

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

A Labour Rate.—The following method of establishing a labour rate has recently been agreed upon in Reepham-cum-Kerdistone, Suffolk, to remain in force for the next six months:—1. That four several rates for the above object be levied, at the rate of 2s. each rate on the acre, upon all arable lands, and 1s. upon all pasture or meadow lands, in the said Parish; and that four vestry meetings shall be severally held, upon the fourteenth of January, 25th of February, 8th of April, and 20th May, 1833, for the purpose of examining the accounts then produced for the purpose of making such rates. 2. That every occupier of lands in the said parish shall make out and deliver at such meetings, a true return of the quantity of lands (distinguishing the arable from the pasture) in his occupation; also the christian and surname of every man and boy whom he has employed during the preceding six weeks, with their age and wages paid to each; but in no case will higher wages be allowed than on the following scale:—For boys under 15 years old, 6s. per day; for youths, 15 to 18, 12d.; for singlemen, 18 to 20, 16d.; for able bodied men of 20 years, 20d.—3d. That every occupier shall have the amount of his rate allowed him, or returned to him, who shall satisfy such meeting that he has employed the requisite quantum of labourers to cover his amount of rate; but in the event of his not having done so, he shall be compelled to pay to the said meeting the difference in money between what he has expended, agreeably to the above, and the amount of his rate. 4. That no labourers or servants, but who belong to the parish, shall be included in these regulations. 5. That all the money which shall be collected from this rate, in lieu of labour, shall be applied to the parish funds, or as the vestry may direct. 6. That in any case where men, who are not able-bodied labourers, are not taken into employment, no greater sum is to be allowed than is actually paid. Three fourths of the rate-payers of the parish being present at the vestry meeting at which the above was proposed, it was carried by a majority of 48 out of 57; the votes being taken agreeably to the provisions of the Vestry Act of George III. Chap. 69.—*Chelmsford Chronicle.*

Dover, Dec. 31.—Saturday while it was blowing a hurricane of wind from the S. E. and waves running mountains high, the late unsuccessful candidates for Canterbury, Sir P. V. Courtenay, Knight of Malta, with a view it is supposed, to show his courage, hired an open boat, the Catherine, Davidson, master, and his crew, to convey him and two friends to Boulogne. The sum was 20 guineas. From the wind setting directly into the harbour it required the assistance of 40 or 50 persons to tow the boat to the mouth, where she struck her starboard side against a pile of the North Pier Head, which occasioned such a breach that the water poured in by wholesale. A boat builder was sent for, and copper sheathing having been nailed over and secured, the Knight and his friends took their seats and put to sea. In passing the surf two tremendous waves struck her. At this time no one at the pier-head would have insured their lives at an expense of 5s. for had another wave struck her, in all probability, both Canterbury and the country would have lost the Knight's services for ever. It appeared, however, that though no chicken, he was game to the backbone, for he did not seem to be beyond immediate danger, he stood up in the boat, and taking off his hat, gave three hearty cheers, such as he had lately been accustomed to hear at the Canterbury election. By pumping and bailing the boat, she reached Boulogne roads about 8 in the evening, but the tide being down, she could not enter the harbour until next morning, when she got in safe; and the whole party returned here again this morning. The Knight and his two friends rode up through the town on horseback, and proceeded in the direction for Canterbury.—*Kentish Gazette.*

We have to record a remarkable instance of dispatch in conveying the state of the poll from one part of the eastern division of this county to Cheltenham. Mr. Thomas Price, a young gentleman, residing near Campden, being requested by the Committee conducting the election of Sir William Guse and the Hon. Henry Moreton for that district, to convey the state of the poll to the central Committee at Cheltenham, instantly consented. Three hacks were provided for him; one stationed at Campden, another at Broadway, and another at Winchcomb. Mr. Price started a little after four o'clock, and arrived at the Committee-room in the Colonnade, in one hour and seven minutes. He procured the despatch for the several districts, and returned from Cheltenham to Campden in an hour and ten minutes. On the second day the same gentleman rode from Campden with the state of the poll in one hour and a quarter, and returned in an hour and twenty minutes. The distance is twenty miles running over Dover's Hill, Broadway Hill, and Winchcomb Hill, an extremely difficult and dangerous country to cross. Campden is the most distant polling district from Cheltenham, and Mr. Price was the first messenger who arrived on Tuesday, at the termination of the first day's poll, and the third who arrived on Wednesday, at the state of the poll.—*Gloucester Journal.*

Slavery in the Colonies.—A gentleman named Francillon, of Gloucester, has accepted the offer of Mr. Northwick to make a voyage out to the West Indies, for the purpose of inquiring and observing the condition of the slave population, and ascertaining their present adaptation for their immediate freedom.

