'I will save him, or I will die!' muttered Gerald to himself, as the party had disappeared under the tower gate way. 'I will force him to grant me that blessing he has refused me—I will earn it well;' and he determined in his mind that, come what might, he would find means to be appointed to the midnight watch.

Relieved from his guard, Gerald returned to the guard-room—his mind in that agony of suspense and dread respecting his father, the disquietudes of which his jealous doubts scarcely diverted for a moment and only rendered more hard to bear. On his way he again passed the detested Maywood.—As he approached he evidently saw the young soldier crumble in his hand a paper he was reading and hide it hastily about him. This was no fancy, he repeated to himself—this was reality. He had seen the look of confusion and trouble upon Maywood's face, the haste with which he hid that paper at his approach. There was no longer any doubt. His hated rival was in correspondence already with the faithless mistress; and the contents of that written paper, what could they be, if not an acquiescence in some demand, a rendezvous granting a meeting at her window. With rage in his heart, Gerald longed to spring upon his rival and tear that paper from his bosom. But again prudence prevailed over passion. He felt that the life of his father depended upon his caution—his father whom he alone perhaps could save, whose blessing was to be his recompense.

At length the hour arrived when the soldiers were mustered in the outer court, before the front of the mansion, and the names of those called over, who were appointed to the different watches of the night. How anxiously and eagerly did Gerald's heart beat as the midnight watch in the tower court was named! Was it by a gracious and happy chance upon himself that the lot would fall? The name was pronounced. It was not his own. The sentinel appointed to this post, the man on whom depended the destiny of his father, was another.—But in spite of the first pang of disappointment—which would arise within him—hope again revived in his heart. The sentinel whose post he coveted, whom he had to seduce into an exchange, whose watch he was to contrive to take from him as a favor, was one of the most easy of the whole troop to deal with: the lazy, phlegmatic, somnolent Godlamb Gideon, he whose very nickname was an augury and warrant of success, the right yclept Go-to-bed Godlamb.

After waiting till the assembled soldiers had disappeared, and proper time had elapsed before seeking Gideon, Gerald again returned to the outer court before the house, where he knew it was the habit of the indolent soldier to bask and doze upon a certain sheltered bench, in the last rays of the setting sun, absorbed in himself he would declare in his devotions. And there, in truth he found the man he sought. But confusion! there was another by his side, and that other was the man, whom, among all he would have the most avoided. It was Mark Maywood. He stood by the side of Gideon's reclining form, and was speaking with much earnestness to the phlegmatic soldier, whose widely opened eye seemed to express more animation than of wont. No time however was to be lost. The night was approaching, and it was necessary to come at once to an arrangement with the allotted sentinel of the midnight watch.

Overcoming his repugnance, he was determined to act with caution. Gerald assumed an air of uncommon concern, and sauntered to the spot where sat Godlamb Gideon. After greeting sulkily the handsome young recruit, to whom Gerald's presence seemed in no wise pleasing, he commenced with affected indifference his attack upon the heavy soldier.

'You are ever zealous, friend, in the good work,' he said.

'Yes, and of truth these crumbs of comfort have a blessed and pleasant savor in my nostrils,' replied Godlamb Gideon, pressing his book between his hands, turning up the whites of his eyes and snuffing through his nose, as though that member were stuffed up by the pleasant savor of which he spoke.

'But have care that your zeal be not overmuch,' continued Gerald, and that you faint not, by the way from the heaviness of your burden. Methinks your cheek is already pale from exceeding watching and prayer.

'Verily I have fought the good fight, and I have run the good race, and peradventure the flesh faileth me,' snorted the Peterian soldier.

'Your allotted post, then fairly hangs upon you,' said Gerald with an air of concern, 'for you have the mid-night watch methinks. Indeed I pity you my good friend. I will perform the duties of your part that you shall rest this night from your labors; my mind is troubled, and I heed not the watching through the night. You will rise from your couch ready for the new outpourings of spiritual thought, and refreshed.

'As a giant refreshed with wine,' interrupted Gideon with another snort; 'yea and so shall it be. Gerald's heart beat at what he considered an acceptance of his proposal; but Godlamb Gideon continued—'Thou art kind, and I thank thee no less than I refuse thy offer. Verily it would seem to be a gracious and an especial vouchsafing in my favor. For, behold, another hath released me from my task.'

'Another!' cried Gerald with a tone of consternation that overcame his caution.

'Yea this good youth hath proffered to relieve me of my heavy burden.' Gideon pointed to Mark Maywood.

Gerald started with angry surprise. Maywood bit his lips and turned his head aside.

'He has taken my post!' said Gerald choking with rage.

Gideon nodded his heavy head.

(To be concluded in our next.)

British News.

