

## FIRST BULLETIN OF THE ARMY OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.

The 23d of April will be for ever memorable in the annals of New Brunswick. The blood shed at the boundary line has been gloriously avenged. The destruction of his army will teach the Enemy to repent of his perfidious aggression during a period of profound peace.

Triumphant success has crowned the plan of operations formed by the Commander in Chief for the defence of the country. The enemy, vainly boasting that he would overrun the country without opposition, has discovered his fatal mistake. His advance from Houlton was only permitted, to make his discomfiture the more signal and complete.

It was understood that the enemy had taken up a strong position in the wood above the Caledonian Church. To save that venerable pile, and at the same time to cover Government House, our whole army was ordered to march into the field below. Confronted at the imposing sight, the enemy remained quiet in his position. There the Field Marshal determined to attack him. At noon our line was perfectly formed. Shortly afterwards a feu-de-joye and a shout in honor of the day, announced the commencement of the battle.

Nothing could surpass the gallantry with which our brave men advanced up the hill. The enemy seemed resolved, however, if it were possible, to overwhelm us with numbers; and, as if physically incapable of sustaining a superior force coming down upon them from the higher ground, our men were compelled for the moment to give way. The retreat, however, was conducted with the most perfect order, the rear-guard doing incalculable execution among the enemy. The general engagement which followed might be supposed to be one of long and arduous conflict; the enemy contending with desperate ferocity and our men displaying prodigies of valour. At length we found ourselves masters of the field, for none remained to offer further opposition.

It would be invidious to particularize, where the whole army has deserved the highest commendation. The artillery was served with a promptitude and precision adapted to cause great havoc among the enemy: the effect of some discharges was tremendous. The infantry maintained their just renown, the Provincial troops fighting side by side with the veterans of Waterloo. The militia of New-Brunswick have covered themselves with glory: they have received the public acknowledgments of the Field Marshal. Most brilliant were the charges of the cavalry; the Scotch Greys and the Jersey Light Dragoons attracted the admiration of the whole field.

Such a victory could not be expected to be obtained without loss. Many a plume was laid in the dust, and many a brave soul has gone to his bed of rest. Their country will hold them in honor, and their heroic deeds shall be remembered as long as revolving years bring round St. George's day. On the side of the enemy the killed and wounded are without number. In fact their invading army is annihilated;—of the large force which threatened the Capital, not a regiment can be seen with its Eagle, not a Field Officer will be found to write despatches to his Government. This Bulletin will inform the Court of Washington with what exemplary severity its perfidy has been chastised.

## EUROPE.

### ENGLAND.

The Gazette announces that the King recommends the Bishop of Exeter to be elected by the Dean and Chapter of St. Asaph Bishop of that see.

The Bill brought in by the Solicitor-General for altering and amending the law regarding commitments by Courts of Equity for contempt, has been printed.

There are clauses in the Bill, to guard against the imprisonment of defendants merely for the offence of poverty, which, with the simple and humane provision for periodical visitations, will go far to prevent any protracted suffering from process for contempt, except by the obstinate or fraudulent.

Twenty Arab boys have arrived at the central schools of the British and Foreign School Society. They were sent over by the Pasha of Egypt, and are to be educated in the English language, and trained as schoolmasters for opening schools in Egypt.

Petitioners are coming in from all quarters against the repeal of the Company's Charter.

The Meteor steam packet has been completely successful, having made the voyage up and down the Mediterranean in twenty two days, which usually occupies between thirty and fifty, and this, too, with very unfavourable weather. The commander states that the Meteor, in the Bay of Biscay, evinced the superiority of steam vessels as best adapted to lie in a heavy gale of wind.—He considers that the average passage of the packets from Falmouth, touching for a day at Gibraltar, will not exceed thirteen or fourteen days.

### SCOTLAND.

The Episcopal Clergy of Edinburgh, Fife, and Glasgow, have unanimously elected the Rev. Dr. James Walker, of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Professor of Divinity in the Scottish Episcopal Church, to be their Bishop, in the room of the late Dr. Sandford.