The East India Company, with that liberal spirit which characterizes them on all occasions, have added £100 to the subscription for the discovery, if possible, of the intrepid Captain Ross and his gallant companions in the Arctic regions. The subscription at present amounts to £2,800, £100 of which was subscribed by Lord Goderich, the only member of the administration who has contributed to this laudable undertaking.

On Sunday and Christmas day, an unusual scene was displayed in the parish Church of Alnwick, during divine service. This arose from an attempt on the part of the minister to appoint a person to the office of parish clerk, in the place of Mr. Thomas Patterson, the present clerk, between whom and the minister some unpleasant differences have for some time subsisted. The new candidate for the clerkship went through the office under the protection of two police officers, who were seated in the reading desk beside him with their staves, to prevent the entrance of the regular clerk, who took his stand in the aisle in front, and used such means as the time and place, and the sense of propriety would permit, to resist the measures of his opponents, and to vindicate his right to the office. During two interments which took place at the same time on Sunday, there were three clerks in requisition, the present office-bearer and two supernumeraries, en-

gaged by his opponents to defeat his claim to the customary dues.—*Newcastle Register.*

On Christmas day the member of the Temperate Society, to the number of about 950, sat down to tea together in the large Cloth-hall, Exchange-buildings. The decorations were tasteful, the arrangements well conducted, and the company appeared to be highly delighted with the cups "that cheer but not inebriate." The admission was by ticket, for which 6d. were charged to members, and 1s. to the public. The tea-things, and preserves were furnished by a number of ladies, each of whom provided a service for ten persons, and served them with the tea. After tea 3 songs were sung, two of which, we understand, were composed for the occasion. The people then removed to the front rooms, the doors were thrown open, and a public meeting held, at which Mr. Grundy presided. The meeting was addressed by several reformed drunkards and others, on the evils of intemperance and the blessings of sobriety. The great harmony prevailed, and the whole affair seemed to give universal satisfaction.—*Preston Pilot.*

Weymouth.—A serious affray took place on our coast on Sunday morning last, about ten o'clock, between a party of smugglers and some of the preventive men belonging to the Weymouth station. A great number of smugglers, it is conjectured not less than a hundred, were discovered working a quantity of Contraband goods on the beach opposite Lodmoor. They had succeeded in landing a considerable number of casks of liquors, and were in the act of conveying them off, when the preventive men surprised them, and seized the remainder. The smugglers, attempting to recover the residue, came in close contact with the Preventive men, as did a boat's crew from the Eagle, Revenue cutter, the contest being still unequal as to strength, the men being obliged to fire balls (they having originally fired only powder), to protect the liquor, as well as their own persons from the bludgeons of the smugglers. It appears their firing did considerable execution; many were wounded, and some killed, two being left dead, after the smugglers had retired, which they did on finding themselves so much more roughly handled than they anticipated. The two left dead are named Brown and Webster; the former about 20, and the latter 15 years of age. The extensive mischief. One of the spot indicates it is severely wounded. The number of casks that were retained is 65, which together with the dead bodies were brought into Weymouth in a wagon under a strong escort. An inquest was held on Monday, by J. Wallis, Esq. coroner; and, after a lengthened deposition of the bodies of the unfortunate men, the proceedings were adjourned until Wednesday, waiting for further evidence.—*Sherborne Journal.*

On Wednesday last, William Wrigglesworth, late driver of the cart between Driffield and Hunmanby, was, by direction of Mr. Fletcher, surveyor of the general post-office, brought before the Rev. F. Metcalfe, at Burlington, and charged with having abandoned the care of the mail to one Christopher Bryant, and procured him to drive it to Hunmanby and back. Although the mail ultimately arrived in safety, the case was aggravated by Bryant being at the time much intoxicated, and found in that state and fast asleep by the roadside, near Hunmanby, an hour after the proper time for the post's arrival at that place. Wrigglesworth was convicted, and committed under the 5th Act of George III. to hard labor for fourteen days, in Beyerley House of Correction.—*Danaster Gazette, Jan. 2.*

