

of the State of Maine, and his subsequent abduction and confinement in the jail of Fredericton." 2d. The representation against the exercise of jurisdiction by British authorities within the territory in question, and the demand that the Government of New Brunswick shall cease from the exercise of all and every act of exclusive jurisdiction within the disputed territory, until the question of right is settled between the two Governments of Great Britain and the United States. The undersigned claims to be his duty to remark in the outset, with reference to the designation which Mr. Lawrence has given to the place wherein John Baker was arrested, as being "within the limits of the State of Maine," and with reference also to the phrase "American territory," applied by Mr. Lawrence, in another part of his note, to the district in question, that if the United States consider the tract of country which forms the subject of the arbitration now in progress as unquestionably their own, the British Government are on their side, as firmly convinced of the justice of their claim to designate those lands as territory belonging to the Crown of Great Britain.

This, however, is not the point for present consideration. The question of sovereignty, which depends upon the definition of the true frontier line between the two countries under the treaty of 1783 having been referred, agreeably to the provisions of that treaty of 1783, to the arbitration of a friendly State, it is a question of actual jurisdiction alone which can now be discussed, without interfering with the province of the arbitrator and between these questions—of sovereignty, and the actual exercise of jurisdiction, the undersigned conceives there is a broad and clear distinction. With these preliminary observations, the undersigned will proceed to remark upon the first demand made by Mr. Lawrence; and, if it has been a source of regret to the undersigned that the various and pressing calls upon the attention of His Majesty's Government at this season of the year, have prevented him from returning an earlier answer to Mr. Lawrence's note addressed to his predecessor, that regret is materially diminished by the consideration that this delay has enabled the undersigned to put Mr. Lawrence in possession of the proceedings and the evidence which he has now in his hands, in New-Brunswick, (a copy of which he has now the honour to enclose), which he feels persuaded will, in conjunction with the remarks which he has to offer in the present note, satisfy Mr. Lawrence, that the prosecution instituted against John Baker by the Government of New-Brunswick, was rendered indispensably necessary by the acts of that individual; that it has been conducted with a scrupulous regard to justice; that the sentence which has been passed upon him is under all the circumstances of the case, a lenient one; and that, in the whole of these proceedings, no privilege which Baker could justly claim under the law of nations has been violated.

Footnoting for the present any answer to Mr. Lawrence's remarks on the general question of jurisdiction within the district in which John Baker resided at the period of his arrest, and assuming, in this place, that such jurisdiction did belong to the Government of New-Brunswick, the undersigned will proceed to show, from the history of Baker himself, that the exercise of it in the particular case of that individual, is singularly free from any possible imputation of hardship or severity. Mr. Lawrence has stated, in the report of Mr. Barrell, which he has been pleased to forward to him, that the United States to inquire into this transaction, (which report has been officially communicated to His Majesty's Government, and is doubtless in Mr. Lawrence's possession), that John Baker, who had from the year 1816 until 1820, resided in the British Province of New-Brunswick and Canada, came, in the latter year, to reside in the Madawaska settlement, where he joined his brother Nathan, then carrying on trade in connection with a British merchant of the name of Newberry, established at the capital of New-Brunswick; and that, after the death of his brother, in 1821, John Baker continued to occupy the land on which his brother had originally settled, and to carry on the same business as before, under the name of Newberry. It further appears, as well from Mr. Barrell's statement, as from the evidence on Mr. Baker's trial, that Nathan Baker had, so long ago as the year 1810, formally admitted the jurisdiction of the Government of New-Brunswick over his said possession; that Baker's partner, Newberry, with the concurrence, applied to the Government of New-Brunswick for a grant of the same land for the benefit of John Baker; that, in 1822, Baker himself applied for and received from the Government of New-Brunswick the privilege of the cultivation of grain upon that land; and that, so late as the year 1825, he had voluntarily applied to the British authorities for the enforcement of the British laws among the American settlers, both in civil and criminal matters; from all which it is manifest, that the serious practices for which Baker was prosecuted, were not committed in ignorance of the authority which had uniformly been asserted and exercised by the Government of New-Brunswick, and of which he had himself, in common with the other settlers, claimed the benefit and protection.

