

POETRY.

(Original.)

TO A BUNCH OF HEATHER.

Sweet wreath! tho' on the gloomy brow,
Of this lone hill thou'rt rooted now,
From Scotland, fancy tells me, thou
Wast torn away;

If so my love for thee to avow—
A song I'll pay.

Some youth with thee did hither come,
Who when o'er seas he meant to roam;
With tender care conveyed thee from
Thy blue hill-side;

A relic of his dear loved home—
His bosom's pride.

'Twas no rude hand uprooted thee
And bare thee blooming o'er the sea;
Then set thee on this desert lea

Where once he dwelt,
And was thy nurse, his only friend,
The joy he felt.

Thou, emblem of his native land,
The springs of memory couldst command;
And spread the hills in beauty grand

Before his mind,
To which affection's powerful hand
His heart did bind.

Exotic plant! thou'rt like the fair,
Who once was her true lover's care;
And sweetly blooming chose to dare,
With him the wave;

To foreign lands they wandered where
He found a grave.

And left her, friendless and forlorn,
With the sweet babes that she had born;
Around his tomb to sigh and mourn,
Of joy bereft:

In vain desiring to return,
To those she left.

Like her, thine only friend is gone,
And now to aid thee there is none;
In desert woods thou'rt left alone,

And never more
With kindred flowers, shall flourish on
Thy native shore.

No daisies here unfold their bloom;
No thyme diffuses its perfume,
No milk-white thorn nor yellow broom

Is near thy side;
'Mong cheerless stumps it is thy doom
Now to abide.

The lark no more shall o'er thee sing,
Nor moorcock by thee trim her wing;
They never under thee shall bring

Their young ones up;
But from thy flowers the bees in spring
Shall honey sup.

And when by Scotsmen thou art found,
Thou'lt desolation hours around,
And winds the notes of sorrow sound

Through ev'ry tree;
They'll pause, and count this hallowed ground
For sake of thee.

A STRANGER.

Prince William, 26th April, 1836.

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer has announced the following reductions to be effected in the national expenditure during the present year.—On the Army estimates £213,000. In the Army Extraordinaries £150,000. In the Militia £64,000. In the Commissariat about £25,000—total reduction on the different army votes £453,146.—In the Ordnance a reduction is to be effected of £29,000; in the Naval department a reduction of £272,000, and in the Miscellaneous £75,000. A reduction in the Treasury Department, &c. of £350,000, makes the grand total of proposed reductions about £1,800,000.—In a late debate Mr. Dawson stated, that the number of Custom Houses: Officers reduced in the United Kingdom since 1818, was 2,511; by which, after providing for superannuations and the redundant list, a saving was effected of £27,000. Mr. Dawson mentioned three instances, in which the Duke of Wellington had waived his right to patronage in the Customs, and by so doing had saved the country about £25,000 a year.—On February 22, a spirited debate took place in the House of Commons, on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer "that the sum of £3,015,000, be granted to his Majesty for the maintenance of the land service for the year. Sir H. Parnell, in reply to an observation of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the whole retrenchable expenditure of the country amounted to less than 12,000,000, stated that there was £25,000,000 which was subject to diminution.—The session is represented as one in which subjects of the highest interest force themselves on the attention of the legislature. Mr. Peel gave a very interesting exposition of the progress of his labours in condensing the letter, and amending the practice of the law. Lord John Russell's motion on the subject of Parliamentary Reform was negatived by a very narrow majority, 188 to 140.—A conversation took place on the subject of the duties on West India produce, which was calculated to excite; but without gratifying, the wishes of those concerned in colonial property and trade. We have nothing more definite from the Chancellor of the Exchequer on this subject, than the general expression of his regard for the West India interest.—A notice of a very important motion, for Friday the 19th March, was made by Mr. Robinson. This motion will propose a repeal of the duties on sugar, candles, soap, malt and beer, and the substitution of an equitable property tax.