Brighton.—The Queen's charities to the poor people at Brighton are most liberal and extensive, but her Majesty is understood to be extremely anxious first to ascertain if the person applying for relief be really deserving objects of commiseration. The present winter is the third their Majesties have passed at the pavilion.—*Morning Herald, Jan. 5.*

Yesterday being set apart by our local authorities for the purpose of presenting a public and united offering to the divine Majesty, for the signal beneficent Providence in the exemption of this town and neighbourhood from the visitation of that pestilential disease which has visited devastation in so many parts of the nation, the same was observed by the most becoming and reverential manner by all classes of the population: the shops were all closed, religious pursuits were suspended—all the places of religious worship were filled with attentive congregations. In the established church the Reverend Vicar delivered a very appropriate and evangelical discourse in the morning from the 18th chapter of Numbers 47 and 48th verse.—"And Aaron took of the midst of the congregation, and beheld the plague was begun among the people; and he put on incense, and made an atonement for the people. And he stood between the dead and the living, and the plague was stayed." In the interden prayers were read; and throughout the whole day a solemnity was manifested equal to that with which the sacred Sabbath is observed.—*North Devon Journal, Jan. 2.*

COLONIAL.

JAMAICA.

SPEECH OF THE EARL OF MULGRAVE.

DISSOLVING THE JAMAICA HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Kingston, Dec. 14, 1832.

"Gentlemen of the Council, Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly."

"Those conditions of public convenience which might have induced me to postpone, for a few days, the conclusion of the session, have necessarily been superseded by that unfortunate collision between the two branches of the Legislature, which renders it hopeless to expect that any further business could now be brought to a satisfactory termination."

"In taking the only course which is thus left to me, I do not think it necessary to make any comment with respect to the question in dispute, further than this, that those who are so ready to assert their own claim to privileges, which are not parliamentary, upon the mere plea of undisturbed assumption on their part, would have shown more discretion in not so prematurely and arbitrarily denying to others the right to a privilege which, unless withheld by special provision, belongs, as a matter of course, to a legislative body, which likewise appears to have been formerly recognized by the resolution of the House itself, and which is supported by the undeniable evidence of acts in the journals, which owed their origin to the second branch of the Legislature."

"Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly."

"I could not but foresee, by the tendency of your first proceedings, that I might at any time find myself obliged to take the disagree-

able step which is this day forced upon me.—When inflammatory topics were wantonly introduced in your first address to me, it was impossible to calculate how soon the most conciliatory intentions might be diverted from the original direction, by an imperious sense of duty. In continuation of the same line of conduct, you thought proper afterwards to place certain resolutions upon your journals on the subject of your address and my reply. As those resolutions were not communicated to me by message, I thought, that acting under the intention I expressed, under any provocation, steadily to pursue the course which I conceived to be for the benefit of the colony, I might avoid taking immediate notice of it, and allow the public business to proceed to its close; and to that determination, I should have adhered, but for this difference between you and the other branch of the Legislature, with which I have myself no direct concern; but I cannot dismiss you from your attendance here, without noticing a resolution in which you stated, that a doctrine advanced by me, was subversive of your acknowledged rights, and dangerous to your lives and properties. The doctrine you have thought fit to stigmatize, is not mine.—It is one laid down by every constitutional lawyer. It is maintained by the practice of your own Courts. It has uniformly been asserted in official communications with my predecessors, by all successive advisers of the Crown, under every different administration. When you speak, therefore, of your acknowledged rights, I am at a loss to conceive by whom and when those rights which you now assume, were ever acknowledged. The right of the Imperial Parliament of legislating for all His Majesty's subjects, when it so thinks fit, is inherent in that body, and has never been abandoned except as regards internal taxation.—The 18th of Geo. the third, which makes that exception, proves the general right of legislating over the colonies. You must always recollect that I never originated this discussion.—The question is of your own raising—the dispute of your own seeking—the provocation was given entirely by you, and with you must its consequences rest. When you assert a perfect equality with your fellow subjects in other parts of His Majesty's dominions, there is no doubt that, as individuals, you are equal in the eye of the law. But this is not an independent Kingdom; and as a Legislature, we, who are here assembled, are not equal to the Imperial Parliament; consisting of the three estates of the Realm—King, Lords, and Commons.—It is indeed most fortunate for a fair consideration of your interests, that such a question should have been so inopportunist brought forward. It is not by the vehemence of your denial, that you might for ever avert its exercise. Should such interference ever take place, it would not be for any vain display of selfish superiority; but in the furtherance of measures, to the ultimate accomplishment of which, the Parliament of Great Britain is pledged, and which experience should have shown, that the Legislatures of the colonies would not themselves adopt."