### IRELAND.

A meeting has taken place in Dublin, at which Mr. Steele presided, to consider the propriety of petitioning Parliament for the restoration of the forty-shilling freeholders to Ireland. Mr. Lawless moved a resolution to that effect, which, however, was rejected for an amendment substituted by Mr. Redmond, praying for universal suffrage. A resolution was then entered into, which passed a high eulogium upon the conduct of Mr. O'Connell, who it was proposed, should be called by his Irish title of "O'Connell of the mountains," and the meeting adjourned.

### FRANCE.

On the 21 March, the Session was opened by His Majesty with the following speech:—  
"Gentlemen,—It is ever with confidence that I call the Peers of the realm, and the Deputies of the departments around my throne.

"Since your last session, the peace of Europe, and the accord established between my allies and myself for the welfare of nations, have been consolidated by important events.

"The war in the East is terminated; the moderation of the conqueror, and the friendly intervention of the Powers, by preserving the Ottoman empire from the disasters by which it was threatened, have maintained the equilibrium, and strengthened the ancient relations of the States.

"Under the protection of the Powers who signed the Treaty of July 6th, Greece will rise independent from her ruins. The choice of the Prince called to reign over her, sufficiently proclaims the interest and pacific views of the Allied Sovereigns.

"At this moment, in concert with my allies, I am carrying on negotiations, the object of which is to effect between the Princes of the House of Braganza a reconciliation, essential to the repose of the Peninsula.

"The weighty events with which Europe has been occupied necessarily led me to suspend my just resentment against a barbarous power; but I can no longer leave unpunished the insults offered to my flag. The signal reparation I am resolved to obtain, whilst it satisfies the honour of France, will, with the aid of the Almighty, turn to the advantage of Christian nations.

"The accounts of the receipts and disbursements will be laid before you at the same time as the estimates of the expenditure and resources for the year 1831. I have the satisfaction of finding that, notwithstanding the decrease in the revenue of 1829, compared with that of the preceding year, it has exceeded the estimates of the Budget.

A recent operation has clearly indicated the interest at which loans have become negotiable; it has proved the possibility of alleviating the burdens of the State. A law relative to the Sinking Fund will be laid before you; it will be connected with a plan of re-imbursement or exchange, which we hope will conciliate what the public expect from our solicitude, with the justice and liberality due to such of our subjects as have invested their capital in the public funds. The measures upon which you will have to deliberate have for their object to satisfy all these interests; they may afford means of meeting without new sacrifices, and in a few years, the expenses imperiously requisite for the defence of the kingdom; for the prosperity of agriculture and commerce; the works of the fortified towns; the works in progress in the seaports; the repair of our roads, and the completion of our canals.

"You will also have to devote your attention to several laws relative to the judicial departments; to various projects of public administration; and to some measures destined to ameliorate the condition of military men in the retired list.

"I have lamented the sufferings felt by my people during a long and severe winter; but benevolence has been active, and I have witnessed, with the highest satisfaction, the generous assistance afforded to the indigent in every part of my kingdom, and particularly in my good city of Paris.

"Gentlemen, my chief anxiety is to see France happy and respected; to develop all the riches of her soil and her industry, and enjoy in peace the benefits of those institutions, which I am firmly resolved to consolidate. The Charter has placed the public liberties under the safeguard of the prerogatives of my crown. These prerogatives are sacred; my duty towards my people is to transmit them inviolate to my successors.

"Peers of France, Deputies of the Departments, I have no doubt of your concurrence in effecting the good I so much desire: you will repel the treacherous insinuations which malevolence seeks to propagate. If culpable manoeuvres attempt to throw in the way of my government obstacles, which I am unwilling to anticipate, I shall find the strength requisite to surmount them in my resolution to maintain the public peace, in the well-placed confidence of my subjects, and the attachment they have ever manifested towards their King."

