SAINT JOHN, N. B. THE FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1845.

Weekly Chronicle.

Volume 9. "Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed utroque." Number 21.

THE CHRONICLE

Is published every Friday afternoon, by DURANT & Co., at their office in the brick building corner of Prince William and Church streets.

TERMS—15s. per annum, or 12s. 6d. if paid in advance.—When sent by mail, 2s. 6d. extra.

Any person forwarding the names 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.

April.	R. Sun.	S.	Moon R.	H. W.
5 Saturday,	5 37	6 23	4 40	10 47
6 Sunday,	5 36	6 24	Sets	11 23
7 Monday,	5 34	6 26	7 45	11 40
8 Tuesday,	5 33	6 27	8 56	morn
9 Wednesday,	5 31	6 29	9 46	0 32
10 Thursday,	5 30	6 30	10 41	1 4
11 Friday,	5 29	6 31	11 28	1 42

New Moon, 6th day, 2h 56m. evening.

Insurance & Assurance

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Ætna Insurance Company, and the Protection Insurance Company, of Hartford, (Con.)

THE undersigned Agent for the above Companies, continues to effect Insurance on Buildings, finished or unfinished, Stores, Merchandize, Mills, Ships, while in port or on the stocks, and on every other species of Insurable personal property against

LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

at as low rates of premium as any similar institution of equal good standing.

The course pursued by these Companies, in transacting their business, and in the adjustment and payment of Losses, is liberal and prompt. And by order of the respective Boards of Directors, the undersigned Agent is authorized, in all cases of disputed claims, under policies issued by him, on which suits may be instituted to accept service of process, and enter appearance for his principals, in the Courts of this Province, and abide the decision thereon.

Terms made known, and if accepted, policies issued to applicants without delay.

Life Assurance.

The "United Kingdom Life Assurance Company of London, and the National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society," of London, continue to effect assurance, upon highly favourable terms.

Blanks furnished gratis, and every information given as respects either department, by application at the Insurance Agency, Dunn's Brick Building, Prince William street.

A. BALLOCH, Agent.

St. John, November 3, 1843.

"PROTECTION"

Insurance Company of Hartford.

SAINT JOHN AGENCY.

THE subscriber having been appointed Agent of the above Company, will attend to the Renewal of Policies issued by the late Agent, W. H. SCOVIL, Esquire, as also to effecting new Insurances against Fire, on Houses, Furniture, Merchandise, ships on the stocks and in harbour, &c.

A. BALLOCH, *Agent.*

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. Huntington, 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 as 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, 1844.

☞ The above is the first agency established by this company in St. John.

"Ne Plus Ultra"

ORNAMENTAL HAIR CUTTING

and Curling Saloon.

W. F. BROOKS respectfully informs the Public, that his establishment has lately undergone a thorough alteration and repair, and is fitted up in the best possible manner for the accommodation and comfort of his customers.—Intending not to be surpassed by any of his profession, and a strict attention to business, hopes to merit a share of patronage.

WIGS on hand and made to order in a fashionable and superior manner.

Ladie's Curls and Frizettes always on hand.

November 8.

India Rubber Shoes.

Per schooner Charlotte, from Boston :—

500 PAIRS Men's, Women's, & children's INDIA RUBBERS.

HORSFALL & SHERATON.

December 20, 1844

Mens' Youths' and Boys' Strong

Boots, Bootees and SHOES.

THE Subscriber has lately received a very large assortment of *Mens' Youths' and Boys' Strong* BOOTS, BOOTTEES and SHOES Warranted of the very best qualities, which he is now selling off at a reduction of

TWENTY PER CENT.,

from former prices, so that the whole LOT may be cleared off before the season is past which requires the use of strong BOOTS, &c.

FARMERS & Families residing in the country are particularly requested to call and examine the GOODS, before making their purchase, as they may be certain of getting a good ARTICLE, at a very cheap rate.

S. K. FOSTER.

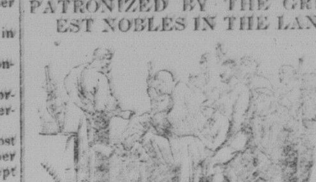
JUST Received 6 Cwt. BLOCK TIN.