It must be wholly unnecessary for the undersigned to insist upon the serious nature of the offences themselves, with which John Baker was charged, and of which he was found guilty, when the acts of outrage and sedition proved against him on the trial were such as no government actually exercising jurisdiction, and therefore responsible for the peace and security of the community residing under its protection, could allow to pass unpunished, whether the perpetrators of such offences happened to be its own subjects, or alien settlers within its jurisdiction, and therefore owing local and temporary obedience to its laws.

Such being the facts, and immediately relating to the individual Baker himself, the undersigned has now the attention of Mr. Lawrence to those which relate to the settlement in which he resided. It is shown by the report of Mr. Barrell, and confirmed by the evidence on Baker's trial, that the Madawaska settlement was formed soon after the treaty of 1783, by British subjects, descendants of the original French colonists of New Brunswick. It is stated on oath by Simon Hilbert, a witness on the trial, who has lived forty years in the settlement, and had received a grant of land from the Provincial Government two or three years after he settled there, that he considered himself to have always lived under the Government of New-Brunswick, and that all the Madawaska settlers lived under the same Government. Testimony to the same effect is given by Mr. Fraser, a Magistrate, who has been acquainted with the Madawaska settlers since 1787; and who further proves that the settlers had, to his own knowledge, for a long series of years, voted at elections like other subjects of the Province of New-Brunswick; and, finally, Mr. Barrell reports that the laws of New-Brunswick appear to have been always in force since the origin of the settlement; and that the settlers have acquiesced in the exercise of British authority among them, and have for many years had an organized militia.

It is further proved by the evidence on the trial, and admitted by Mr. Barrell, that the lands on which Baker resided form part of the Madawaska settlement; and the acts of Baker himself, and of his brother, who preceded him, show, that they consider the land possessed by them successively, to be situate under the authority of the Government of New-Brunswick. It is, moreover, not an immaterial fact, that the settlement thus originally formed, upwards of forty years ago, by settlers from New-Brunswick, was found by Mr. Barrell, at the period of his visit in November last, to contain, out of a population of 2000 souls, not more than 25 American settlers. This ascription of the substance of the information collected by the Agent of the United States, corroborated as it is by the evidence on oath given before the Supreme Court at Fredericton, together with the detailed narrative of the proceedings on the trial, will, the undersigned trusts, satisfy Mr. Lawrence, that the opinion which he has expressed in his note, that the part of the tract in which Mr. Baker resided, had ever been in the possession of persons acknowledging allegiance to the British Government, is founded in fact; and that substantial justice has been done to Mr. Baker. The undersigned will therefore proceed to the second point to which he has proposed to advert, namely, Mr. Lawrence's demand, that the Government of New Brunswick should cease from the exercise of all and every act of exclusive jurisdiction within the disputed territory.

The consideration of this question naturally brings before the undersigned, Mr. Lawrence's assertion, that New-Brunswick can adduce no claims, by which jurisdiction derived from prescription, or the first occupancy of the country, can be sustained. The reply to this allegation has been, in a great mea-

sure, anticipated in the course of the preceding observations on the case of John Baker. But the undersigned desires to call the attention of Mr. Lawrence more distinctly to the following important facts. First, the fact (which the undersigned will state in Mr. Lawrence's own words), that "before the independence of the United States, not only the territory in dispute, but the whole of the adjoining Province and State, was the property of a common Sovereign; and that the title to the territory upon which they claim to the possession of the territory upon the treaty of 1783; by which treaty the independence of the United States was recognized by Great-Britain, and their boundaries attempted to be defined; thereby, in effect, admitting the previous title of Great-Britain to the territory in question.

