SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, THE FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1848.

Weekly Chronicle

Volume 12. "Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed utroque." Number 30.

THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,

Is published every Friday afternoon, by DURANT & Co., at their office in the brick building of L. H. Doveber & Son, west side Prince William street.

TERMS—15s. per annum, or 12s. 6d. if paid in advance.

Any person forwarding the name of six responsible subscribers will be entitled to a copy gratis.

☞ Visiting and Business Cards, (plain and ornamental,) Handbills, Blanks, and Printing generally, neatly executed.

All letters, communications, &c., must be post paid, or they will not be attended to.—No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid: except at the option of the publisher.

Weekly Almanack.

MARCH		H.	SUN. S.	MOON H.	W.
1 Saturday,	- -	5	44 6	24 11	50 9 38
2 Sunday,	- -	5	43 6	26 Morn	10 28
3 Monday,	- -	5	40 6	27 0	37 11 13
4 Tuesday,		5	39 6	28 1	30 11 55
5 Wednesday,		5	37 6	29 2	18 Morn
6 Thursday,	- -	5	35 6	30 2	59 0 41
7 Friday,	- -	5	34 6	31 3	39 1 24

New Moon, 3d, 6h. 17m. evening.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

THIS Company is prepared to receive applications for Insurance against FIRE upon Buildings and other Property, at the Office of the subscriber. I. WOODWARD.
St. John, Nov. 11, 1846. *Secretary.*

THE HARTFORD
Fire Insurance Company,
OF HARTFORD, (CONN.)

OFFERS to insure every description of property against loss or damage by Fire, on reasonable terms. This company has been doing business for more than twenty-five years, and during that period have settled all their losses without compelling the insured in any instance to resort to a court of justice.

The Directors of the company are Eliphalet Terry, James H. Wills, S. H. Huntingdon, A. Huntington, junr., Albert Day, Samuel Williams, F. G. Huntingdon, Elisha Colt, R. B. Ward.

ELIPHALET TERRY, President.
JAMES G. BOLLES, Secretary.

The subscriber having been duly appointed an Agent for the above company, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire for all descriptions of Property in this city and throughout the Province on reasonable terms. Conditions made known, and every information given on application to JOHN ROBERTSON.
St. John, 1st March, 1848.

Minerva Life Assurance Company,
King William street, London.

ALL Persons assured at the above Office, are requested to take Notice, that in future no Extra Premium will be charged on their Policies for residence in British North America, as heretofore; nor will such Extra Premium be charged on any Assurance hereafter effected. All applications for assurance to be made to
RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.
Agents for New Brunswick.
Medical referee, JOHN PADDOCK, Esq., M. D.
January 30, 1846.

National Loan Fund
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
of London.
EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital, £500,000 sterling.
Exclusive of a Reserved Fund (Surplus Premiums) of £37,000 sterling.

BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS AT ST. JOHN, N. B.
(Office Nelson street.)
ROBERT F. HAZEN, *Chairman.*
Edward Allison, Esq. William Wright, Esq.
John H. Gray, Esq. F. A. Wiggins, Esq.

Advantages offered by this Society.

PERFECT SECURITY, arising from a large Capital, totally independent of the Premium Fund.

LOANS.—Two thirds of the Annual Premiums paid, or half the Premiums for the first five years, which half may remain on interest, to be deducted from the amount of the Policy at the death of the assured.

LOW RATES OF PREMIUM.—The rates of Premium are as low as any society of equal standing.

DIVISIONS OF PROFITS.—The Bonus' in this Society are declared annually, and each year the Assured has the option of receiving the profits in CASH, in reduction of Premium, or in addition to the sum insured.—The Bonus' are permanent.

Premiums may be paid Annually, Half-Yearly or Quarterly.

Insurance may be effected for one year, for five years, or for life, with or without participation in the profits of the society.

A liberal allowance for the surrender of policies.

"Every information as to the Society's Rates of Premium, mode of Insurance, and blank forms of application, may be had at the Office of the subscribers, or of the sub-Agents, who have Pamphlets for gratuitous distribution, and all documents required for effecting Insurance.