THOS R. GORDON.

Oct. 11.

Health for All !!!

PATRONIZED BY THE GREATEST NOBLES IN THE LAND.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Copy of a Letter from HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF PORTLAND *to* MRS. ANN MELISH, *(one of his Tenants,) whom His Grace was pleased to send as a patient to the Proprietor of this Extraordinary Medicine.*

MADAM,

If MR. HOLLOWAY will undertake to Cure you perfectly, when the Cure is complete, I will undertake to pay him £2 10s. You may show him this Letter.

(Signed) SCOTT PORTLAND.

Welbeck Abbey, May 31, 1842.

Copy of a Letter from the Most Honorable the MARQUIS OF WESTMINSTER, K. G.

LORD WESTMINSTER has just received Mr. HOLLOWAY'S Medicine, for which he returns him his best thanks.

Eaton Hall, Cheshire, Feb. 12, 1842.

THIS INESTIMABLE MEDICINE being composed entirely of Medicinal Herbs, does not contain any mercurial, mineral, or deleterious substance. Benign to the tender infant, or to the weakest constitution, prompt and sure in eradicating disease from the most robust frame, it is perfectly harmless in its operations and effects, while it *searches out and removes Complaints of every character,* and at every stage, however long standing or deeply rooted.

OF THE THOUSANDS *Cured by its agency,* many who were on the verge of the grave for a considerable period, (by *persevering in its use*) have been RESTORED TO HEALTH AND STRENGTH, *after every other means failed.*

ALL DISEASES, (and whatever may be their symptoms, however they may declare themselves, yet one cause is common to them all, *viz.*, a want of purity in the blood and fluids) are cured by this Wonderful Medicine, which cleanses the stomach and bowels, while its Balsamic qualities clear the blood, give tone and energy to the nerves and muscles, invigorate the system, and strength to bone and sinew.

THE AFFLICTED need not give himself up to despair, as one without hope, but let him make a proper trial of the MIGHTY POWERS of this astonishing Medicine, and he will soon be *restored to the blessings of Health.*

TIME should not be lost in taking this remedy for any of the following Diseases :—

Ague,	Indigestion,
Asthmas,	Inflammation, &c.
Bilious complaints,	Jaundice,
Blotches on the skin,	Liver complaints,
Bowel complaints,	Lumbago,
Colics,	Piles,
Constipation of Bowels,	Rheumatism,
Consumption,	Retention of the Urine,
Debility,	Sore Throats,
Dropsy,	Scrofula, or King's Evil,
Dysentery,	Stone and Gravel,
Erysipelas,	Tic Doloureux,
Female Irregularities,	Tumours,
Fevers of all kinds,	Ulcers,
Fits,	Worms of all kinds,
Gout,	Weakness, from whatever cause, &c. &c.
Headache,	

THESE truly valuable Pills can be obtained at the establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY near Temple Bar, London. And are sold by PETERS & TILLEY, Provincial Agents, No. 2, King st., St. John N. B.; James F. Gale, Fredericton; W. J. Baird, Woodstock; Alexander Lockhart, Quaco; James Beck, Bend Petitcodiac; O. R. Sayre, Dorchester; John Bell, Shediac; John Lewis, Hillsborough; John Currey, Canning; and James E. White, Belleisle.

In Boxes at 1s 9d, 4s 6d and 7s each.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of Patients in every Disorder, are affixed to each Box.

May 3, 1844.

Printing Paper, Cotton Batting, &c. &c.

Per "Eliza Jane," from Boston :—

TWENTY Reams PRINTING PAPER; 30 Boxes Window Glass, assorted sizes;
30 Reams WRAPPING PAPER;
4 Bales COTTON BATTING;
5 Chests SOUCHONG TEA.
BRUSHES, Clothes PINS, COMBS assorted, &c. &c. &c. ALSO—

3,000 Pieces Paper Hangings.

For sale Cheap, by JOHN LEITCH.

CHEAP NAILS,

Cut Nails, Brads and Tacks, &c.,

OF PROVINCIAL MANUFACTURE.

ONE HUNDRED TONS CUT NAILS, ass'd. from 3dy. to 30dy.