The number of vessels built in the ports of Great Britain, during the year which has just ended, is not so great as in the preceding year. In the last year there were, according to the usual returns made, 1,185 vessels built in English ports, of the tonnage of 128,752 tons. In 1828, there were 1,440 vessels, built, of about 35,000 tons more than in the last year. In 1827, 1,719 vessels were built, of 207,088 tons. In 1826, 1,539 vessels were built, of 204,924 tons; and in 1825, only, 1,179 were built, of 148,744 tons. From the statements made up of the number of vessels registered, it would appear, that, in 1828, there was an increase on the registries of the previous year. The number of men and boys employed in navigating the shipping employed in British vessels is calculated at about 155,000. In 1828, the tonnage of the registered vessels was 2,503,199 tons, the registries of 24,095 vessels.

His Majesty has been pleased to accept a richly gilt and beautifully executed set of buttons, of Birmingham manufacture, from the deputation of the trade now in London. The Royal Dukes, and some of the principal nobility, have also ordered their mourning, as well as their dress suits, to be decorated with gilt instead of silk and covered buttons.

The gilt button is a fashionable in the ball and drawing room, and consequently will be generally adopted by all classes throughout the country.

SIGNS OF GREAT TRADE IN LIVERPOOL.—Mr. Parke, one of the receivers of customs' duties, passed on Wednesday week, not fewer than 240 entries for goods *inwards*, being the greatest number passed by him on any day during forty-five years he has been in the custom house; and the export excise officer, on Monday week, cleared a greater quantity of excise debenture goods *outwards* than was ever cleared in any one day since Liverpool was a place of trade; and yet we much fear that this great operation of imports and exports leaves very little, if any, profit to the merchant or manufacturer.

FIRE IN LONDON.—The English Opera House and 15 contiguous houses have been destroyed by fire. The flames spread with amazing rapidity owing to a strong wind, and crowded neighbourhood; the distress of the wretched inmates escaping nearly naked from their burning habitations is appallingly described. The property destroyed belonging to Mr. Arnold, proprietor of the theatre, is said to have been worth £80,000.—The houses let from 60 to £80 a year. All the engines of the fire offices were in attendance; and the new Steam engine built for such purposes, did powerful service, ir checking any farther progress of the dreadful element.

Some very splendid purchases have been lately made of furniture for the new palace. Among them are a vase, which is said to have cost £14,000, and a cabinet upwards of £7000.

It is reported that Prince Leopold, who assumes the Government of Greece, is to receive £750,000 to relinquish his annuity. (An annuity of £50,000 was granted to the Prince, on his marriage with the Princess Charlotte.)

PRINTING IN GOLD.—The art of printing at the present day bids fair to be carried on to the highest degree of mechanical excellence. On the ornamental improvement of the art, skill and ingenuity have been lavished in various ways. Printing in gold has been successfully tried on some small productions, but the first attempt at executing a large standard work in that expensive and luxurious mode is just now undertaken by Messrs. Harvey and Lowe. The work on which they have made their essay is indeed worthy of being written in letters of gold—it is "Milton's Paradise Lost."—We have seen one sheet of it, and if the whole should be equal to the sample, it will be a splendid and unique specimen of English art. It is printed on fine drawing paper, and for elegance of type and clearness and beauty of impression cannot be surpassed. The cover will be printed in crimson gold. We hope this curious and costly specimen of the noblest of the mechanical arts will meet with the encouragement which it deserves.—*London Paper.*

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.—The expenditure of this society in 1809 was £17,910, and in the year just ended £72,212. This increased expenditure, and the following statement of bibles, &c. distributed, will show the progress made by the society:—

	1809	1829.
Number of bibles dis.	8,881	60,668
Testaments,	13,630	79,164
Prayer Books	20,876	151,702
Religious Books		115,937
Tracts.	127,193	1,197,443

SCOTLAND.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE WITH THE LOSS OF LIVES AT MONTROSE.

Montrose, March 20, 1830.
On the afternoon of yesterday a race between a boat belonging to the Eliza Swan, whaler, and a pleasure boat, the property of Captain Robert Ramsay, took place on the river, which was attended with most distressing circumstances.