The disaffected Address of the majority of the Chamber of Deputies drew from Charles the 10th, the following firm and dignified answer:—

"Sir, I have listened to the address which you present to me in the name of the Chamber of Deputies. I had a right to reckon on the concurrence of the Chambers to do all the good I intended. I am sorry to hear the Deputies of the Departments declare that this concurrence on their part does not exist.

"Gentlemen,—I have already announced my intentions in my speech at the opening of the Session; they are immutable; the interests of my people do not allow me to deviate from them.

"My Ministers will communicate my intentions to you."

On the 19th the King issued the following Proclamation:—

"Charles, by the Grace of God, &c.  
The Session of the Chamber of Peers, and the Chamber of the Deputies of the Departments, is prorogued to the 1st of September next."

The resolution with which His Majesty has acted seems to have collected around him a crowd of persons favourable to order. The levy since held was numerous attended. The King has removed to St. Germain's.

### GERMANY.

An inundation of the Danube, has caused a frightful scene of disaster at Vienna. The suburbs under water were so extensive as to contain 50,000 inhabitants, in addition to which the level country, on the north side of the river, was overflowed and presented the appearance of a vast lake, the villages being recognized only by their churches, their spires, and the roofs of the houses. The rise of the water was so sudden that many families were surprised by it in their beds, and escaped only by their repairing hastily to the upper part of the houses. In the cottages, this resource was not always attainable, and the loss of lives, computed at first at two hundred, there is cause to fear is far greater.

## AMERICA.

### UNITED STATES.

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Fortifications on Lake Champlain.

The House resumed the consideration of the following resolution offered by Mr. Smith:—  
"Resolved, that the Secretary of War be requested to cause to be selected a suitable site for building fortifications on some point or island on Lake Champlain, near the line which divides the United States from Lower Canada. And also to cause correct surveys, plans, and estimates to be made for building fortifications on such site, and to make report thereof to this House at the next session of Congress."

Mr. Hunt was opposed to referring this resolution to the Committee on Military Affairs. He considered the fortifications to which the resolution pointed as necessary to be erected on the line mentioned, although he admitted with the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Wickliffe) that fortifications were useless in woods, or in a champagne country, where the contending parties met on equal terms. But he said in this case circumstances were different. Lake Champlain extends from Lower Canada 100 miles and upwards into our country, and a few miles north of the Boundary line. The British have erected fortifications. The Legislature of Vermont deemed some security necessary here, and as the expense will be but trifling, hoped the resolution would be adopted.

Mr. Hoffman thought in reference to this subject we were acting too early. How can we proceed a step in this inquiry, said Mr. H. until the Boundary between Canada and the United States is determined?

Mr. Spencer, of New York, said that about the year 1816, subsequent to the termination of the last war, Government directed a fortification to be erected on Lake Champlain, at Rouse's Point; propositions were made to effect this at an expense of probably half a million of dollars. After having incurred this expense, Mr. Ellifoot, one of the professors at West Point was directed to ascertain the latitude of Rouse's Point, and it turned out that the fortification was about to be built one mile north of the line, whereby the whole amount expended was lost, and

the materials of the building, if exposed to sale, would be worth little or nothing. Mr. S. said he had a higher objection to the proposition.—He supposed that they on the other side of the line required fortifications, and not we. The idea that the weaker should attack us, and that we require a fortification for our defence, he thought preposterous. The State of Vermont was, alone and unaided, capable of defending herself.—If not, New-York could pour forth an overwhelming force. Mr. S. said he had to approach himself for having remained in the house silent, while very large appropriation bills had been passed for erecting fortifications.—He asked why we should erect fortifications which will require 50,000 men to defend them. He believed that this country would never be invaded; and believing this, he was not in favour of studding it with fortifications. He reproached himself for permitting such appropriation bills to pass without entering his protest against them. We boast of our Navy, said Mr. S. and it is our policy to have a navy. We can protect our coasts by our Navy without squandering the resources of the country, in erecting fortifications. He condemned such a policy, and he would not vote away a cent to advance it. He apprehended that the secret of applying for money to erect fortifications, was not so much the necessity for them, as the benefit to be derived from the expenditure of the money in the part of the country where they are to be built. Mr. S. said he did not impute any such motives to the gentleman from Vermont, who offered the resolution, but let such projects come from any quarter he would not give his assent to what he believed a lavish and useless expenditure, delaying the extinguishment of the national debt. He said he was not prepared, nor did he intend to debate the policy of the course which had been pursued, but if a fit occasion presented itself, he would discuss, and he hoped to be able to show the absurdity of the course which had been pursued for building fortifications, merely to go to decay and to become dilapidated.