And, in the third place, to the facts which have been proved upon oath on Baker's trial, as admitted by Mr. Barrell, the Agent of the United States; that the first settlers were Colonial subjects of His Majesty; that the inhabitants have always hitherto been treated as British subjects; that they have for many years voted at elections like the other natives of the Province; that they have organized and equipped a militia, and have considered themselves to be living under British protection and jurisdiction; and that, until a very recent period, the right of Great-Britain to exercise acts of sovereignty within this territory has never been called in question by the Government of the United States. Even in the representation addressed by Mr. Clay to His Majesty's Charge d'Affaires at Washington, on the 25th of March, 1825, (which contained the first objection of any kind advanced by the United States to the proceedings of the British in the district jointly claimed by the two Governments), that objection was not directed against the exercise of jurisdiction on the part of Great-Britain, (which was there, and has ever been avowed), but against the predations of individuals; and against the depredations of individuals, it cannot reasonably be contended that the national character of the territory has undergone any change since the period antecedent to the treaty of 1783. It has, indeed, been formally admitted, by Mr. Barrell, in his report, as a lenient one, that the right of eventual sovereignty over that district is a question remaining in doubt; but that it is consistent with an acknowledged rule of law, that where such a doubt exists, the party who has once clearly had a right, and who has retained it, is to be preferred to the party who holds it until the question at issue may be decided. This territory, therefore, ought, upon every principle to be considered, for the present at least, as subject to the authority and jurisdiction of Great-Britain; unless treaties subsequent to the treaty of 1783, have conferred an obligation on her to pursue a different line of conduct with respect to it. None of the treaties, however, posterior to that of 1783, allude to the question of jurisdiction; and, from their silence on this point, it may fairly be inferred that the United States, who cannot be supposed to have been ignorant of the acts of British authority which had been authorized throughout the territory in question, for so many years, did not entertain any doubts of the right of Great-Britain to the exercise of jurisdiction over the case; they would surely have stipulated for the introduction into the latter treaties, especially into that of Ghent, of some provision respecting the exercise of that authority against which Mr. Lawrence is now insinuating to protest.

The undersigned cannot acquiesce in Mr. Lawrence's extension to this question of jurisdiction of that rule of forbearance which has been inculcated on both sides, with regard to the exercise of other acts of sovereignty, not necessary for the due administration of justice, now under consideration. With respect to such jurisdiction, the undersigned must be permitted to observe, that the circumstances of the two countries are essentially different. The United States have never been in possession of the territory in question. For so long had been ignorant of the acts of British authority which had been authorized throughout the territory in question, for so many years, did not entertain any doubts of the right of Great-Britain to the exercise of jurisdiction over the case; they would surely have stipulated for the introduction into the latter treaties, especially into that of Ghent, of some provision respecting the exercise of that authority against which Mr. Lawrence is now insinuating to protest. The undersigned cannot acquiesce in Mr. Lawrence's extension to this question of jurisdiction of that rule of forbearance which has been inculcated on both sides, with regard to the exercise of other acts of sovereignty, not necessary for the due administration of justice, now under consideration. With respect to such jurisdiction, the undersigned must be permitted to observe, that the circumstances of the two countries are essentially different. The United States have never been in possession of the territory in question. For so long had been ignorant of the acts of British authority which had been authorized throughout the territory in question, for so many years, did not entertain any doubts of the right of Great-Britain to the exercise of jurisdiction over the case; they would surely have stipulated for the introduction into the latter treaties, especially into that of Ghent, of some provision respecting the exercise of that authority against which Mr. Lawrence is now insinuating to protest.

It is with this view that the Provincial Government of New-Brunswick have, with the approbation of the British Government, discontinued from issuing licenses for cutting wood within the district, and have abstained from all other acts not absolutely necessary for the peaceable government of the country; and the undersigned is happy to have this opportunity of acknowledging the evidence of a corresponding disposition on the part of the General Government of the United States. The United States further propose, that, until the arbitrator shall have given his decision, neither power shall exercise any jurisdiction in the territory. His Majesty's Government are persuaded that the Government of the United States will, on further consideration, see the manifold and serious injuries which would result to both powers from the proposed arrangement. It would make the distinction between the frontier a common refuge for the outcasts of both nations, and introduce among the inhabitants who have enjoyed happy habits under the jurisdiction of Great-Britain, lawless habits, by which it would hereafter be extremely difficult to reclaim them. It would thus render those districts of less value to the State to which they may be ultimately assigned; while, by the penalties which would befall a violated population, it would materially endanger the tranquillity and good government of the adjoining dominions of His Majesty and of the U. States. In declining, however, to accede to this proposition of the United States, and to give effect to the same, it is not the commands of His Sovereign, in declining, at the same time, in the most unequivocal manner, all intentions of influencing the decision of the arbitrator by any arguments, or the exercise of any other influence on this jurisdiction since the period in which the right was first questioned by the United States.