SUB-AGENTS FOR NEW BRUNSWICK.
Bathurst—Theophilus Deshrisay, Esq.
Chatham—William Carman, junior, Esq.
Dorchester: Albert J. Smith, Esquire,
Dalhousie—William S. Smith, Esq.
Fredericton: George Lee, junior, Esq.,
Hampton: Samuel Fisher, Esq.,
Hopewell: Thomas B Moore, Esq.
Monkton (the Bend) Bliss Botsford, Esq.,
Newcastle: Edward Willison, Esq.,
Richibucto: William Bower, Esq.
St. Andrews: George D. Street, Esq.,
St. Stephens: Alexander Campbell, Esq.,
Shediac and Cocagne: Richard C. Scovil, Esq.
Woodstock; James Robertson, Esq.

WILLIAM J. STARR.
FREDERICK R. STARR,
Managers, St. John, N. B.
February, 1848.

Hams, Buckwheat, and Rice.

PER Kate, from Boston—9 Tierces RICE, 1 do smoked HAMS; 43 bags Buckwheat MEAL.
Nov. 11. T. HANFORD, *Johnston's Wharf*

HOLLANDS GENEVA.

JUST RECEIVED 12 Hhds. Finest PALE GENEVA,—For sale by
Dec. 24. RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

ROYAL MAIL STAGE
BETWEEN
St. John and St. Andrews.

THE subscriber having become contractor for conveying Her Majesty's Mails between St. John and St Andrews, hereby gives notice that he leaves St. John, with commodious Carriages and good Horses every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, and St Andrews every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning, going into the same day.

Passengers travelling on the route, will receive every attention from the Proprietor of the line, with whom they are requested to leave their names or at the Commercial Hotel, St. John and Segee's Hotel, St. Andrews, where Stage Books will be kept.

October 15. GEO. CHRISTY.

VULCN FOUNDRY,
Main Street, Lower Cove, St. John, N. B.

THE Subscriber, begs leave to inform the Public that he is ENLARGING the above named Establishment, and having also recently increased his facilities for Manufacturing Steam Engines, and other Machinery, Boilers, Iron Doors, Shutters, &c. &c., he is now prepared to take New Contracts for work in any department of the Iron Foundry and Black Smith Business.

He has on hand a large assortment of Cooking Stoves, and Franklins, of the most approved patterns, and is constantly Manufacturing further supplies of these articles; which, together with Mill and ship's Castings, &c., will be sold at lower rates than any other of equally good quality in this market.
GEORGE CRAIG.
September 3.

WATERPROOF BLACKING,

WHICH renders Boots and Shoes completely impervious to Water and Snow, and at the same time does not prevent the Leather from receiving a Good Polish, by any Blacking in ordinary use.

The subscriber has just received another supply of the above named article, the virtues of which have been tended by hundreds of persons in various parts of the Province, and he strongly recommends its use to all persons who feel desirous of protecting their feet from dampness during the approaching season.

☞ he price is only one shilling per Pot. Orders from all parts of the Province attended to
S. K. FOSTER,
Nov. 5. Corner of King and Germain-sts

A CARD.

CALVIN POWERS, TAILOR, &c. beg most respectfully to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced business in the shop in Prince William Street, lately [illegible] that his misery is, if possible, even greater than the votary of Bacchus; for, while he endures all the physical pains to which the drunkard is exposed from the horrid *void* and eternal craving which (as physical causes) depress him and gnaw his vitals, his fancy, through which career the endless series of images of his luxury, supplies that more exquisite torture of the disappointment of his wishes, strengthened by a diseased appetite, and blazoned by the workings of imagination.

The state of the patient, when I next saw him, was, if possible, still more miserable, though his bodily health was, perhaps improved. Indeed, his misery increased with his strength; for his appetite curbed and restrained by the stern regimen still kept up, became more and more importunate, while he was still unable to assert his right as master, and take what he wanted by force.—His pain was excessive, and his situation deplorable; but he had forfeited any claim to proper sympathy, by his former reckless regard of good advice. He made again the most piteous appeals to me against what he called the tyranny of his sister.