Mr. Finch said, if his colleague had been acquainted with the exigencies of the late war as he was, he would have been convinced of the necessity of having fortifications on the Northern Frontier. During that war not a month passed that the towns of that part of the country were not stripped of their inhabitants. Government was in consequence compelled to expend four times the amount of money in defending the country on the borders of Lake Champlain than would be required for building a fortification. The Naval defence was not sufficient. The enemy came up our rivers and burned or devastated our towns. The expense of the fortification would not be great, as the materials of the former fortification still remain at our disposal. The War Department is of opinion that the measure is necessary; they have recommended it, and it is at their suggestion the resolution has been offered.

Mr. Drayton opposed the reference of the resolution to the Committee on Military Affairs, as they had been discharged from the consideration of the subject already. He wished that no further proceedings should take place with respect to this resolution. It appears an appropriation will be required for making the surveys if the resolution offered by the gentleman from Vermont be adopted. At this time Mr. Drayton said, it would be impossible to make the desired surveys, as the land there is covered with water. And it would be impossible to comply with that part of the resolution requiring a suitable site to be selected for building a fortification until the boundary line is settled. He had no doubt, however that the War Department would be enabled to make satisfactory returns by the next session of Congress. Mr. D. did not agree with the gentleman from New York (Mr. Spencer,) that the country bordering on Lake Champlain did not require fortifications for its defence in time of war, for, in the event of another war, as in the last, the enemy could march into the very bowels of the country. In the opinion of the Government they are required, and when the boundary line shall have been settled, then the projects of the gentleman can be more easily carried into effect. Mr. D. concluded, but the debate was discontinued, as the hour allotted for considering resolutions had elapsed.

### Monday, March 22.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolution offered by Mr. Swift.

The question being on the motion to commit the resolution to the committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Swift expressed his surprise at the opposition of the gentleman from New York (Mr. A. Spencer) and in reply asked the reading of a memorial presented to the House, praying for the fortifications now asked.

Mr. Ithier thought the resolution unnecessary, because unless you disrobe your present fortifications, you cannot supply new ones. He referred to the report of the Ordnance Department to show the amount which is required for the fortifications already commenced.

Mr. Strong stated the position of the island for which this fortification is required, in order to show the importance to the whole of the coasts of New York and Vermont, of a sufficient protection. A single sloop of war could now, in case of war, put both coasts under contribution. He thought the resolution ought to go to the Secretary of War.

Mr. Ramsay expressed his acquiescence in the object of the resolution, which he considered as highly important. Without being disposed to vote for a system of fortifications along the Niagara frontier, he was of opinion that this survey should be made.

Mr. Lamar moved to lay the resolution and amendment on the table, which was negatived.

The motion to commit the resolution to the Military Committee, was then negatived.

Mr. Finch moved to refer the resolution to the Secretary of War, which was agreed to—ayes 84.

## BRITISH AMERICA.

### LOWER-CANADA.

The Province is indebted to the BISHOP of QUEBEC for the passing of the Supply Bill by the Council: the contents and not contents being previously equal.

Some amendments were made during the debate by members opposed to the bill on the appearance of the Lord Bishop on this occasion, as he had not attended during any part of the session. His Lordship took an opportunity of explaining that during the greater part of the session he had been absent from Quebec, on the duties of his spiritual charge, and had only returned on Saturday evening. The Right Rev. Prelate also said that he had been aware of the urgency of the case he should have attended on the preceding day, and regretted not having done so; as he would thereby have saved the hon. members a great deal of trouble. That being there he felt himself perfectly at liberty to withdraw or remain; but that having heard nothing, and seeing nothing to induce him to adopt the first course, he should remain and exercise his privilege in voting in support of the bill; which he conscientiously did in the firm conviction that the passing of it was of paramount necessity for the good of the country.—Quebec Mercury.