The undersigned will conclude by observing, that, as no practical inconvenience has been alleged by Mr. Lawrence to result, and as His Majesty has renounced any advantage which might be derived in the discussion from the continued exercise of jurisdiction during the period of arbitration, the British Government conceive that, under all the circumstances, it would clearly be more just, as well as more to the advantage of both countries, to allow the whole question to remain upon the footing on which it has hitherto stood, until its final settlement by the award of the arbitrator. The undersigned requests Mr. Lawrence to accept of this course of consideration. ABERDEEN. William Lawrence, Esq. Sec. &c.

ENGLAND.

LONDON JAN. 7.—We understand that the Irish Revenue statement, when it appears, will show an increase of 400,000 for this year beyond last year. A long time since we said that the revenue of Ireland was rapidly on the increase, and that it would go on increasing.

The Revenue as made up at the end of the last quarter exhibits a gratifying result as the following figures will testify:  
Nett produce for the quarter ending 5th January, 1829, - - £13,022,300  
For the corresponding quarter of last year, - - - - - 12,336,079  
Increase on the quarter, £686,221

Nett produce for the year ending 5th January, 1829, - - £48,305,322  
Nett produce for the corresponding 5th January, 1828, - - 46,644,675  
Increase on the year, £1,660,647

The increase has been generally in all the branches of the Revenue except the Customs, and the falling off in that department is more than accounted for by the large sums received in the previous year, when the foreign grain was let out of bond. The Revenue of Ireland has increased materially.

The attention of the City is still engrossed by the absconding of Mr. Rowland Stephenson. Such an event has not taken place in the annals of banking. Distress has come upon many houses—failures have taken place, but not a single partner belonging to any establishment ever before absconded, and robbing the house of its funds, left his partners to abide the misery he had increased, if not created. At the hour at which our paper was put to press, no accounts had been received relative to the fugitive. It has been said he left his house on Saturday morning at 2 o'clock, in a post chaise and four. If he went to Liverpool to embark in the packet for America, he would be disappointed, for the packet sailed on Friday. As far as the individual is concerned, we apprehend that converting to his own use Exchequer Bills, deposited for safety in the house, is by a recent Act of Parliament felony, and of course would affect the life of any person found guilty of it. The public funds have not been affected by the event, nor public credit, but it tends greatly to shake private faith—to weaken the confidence of one individual in another; and to inculcate suspicions where no suspicions had been entertained before. This is the dark and prominent feature of the transaction, which has no parallel in any former failures of banking or mercantile houses.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—This document, always important, as giving an authentic view of the internal condition and external relations of a Republic whose growth affixes the world, possesses additional interest this year, from the certainty that it will be the last issued by Mr. Quincy Adams. The "Elect President," we are told by the American Journals, has already left Tennessee with his family, to spend the winter at Philadelphia, and be ready to proceed to the seat of Government on the 14th March, when the Presidency of Mr. Adams expires. All doubt respecting the appointment of Gen. Jackson is therefore at an end. The commercial relations with Great Britain form, to us, the most important point in Mr. Adams' Message. They will deserve, he rightly tells Congress, "their serious consideration, and the exercise of a conciliatory and forbearing spirit in the policy of both governments." This is true; and as far as our government is concerned, we are convinced that a conciliatory and forbearing disposition will continue to be manifested. But the attempt to throw on us the blame of having commenced "the interdiction of direct trade," is afterwards reciprocated by the United States," is neither fair nor just. It is an effort to justify the late unpopular and impolitic Tariff; but an effort which can only serve, by its total misrepresentation of facts, to place in a still stronger light the groundlessness of that measure; for that which rests on falsehood can never be necessary or wise. Instead of having interdicted direct trade with America, it is well known that we had put our commercial relations with all countries on the footing of reciprocity, reserving to ourselves the just right of exempting from the full enjoyment of that reciprocity, all nations which, after a certain period allowed for deliberation and trial, should not grant us the same advantages which we had spontaneously held out to them, and should either continue ancient, or create fresh restrictions upon our trade. America has gladly availed herself of our liberality. She welcomed and used the boon—but how did she repay us?—By enactments which hampered our commerce, and roused all that opposition to liberal principles which has since existed among us; and which would never have sprung up, had she not repelled reciprocity.—In self-defence we recalled our gift. We placed her on the footing of the dissenting and less favoured nations; and this withdrawal of a privilege which she had voluntarily forfeited, after having reaped its advantages, though the natural and necessary consequence of her own acts, is what Mr. Adams represents as "a sudden and scarcely explained revulsion," by which "the spirit of exclusion operates upon the United States alone." Mr. Adams, however, though he ascribes a false origin to the Tariff, does not defend all its provisions. He admits that they were "not acceptable to the great interests of any portion of the Union," and advises that they should be revised and altered. The point next in importance is the state of the Revenue, which is represented as most flourishing. For the particulars of which we refer our readers to the document itself, which will well repay, notwithstanding its extreme length, the trouble of perusal.—Courier.