LONDON, Saturday, March 27.—We have received the Paris Papers of Thursday. The important arrangement between the Russian Government and the Bank of France, by which the former has agreed to purchase French Rentes to the amount of fifty millions of francs at the current price of the day, has, as might have been expected, created an immense sensation in Paris, both among the monied capitalists and politicians. The event came upon the public quite by surprise, because people were far from supposing that Russia was the country from which France could look with any confidence for relief of any kind. It is creditable to the official persons engaged in this negociation that it was kept a secret from all parties, and that it consequently caused as much surprise to those who sometimes receive a hint on such matters as it did to the public in general. The object which the Emperor of Russia had in coming forward in support of the French Bank and Government at such a time is still involved in mystery, and the Paris papers do not throw any light upon the subject. Many think that the Czar had political objects in view; others say, and apparently with good reason, that his Majesty only intended to make a profitable investment of a portion of the very large sums which he has had lying idle so long in his coffers. This amount is said to be upwards of twelve millions sterling, and as the Emperor has had some recent experience of the danger of leaving large sums in the hands of private agents, it is not improbable that he was very glad to put this money out at interest in the French stock, at a time when French Rentes are unusually low. But whatever may be the object of his Imperial Majesty, the effect of it is the same. It has relieved the Bank of France of a great and pressing embarrassment, and has placed it in a position which makes it quite easy as to the immediate demands upon it. It gives it back a large portion of that specie which had left it, without encumbering the market by a forced sale of stock. In all these respects the operation, whatever may be the secret objects, will certainly be advantageous to the French Money Market.—*Morning Chronicle.*

The Colonial Bishoprics.—The committee for arranging the appointment of Colonial Bishoprics assembled on Thursday, and it was definitely arranged that the following clergymen should be nominated to the bendship of the newly formed sees, three being in Australia, and the fourth in the Cape of Good Hope: 1. Diocese of Melbourne, for the District of Port Philippe, New South Wales—the Rev. Charles Perry, Trinity College, Cambridge. 2. Diocese of Newcastle—northern Counties of New South Wales—the Rev. Wm. Tyrrel, St. John's College, Cambridge. 3 Diocese of Adelaide, South Australia—The Rev. Augustus Short, Christ Church, Oxford. 4. Diocese of the Cape of Good Hope—The Rev'd. Robert Gray, University College, Oxford.

General Fast.—The House of Lords met at ten o'clock this morning, when prayers were read by the Bishop of St. Asaph. The peers present were the Duke of Wellington (who was the first nobleman that arrived in the house), the Lord Chancellor, the Bishop of Durham, the Bishop of Ely, the Marquis of Northampton, the Earl of Colchester, Viscount Strangford, Lord Campbell, the Earl of Wicklow, Earl Somers, the Marquis of Clanricard, Earl Granville, Earl Grey, the Earl of Clarendon, the Bishop of Lincoln, the Marquis of Bute, Lord Foley, the Earl of Devon, Lord Auckland, and Lord Monteagle.

Shortly before eleven o'clock, their lordships, preceded by sir Augustus Clifford, Usher of the Black Rod; Mr. Pulman, Deputy Usher; the Dean and clergy of Westminster, and the officers of the Lords, walked in procession from the house to Westminster Abbey, which they entered at Poet's corner, no one being admitted by that entrance but those taking part in the proceedings. The prayers were read by the Rev. Dr. Wordsworth, after which a most elegant and impressive sermon was preached by the Bishop of St. Asaph, from the 24th verse of the 10th chapter of Jeremiah—'O Lord, correct me, but with judgment; no: in thine anger, lest thou bring me to nothing.'

There was no chanting or anthems performed during any part of the service. The abbey was exceedingly crowded.

House of Commons.—The speaker entered the house this morning shortly after ten o'clock, when prayers having been read by the chaplain, the right hon gentleman preceded by the officers of the house, and attended by the members, walked in procession to St Margaret's church.

Prayers were read by Dr. Buckland, Dean of Westminster, and an eloquent sermon afterwards preached by the Rev. Dr. Dealtry, from the 85th Psalm, verses 17 and 18: 'They came round about me daily like water; they compassed me about together. Lover and friend hast thou put far from me, and mine acquaintance into darkness.'—The church was much crowded during the entire service.

The *Nethern Ship* states that a much greater quantity of ground will be under corn in its neighbourhood this year than usual.

The Naval Prisons Bill, just laid before the House of Commons, proposes to give power to inflict summary corporal punishment and to order imprisonment in any goal or prison, the latter order to be approved by the naval officer commanding in chief at the place. Prisoners (belonging to the navy) are not to be entitled to pay or wages, or to reckon time while in confinement. The admiralty is empowered to set apart buildings and ships as naval prisons, and appoint officers, make rules, &c. for the same. Penalties are to be imposed for persuading persons to desert or absent themselves from duty; and persons aiding the escape or attempt to to escape are to be transported for fourteen years.

The Great Western Railway has made a very good regulation in respect to passengers' luggage. In addition to the label showing the destination of the luggage, a ticket with the initial letter of the passengers name is also pasted on it, and the luggage is sorted alphabetically, so when a passenger goes to Paddington, supposing his name is Brown, he has only to go to a bin marked B, and find his luggage at once.