"I will indict you all for murder!" he exclaimed, as I stood by his bed. "Starvation of a man in his own house, and by those who are bound by the obligations of duty and gratitude, to afford him the necessaries of life, is surely a crime of the deepest die. Doctors have been before now indicted and condemned, and a sister is not exempt from the vengeance of an injured brother. But when shall I have strength to execute my purpose? Ha, sir! that is a part of plot. These slops are intended to *keep me weak*—to prevent me from executing my revenge. I see it all. My sister is in my settlement; and you, sir, are suborned. Mark that! Cruel, cruel wretches! But, sir," (lowering his voice almost to a whisper,) "I will forgive you, and her, and every one connected with this affair, if you will grant me one good, substantial meal. If I am to die, let me at least enjoy once more that pleasure which nature has extended to all animals. If I die of a surfeit, her purpose will equally be served. For God's sake, grant me this one request! Give Gerard, my French cook, the liberty of communing with me for an instant!... Let him be my confessor, and, if you please, my murderer! I would sooner die by his hands than those of any other."

The strength of his application almost forced him from the bed to throw himself at my feet. I assured him that all that had been done was for his service; and that, if he would exercise a little patience, the pangs consequent upon this sudden change in his mode of living would cease, and subsequent good health would repay him for all he was suffering. My advice had no effect upon him. He got only the more violent when he saw that I was not incumed to grant his request.

"Then, sir," cried he in despair, "I will take my own remedy. I have given you this warning; and, if you disregard it, the consequence will be on your own head. I can bear this no longer—it must, I *shall* be put an end to."

The threat implied by these words was, I thought, one of suicide. I felt it, therefore, necessary to put his sister on her guard, that she might remove any thing from his reach that might effectuate his purpose. This communication roused again fears on her as strong as those by which she was assailed when she expected the fate which overtook her brother. On both sides she was, as she said, beset with danger. If she gave him his own way, and allowed him to eat as his appetite required, he would, in a very short time, be in the same condition as *before* and, if she tried to save him by continuing the course he was now following, he might destroy himself; to get quit of the pain produced by the change in his mode of life. I suggested a middle course, recommending her to gratify him to a certain extent.

"He will get soon stronger, in any event," I continued; "and that, of course, we cannot prevent, even if it should enable him to gratify his inordinate desire of food; so, sooner or later, your discipline must end; and, I presume, the safest way will to begin in time to make a virtue of necessity, and give him what may be termed ordinary meals."

"Alas! I have proceeded too far to recede," replied Miss D——, "Terrified as I am by his threat, I am more terrified by the double evil of his old condition, and of banishing me from the house, which he will instantly do. I must preserve a little longer. You say his pain will go off as his system becomes more reconciled to my spare regimen. How strangely different are some people formed! I felt no pain when I, for sake of being handsome, limited myself to tea. Yet he gets, in addition, a very fair allowance. Nothing will satisfy him but a load that would suffocate an ordinary man."

Upon hearing Miss D——'s account of what she had been giving him, I could not find much fault with her regimen, strict as it was. I, therefore, again left her to her charge. Next morning, at an early hour, I was roused by a knocking at my door. A messenger desired my attendance at the house of Mr. D——. I went instantly; and found matters in a very extraordinary position. During the night, the patient had found his way on his hands and feet, down stairs, to the larder, where, having eaten voraciously a great load of meat, he became sick, and could not return to his chamber. He had lain all night on the steps of the inside stair leading to his bedroom; and, in the morning, Miss D——, having found his room empty, concluded he had committed self murder. She immediately began to scream, and, running down stairs to awaken the servants, she fell over the body of her brother, and fainted from the effects of her fright. When I called both the invalids had been put to their respective beds. Miss D—— soon got the better of her fears; but it was some time before my patient effects of the surfeit and cold. I had my fears that this unsuccessful rebellion against the authority of the old maid would make him fare worse, if possible, than he had yet done; and my fears were soon realized, for she declared to me her resolution to lock him up, so that it would be out of his power again to throw her into hysterics, either by bringing on another fit of his dreaded disease, or by repeating the act which had produced to her so much terror. Her determination to hold fast the power she had acquired, was, in short, confirmed by his effort to escape from it; and her subsequent conduct proved she had all the firmness to put it into execution. A sterner regimen than ever was imposed, with all the tyranny of the rigid disciplinarian.—The Chinese cordial was accompanied with less of the sustaining aliment I had prescribed; and I truly began to fear that he might ultimately fall a victim to hunger and passion. I had already exhausted all my arguments in favour of a gradual return to plain diet. Her answer was ready and in her estimation, insuperable—that what supported her wassufficient to support him; and that his own good, and her safety from alarm, could only be consulted by following the system she had adopted.