On such occasions, which are of rare occurrence here, great multitudes of people assemble to witness the sport, and on the present occasion a more than ordinary concourse of spectators were present—the view of the river and boats engaged being quite uninterrupted from the Bridge, between 600 and 800 persons of all descriptions took their station upon it. After the contest was over, and the victory gained by Captain Ramsay's boat, and when the boats were returning down the river, and had just passed under the Bridge, the crowd passed to the side of the Bridge next the harbour to hail the victorious boat, when, melancholy to relate, one of the great suspension chains gave way at the top of the north tower, and came down at the lower part of the curve (exactly the centre of the bridge where the dense part of the crowd were assembled, and where many were leaning over the parapet rail, immediately under the great chain,) and one man and two boys were killed on the spot, the immense weight of the chain having fallen upon their heads, which were crushed in a fearful manner. Several of the boys have got legs and arms fractured, and many are slightly bruised and otherwise injured. The noise occasioned by the chain giving way was like the discharge of artillery, and the alarm among the crowd caused an immediate rush to the end of the bridge. It is impossible to convey any thing like a description of the terror and confusion that now took place. The multitude imagining that the whole fabric was immediately to give way, the rush became so great that the crowd trampled down and trod upon one another, and hats, bonnets, muffs, and reticules, were strewn on the road way of the Bridge, the owners, thinking themselves happy to escape with their lives. Many bruises and severe contusions must have been inflicted in the scramble, of which we have not yet heard; and many hair-breath escapes are reported, by individuals having changed their situation a moment before the chain gave way. Most fortunately the end of the broken chain came into contact with, and rested upon the other chain which runs parallel with it; had the whole weight of it come down, the consequences would have been most appalling. In consequence of the chain giving way, other parts of the bridge have been much injured, and as it is greatly off the level, hanging to one side, the Commissioners have given orders to stop all communication by horses or carriages; and the alarm is so great that foot passengers are afraid to trust themselves on it; and many are ferrying over in boats to-day.

Since writing the above, another boy has died in the hospital from the severe bruises he received under the chain.

An old man, a tailor by trade, lately died in Coupar Angus. He was a person of singular habits and propensities, living a hermit in the midst of a busy life. Among the rags that covered his bed were found a large quantity of Bank-notes—under it bills and obligations to the amount of £2,000, and below a loose stone in the floor was disclosed a jar full of gold and silver coins.

Five men were killed in a coal pit near Glasgow, on Saturday last, by an explosion of foul air, occasioned by two of them foolishly uncovering their safety lamps to light their pipes.

A few days ago, one of the Ancient Relics or Tombs (not uncommon in the North of Scotland,) was found on the possession of Mr. Gibb, Merchant, in the operation of taking sand from one of the romantic Den of Oldmaud, in the parish of New Deer. It is a neat grave, regularly built with selected stones, and covered with a rude flag, and above the cover stone, a heap of small stones had been placed eight feet under the surface of the conical top; a few human bones were found, which apparently had been burnt. About 200 yards from the place of the Tomb, down the Den, is the Garden, and some remains of the building of one of the Seats of the Earls Marischal of Scotland; but it is supposed that this Tomb is of much greater antiquity than even the Marischal family, and may have been the repository of one of the Chieftains in the conflicts with the Danes.—*Aberdeen Journal.*

FRANCE.