DEFENCES *of the* GARRISON.—Orders have been issued to the commanding officers of Engineers and Artillery to report if the moats surrounding the fortifications of Portsmouth and Portsea are water tight, and in effective condition, they have been flooded for 4 days, to ascertain if the point stocks, &c. are sound. The palisades round the works, where required, are under repair, and the whole of the batteries will be placed in most efficient condition during the present year. The Artillery force here and Gosport is increased to three companies. During the ensuing month barracks capable of accommodating 2,000 men, are to be commenced in Portsea. The officers quarters attached to them are nearly roofed in, and are to be completed this year.

The 43rd regiment of Light Infantry, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Forlong, was inspected on Southsea Common, by their Colonel, Lieutenant General the Hon. Sir Hercules Pakenham, on Tuesday, and on Monday next, at half one o'clock, new colors will be presented to them by the Lady of the Lieutenant General, and consecrated by the Rev. Mr. Madden, of Fareham, who was an officer of the regiment, and severely wounded on service, prior to taking holy orders. The officers of this distinguished corps, instead of giving a ball and supper on this interesting occasion, have, much to their praise, determined to celebrate it by giving a handsome dinner to the gallant defenders of the colors—the non-commissioned officers and privates of the Corps.

DEATH OF CAPT. N. LOCKYER, C. B.—It is with much regret we announce the death of Capt. Nicholas Lockyer C. B. He expired on board the *Albion*, 90, in Malta harbour, at half past seven, p. m., on Saturday the 28th ult., having suffered severely for some days from the effects of bronchitis. The deceased was a gallant and distinguished officer. When lieutenant of the *Tartar*, in 1804, he served in her boats at the gallant affair of cutting out of the French privateer *L'Hirondelle*, mounting 10, with a complement of fifty men, off St. Domingo, for which affair he was especially recommended for his "intrepid conduct." He commanded the *Sophia*, of 18 guns, on the Halifax station, from 1812 to 1815, during which period he captured five heavy American gun-vessels, one armed national sloop, two privateers, and several other armed, as well as merchant vessels. He also commanded the *Sophia* at the attack on Fort Bowyer, in the expedition against New Orleans, and commanded and led the boats of the squadron at the capture of the American flotilla on Lake Borgne, in 1814, on which occasion he highly distinguished himself, and was severely wounded. He was appointed to the *Albion* in November, 1843, and was awarded the captain's good service pension in November last. His remains were interred with military honors at Malta, on the third inst. We trust the Admiralty will mark their respect for the services of this much lamented officer, by promoting his nephew, Lieut. William Lockyer, of the *Albion*, (who was 12 years a midshipman), to the rank of commander. Lieut. Lockyer is a very deserving officer, and the service at large would hail his promotion with the utmost satisfaction as a just boon to the memory of his departed uncle.

ALLOWANCES TO WITNESSES IN THE NEW COUNTY COURTS.—The judges of the superior courts have fixed the scale of allowance to witnesses in the New County Courts: Gentlemen, merchants, bankers, and professional men, 7s 6d a day; tradesmen, auctioneers, accountants, clerks, and yeomen, 5s; journeymen, labourers and the like, 2s. Travelling expenses per mile, one way, 6d.

THE LATE GEORGE H. ROBINS, Esq.—The valuation of the personal property of the great valuer of estates, the lamented George Henry Robins, Esq., has been taken at £140,000, exclusive of landed property.

Nettles.—A German journal mentions that it has been proved from a series of experiments, that the seed of nettles mixed with the food of oxen makes their hides sleek and skinny, and improves the flavour of their flesh; and that nettles when crushed with the food of turkeys, have an extraordinary effect in fattening them. The young leaves of nettles form an excellent vegetable for man, and the stalks are a good substitute for flax.

Famine Relief Fund.—On Wednesday the committee of the British Association for the relief of extreme distress in Ireland and Scotland made a report of the sums received, which now amounts to above £240,000, which includes £50,000 received from her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, being part of the collection under the Queen's Letter.

DISCOVERY OF A CONSPIRACY AT CONSTANTINOPLE.—A postscript to our Constantinople correspondent's letter, dated February 27, announces that a conspiracy has been discovered, in which Hafiz Pacha, lately Minister of Justice, and a great many influential pachas were compromised. Numerous arrests had been made, but no particulars had got wind. Great excitement pervaded all classes.

IRELAND.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The weekly meeting of this body, was held to day, at one o'clock. The attendance was as usual, wretched although it was announced in the Freeman's Journal, 'that Mr. John O'Connell, M. P., would attend, having arrived from London for that purpose.' It was also very generally rumoured that the honourable and learned gentleman came over for the purpose of dissolving or adjourning the meetings of the Association *sine die*.

Mr. Jeremiah Dunne, J. P., and T. C., was called to the chair.