The following is, we believe, a correct statement of the promotions in the Custom House at this Port. Mr. L. Ferrier, Commissioner in the late Scotch Board of Customs, to be Collector in the place of the late Hon. Mr. H. Perceval.—Mr. Charles Grey Stewart, succeeds Mr. Cornwell as Surveyor, Mr. Fletcher becomes senior Searcher, by Mr. Stewart's promotion, and the appointment of Mr. R. H. Hamilton as junior Searcher is made permanent.—Official Gazette.

In comparing the Imports at Quebec, for a series of years, it appears that the contraband trade, through the Canadas into the United States, in consequence of the American Tariff, has been of very limited extent.

We are certainly very much disposed to think that the contraband trade cannot on an average since 1824 have exceeded in value £50,000, and the duty of 21 per cent. on this sum would only give £1250, while the revenue of the Province has increased above £20,000. The favourable supposition generally considered as true, that we were in fact improving the Province and Supporting our public expenses with the duties paid by the citizens of the United States on our imports, is certainly erroneous.

We have no means of comparing our trade to the West Indies a few years before and since 1825, the year when the non-intercourse with the United States commenced; such a comparison would have been of some service, and would have shewn whether or not we are right in taking so much interest in an intercourse which it is now likely, we learn, that Ministers will ultimately concede.

The excess of the revenue appears to have been raised principally on West India produce, which is much taxed. The excess of revenue over last year on rum only, is about £15,000; on sugar £3,000; on salt £4,200.

While these and a few other Imports have been greater, Wines, Gin and Brandy and imports generally have been less than last year, and below the average of the last seven years.

The principal increase of shipping last year was in ballast ships to export timber.

The Exports have been greater in Timber only. Of Ashes the export has been nearly the same as last year, but considerably less than the seven years average. The same may be said of Flour and other Provisions, which have diminished since the non-intercourse law of 1825.—Neilson's Gaz.

### UPPER CANADA.

In October, 1828, the Methodist Society in Upper Canada had twelve Schools for the Indians in operation at which 270 scholars were then instructed in the several branches of useful knowledge, by from twelve to twenty teachers, both English and Native. Many of the pupils are very promising in their acquirements. Several books are printed in the Mohawk, Mississauga, and Chippewa languages. About eleven or twelve hundred of the Indians are members of the Methodist Church, and funds to support their missions are raised, both in the Province and in the United States.—York Advocate.

Flour was selling in N. York at \$4 for superfine, on the 5th instant. The same quality is now worth \$5 here at York, Upper Canada, in the interior of a grain-growing and grain-exporting province, 1000 miles distant from the sea. The last Commercial, says that there is nothing doing at New-York in wheat. Here, it sells briskly at 4s. 7d. currency, owing to the preference given it in the English market, added to the rage for speculation which prevails among our merchants.—Id.

Last fall we noticed the discovery of a salt spring in the Township of Hallowell, which upon further examination proves to be valuable. A joint stock Company has been formed in this town, for manufacturing salt.—Kingston Herald.

### NOVA-SCOTIA.

The Right Rev. the Bishop of Nova-Scotia, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Wix, embarked on board His Majesty's ship Rose, Capt. Dewar, at nine o'clock yesterday morning—which ship immediately after sailed for Bermuda.—Royal Gaz.

A course of Lectures on NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, delivered at Halifax, by the Rev. Thomas McCulloch, D. D. of Pictou, before very respectable assemblages, has given so much pleasure to his pupils, that they have presented him with a Gold Snuff-Box, and a Watch of the same material.

We wish the Doctor would pay us a visit at Fredericton, leaving the Pictou Academy "and all that" behind him.

## ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, APRIL 28, 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.

JEDEDIAH SLASON, ESQ.



By Authority.