I felt myself placed, in my professional capacity, in a situation of some difficulty. I had of course nothing to do with the economy of his house: but, while I attended as medical adviser, I was bound to see justice done to the invalid, though his recovery and freedom were ultimately to prove his ruin. I was, however, at the juncture, opportunely freed from my dilemma by the return home of the [illegible] Captain D——, who had for some time been abroad, and who, on my representation, soon saw the necessity of taking charge of the invalid, and of his house, upon his own responsibility.

On passing through the lobby one day, I was called by Miss D—— into her apartment. She was agitated, and kept pacing the room backwards and forwards, casting, according to her custom at all times, whether composed or excited, occasional glances at the mirror, as she passed and repassed before it.

"You have ruined my brother, sir," she said.

"Why so, madam?" replied I.

"By liberating him from my regimen," she continued, "and transferring my authority to Captain D——."

"It was impossible, madam, that your system could have continued," said I. "I could not have answered for the consequences."

"And will you answer for those that are now more likely to follow?" she replied.

"What mean you, madam?"

"Have you not observed the family habit of body in Captain D—— himself," she replied. "Have you not detected the spirit of the epicure in his dull eye and bloated lips, and the body of him, in his overgrown size and unwieldy limbs. It is true, sir. The one is as greatan epicure as the other. Gerard the cook is brought back. Mr. D—— was yesterday lifted to the dinner table, which was literally groaning with the same species of dishes you formerly observed in this house. The old system has again commenced. My sick brother is fast regaining his health and former size of person; and he has sworn that so soon as he is able to take command of his establishment he will place *me* on a regimen, in revenge for my dutiful and benevolent endeavours to save him from death."

I suspected there was much truth in her statement but, ominous as the change seemed, I could not refrain from asking the nature of the regimen by which her crime was to be punished. When I put the question, she drew up her shrivelled person, and eyed herself again in the mirror, where there were reflected the thin cheeks of the antiquated maiden—

"Roast beef, boiled turkeys, fricassees, salmis, devils, plum-puddings, and all other poisons; sy, sir, not one safe dish—not a cup of tea—not a diluvient to save my gracility, my shape, my health, my life. I will starve first sir. Thank God! they have no power to force me to eat more than is consistent with the retaining of the proper and natural form and elegance of the human body."

And to prove to herself that she had not lost these inestimable advantages she had again recourse to her mirror.

"Will you not interfere farther, sir, to save your patient?" she continued.

I answered that I had already performed my duty in recommending plain food; and, after some further conversation, I left the house. It was not long afterwards till I discovered that Miss D—— was correct in her calculation of consequences. The old habits of Mr. D—— having been resumed, he attained again to his former unwieldy size. That he did not fear another attack could not be asserted, or rather, it might be affirmed, that he was aim at continually under some apprehension of that kind; but, as I have found in many other cases, the desires of a morbid appetite transcend all the powers of mere moral feelings, and persons in his position will gratify the demon, while they tremble for the consequences. About a year after, he was struck again. I was called when it was too late. He died at the table.

A Clear Case.—A farmer took a man before a country Magistrate and said, "Please yer honour I've brought a man who broke into my ground, and stole a spade—I got a witness who saw him take it." The defendant replied, "An please yer honour I can bring twenty witnesses who *did not* see me take it." Magistrate—"Go about your business my good fellow, it is twenty to one in your favour.