Mr. John O'Connell, in handing in £8, the subscription of himself, and other members of the O'Connell family, spoke rather despondingly of the state of his father's health, and of the chance of his again taking part in public business, at least, for a long time to come.—There was no allusion made to the reported adjournment of the association.—The rent for the week was announced to be £32 9s.

MR. O'CONNELL'S HEALTH.—One (*Freeman's*) accounts on this momentous subject continue to be as satisfactory as could be hoped. The letters from France assure us that a marked improvement in Mr. O'Connell's spirits and strength has already manifested itself, and any favourable change in the aspect of affairs of his beloved country will render the amelioration more certain and stable. The member for Dundalk, writing from Abbeville, under date of the 25th, says— My dear father is, thank God much better since he reached France. His appetite is excellent, he sleeps well, and is in every way stronger and more cheerful than I have seen him for many weeks. We arrived here yesterday, and will proceed by railroad to Paris, sleeping at Amiens to-morrow. Our expectations are now sanguine that the journey, and its objects, will effect their purposes completely.'

The French correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*, writes as follows—' Mr. O'Connell arrived in Paris on Wednesday, *en route* for Italy. He was accompanied by one of his sons.'

PUBLIC WORKS IN IRELAND.—A return has issued showing the average daily number of persons employed on the relief works in Ireland during the week ending 13th March, '47; also, the cost, distinguishing the amount paid in wages, and the cost of the establishment, so far as can be made out from the estimates and pay lists already received. The total number of persons so employed on roads was 708,002 and on drainage 20,736. The amount paid for their labour was £236,922, in addition to which there was for superintendence charged to baronies, £17,102, and charged to government £5,081. The number employed in Leinster was 128,181: in Munster, 303,614; in Ulster, 83,44 ;; and in Connaught, 210,497. The lowest county is Down, 702; the highest, Cork, 88,428; and the next highest, Mayo, 64,181. The city of Dublin and the towns of Belfast and Carrickfergus are the only ones not having labourers so employed.

SALE OF FIRE ARMS IN NENAGH.—The *Guardian* contains the following:—One of the most audacious placards we have ever seen, has been extensively circulated through our town during the assizes, and persisted in with impunity, in the presence of that judge who denounced it as an impudent and audacious document. A bellman was sent about the streets, and the 'recommendations' given to the description of a long barrelled gun, which he carried on his shoulder as a specimen of those offered for sale, was, that it would shoot a parson, a bailiff, or a proctor at 150 yards—take down a pay clerk at any distance—and was a 'receipt in full for the November rent!!'

How, we simply ask, will the government, who have given this dangerous facility to the people to arm themselves, permit the sales to be continued, as it were under their sanction, and on such recommendations as we have stated. The following is a copy of the placard, which we understand is now in the possession of the authorities. It is headed with a Queen's arms.—The *Guardian* here gives the copy of the placard, which is the same as that exhibited some time back in Carlow, and which has already appeared in our columns.

Sir John Power, Bart, has received £300 from the Hon. Joseph Cunard, of Chatham, Miramichi, N. B., collected there for the relief of our afflicted people.—*Wexford Independant.*

No less than fifty two persons were sentenced to transportation at the Nenagh Assizes just concluded. At the January Quarter Sessions sentence of transportation was passed on nearly forty persons. Thus, in the course of a few months, upwards of ninety individuals were doomed to expatriation from one division of the county Tipperary.

LAMENTABLE DESTITUTION.—On Friday last a labouring man named John Brien having been dismissed off the public works a few days previous, went into a farmer's house near Ballyduff, between Lismore and Fermoy, to ask a night's lodging, which he did not obtain—the following morning he was found dead in a pigsty convenient, and was buried the next day without a coffin.

There were one hundred loads of potatoes at Kilkenny market which were offering at 6d per stone.

The Marquis of Ely has purchased £1 000 worth of seed corn for the use of his tenantry in Fermanagh.

BENEVOLENT EXAMPLE.—The Messrs. Woods of Cork have made a further reduction of 50 per cent to the tenants on their estates in the county of Waterford.

Lismore fever hospital and poor house are crowded to the utmost excess, notwithstanding the number of paupers that crowd the streets are more numerous than ever.

Mrs. Curry, of Lismore castle, has turned her kitchen into a bakery for the use of the destitute. The bread baked in which she causes to be sold at a mere nominal price.

The guardians of the Lismore union are obliged to take another additional house for paupers, although it is only a few weeks since they hired a store for the same purpose.

Several persons who have, at much expense, procured seed sown potatoes, are obliged to set a nightly watch over them, as the country people steal them out of the clay.

The price of India meal in Galway market has fallen to £17 per ton.

Lord Viscount Doneraile, in addition to giving an abatement of 20 per cent on the year's rent is supplying his numerous tenantry with fine seed oats and barley at half cost. As a further incentive to an improved system of agriculture, his lordship offers money premiums to the best and largest cultivators of spring vetches, mangel wurzel, and turnips. It is needless to add that under this kind encouragement the ground is being quickly and extensively tilled.