An Act for the more summary punishment of persons guilty of maliciously killing, maiming, disfiguring, or otherwise injuring cattle.

Passed 8th March, 1830.

**BE it enacted, by the President, Council and Assembly,** That if any person or persons shall maliciously, unlawfully and wilfully kill, maim, wound, disfigure, or otherwise injure, any Horses, Neat Cattle, Swine, Sheep or other Cattle, it shall be lawful for two Justices of the Peace in the County where such offence may be committed, upon complaint of the party aggrieved, to hear and determine such offence, and the offender or offenders, upon conviction thereof, shall forfeit and pay to the party aggrieved such damages as the said Justices shall assess, under all the circumstances of the case, provided that the same do not exceed the sum of ten pounds; to be levied upon the offender or offenders goods or chattels; and for want of such goods and chattels to satisfy the same, that the said offender or offenders shall be committed to the Gaol of the County, there to remain for a space of time not less than thirty nor more than sixty days, unless such damage, with costs incurred, shall be sooner paid.

**II.** And for the more effectual prosecution of the offence punishable upon Summary Conviction by virtue of this Act. **BE it enacted,** that when any person or persons shall be charged before any Justice of the Peace with such offence, the Justice may summon the person or persons charged, to appear before any two Justices of the Peace, at a time and place to be named in such summons, and if he shall not appear, then upon proof of the due service of the summons upon such person or persons by delivering a Copy of the same to him, her or them, the Justices may proceed to hear the case, *ex parte*, or issue their Warrants for apprehending such offender or offenders, and bring him, her or them before the said Justices; or if the Justice, before whom the charge is made, shall think fit, he may issue his Warrant in the first instance without any previous Summons.

**III. Provided always, and be it further enacted,** That the prosecution for every offence punishable upon Summary Conviction, by virtue of this Act shall be commenced within six months after the commission of the offence, and not otherwise.

An Act to provide for the maintenance of the Light House established upon the Island of Campo-Bello, near Head Harbour, in the County of Charlotte. Passed 8th March, 1830.

**WHEREAS,** it is highly expedient and necessary that suitable provision should be made

for the support and maintenance of the Light House lately erected upon the East end of the Island Campo-Bello, near Head Harbour, in the County of Charlotte.

**I. Be it therefore enacted by the President, Council and Assembly,** That from and after the passing of this Act, there be, and is hereby granted to His Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, for the support and maintenance of the Light House now established on the East end of the Island Campo-Bello, near Head Harbour in the County of Charlotte, a duty of Two pence per Ton to be levied upon all registered Vessels agreeably to their Register, which shall arrive within the County of Charlotte, (coasting and fishing Vessels excepted,) for each and every time they shall so arrive, and upon all coasting or fishing Vessels under the burden of Thirty-five Tons, in lieu of tonnage the sum of Ten shillings per annum, and upon all vessels between the burden of Thirty-five and Sixty Tons a duty of Twenty shillings per annum, and vessels from sixty Tons and upwards twenty-five shillings.

**II. Be it therefore enacted,** That all vessels so arriving within the County of Charlotte shall be reported by the Master or Person having charge thereof to the nearest Deputy Treasurer within twenty-four hours after the arrival of such vessel, or before breaking bulk or taking in Cargo, and upon neglect or refusal of any Master or Person having charge of such vessel arriving as aforesaid, to pay the duties hereby imposed within the time herein limited for the payment of such duties, such master or person having charge of said vessel shall forfeit and pay a fine of five pounds to be sued for by the said nearest Deputy Treasurer, and recovered with costs of suit before any of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Charlotte, upon the requisition of such Deputy Treasurer, which penalty or fine when recovered to be applied to the same purposes for which the duties are granted by this Act.