An Astonishing Fact for Naturalists.—A gentleman who is strongly imbued with the spirit of experiments—having devoted ten years of his life to the trial whether it is not possible to pickle herrings alive—has just succeeded in introducing into this country the Gutta Percha Tree. He bought a double sole of this "strange but true" material, and planted it in his little garden in front of his humble shove in the New Road. What was his astonishment, a few weeks afterwards, to see a Boat-Tree gradually rise out of the fertile soil, and bud with a perfect pair of little children's shoes! These blossomed slowly, and at last bore a most lovely pair of "strong gent's highlows," worth at least 5s. 6d.—He naturally cultivated such a valuable branch of Horticulture, and, after watering it daily with a few drops of Warren's Blacking, and grafting it with a slips of French leather, he has achieved a triumph which promises fairly to shut up all the shoemakers' shops, and turn all the cobblers of the kingdom into gardeners. This Gutta Percha Tree is at present in full fruit, and presents every specimen of boot, with the exception of the Hussian, which the gentlemen (we have his card, so there can be no doubt as to the truth of this statement) says he finds it impossible to rear, probably on account of the difficulty of the tassel. We are at present wearing a pair of Wellingtons gathered from this wonderful tree, and if we had been measured for them, they could not fit more nicely. Another peculiarity is, that this tree bears boots "of all sizes," from the infant in arms to the father of a family. Every gentleman gifted with a numerous progeny should grow his own Boot-tree. A *specimen* has been forwarded to Prince Albert.—*The United Market Gardeners' Independent Hammersmith Registrar.*

CHLOROFORM.—The recording of the cases that has unfortunately terminated fatally while under the influence of chloroform, I trust will have the effect of at once and completely putting an end to the dangerous custom that has been so general of making use of this powerful agent as an amusement—I allude more especial to this custom, now so common at evening parties by those who know not what they are playing with. That it is as safe as any of your other active medicines, when judiciously employed and in proper hands, there can be no doubt whatever, but it must not be played with. I feel persuaded that the view taken by Professor Simpson of the Newcastle case is the correct one.

None should take chloroform that have any decided affection of the head or chest, and none for any purpose but while undergoing a very painful or lengthened operation, or when given by a medical man, in peculiar cases, to alleviate pain. I should recommend the individual who imbibes the vapour of chloroform always having a friend with him, for many reasons. As an instance, a lady, after leaving her dentist's door comparatively well, was again overcome by the effect of the chloroform. She went into a common stair to sit down, and was found there fast asleep—not a very enviable situation for a young lady to be found in. Many very distressing symptoms have shown themselves from inhaling the vapour immediately after having taken a meal. This is worth attending to. In seventy-six cases in which I have applied the chloroform, two have been very alarming—in the one case two hours elapsed ere any appearance of recovery took place, the other fifty twenty minutes. Both of these persons imbibed but for a very short time, and had been advised not to do so. The great point to attend to in such cases is, to restore the circulation to the surface of the body by every means, and as speedily as possible to lay the patient in a horizontal position, and admit fresh air.

APSLEY HOUSE.—The following are a few of the costly ornaments of this princely dwelling:—The valuable gold and silver plate presented to the Duke of Wellington by the Sovereigns of Europe, and displayed at the annual Waterloo *fete*; the value of this magnificent service is estimated at £300,000. The grand gallery, appropriated occasionally as the banqueting, and also the ball-room, extends the whole range of the building from east to west—the latter and looking over the park; it is 200 feet in length by 36 feet in breadth. This apartment is hung with rich amber and citron colored satin damask, the cornices and ceiling ornamented with scrollwork and carving elaborately gilt; the pictures are composed of the *chefs d'œuvres* of ancient masters of the Italian, Spanish, Flemish, and Venice schools. Upon the last *fete*, at either extremity were large oaken sideboards, containing His Grace's gold and silver plate, the most conspicuous object of which was the silver gilt shield of extraordinary magnitude, emblematical of the Duke's conquests, and presented by the crowned head of Europe.—Projecting through the dining table were two marble pedestal candelabra, spreading 12 feet high from the floor, and weighing 25 cwt., cut out of a block of Russian marble, and presented by the late Emperor Alexander. Two large marble vases, also a present from the Emperor, ornamented the north and southern extremity of the gallery, filled with rich flowers, and exotics. The three gold candelabra presented by the Corporation of London, representing in bold relief and as large as life, a foot soldier with the standard of each nation that had signalized itself in the field, ornamented the tables—as likewise was displayed the solid gold vase, a tribute from the nobleman of England, and on which were pourtrayed the British Infantry forming a solid square. The beautiful service of Dresden porcelain ornamented with the most exquisite paintings, each piece presenting some engagement or general officer engaged in it. The cupola in the centre of the fretted roof is illuminated by a brilliant chandelier of great magnitude. The crimson-striped drawing-room is appropriated to the portraits of nearly all the gallant Duke's brave companions in arms, but particularly a full length portrait and striking likeness of Marshal Lord Beresford, and His late Majesty William IV. This apartment also contains a painting of no ordinary interest, viz, the Chelsea Pensioners reading the *Gazette* with the account of the battle of Waterloo, by Wilkie, presented by George IV.