The late Lord Liverpool is reported to have died extremely rich, his property being estimated at not less than £700,000. His widow, it is said, derives no pecuniary advantage by his decease, beyond the original settlement made at the time of the marriage.—The present Earl, half brother of the late premier, is (with a few

trifling exceptions) stated to be the universal legatee.

Mr. Clement, proprietor of the London Morning Chronicle, paid Government for Stamps, the enormous sum of £38,218—more than one-tenth of all the stamps in England!

UNITED STATES.

In the United States Senate on the 9th February, Mr. Chandler presented a petition from John Baker, stating himself to be a citizen of the United States, residing on land obtained from the Land Agent at Massachusetts and Maine, situated on the north bank of the River St. John, and a place called the Madawaska Settlement; and that, in addition to the loss of property by the acts of the British authorities at New Brunswick, he has undergone a long imprisonment, and been fined in a considerable sum, by the same authorities, without just cause; and praying for the interposition of the Government of the United States in his behalf for redress. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS.—Every observer of the progress of the South American states, in the struggle for independence and self-government, must have felt some fear, whatever he might have hoped, for the result of the experiment. The events which have since occurred, and especially those which we have but recently recorded, promise but little for the stability either of the people or their governments. The lover of liberty, regulated and secured by laws and by the virtue of the citizen, sees but a cheerless prospect for human happiness from all that has transpired in the Republics of the South. Their example as yet has afforded no encouragement for the spread of liberal principles, and no evidence of the ability of mankind to govern themselves. The apprehension that the spirit and character of the great mass of the population was too unaccustomed for free government has been too fully realized. Their protracted military struggle naturally introduced a love of military display, and cast upon them, leaders and chieftains whose services in war must be repaid by laurels and honours in peace. The military influence has consequently proved the ruling influence; and military men have administered the government, often with the sanguinary and fearful energy of their profession. In the revolutions and changes, alarming not less for their fickleness than for their rapid development, which have at different times upset one constitution and established another, we do not find the presence of such sagas as Franklin, Madison and Jefferson; but chieftain after chieftain controlled the occasion, and with the sword and bayonet dictated to slaves the changes suited to their pleasure. Unqualified as the South American population is for maintaining a free government, those republics have a still greater obstacle to their ultimate freedom and happiness, in the predominance of the military over the civil power. When it will be purged, and the public mind be released from its dangerous influence, it is impossible to foretell; but while it reigns and exists, the progress of every thing calculated to secure stability to the government and dignity to the people, must be paralyzed, and every hope of freedom finally abandoned.—New York Statesman, Feb. 17.

Total number of Deaths in the City of New York, in the year 1828, 5181, viz. 1574 men, 1045 women, 1447 boys, and 1115 girls.—Died in January, 391, February 420, March 467, April 350, May 341, June 365, July 503, August 582, September 516, October 464, November 402, December 380.—13 were between 90 and 100 years old, and 2 over 100.—Died of consumption, 968; convulsions, 338; intemperance, 75; murdered, 3; old age, 195; suicide, 24, &c.