On Monday, the 22nd instant, John Edge, Esq., of Doonane, in the Queen's County, having learned that about thirty poor persons, on his estate at Furnans, were discharged by order of Lieutenant Baillie, inspecting officer of the Public Works, (acting, of course, under the order of the Board of Works) came forward and informed those at the Court house at Ballickmoyler, where they were applying for relief, that he would employ all the poor on his property on drainage whenever they should be discharged from the public works, and that he hoped every landlord in the county would do the same.

At Londonderry assizes, the Rev. Thomas McCool, Roman Catholic Priest, was arraigned for feloniously celebrating an illegal marriage on the 24th of April, between Sarah Anne Wilson, a Protestant and James Booth, a Roman Catholic, without license of the Lord Bishop of Armagh. The jury were unable to come to a verdict, and, together with the prisoner, were discharged. The Rev. William Standage (late of the Established Church) was arraigned for celebrating an illegal marriage between Robert Atkinson and Sarah Elliott. The prisoner having withdrawn his plea of not guilty, and thrown himself on the discretion of the court, Judge Torrens ordered him to be discharged on paying 6d.

SAVAGE MURDER.—As Mr. John O'Donovan, of Millview, in this county, a respectable farmer, and brother of Mr. Michael O'Donovan, of John-street, Pawnbroker, was returning home after hearing mass at Shanagolden, on Sunday last, he was intercepted at the end of the demesne of Stephen Roche, Esq., J. P., Old Abbey, in the middle of the public road, about 3 o'clock, p. m., and dragged off his car by four armed ruffians, who, after missing fire at him, proceeded to beat him with the but-ends of their guns, and thus fractured his skull in two places, and left him for dead. They then proceeded in the direction of Askeaton, and chanced to meet with a young man of the name of O'Connor, whom they desired to hold down his head, and he not understanding them, one of the ruffians snapped a pistol at him, which fortunately missed fire, and he succeeded in getting away from them. O'Donovan's family, (who parted him about a mile from where he was struck,) to return home by a shorter way, were surprised at his not arriving, and on looking out they perceived the horse and jaunting car returning, but not seeing any person in it they got alarmed and immediately proceeded on the way which they expected him to come, and to their horror and astonishment found him within a quarter of a mile of his house, quite insensible from wounds, and bleeding. Doctors Patterson and Roe were immediately called in, and on examining him, found that the fractures were caused by the locks of the muskets, a portion of which were found where he fell. The victim of this barbarous outrage lingered until Monday, when death closed his sufferings. What makes this brutal outrage more flagrant is, that it was committed in the middle of a thickly populated locality. The murder has excited the greatest dismay, and conjecture is at a loss to account for so brutal a deed, as the deceased, who his extensive dealings was universally popular, and travelled at all hours unarmed. Mr. O'Donovan held 400 to 500 acres of land, and worked two flour mills extensively, and what makes the tragedy still more unaccountable, he sold flour and meal under the market prices, in the smallest quantities, to accommodate the poorer classes, and upon credit, until they earned the price of it on the public works. The deceased has left a wife and eleven children (the eldest of whom is only 21 years) to mourn his untimely end.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

EMIGRATION.—We (*Cork Southern Reporter,*) are informed on the authority of a highly respectable gentleman from the county Waterford, that upwards of 200 tenants of the Duke of Devonshire of that county have rendered their leases being resolved to emigrate this spring to America. They are substantial farmers, of the class which Ireland can least afford to lose, and furnish, we fear, an index to those from among whose ranks emigration is likely to prevail

Provincial Legislature.

SAINT JOHN BYE ROADS.