EXTRAORDINARY ADVENTURE OF A HONEYMOON.

Less than two years ago, a gentlemen who dwelt no great distance from Glasgow became acquainted with a young lady of pleasing manners and no small share of personal attraction and in due course became her happy husband. One half of the honeymoon had passed, when they were invited to a party at the house of a relative of the lady. At a comparative early period of the evening, the young husband, sighing for his home, hinted to the young wife that she had better prepare herself to depart. The young wife wished to remain a little longer. The gentleman not brooking contradiction, insisted; the lady, as little loving command, became obstinate; and the result was, the lustre of the honeymoon was dimmed, and the husband left for home in a huff, suffering the equally indignant wife to follow at her leisure. But the morning dawned, and no young and blooming wife gladdened the dwelling of the anxious husband. Hurrying to the house where he had so lately left her, he was astonished and pained to find that she was gone and that no one knew of the occasion of her. Days and weeks passed and every inquiry that affectionate solicitude [illegible] brought no tidings of the missing wife.

Some months after this, when hope was not quite dead the wild husband, perusing the newspaper, had his eye attracted by an advertisement, dated Perth. The advertiser desired a situation as governess, and the qualifications alleged and the initials attached, being those of his wife, left no doubt on the mind of the husband, that he had at last discovered his long lost treasure. Overjoyed without losing time he proceeded to Perth accompanied by one or two friends.

Intimation was at once sent to the lady that a gentleman, who wanted a governess for his family desired an interview at a particular place. Every moment he expected her who lay nearest to his heart to enter; and proper arrangements were made to carry her off by love or force, to her wedded home. At length a lady did make her appearance but, melancholy to relate, the lady was a stranger.—Some sort of excuses were of course, blundered out, and the disappointed party trundled back to st. Marrin.

Time rolled on, weary month after month was borne silently to the ocean of the past, and still no intelligence of the wife who had so mysteriously stolen herself away.

About a fortnight since, the desolate husband was delighted to be informed, on authority which he had no reason to doubt, that his wife was now and had been, living during the period of her voluntary widowhood, in Campsie. That very night he and a particular friend found themselves sitting in public house in the village. Intelligence was sent to the fair runaway that she was desired to be spoken with by a female friend. She hastened to the house, where unknown to her, her husband anxiously expected her presence. On entering the room, the first person she saw, was—we need not say whom. With a cry of affection, which makes one wonder and kept herself concealed so long, she rushed into the arms of her husband.—Mutual inquiries and and explanations took place, and confidence and happiness were restored to both. The happy husband pleaded with his wife that she should at once proceed with him, and more pliant than on a former occasion, she hastily dressed herself and accompanied him. The second honeymoon has not yet expired, and from everything we can learn, promises to last much longer and beam more brightly than that usually enjoyed by the votaries of Hymen.—*Glasgow Examiner.*

Provincial Legislature.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, March 17.

SPECIAL GRANTS.