COLONIAL.

HALIFAX, March 3.—In the Assembly an unpleasant circumstance has occurred during the past week, which has taken an anomalous and peculiar turn, and in its results must be of importance to the people of this Province. It appears that Mr. Barry who represents the township of Shelburne, introduced to the House several petitions, from persons who were said to have been aggrieved by an arbitrary application of the Militia Law; among others one was from a person named Cox, who resides at Liverpool. With the truth or merits of these petitions, we shall not at present concern ourselves.—But the presentation of this petition, drew from Mr. J. Dewolfe, member for Liverpool, expressions reflecting on the character of the Petitioner, and a declaration that as he was a notorious smuggler, he ought not to be believed. Upon this Mr. Barry introduced a letter from Goff to Col. Freeman, another member from Liverpool, in which he subscribes himself his "friend and partner;" thereby inferring as we should suppose, that Mr. Dewolfe must have been mistaken in the character of the man, from the circumstance of his having been associated with so respectable an individual, as the member alluded to.

The introduction of this epistle however, led to the clearing of the galleries; and the result was that Mr. Barry was called upon to make an apology, of the most humble and submissive description. That he has refused to do, and the House have not since permitted him to resume his seat. This is a brief, and we believe a candid account of the affair.—At least we have no desire to render it otherwise.—F. Press. [The following is the apology, dictated by the House, to which Mr. Barry refused to assent.] "Being convinced that in speaking the words, and reading from the letter the expressions which have induced Colonel Freeman to call me to order, I was led into great impropriety; I do now apologise therefore to Colonel Freeman and to the House, and trust to be excused by him and the House, for the haste and the warmth which misled me."—Nova-Scotian.

QUIT RENTS.—A message was on Tuesday sent down to the House by Sir Peregrine Maitland, stating that the Hon. Secretary, for the Colonial Department, had not thought it ad-

visable to recommend to His Majesty to waive his claim to the Quit Rents, but was willing to receive any proposal on the part of the Province to purchase them, the proceeds to be laid out in payment of the Civil List.—Halifax Journal.

COMMUNICATION.—Died suddenly at Truro, WILLIAM CARTER, Jun. aged 25 years. On Tuesday following he was disinterred, and an inquest held on the body. No external injury appearing sufficient to cause his death, the head was dissected; which discovered a fracture of the skull, commencing at the orbit of the right eye, and extending three inches upwards. After examining two witnesses, the Jury returned a verdict, that deceased came by his death, in consequence of a blow with a kitchen fire shore, inflicted by DANIEL CARTER, his brother, who is now in custody. —[Free Press.] ONE OF THE INQUEST.

PARLIAMENT OF LOWER-CANADA.

CANADA 14. Mr. Secretary York, delivered at the bar a statement of the actual amount of monies in the hands of the Receiver General 1st Jan. 1829—£108,341: 15: 0: Also an estimate of the probable amount of net revenue of Lower-Canada, for the year 1829, after deducting expenses of collection and the proportion for Upper-Canada, founded upon the receipts of the last three years, viz. £108,391 10.

Message from His Excellency the Administrator in Chief. "The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, having had under their consideration various resolutions, which have been made from the Colonies, in respect to the mode of paying the salaries of the Officers of the Customs, His Excellency the Administrator of the General Assembly, has lately received a dispatch from Sir George Murray, transmitting a copy of their Lordships' minutes on this subject, on which the views of His Majesty's Government and the desirability which they have come to, are expressed. His Excellency, in obedience to the instructions which he has received, communicates to the House of Assembly, in the subjoined paper, the substance of this message, as far as Lower-Canada is concerned, accompanied by a statement of the charge for salaries hereof defrayed by fees received in the Colony, and showing that now proposed to be borne out of the duties levied in the Colony; and of salaries, pensions and expenses proposed (under their Lordship's views of the case) to be defrayed by the Crown, or out of the revenue of the United Kingdom. "It would appear, by the Statement, that the salaries, formerly defrayed by fees, levied in the Province, amounted to £40,359 18 s. while only £3762 is proposed to be paid for the same purpose out of the duties collected by the Officers of Customs. "In making this communication to the House of Assembly, His Excellency cannot but express a hope that the proposed arrangement will be deemed satisfactory, and it will afford His Excellency great pleasure to see a permanent provision made by the Legislature, to the amount of the proportion of the salaries to be paid out of the colonial duties." Castle of St. Louis, 13th February 1829.