**III. Be it further enacted,** That all vessels that shall be wholly employed within the Bay of Fundy on either side thereof, as far southerly as Cape Sable, and including the Island Grand Manan, whether belonging to New-Brunswick or Nova-Scotia, shall be deemed to be coasting Vessels within the meaning of this Act, and all vessels generally employed in Fishing on any of the Fishing Grounds upon the Coasts of the British Provinces or around the Island Newfoundland, and when not so employed, shall be otherwise wholly employed within the said Bay of Fundy, and the limits above prescribed for coasting Vessels, shall be deemed to be fishing Vessels within the meaning of this Act. **Provided always,** that all such Vessels which shall make a voyage to any port or place without the said Bay of Fundy and limits aforesaid, shall upon their arrival from and after such voyage in any Port or Harbour in the County of Charlotte, be liable to the same duties as vessels which are not deemed to be coasting and fishing Vessels. **And provided further,** that all coasting and fishing Vessels shall pay the rates or duties herein imposed upon their first arrival in any port or harbour aforesaid, after the first day of January, in each and every year, and in default thereof, shall be liable to the penalty herein before imposed for neglect or refusal to pay the said duties.

**IV. Be it further enacted,** that the Commissioners to be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor or Commander-in-Chief of the Province, for superintending and supplying the said Light House, shall annually before the first day of December, transmit a detailed account duly attested of all expenses incurred by them in maintaining said Light House, through the Treasurer of the Province to the Lieutenant-Governor or Commander-in-Chief, for the information of the General Assembly.

**V. Be it further enacted,** That all monies that may be received by virtue of this Act, shall be applied to the support and maintenance of said Light House, which monies are to be paid to the said Commissioners by a warrant from the Lieutenant-Governor or Commander-in-Chief, at the request of a majority of said Commissioners.

An Act to authorize the Justices of the Peace for the County of York, to levy an assessment for the purpose of paying off the debt due on the County Court House.

Passed 8th March, 1830.

**WHEREAS** the Justices of the General Sessions of the Peace for the County of York, have heretofore levied the whole sum which they were empowered to raise by Assessment, for the purpose of paying the purchase money of a Court House for the said County.

**And whereas** the same has not been sufficient to enable the said Justices to make such payment.

**BE it therefore enacted, by the President, Council and Assembly,** That the said Justices of the Peace for the said County, at any General Sessions of the Peace hereafter to be holden, be and they are hereby authorised and empowered, to make such further rate and assessment of any sum not exceeding four hundred and fifty pounds, as they in their discretion may think necessary, for the purpose of paying off the balance due on the purchase money of the said Court-House; the same to be assessed, levied, collected, and paid by virtue of an Act made and passed in the twenty-sixth year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, intitled "An Act for assessing, collecting, and levying County Rates," or any other Act now or hereafter to be made for the like purpose.

An Act further to continue certain Acts providing for the more effectually repairing the Streets and Bridges in the City and County of Saint John.

Passed 8th March, 1830.

**BE it enacted by the President, Council and Assembly,** That an Act passed in the Fifth year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, intitled, "An Act to provide for the more effectually repairing the Streets and Bridges in the City and County of Saint John." Also an Act passed in the Fifty-eighth year of the Reign of His late Majesty, intitled, "An Act further to continue and amend an Act to provide for the more effectually repairing the Streets and Bridges in the City and County of Saint John." And also a certain other Act passed in the Fifth year of the Reign of His present Majesty King George the Fourth, intitled, "An Act further to continue and amend the Acts for the more effectually repairing the Streets and Bridges in the City and County of Saint John;" and also the third Section of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the Reign of His said Majesty King George the Fourth, intitled, "An Act to continue until the first day of April one thousand eight hundred and thirty, certain Acts providing for the more effectually repairing the Streets and Bridges in the City and County of Saint John, and to amend the same, be, and the same are hereby continued until the first day of April, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty two.

An Act to confirm a division made of certain Lands situated at Chamcook, in the Parish of Saint Andrews, granted to the Justices of the County of Charlotte, in trust for the use and benefit of the Rector or Minister, and Parish School of the same Parish.

Passed 8th March, 1830.

**WHEREAS,** by a certain Grant, or Letter Patent, under the Great Seal of the Province of New-Brunswick, bearing date the Ninth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, certain tracts of Land situated at Chamcook, in the Parish of Saint