The Chamber of Deputies has done just as it ought to have done. It has admitted that France was in a state of moral disquietude, because the King from his throne did not hesitate to declare it. It was reproached with errors which it was hoped it would commit, but into which it has not fallen. A prorogation of greater or less duration is generally expected. Until the moment of its close, Ministers are bound to have recourse to the Chambers for grants of every description, and all expenditure incurred during the sitting, without its approbation is illegal. What, then, can ministers do for their expedition against Algiers? Will they violate the fundamental laws of the state, by decreeing, while the session remains open, and without its concurrence, expenses which they have no right to incur? This question is important to the nation in general, and embarrassing to the Government.—*Le Temps.*

At length our political situation is clearly understood. Monarchy knows with whom it has to deal. It has received official intimation of the course of hostilities prepared against it. Two hundred and twenty-two men, who had taken the oath of allegiance to the King, have sanctioned the first manifesto of a revolution on the State, to take place in 1830. In fact, all the powers are confounded—they invade each other: hence arises a state of anarchy and a subversion of all order in our political organization. But it is the Province of the King to restore order: let us rely on his wisdom. Charles X. sees into the causes of the evil: he will provide the remedy.—*Quotidienne.*

The prorogation indicates that the King does not despair of seeing the present Chamber, warned by its defeat, and protected against itself by the Royal firmness, break the yoke that has been imposed upon it by the ambitious and turbulent, and the cowardly deserters, who, when reduced to their proper level, will maintain no longer their ridiculous importance; and we may add, of seeing the present Chamber return to loyal principles, and resuming its first destination, support the Government with the concurrence it now refuses, and by its conduct in the autumn, atone and obtain pardon for the errors of the spring.—*The Drapeau Blanc.*

TOULON, Feb. 22.—We are assured that the military authority has at length received advices of the arrival in this division of 35,000 infantry and 5000 horses. A considerable quantity of grain has arrived.

The sailing of the great expedition, preparing at Toulon, is to be deferred until the 15th of June.

At some of the places of public amusement in Paris the people are entertained and flattered in anticipation, with the representation of the "Capture of Algiers."

One hundred vessels had been taken up at Marseilles for the expedition against Algiers, at 16 francs per ton, per month, the insurance to be at the expense of Government. Ten days were allowed for the government to ratify the contracts.

BRITISH AMERICA.

NOVA-SCOTIA.

SUPREME COURT.—The King v. Peter Paul.—A novel and highly interesting scene was exhibited in our Supreme Court on Monday last. Our readers may remember, that about the end of the year, an Indian named Peter Paul shot his mother in law, near their camp at the Indian River, Hammond Plains. He subsequently gave himself up to the civil authorities stating although he had succeeded in gaining the woods, and might have made his escape; still he could not fly from the feelings within; and that God had directed him to come to town; and meet the punishment of his crime. He was accordingly arraigned at the bar of the Supreme Court on Monday, for a capital offence; the prosecution was conducted by the Solicitor General, with much feeling and humanity, but with a proper regard to the nature and duties of his office; the prisoner's defence was managed by Messrs. Savers and Doyle, who generously gave their professional assistance, in order to ensure to the unhappy man the full advantage of those technical objections, and other little indulgences, in which those more conversant with legal forms, or better able to provide professional aid, can sometimes find a partial shelter from the severity of the law. Two Indian women, daughters of the deceased, and sisters to the wife of the prisoner, gave, through the medium of an interpreter, a full and circumstantial account of the whole affair; which was confirmed by the testimony of a white woman, the wife of a settler, near whose house the murder was committed, and who was an eye witness of the transaction. It appeared from the testimony, that the prisoner was somewhat jealous of his wife—that on the morning in which he committed the crime, he had packed up the contents of his wigwam, and urged his wife to bring their children, two boys and a girl, and leave the encampment. During these preparations his wife and himself had very high words, and he snapped his gun at one of her sisters, who attempted to interfere. Having set out with his two boys and a bundle of his baggage, he was overtaken by some of the women, who told him the bundle he had left for his wife was too heavy for her to carry. He accordingly went back to the camp, and while he was gone, the two boys went off the road with a young Indian—whether by accident, for the purpose of playing, or by design in order to prevent his departure, did not very clearly appear. Finding his boys gone, he immediately went in search of them, beating about the sides of the road; searching the camp, and enquiring at the house of Mr. Brunswick. In leaving the camp a second time, he was followed by his wife, her mother, and one of the sisters, who, either for the purpose of soliciting him to remain, or with a view to detain him by force, were close upon his footsteps—in jumping over a fence he stumbled, and on rising turned round and discharged the contents of his gun into the head and breast of the old woman, who fell immediately, and died in about half an hour. One of the witnesses swore that he saw him cock the gun after he had jumped the fence; the other two testified that though he did not put the gun to his shoulder he aimed it at the woman, and fired with his face towards her. He showed no sign of sorrow or remorse after having done the deed, but commenced reloading the gun; and succeeded in making his escape, notwithstanding a shot was fired at him by one of the Indians, who ran into Brunswick's house,