PROVINCE OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.

ACTS PASSED AT THE LAST SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

An Act relative to the Election of Chartered Officers of Guy's Ward, and Brook's Ward, in the City of St. John. Passed 10th February, 1829. WHEREAS by the second Section of an Act passed in the third year of the Reign of His Majesty, King George the Third, intituled "An Act for altering the division of four of the Wards in the City of St. John, and for changing the mode of Elections, within the two other Wards in the said City, an alteration was made in the mode of Electing Chartered Officers for Guy's Ward and Brook's Ward; which alteration, in consequence of the increase of population in the said Wards is now found inconvenient; and the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of St. John, have by their Petition to the General Assembly, prayed that the said second Section of the said Act be repealed. I. Be it therefore enacted, by the Lieutenant-Governor, Council, and Assembly, that the second Section of the Act passed in the forty-third year of the Reign of His Majesty, intituled "An Act for altering the division of four of the Wards in the City of St. John, and for changing the mode of Elections, within the two other Wards in the said City," be, and the same is hereby repealed.

II. Be it therefore declared, and be it further enacted, That the present Charter Officers of the said two Wards, shall continue and remain in office until others are duly elected in their stead, at the time and in the manner directed by the Charter of the said City, any thing here contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

An Act for the Endowment of King's College, at Fredericton, in the Province of New-Brunswick, and for support of Grammar Schools throughout the Province. Passed 10th February, 1829.

WHEREAS in pursuance of the power and authority in them vested by an Act passed in the fourth year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled "An Act for enabling the Governor and Trustees of the College of New-Brunswick, to make a conditional surrender of their Charter, and for the further Endowment of the College upon the Granting of a New Charter;" the said Governor and Trustees did by an Instrument in writing, under their Seal of Incorporation, surrender unto His Majesty's hands their Charter of Incorporation, upon condition that His Majesty would accept the same, and be pleased to grant another Charter in its place for the re-incorporation of the said College; And whereas His Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the said resignation, so made by the said Governor and Trustees in the place thereof a Royal Charter under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, bearing date the sixteenth day of December, in the eighth Year of His Majesty's Reign, thereby establishing a College, with the Privilege of a University, by the name of King's College, and incorporating the Members thereof by the name and style of "The Chancellor, President, and Scholars of King's College, at Fredericton, in the Province of New-Brunswick."

And whereas, in and by the said Act, it was further provided, that immediately upon the commencement of the exercise of the powers to be vested by the contemplated New Charter, the said Provincial Charter, and the Enrollment thereof, should be deemed and taken to be ipso facto cancelled and annulled, and the property and debts of the said Governor and Trustees, transferred to, and vested in the New Corporation; And whereas, on the first day of January, in this present Session, a commencement was made of the Exercise of the powers vested by the said New Charter.

It is therefore declared, and enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Council, and Assembly, That all Debts due and owing to the Governor and Trustees of the College of New-Brunswick, shall be paid to, and may be recoverable by and in the name of the Chancellor, President, and Scholars of King's College, at Fredericton, in the Province of New-Brunswick, in the same manner as if the said Debts had been contracted with them; and all property, Real and Personal, of the said Governor and Trustees, has now become vested in the said New Corporation; and shall be liable to be demanded and taken in the same manner as the said Governor and Trustees, in the same manner as if the same had been contracted by the said New Corporation; and the said Debts, Contracts, and Engagements, made and entered into by the said Governor and Trustees, in the same manner as if the same had been contracted by the said New Corporation; and the Graduates and Students of the late College of New-Brunswick, shall be deemed and taken to be Graduates and Students of the present University of King's College, and entitled to the rights and privileges as such.

It is further declared, by the Acts now in force, the several yearly sums of One Hundred Pounds, One Hundred and Fifty Pounds, and six Hundred Pounds, have been appropriated for the support and Endowment of the