"I must now thank you for those portions of the annual supplies of which you have already voted. Your task has, in this respect, been much lightened, by the liberality of the British Government, in taking upon itself the payment of His Majesty's troops, during the present year. I am sure that the people of this Colony will not be insensible to the double obligation which they owe to the paternal care of their Sovereign, in having, at the same time, increased the number of the garrison, and relieved you from the charge of its subsistence, showing equal solicitude for your safety, and sympathy for your distresses. At the same time I must say, that on your side you might have considered, that in moments of difficulty and danger, the adequate protection of an armed force, is hardly more important, than the efficient administration of criminal justice; and I therefore peculiarly regret, that at such a moment, your next act should have been the refusal of any provision whatever to the Chief Justice of the Island, who had been appointed by your Sovereign."

"I have no intention of enumerating the other instances in which you have disappointed my expectations; so much of your conduct appears to court that crisis which is now arrived, that you cannot be surprised when I announce to you, that it is not my intention again to call together the present House of Assembly. As soon as the circumstances of the present season render it expedient, I shall appeal to an enlightened constituency. The liberality of that enactment, which did away with all distinctions of colour, I fully appreciate. I have no doubt that the newly enfranchised freeholders will show they deserve the trust reposed in them, and that in its exercise, there will be no more emulation on all sides, than a desire to prove the soundness and moderation of their principals, the extent and devotion of their loyalty."

"Gentlemen of the Council, Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly."

"You are now about to return to your homes, at a moment which, after the experience of last year, it is impossible not to feel to be one of some anxiety. I have myself no apprehension, that any persons will be found misguided enough, again to brave the penalties of rebellion; I have the greatest confidence in the efficiency of the measures taken for the immediate suppression of any such attempt. But as the representative of my Sovereign, I speak his sentiments, when I express through you, to the slave population, that solicitude as His Majesty always is for their welfare, any criminal endeavours on their parts to wrest from their masters, advantages to which they have no legal claim, can have no other effect than to draw down upon them the severest punishment. For myself, I can assure you, that no personal exertion shall be wanting on my part, to extend to you, at all times, in the most prompt and rigorous manner, that protection which it is the duty of my office to afford. On your part, I trust, that forgetting all minor differences which may have occurred between you, you will unite cordially in one common feeling, of the permanent obligation of preserving the peace and tranquility of the Country."

"I now," said his Excellency, "dissolve this General Assembly, and it is hereby dissolved accordingly."

COLONIAL UNIONS.

The following is the King's proclamation for suppressing these Unions. It was promulgated at Kingston, on the 25th of Jan.

BY THE KING—A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, it hath been represented to us, that divers of our subjects, resident in our Island of Jamaica, have associated themselves together into certain voluntary societies, under the name of Colonial Church Unions, or other similar designations, and that public meetings of such societies have been held in different parts of our said Island, on which occasions, resolutions have been entered into for the forc-