Towards finishing the Arestook Bridge, £800; Towards completing the Bridge over the Memramcook River, on the Great Road from Saint John to the Nova Scotia Line 100l; New Line of Road to and through the Mechanics' Settlement, in Kings' County, and the County of Albert, 100l; Hammond River to Hopewell, 100; Loch Lomond to Sussex Vale, 100l; from the River to Gillan's, and thence to and through the Victoria Settlement, 50; from the Nerepis Road to and through the Douglas Valley Road, and towards Hartt's Mills, 200l; towards completing and covering the Bridge over the South West Branch Miramichi River, 200l; Bridge near Smith's, Hammond River, 50l; Christopher's to Forks of Upsalquitch Portage Road, 100l; from Christopher's to Mouth of Upsalquitch, 150l; Oak Bay to Roix, 200l; Chamcuck to Pleasant Ridge, 50l; Moore's Mills to M'Cann's corner, Charlotte, 50l; for the Canmore Bridge, at St. James, Charlotte, 50l; Cole's Island to New Canaan, 75l; towards erecting a Bridge across Gasperaux River, in aid of individual subscription, Burpe's Mills, 50l; Bend of Petticodiac to Richibucto, via Irishtown, 100l; Bend to Mountain Settlement, 50l; Road over Shippegan Plains, 100l; Blakslee's Farm to Loch Lomond, 200l; for the balance on Nashwaak Bridge, including £17 3s. due Alexander Goodfellow for balance of Keswick Bridge, and £15 15s 6d due Barker & Smith for balance due on Farie Creek Bridge, 110l; Road to New Bridge, Keswick, at Yorks, and Approaches 200l; for Bridges at McCoul's Creek 50l; Roads and Bridges from Stoney Creek to Stone's, in Coverdale, county of Albert, 75l; towards Aboideau at M & F. Steves', used as a bridge on the Pugic Road, 50l; Road from Dennis Gallagher's to Point Wolfe, 50l; Germain Town road to Saint John Line, through New Ireland Settlement, 75l; Turtle Creek Bridge, at P. Jonah's, Albert 50l; from Newcastle Bridge to the Gasperaux, through the Hardwood Ridge, 150l; for the Dipper Harbour Road, from the Saint Andrews Road, past the Dipper Harbour Church, through Mace's Bay Settlement, in the counties of St John and Charlotte, to the Basin, 75l; for the balance due on the Scoudac Bridge, County of Westmorland, 175l; for the Aboushagan Bridge 50l; Bridge over Palmer's Creek, 30l; Towser's to Courtney Kinnear's, Aboushagan Road, 70l; Bridge across Lunn's Mill Stream, English settlement, Queen's County, 40l; for the Road leading past and near House of Correction and Alms House, Saint John, and for the Approaches to the New Bridge, 40l; from Groom's Bridge to Hendrick's King's County, 40l; from Snows to Fowler's Kings' County, 25l; from Batimean Falls to Chaplin Island Road, 100l; Road from Dixon's Ferry to Corry's Bartibog, 100l; towards Bridges, at Black River Northumberland, and improving the Roads to Escuminac, 100l; Buttermilk Ridge to Little's via Gailey's, King's County, 33l; Coate's Mill to Belisle, New Line, 20l; Rushagonish to st. Andrews 60l; towards paying for Planking Bathurst Bridge the past year, 100l; for the Pabino Bridge, 100l; towards Bridge across Ten Mile Creek, County of Saint John, 100l; towards Bridge to connect Public Landing at West Branch Quaco, 100l; towards the road to and over the Aboideau at Little River, saint John, 75; for the Bridges at Mispeck and Emerson's Creek, 40l; Road from Point Wolfe to and through saint John county 50l; through the Richmond settlement to Eel river, Carleton, 100l; for the Becaguimec Bridge, 50; road from Studholm through the Cord Hill Settlement, Westmorland, 30l; for the Bridges on the road leading from saint Nicholas River, up the south side of the Richibucto, 60l; for a Bridge across the Richibucto river, at or near the head of the tide, 200l; towards building a bridge across Quigley's Creek, Kent, 50l; road through the Williamston settlement to the river De Chate, 125.

Resolved, That there be granted—To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £100 annually, for three successive years, for the purpose of encouraging the running a good, sufficient and seaworthy Steam Boat, of not less than Fifty Horse Power, and skilfully navigated, between the city of Saint John and the Head of the Bay of Fundy; the same to be paid to the Proprietor or Proprietors of such Boat, at the expiration of each and every year, for three successive years as aforesaid, on satisfactory certificates being produced to His Excellency in Council, that a Boat answering the above description has run between the City of Saint John and Sackville, once a Week, and the City of Saint John