and procured a musket. The defence attempted to be set up by the bearings of the Counsel's cross-examinations, was that the prisoner was an excellent hunter, and by his industry and dexterity had been supporting the greater part of his wife's family; that being dissatisfied with this burden, and jealous of his wife, he was desirous to leave the camp, and seek some other location, where he might have more comfort, and less risk of infidelity. That finding his wife unwilling to go, and her friends endeavouring by importunities and stratagem to detain him—being excessively irritated by an altercation of nearly two hours—and doubtful of the intentions of the women, who were following close upon him, he either fired the gun in his own defence—or it went off by accident in his stumble, when he sprung over the wall. When asked if he had any thing to say, in extension or palliation of his conduct, he began in his own tongue a formal protestation of his general good conduct. The interpreter rendered his statement into English—and although his counsel found it advisable to check his prolixity, he began his defence in a manner worthy of a better orator, and a more practised logician. To show his general character for honesty—humanity—and amenity to the laws, he stated that although he was fifty-six years old, he had never shot a man nor woman before; that he had never assaulted any person, either white man nor Indian; and although he had shot moose, ducks, partridges, &c. whenever he met them, he had never killed domestic animals, nor ever plundered from any person—relying at all times on his own skill for the support of himself and his family. To prove his fear of the Deity, and respect for religion, he affirmed that if he found a Cross, either upon the road or in the woods, he would never step over it or pass it irregularly by—but would kneel down upon it and offer up his prayers. He did not attempt to say that the gun went off by accident, but dwelt upon the provocation he had received.—The interpreter, Lewis Paul, testified as to his pacific habits and general good character. This man conducted himself throughout the whole of the trial with singular decorum, good feeling and propriety. He appeared to be perfectly sensible of the responsible situation in which he stood, and seemed to take every pains to make the questions put by the Counsel on both sides clearly understood by the witnesses; and to give their answers correctly to the Court and Jury. When asked what would be done with the prisoner if he were given up to the tribe by the government, he said that messages would be sent to several of the Chiefs in different parts of the Province, who would give him a fair and regular trial, and punish him in accordance with their ideas of the extent of his guilt. When the testimony had been gone through, he made a solemn avowal that he had acted impartially; telling the whole truth, and nothing but the truth; and with no desire but to do justice to all parties, and no wish to injure the prisoner at the bar. Judge Haliburton charged the jury with much feeling—but with such nerve, clearness and decision, as well becoming the dignity of the judgment seat. He dwelt upon the high and unpleasing responsibility which, in criminal trials, devolved upon the Court and upon the Jury; and lamented, in the present case, that the task was rendered doubly painful from the character of the prisoner at the bar; who, although from his habits and manner of life was totally ignorant of the provisions of the law, and from the strong and ungovernable passions which his erratic and savage state of existence were well calculated to engender, was more likely than others to transgress, was still liable to its restraints, and answerable to its justice. He had no doubt of the jurisdiction of the Court extending to the prisoner—because it would be dangerous and impolitic to have a body of men wandering about the country, free to slay and destroy each other, with little or no certainty of punishment. He then explained the distinctions which the law makes between murder and manslaughter, and exhorted the jury, if any doubts remained upon their minds to give them in favour of the prisoner. He then went through the examinations, and cross-examinations—showing that a chain of clear, unbroken and convincing testimony had been given, to prove the commission of the act—which, from the absence of any provocation, assault, or necessity, that could be pleaded in extenuation, could not come under the milder penalty of the law. The jury retired for about half an hour, when they returned with a verdict of guilty.