ble removal from our said Island, of divers teachers and ministers of religion, dissenting from the doctrine or discipline of the established Church of England and Ireland. And whereas, it hath been further represented to us, that the several resolutions aforesaid have been printed and dispersed throughout the said Island, to the great disquiet and alarm, not only of such religious teachers, as aforesaid, and of their several congregations, but of all other peaceable and well disposed inhabitants of our said Island. And whereas, such proceedings as aforesaid are contrary to law, and tend to the imminent danger of the public peace in our said Island. Now, therefore, we do hereby declare and make known to all whom it may concern, that we are purposed and firmly resolved, in the exercise of our lawful authority, to maintain within our said Island, the principles of religious toleration, and to protect and defend all our subjects and others resident there, in the public worship of Almighty God, according to their own consciences, although such worship may not be conducted according to the doctrines or discipline of the Church of England and Ireland aforesaid, so long as such persons shall conform and be obedient to the laws. And we do hereby admonish all persons resident within our said Island, that if any attempts shall be made to carry into effect any such resolutions as aforesaid, for the forcible removal from our said Island, of any such teachers and ministers as aforesaid; or if any such society, or any other persons within our said Island, shall republish any such illegal resolutions as aforesaid, that then, and in every such case, we will enforce against all persons presuming to offend, all such pains and penalties as they incur by such their offences; and we do hereby strictly warn and admonish our subjects, and all others resident within the said Island, that they do abstain from associating themselves with every society formed, or which may be formed, for any such illegal purpose as aforesaid, as they will answer the contrary to us, at their peril. And we do especially and strictly command all judges, custodes, justices of the peace, and all our officers, civil and military, in our said Island, that they do not only abstain from associating themselves with any such society as aforesaid, but that according to their several charges and trusts, they do, to the utmost of their respective abilities, and according to their several trusts, give full effect to the law, for the maintenance of toleration, in matters of religion, and do co-operate in bringing to justice all persons who may offend in the premises. And we do further admonish all our faithful subjects in our said Island, who may feel themselves aggrieved by any such illegal proceedings as aforesaid, that they do abstain from the adoption of any violent or illegal measures for obtaining redress in the premises, as they shall answer the same at their peril; it being our firm purpose and resolution to use the power in us vested by the law, in such a manner as may secure effectual protection to all our subjects, within our said Island, in the peaceable and orderly discharge of their several lawful callings, and in the enjoyment of all the rights, privileges, and franchise to them, or any of them, belonging.

Given at our Court at Saint James, this third day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and in the third year of our reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

PUBLIC MEETING.

Alley, Vere, January 18, 1833.

At a meeting of the Freeholders and other inhabitants of the Parish of Vere, convened agreeably to a requisition addressed to his Honor the Custos, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Thomas Anderson, Esq. in the Chair. Resolved, 1st.—That this Meeting views with indignation the unmerited and gratuitous aspersions of his Excellency the Governor, in denouncing the "Colonial Church Unions," (which have been formed for the special purpose of protecting and preserving the Established Churches, and the rights and privileges of the people,) "illegal associations," when his Excellency himself, if not a member of those Political Unions in the Mother Country, whose avowed sentiments and objects are the subversion of all orders and institutions in Church and State, is a nominee of that Ministry which fostered and openly corresponded with combinations of men, whose existence has been declared by the greatest Lawyers of the age to be totally inconsistent with the free exercise of the executive and Legislative Powers.

Resolved, 2d.—That the assimilation made by his Excellency, with Hereditary Peers of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Privy Council, and his describing the functions exercised by both bodies, as relative and co-ordinate—display the grossest ignorance of their original constitution, the latter body being a majority of Officers under Government, and the whole removable at the pleasure of the Crown.

Resolved, 3d.—That we consider the exercise of the Prerogative at the particular period selected for dissolving the Honorable House of Assembly, both impolitic and dangerous, being calculated to excite our peasantry to a repetition of those horrid outrages, which lately devastated a valuable portion of this Island.

Resolved, 4th.—That this meeting cordially approves of the conduct of Alexander Murcheson and George Harrison, Townshend, Esquires, late Representatives of this Parish, in voting with the majority of the House of Assembly on the occasion of the interference of the Council to originate Bills;—an assumption of their Honors, directly at variance with the theory and practice of our constitution; and we hereby determine to return the above named gentlemen to the new House of Assembly; free of expense.

Resolved, 5th.—That we will continue as heretofore to use all the constitutional means in our power to repel every encroachment on our rights of property, the possession of which has been so frequent-

ly and solemnly guaranteed to us by the British Government.

(Signed) THOMAS ANDERSON.

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, MARCH 20TH, 1833.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.

Commissioner for } D. L. ROBINSON, Esq.
next week.

SAVING'S BANK.

Trustees for } HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq.
next week. } JAMES TAYLOR, Esq.
GEORGE MINCHIN, Esq.



