any thing in the said Act contained to the contrary thereof notwithstanding, that is to say:—the said Parish of Ludlow to be bounded on the upper or westerly side by the County line, dividing the Counties of Northumberland and York: on the southerly side by the County line dividing the County of Northumberland from the Counties of York and Sunbury: on the lower or easterly side by a line running north and south from the mouth of Big Hole Brook: and on the northerly side by a line running south seventy three degrees west from Beobar's point.

The next Parish to be called, known and distinguished by the name of Blissfield; to be bounded on the westerly side by the said Parish of Ludlow: on the southerly side by the County line dividing the County of Northumberland from the Counties of Sunbury and Queens: on the easterly side by a line running north and south from the mouth of Moore's brook; and on the northerly side by a line running south seventy three degrees west from Beobar's point aforesaid.

The third or lower town or Parish to be called, known and distinguished by the name of Blackville, to be bounded on the westerly side by the said Parish of Blissfield: on the southerly side by the County line, dividing the County of Northumberland from the Counties of Queens and Westmoreland: on the easterly side by the westerly line of the said Parish of Nelson and its prolongation; and on the north by a line running south seventy-three degrees west from Beobar's point aforesaid.

II. And be it further enacted, That the divisional line between the Parish of Northcote and the Parishes of Ludlow, Blissfield, and Blackville, before mentioned, shall be formed by the prolongation of the westerly line of the Parish of Nelson, until it intersects a line running south seventy-three degrees west from Beobar's point aforesaid; and thence on a course along said line to the western boundary line of the County of Northumberland.

III. And be it further enacted, That the Justices of the Peace for the said County, shall, and they are hereby empowered at their first General Sessions of the Peace, held annually, to appoint Town or Parish Officers for the said Parishes of Blissfield and Blackville, in like manner as for other Towns or Parishes in said County.

An Act to repeal an Act, intitled, "An Act for the better security of the Navigation of certain Harbours in the County of Northumberland;" and to make more effectual provision for the better security of the Harbours in the Counties of Northumberland, Kent, and Gloucester.
Passed 8th May, 1830.

WHEREAS, the Laws now in force for the better security of the Navigation of certain Harbours in the County of Northumberland, have been found ineffectual.

And whereas, it is necessary, for the greater safety and convenience of the navigation of certain bays and harbours in the Counties of Northumberland, Kent, and Gloucester, that Buys and Beacons, be erected in the said bays and harbours, and that provision be made for defraying such expenses as may be incurred in erecting, repairing, and replacing such Buys and Beacons.