This Trial was one, that to a man of feeling, possessed many and singular attractions; and could not be witnessed without the intrusion of a crowd of strangely mingled reflections upon the mind. Here was a savage—one of a tribe who are fast fading away from the face of a country, which was once their undisputed possession, standing before a Tribunal erected by those who have seized upon the soil which ought to have been his inheritance—in the centre of a magnificent building, reared by the hand of civilization and the arts, upon a spot where his forefathers chased the Moose and the Bear without any interruption, from night till morn, from morn till sunny eve; there sat the dispensers of Justice, and around were the paraphernalia of a court whose bearings, technicalities and forms, he could not understand; but yet in this case those forms were of small importance, and the law whose dignity was to be vindicated, was one that the Almighty had engraven upon every heart; and the power and authority of which is recognized by the most savage and sanguinary code. The contrast formed by the dress, appearance, language and manners of the Indians, with every thing around them. The artless, and often ludicrous replies of the witnesses to the questions of the counsel—the stoical indifference of the prisoner, during the greater part of the trial, and his earnestness of tone and manner, when conveying to the interpreter what he considered to be fair ground of defence, altogether made up as novel and as singular a scene as we ever witnessed in a Court of Justice.

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, MAY 5, 1830.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.
Commissioner for next week, H. G. CLOPPER, Esq.

Saving's Bank.

TRUSTEES NEXT WEEK.

HENRY G. CLOPPER, ESQ.
JAMES TAYLOR, ESQ.
MARK NEEDHAM, ESQ.



By Authority.

An Act to repeal all the Acts now in force, relative to the importation and spreading of Infectious distempers in the City of Saint John; and to make more effectual provision for preventing the same.

Passed 8th March, 1830.

WHEREAS the Acts now in force, relative to the importation and spreading of Infectious distempers in the City of Saint John; have been

repealed, King George the Third, intituled "An Act to repeal an Act made and passed in the thirty-sixth year of His said Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to prevent bringing Infectious Distempers into the City of Saint John, and to make more effectual provision for preventing the importation and spreading of such contagious distempers;' and also, an Act made and passed in the seventh year of the reign of His present Majesty, intituled 'An Act to amend the Act to prevent the bringing of Infectious Distempers into the City of Saint John'—be, and the same are hereby repealed."

II. And be it further enacted, That no Vessel arriving in the Harbour of Saint John, having on board the Small-Pox, Yellow-Fever, or other Pestilential or Contagious Distemper, or coming from any place infected with any such distempers, or at which any such distempers, at the time of her departure was known or supposed to prevail, or on board of which said vessel, any person during the voyage had died, or been sick of any such distemper, shall come, proceed, or be navigated or conducted further or higher up into the harbour of Saint John than a line running westwardly from Broad or Main Street, to Sand Point, in Carleton, and such vessel shall have been duly inspected and examined by the Physician or Physicians, to be appointed for that purpose, as hereinafter mentioned, appointed, nor until the said Physician or Physicians shall signify his or their consent and permission, in writing, that such vessel may proceed without danger to the Inhabitants of the said City: And if, on such inspection, and examination as aforesaid, it shall be judged expedient, the said physician or physicians be authorized to direct, that the said vessel shall be brought to anchor within the line aforesaid, and remain there for a space of time not exceeding three days, unless the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of Saint John in Common Council convened, shall order and direct that such vessel shall perform Quarantine; in which case the master or commander of such vessel for the time being, shall forthwith cause the said vessel, with all the persons, goods, and cargo on board thereof, to be removed to, and to anchor at such place, and for such length of time, (not exceeding forty days,) as they the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty may think proper to direct and appoint. And during the time such vessel shall be performing such Quarantine, the master or commander thereof, shall not permit nor suffer any intercourse between the persons on board the said vessel, and the shores on either side of the Harbour, or within the County of Saint John, or between the said vessel and any other vessel in the said Harbour, except under the direction of the said physician or physicians. And the Master or Commander of any such vessel, and all and every other person or persons belonging to and being on board such vessel, who shall disobey any such orders and directions as aforesaid, or shall neglect to execute and perform the same, or who should come on shore, or go on board of any other vessel within the said harbour, or shall presume to bring or put on board any other vessel as aforesaid, any person, or goods from any such vessel so having come to anchor, or which shall be ordered to perform Quarantine as aforesaid, without the license and permission of the said Physician or Physicians, being for that purpose first obtained, shall for each and every offence severally forfeit and pay the sum of two hundred pounds of current money of the Province, or be imprisoned for a time not exceeding twelve months.