Now on hand and are offered at the very low price of 2½d. per lb. by the Keg:

Cut, Finishing, and Floor BRADS of all sizes

Cut TACKS and BRADS—in 1M. papers;

—ALSO—

Cut *Iron* and *Zinc* Sheathing NAILS, of any size, furnished at short notice.

WM. H. SCOVIL,
South Market Wharf.

March 1.

Gentlemen's CLOTH BOOTS,

JUST RECEIVED AT

S. K. FOSTER'S SHOE STORES.

GENTLEMEN'S superfine black cloth chamois Lined Boots, to lace and button, of a superior quality;

Do. black and drab Kerseymere Boots, of a very stout description—made for service;

Do. beaver cloth chamois lined Snow Boots, made for comfort;

Do. superior calf skin Clarence Boots, to button—a new style;

Fleecy CORK SOLES for the insides of boots & shoes.

Dec. 13. S. K. FOSTER.

WINTER LARD OIL.

Received by the *Brothers,* just arrived from Boston,

8 HHDS. Winter LARD OIL.—Also by the *Flora* from Boston, 94 bundles SHEET IRON, No. 20 to 25, and for sale by

Dec. 27. JOHN KINNEAR.

Miscellany.

ANECDOTE OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—The first and noblest character of the present age to be mentioned in common with Eton scenes and Eton men, must be the Duke of Wellington. Wellington was an Eton boy, and if tradition may be credited, a daring and adventurous one. He seems to have been a lad not given to much study and painful research into books. Nature having already placed an original stamp upon him, and presented him with the highly favoured signet of her own right hand. He who is now familiarly called the "Iron Duke," might well have been in the earlier stages of life yclept the Iron Boy. Instances of the Duke's hardiness, or rather of young Wellesley's hardiness (as he then simply was) are on record; and among them it is related, that when all the good burgomasters and thrifty tradesmen of Windsor and Eton had retired to rest, young Wellesley on the commencement of a cold winter's night, would be proceeding up old icy Father Thames, in a lonely skiff, to the vicinity of Maidenhead Bridge, and there wrapt in a single blanket, and watching with single gun, he would be ready by daybreak to get a shot at the wild ducks or other wild fowl, which were accustomed to congregate under shelter of the eyeots, and other harbours of refuge on the Thames. "Every one to his taste," a fashionable dandy will say; but young Wellesley was no man of fashion, and his tastes were all of the daring and grand.—When we consider the stratagem necessary at a school like Eton to achieve what Wellesley did; perhaps the squeezing through a small window, and traversing frozen roofs of houses; the obtaining clandestinely the gun and the skiff, and ammunition, with the conveyance of his blanket, and the needful prog, and the difficulty of an undiscovered return, loaded with booty; let us think of these things, and acknowledge in the very boy something that prognosticated that wonderful and unexampled career of the European Duke. The poet Wordsworth, another Wellington in his way, has written truly, that "the child is the father of the man." Young Wellesley seems to have been liked in his generation at Eton because his feats were admired by the whole school, and very few could dare to be his companions in many perilous and persevering endeavours in pursuit of a favourite object or pastime.—*Bentley's Miscellany.*

THE "DUKE" AS A LANDLORD.—The estate of Strathfieldsaye was purchased for the preserver of his country out of a sum of money voted to him by Parliament in 1815. Not one shilling of rental has the Duke of Wellington ever expended except on improvement of the property. He neither lays by so much a year in the Funds, nor does he consider himself entitled to devote the money derived from it to his own uses. The consequence is that go where you may, whether far or near, you will no where see a body of tenantry better lodged, better provided with offices, better supplied with all manner of conveniences for the prosecution of their calling, than those which call the Duke of Wellington their landlord. And though the land be not the best that England can produce, it is everywhere in the highest state of cultivation of which it is susceptible. As a matter of course, the Duke's tenants are exceedingly well pleased with their lot; indeed, a more popular man than he, among all classes of his neighbours, it would be hard to find.—*Times.*