£15 for the road from Little River to Mispeck; 25 from Little River to Loch Lomond, new, lower Loch Lomond road, so called; 90 from Little river to Black river, and for improving hill at Emerson's creek, west side; 10 for the road opened by Brown and others, past Brown's Mill; 15 from Black settlement road to Emerson's creek, Mountain road; 35 from Emerson's creek to Gardner's creek, and to repair the Bridge across Gardner's creek, and to improve the hill on the eastern side of Emerson's creek; 12 from Quaco road to the County line near Reed's farm; 10 from Black settlement road to the Quaco road, back road; 20 for the road from Quaco road, through the Ryan settlement, to the Forks of the road towards the late M'Cracken's, and to cut down two hills on said road; 12 10s. for the road from the above forks to the old Quaco road, past John Davidson's; 35 from Quaco to the County line, near Tabor's, old Quaco road; 10 from Quaco road to Tynemouth, past John Brown's; 20 from Quaco road to the county line, Mill and Church road; 30 from Cody's through the Hibernia settlement, to the forks of the road leading to the Quaco road; 15 from the above forks to the road opened by Brown and others; 10 from Mahar's west line to Harding's mill; 22 from the forks near Morrison's, to Frazer's mill, and to repair a Bridge on said road; 7 from Tynemouth to the above mill; 20 from Tynemouth road, past Powers' farm, to Quaco; 17 10s for the road leading to Sand Point, Howe's road; 7 for the road from Four Mile road to the county line, towards Smith's mills; 10 from the Millican road, Cain's to the county line, or south stream; 13 from near Ellison's, at Black river, past White's, to intersect the road from Frazer's mill to Morrison's; 10 from Nathaniel Floyd's, at the Parish line, to the Ten Mile creek, by way of John Howard's; 15 towards building a bridge across Bean's creek, Red Head road; 3 for the road from mill and church road, past, to communicate with the Millican road, via Currie's; 55 towards building a Bridge across Ten mile creek; 17 for the road from Frazer's mill to James Brown's, Esquire, on the line laid out by Mr. Cunningham, and to continue from thence to the ten mile creek road, near the Grave yard; 5 from Black river road to Evan's Cove, as laid out by Deputy O'Keleher; 10 for the road through the Churchland settlement; 5 from Black river mills to Morrison's cove, along the shore, west; 6 from Thompson's cove, to Evan's road, so called; 10 from the forks, near Harding's mill, to the county line near W. R. Sentell's; 10 from Hibernia settlement road to the Quaco road; 25 from the Westmorland road through the Golden Grove settlement; 10 from West beach to Black river road. Dowd's road so called; 15 from the Town Plat at Quaco, to the county line, near Tabor's; 20 for the road commencing at Barry's east line, in Quaco, to the county line, Brown's road, so called, and to connect the Salmon river road; 7 from M'Neil's to Emerson's creek, Black river settlement; 5 from Black river towards Red head road, past Patrick M'Ardell's; 5 from the Boar's head to the Kennebeccasis road, leading from McKay's mill; 7 from Indian town road, past McKay's mill, to the Kennebeccasis, opposite the Brother's; 20 to improve the road and bridges from Great Salmon river to Little Salmon river; 7 for the road from Golden Grove road to McGregor's mill at Loch Lomond; 10 to open and make a road from the above mill, in a line as straight as practicable along the shores of first and second Lakes, until it meets the road leading from Loch Lomond to Smith's mills; 7 from the large Lake, by way of Ratchill's, to the Hibernia settlement, through the African settlement; 8 from the Village road by way of McNamee's to the county line, near the Kennebeccasis; 10 from Quaco to Daniel Brown's mill, and to connect the Greer settlement; 40 towards building a Bridge across Vaughan's creek, for the benefit of the Vaughan creek settlement road; 6 for the road from Sands' road so called, to the road from Tabors bridge to the Town plat in Quaco; 5 to open a road from Harding's Marsh to the town plat road; 5 for the road from the Four mile road, by way of Stackhouse's, to the Valley road; 5 for repairing Bridge across Mispeck, near Bell's mills; 5 to John Johnston and Hugh Kyan, for expenses in exploring the road from the town plat in Quaco, to Tabor's Bridge; 1 3 balance due James Smith, over expenditure in 1845; 20 for the road from Botsford mills settlement to the lower Loch Lomond road, near Graham's; 10 from Dipper harbour to little Dipper Harbour; 10 for the road from Dipper harbour road, at Belmore's clearing, by the head of Basin, to the county line, near little LePreaux; 25 from Dipper harbour road to Chance harbour; 12 from St. Andrews road to Hanson's mill; 7 from Heavy's road to St. Andrews road; 5 from the Narrows to Musquash, east side, and to repair bridge; 10 from Black beach to French man's creek; 25 from Frenchman's creek to the St. Andrews road; 15 from the saint Andrews road to spruce lake, to the landing at Pisarinco; 20 from Black beach, by the Irish settlement and Pisarinco, to meet the road last mentioned; 5 from the saint Andrews road, near Browns, to meet road leading from spruce Lake, to the landing at Pisarinco, at stony creek bridge; 14 from the Norepis road to McNamara's farm; 15 from the saint Andrews road, by the settlement in rear of Menzie's lake, to connect road last mentioned; 5 from Negro point, along the city line, to the saint Andrews road; 7 10 from the bridge on Craft's mill stream to the road leading from spruce lake to the landing at Pisarinco, at stony creek; 5 from tower Hill to the city line; 10 from Carleton to Sand cove; 7 for bridge over Canal at south Bay and Mosquito cove; 30 towards building a bridge over Stanley creek, and for improving and opening a road from West Beach to Cape Spencer, and thence to Mispeck; 20 for the road from the western extremity of Quaco to Tynemouth.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, APRIL 30, 1847.

☞ The *Chronicle* office is removed to the Brick building in Prince William Street of L. H. DE VEBER & SON, west side, where Blanks, Handbills, and Job Printing of all kinds will be executed at lowest prices.—Advertising in the Chronicle by the year, will also be done on reasonable terms

In our last we noticed the arrival on Thursday night of English papers and passengers in this city *via Boston*, in advance of the mail, which reached here on Saturday afternoon following. Extracts from the latest papers will be found in our columns.