III. And be it further enacted, That the Master or Commander of every vessel having on board the Small-Pox, Yellow-Fever, or other Pestilential or contagious distempers, or coming from any place infected with any such distempers, or at which any such distempers, at the time of her departure, or on board of which said vessel any person during the voyage had died, or been sick, of any such distemper, immediately on coming abreast of Partridge Island, at the entrance of the Harbour of Saint John, shall cause the said vessels ensign, (or such other colour as shall be on board,) to be hoisted in the starboard main rigging, and shall continue the said signal so hoisted, until the said vessel shall have been inspected and examined by the said physician or physicians, and a licence be had from him of them to remove the same, under the penalty of twenty pounds for each and every offence.

IV. And be it further enacted, That the several Branch Pilots belonging to the City of Saint John, shall be furnished with printed instructions, containing a notice to the following effect, viz:—"That any vessel having the Small-Pox, Yellow-Fever, or other pestilential or contagious distemper on board, or having come from any place infected with any such distempers, or at which any such distempers were known or supposed to prevail at the time of her departure, or on board of which any person had died, or been sick of any such distempers during the voyage, shall proceed or be navigated further or higher up into the Harbour than a line running westwardly from Broad or Main Street to Sand Point in Carleton; and that the master and commander of any such vessel shall not go or put on shore, or on board any other vessel, or suffer any other person to go or put on shore or on board any other vessel, until such vessel shall have been inspected by the Physician or Physicians, and his or their license for that purpose obtained, under the penalty of two hundred pounds. And further, That the said Master or Commander shall cause the said vessel's Ensign, (or such other colour as shall be on board,) to be hoisted in the starboard main rigging, so soon as the said vessel shall come abreast of Partridge Island, and shall continue the same, so hoisted, until leave be granted by the said physician or physicians, to remove the same, under the penalty of twenty pounds." And it shall be the duty of the said pilots, on first boarding every vessel coming into the Harbour of Saint John, to read such notice to the Master or Commander of such vessel, or communicate to him the purport and effect of such notice; and any Branch Pilot, who shall neglect his duty in this respect, shall, for the first offence, forfeit and pay the sum of ten pounds; and for the second offence, in addition to the penalty of Ten Pounds, be prevented forever after from holding a Branch. And if any person or persons shall come, or be put on shore from any such vessel, unless by the direction of the said Physician or Physicians, it shall and may be lawful for the Mayor or any one of the Aldermen of the said City, or for the Justices of the Peace for the City and County of Saint John, to cause such person or persons to be apprehended, and carried back to such vessel, or to such other place as may be appointed for the reception of persons under such circumstances, so as to prevent the spreading of infection.

V. And be it further enacted, That the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, in Common Council convened, be, and they are hereby authorized and required, at the usual time of appointing Charter Officers in every year, and oftener, if need be, to nominate and appoint one or more Physician or Physicians, who shall have power and authority, and whose duty it shall be to go on board, visit, inspect, and examine all vessels arriving in the Harbour of Saint John, and on board of which such signal shall have been hoisted in the Starboard Main Rigging, as aforesaid, or on board of any other vessel which may be suspected of having or of other Pestilential or Contagious Distemper, or to make full enquiry and examination into the state of the health of all persons on board any such vessels, or who have been aboard during any part of the voyage, and whether the said vessel came from