The arduous duties of the Legislature having been yesterday brought to a close, His Excellency attended by the principal Officers of the Government, proceeded to the Council Chamber, and having commanded the attendance of the House of Assembly, gave his assent to the following Bills:—

A Bill for raising a Revenue.
A Bill to appropriate a part of the public Revenue to the payment of the ordinary services of the Province.

A Bill to appropriate a part of the public Revenue for the services therein mentioned.
A Bill to provide for opening and repairing Roads and erecting Bridges throughout the Province.

A Bill to continue an Act, intituled "An Act for the better and more effectual securing the navigation of the River Saint Croix in the County of Charlotte."

A Bill to continue an Act, intituled "An Act to empower the Justices of the County of Charlotte to make regulations for driving timber and logs down the Rivers Saint Croix, Magaguadavic, Dudgequash and their branches."

A Bill to alter and amend an Act passed in the third year of His late Majesty's Reign, intituled "An Act for the better securing of the navigation of the Inner Bay of Passamaquoddy, and to indemnify the Deputy Provincial Treasurer at Saint Andrews against any demands for monies collected for tonnage duties since the former Acts for that purpose expired."

A Bill to amend the Act for the appointment of Town or Parish Officers, in the several Counties in this Province.

A Bill to authorize the Justices of the Peace of the County of Gloucester to assess the said County for the erection of Lock-up-Houses at Campbell Town and Dalhousie in the said County.

A Bill for altering the time of holding one of the additional terms of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas of the County of Gloucester.

A Bill to alter and amend the Charter of the City of Saint John.

A Bill for the incorporation of the New Brunswick Mining Company.

A Bill to provide for more effectually repairing the streets and bridges in the City of Saint John.

A Bill to authorize the Justices of the Peace for the County of Carleton to assess the said County for erecting a Court House and Gaol therein.

A Bill to amend the Act relating to the several Churches in this Province in connexion with the Church of Scotland.

A Bill to authorize the Justices of the Peace for the County of Northumberland to make rules and regulations respecting the Bass fishery in that County.

A Bill to divide the Parish of Kent in the County of Carleton into five Towns or Parishes.

A Bill further to amend the Act relating to the support and relief of confined debtors.

A Bill in addition to an Act for making Process in Courts of Equity effectual against persons who reside out of this Province, and cannot be served therewith.

A Bill to prevent the importation and spreading of infectious Distempers in the City of Saint John.

A Bill to continue the Act to provide for the expenses of the Judges holding the Circuit Courts and Courts of Oyer and Terminer in this Province and of the Clerk in those Courts.

A Bill to authorize the Justices of the Peace for the County of Northumberland to levy an assessment upon the Inhabitants of said County to discharge the debts due from said County.

A Bill for the further amendment of the Acts relative to the Great Roads of communication.

A Bill to continue and amend the Acts relating to Statute Labour on Roads.

A Bill to authorize the Justices of the Peace for the County of Sunbury to levy an assessment to enable them to erect a Court House in said County.

A Bill to continue and amend the Act for regulating Assessments in this Province.

A Bill for regulating the Salmon Fisheries, in the County of Gloucester.

A Bill for the establishment and regulation of Boards of Health in the several Counties in this Province.

A Bill to amend the Law relative to Retail and Tavern Licenses in the County of Saint John, and for the prevention of Drunkenness.

A Bill to amend an Act to provide for maintaining Light Houses within the Bay of Fundy.

A Bill relating to Parish Schools.

A Bill to prevent Nuisances within the City of Saint John, and Parish of Portland, in the County of Saint John.

A Bill to explain an Act, intituled "An Act for the more summary punishment of persons guilty of maliciously killing, maiming, disfiguring, or otherwise injuring cattle."

A Bill to authorize the Justices of the Peace for the County of Charlotte to assess the Inhabitants of Saint Stephen in the said County for the purpose therein mentioned.

A Bill to enable the Chancellor, President and Scholars of King's College at Fredericton, in the Province of New Brunswick, to assign a certain Mortgage and mortgaged premises therein mentioned.

A Bill to empower the Rectors, Church Wardens and Vestry of Christ's Church in the Parish of Fredericton, to assign certain mortgages and mortgaged premises.

A Bill in addition to and in amendment of an Act to repeal an Act, intituled "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."

A Bill to alter the Names of certain parts of Three Parishes in the County of York, and to erect two separate Parishes therein.