FIRE.—This morning, a few minutes before 4 o'clock an alarm of fire was given by the Watchmen and the fire bells. It proved to be in the City Hotel, foot of King-street, where a dangerous fire had kindled; but by timely assistance it was got under without serious damage.

DISTRESS IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.—It is with some alarm, and no little degree of reget, that we have to announce the unpropitious state of the Agricultural districts. We hear from all quarters that the unprecedented protraction of winter, has caused fodder to become extremely scarce, and that much loss of cattle has been the result. Cows, sheep and oxen, in many districts have died of actual starvation; and in many instances, in order to keep life in those valuable animals, the poor farmers have been obliged to feed off the few potatoes, which were treasured up like so much gold, for seed for the coming season—thus doubling the difficulty by limiting their means of ensuring a crop this summer. The season is at least a full month behind what is usual, and even now, (altho' the cattle are turned into the woods to shift for themselves,) there is no symptoms of vegetation; the ice in the lakes and rivers is still two feet thick and travelling over them as safe as in January. We do not generally among the croakers, or not to anticipate evil; but really the prospect is truly dreary.

Was there not a sum of money granted by the Legislature last year for the relief of the agricultural districts? Was it all applied? If not there can be no better time than the present for its application.

It is with pleasure we publish the following letter of thanks from one of our late Governors, Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS, to the President of the Philharmonic Society, acknowledging the proceeds of their Concert in aid of the funds for the relief of distress in Britain:—

15, GREEN-STREET, March 20, 1847.

'My dear Sir,—I have had *peculiar* pleasure in receiving your letter with the remittance it enclosed; and much satisfaction in paying it to the fund for the benefit of the sufferers from famine in Ireland and Scotland; and I beg to thank you, and those, for whom you act, and with whom you feel for the great national calamity under which we are all suffering, and which we are endeavouring to mitigate, that my old friends in New-Brunswick should have given me such an evidence that I am not forgotten and make *me* the conveyor of their offerings.

* * * * * *

Believe me, yours sincerely,
HOWARD DOUGLAS.

JAMES WILLIAM BOYD, Esq.

We are informed that an unfortunate occurrence, resulting in the death of a soldier belonging to the 33rd Regiment, took place a few days since. Three men of the regiment deserted, in pursuit of whom others went from the city, but the runaways refusing to surrender, were fired at, and one was so badly wounded, that he has since died; the others were captured.

St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad.—The Montreal Herald thus sketches the progress of this great undertaking, at the end of the route:—Every preparation has been made preliminary to the most active operations at the opening of the Spring for the construction of the Montreal division, from the St. Lawrence to Acton, a distance of 45 miles.—The contracts for grading have been completed since December last, and the contractors at work at Rouville during the winter, making the embankment for the Richelieu Bridge; the contracts for the superstructure are also arranged, the iron purchased, and for the section, from the St. Lawrence to the River Richelieu, to arrive by the first Spring vessels, and the land arrangements are in a state of forwardness.

HALIFAX, April 23.

A Public Meeting of the Conservatives of the Township and County, took place this afternoon at the Harmonic Hall.

D. Allison, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Jas Cogswell, Esq. appointed Secretary.

A Report of previous proceedings was read at the Meeting, and the following Gentlemen were nominated as Candidates to represent the Township and County at the ensuing Election:—James F. Gray, Esq., and Wm. Lawson, Jun., Esq., for the County.—A. M. Uniacke, Esq. and T. R. Grassie, Esq. for the Township. The meeting was addressed by the several Candidates in printed Speeches, and by the Hon Attorney General and B. Murdoch Esq. Several colored Gentlemen also addressed the meeting. The proceedings were animated, and the utmost unanimity and feeling was exhibited with regard to the objects of the Meeting. At the conclusion three times three cheers were given for the Queen, three cheers for the Candidates, Attorney General, &c. The thanks of the meeting were voted to the Chairman and Secretary, and the meeting adjourned.

BUSINESS AT NEW ORLEANS.—The N. Orleans *Delta* says—The business of the past week has been limited by the extreme difficulty of making freight engagements, caused by the scarcity of disengaged shipping in this port. The sales of Flour sum up 50,000 barrels, mostly for export to France and England, at a decline of 12½ to 25 cents from last week's prices; the rates for Ohio and Illinois brands being now $5 75 to $5 87½ per barrel.

Of Corn, about 180,000 bushels have been taken, also at a considerable decline, prices now ranging from 75 to 85 cts. per bushel.—Provisions have been very dull and Pork in particular has declined again to $14 75 for mess, and $12 per barrel for prime.—In Cotton there has been a good business doing at steady prices.—The sales of the week are 23,000 bales; middling and good middling 10½ to 11 cts. per pound.

DAMAGES FOR THE DEATH OF A RAILROAD PASSENGER.—Dr. A. Hitchcock, of Ashby, Mass., brother of the late Dr. H. D Hitchcock, of Middleboro who was killed on the 23rd of February last, by a collision of cars on the Fall River Railroad, has made an adjustment of the claims of the widow and heirs against the company. The company through their treasurer, David Anthony, Esq. of Fall River, have paid to the legal claimants, the sum of $4,500, and have received a discharge from any further liability.

The following Documents relating to Monies collected in this City, &c., for the relief of the sufferers in Ireland and Scotland, have been handed to us by L. DONALDSON, Esq., (late Mayor,) which we insert with much pleasure;—

(COPY.)

ST. JOHN, N. B., 27th February, 1847.

To His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

May it please Your Excellency.—

You will perceive by copy of one of our City Newspapers herewith, that on the 6th instant, a Public Meeting of the Inhabitants was held for the purpose of adopting means for affording some small relief for the destitute in Ireland and Scotland.

The Legislature of the Province have voted £1,500 sterling, for the object which amount will no doubt be forwarded by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to the Colonial Office, by the Mail which carries this.

Private subscriptions, in various ways, have been made, and I am requested by the General Committee to forward to your care a Bill for £820 sterling, to be applied in such mode, for the purchase and distribution of food, as you may think will relieve the largest degree of distress in Ireland.—Copy of a Resolution passed at a meeting of the Committee, I beg leave to enclose.

Representations having been made that much wretchedness exists at a place named Douglas, Parish of Templecrone, County Donegal, it might fall within your view to send £30 to that locality, and £14 to a place named Stranocum, near Ballymoney, though you will no doubt direct aid where you think it is most required.—Should any further sums be paid in, they will be forwarded by next mail.

I have the honor to remain,
Your Most respectfully,
Your Excellency's most obedient servant,
(Signed) L. DONALDSON, *Chairman.*

ST. JOHN, 31st March, 1847.

May it please Your Excellency,—

I now beg to enclose, in addition to the £820 sterling, a Bill for £30—and remain, with much respect, your most obedient servant, L. DONALDSON.

(REPLY.)

[No. 3,012.] *Dublin Castle, 23d March, 1847.*

SIR,—I am directed by His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th ultimo, enclosing a Bill for £820 sterling, being the amount of a Subscription entered into in the City of Saint John, for the purpose of relieving the distress at present unhappily prevailing in this Country.

His Excellency desires me to express the gratification he has felt at this sympathy for the sufferings of the People of this Country on the part of their fellow-subjects in a distant Colony, and as Viceroy of Ireland, desires to convey through you, to the benevolent individuals who have made this contribution, his grateful acknowledgment.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
T. N. REDINGTON,
Under Secretary.

L. DONALDSON, Esquire,
Mayor of St. John, New-Brunswick.

(COPY.)

CITY OF ST. JOHN, N. B., 27th Feb., 1847.

MY LORD,—

I beg leave to forward one of our City Newspapers, whereby you will perceive, that on the 6th instant, a public meeting of the Inhabitants was held, for the purpose of adopting means for affording some small relief for the destitute in Ireland and Scotland.

It affords me much pleasure to state that the Legislature have voted £1,500 sterling for the object, which amount will doubtless be forwarded by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to the Colonial Office, by the Mail which carries this.

Private subscriptions have been made—some for the relief of the destitute in Scotland, by natives of that country and others,—and some by committees appointed at the public meeting, for the relief of the suffering in both nations. The amount collected for Scotland, (1,500 sterling) will, I understand, be forwarded to the Rev. Dr. M'Leod, in Glasgow.—Of the General Fund, I am directed by the Committee to enclose you a Bill for £100 sterling. The balance of the latter fund, (£820 stg.) is this day, at the request of the Committee, forwarded to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for distribution. It is left with you to dispose of the £100 stg., for the relief of those in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland most requiring aid, according to your own discretion.

I have the honor to remain,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) L. DONALDSON,
Chairman of Committee.

To the Lord Provost of Edinburgh.

(REPLY.)

Edinburgh, March 20th, 1847.

SIR,—I have great pleasure in acknowledging the substantial token of the sympathy and kindness of yourself and the inhabitants of Saint John, in a Draft for £100, for relief of the destitute Highlanders, to be distributed under my directions, and this only a small portion of the generous contributions of the inhabitants of Saint John.

The Committees for the distribution of the funds have been selected at public meetings in Edinburgh and Glasgow, from the most respectable inhabitants of every shade of political and religious opinion, and I believe will dispense the charity with impartiality and judgment, so that I am persuaded it is better to leave the whole contributions in their hands to be disposed of in the manner that they consider most beneficial. I feel flattered by this mark of your confidence in leaving the £100 to be dispensed for relief of the destitute in the Highlands and Islands, according to my discretion, and as I have sent it to the General Fund I enclose the receipt of our Treasurer.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your very obedient servant,