ELEGANT HABITS OF BEES.—Did any one ever sufficiently admire—did he, indeed ever notice—the *entire elegance* of the habits and pursuits of the bees? their extraction of nothing but the quintessence of the flowers; their preference of those that have the finest and least adulterated odor their avoidance of everything squalid (so unlike flies); their eager ejection or exclusion of it from their hive, as in the instance of carcasses of intruders which, if they cannot drag away, they cover up and entomb; their love of clean, quiet, and delicate neighbourhoods—thymy places with brooks; their singularly clean management of so liquid and adhesive a thing as honey, from which they issue forth to their work as if they had nothing to do with it; their combination with the honey making of the elegant manufacture of wax, of which they make their apartments, and which is used by mankind for none but patrician or other choice purposes their orderly policy; their delight in sunshine; their attention to one another; their apparent indifference to anything purely regarding themselves apart from the common good.—In the morning the bee is honey; in the evening the waxen taper; in the summer noon, a voice in the garden, or in the window; in the winter, and at all other times, a meteor of us in books. She talks Greek to us in Sophocles and Theocritus; Virgil's very best Latin in his Georgics; we just have heard her in Italian; and besides all her charming associations with the poets in general, one of the Elizabeth men has made a whole play out of her, a play in which the whole *dramatists persona* are bees!—*Ainsworth's Magazine.*

MATRIMONIAL DISAPPOINTMENT.—On Wednesday morning last all the prepartions were made, and a splendid *dejeuner* laid out for the numerous guests invited to the wedding; but on Mr. B——— making his appearance at the residence of Miss C———, to take her to church, with several other persons in his carriage, his surprise was of such a nature as may be better imagined than described when he was told by Miss C——— that she declined entering into the matrimonial state. Neither the prayers nor the entreaties of her lover could prevail; and when at last hard pressed to explain the reason for this strange and unaccountable alteration in her mind, she declared that one of her female friends had advised her in the morning not to marry, and she renounced for ever any thought of Hymen. To this explanation of her inconstancy she confined herself. We have never in this island witnessed such an occurrence. It has created great sensation, owing to the rank of the parties, whose names we conceal out of regard for the parents.—Since writing the above, we learn that the real cause of the rupture is some dispute between the lovers respecting pecuniary matters.—*Gazette de Guernsey.*

CHILDHOOD IN FRANCE.—I observed some French children—the very small ones, fantastically dressed up as playthings, seemed petted, caressed, and spoiled; but the elder ones, from ten to sixteen, looking careworn, conceited, independent, and miserable. Every thing is gay in Paris but childhood. Old age is gay—pleasantly so, even when fantastically so; and death itself is tricked out in garlands, and 'turned to favour and to prettiness.' Why then, are the children so joyless? It cannot be that they are so harshly restrained or ruled by fear; for cruel discipline is no part of the French character, or the French educational practice; on the contrary, a French boy is soon his own master and lounges as he pleases. It is not that there are no fire-sides—no *homes?* It seems a fine independant thing for a Parisian shopkeeper to dispense with the plague of domestic servants—take every day with his wife, the freedom of the *restaurant* and the *cafe;* and when he shuts up his shop, leave it to take care of itself, while he lounges, or dances, or smokes, or reads a journal, or does all these in some public garden—or better than all go to the play. But the pleasures and comforts of children are of home growth and require a home shelter. They are here only sad, wearied, wondering spectators of the gaities of their parents, which are all associated with coquetry, gallantry, and feelings akin to these, in which they do not participate; and though some amends are made by an early initiation into their essences, and an earlier emulation of their symbols, still children, as children have no food for their affections in the whirling kaleidoscope which dazzles them. In Prussia children are happier because they are under a stricter discipline; but England with all its imputed sins of fagging and flogging, and excess of Latin versification, is the place where childhood is most happy as childhood; happy in restraint, happy in indulgence, happy in the habits of obediance, and respect, and filial love! You would not find such a set of pale, unhappy faces in any charity-school in England as you may mark in a throng of wandering, dissipated boys in the garden of the Tuileries.—*Sergeant Talfourds Vacation Rambles.*

TEMPERANCE.—Our physical well being—our moral worth—our social happiness—our political tranquility, all depend upon the control of our appetites and passions, which the ancients designed by the cardinal virtue of temperance.—*Burke.*

MODESTY.—The first of all virtues is innocence: the next is modesty. If we banish modesty out of the world, she carries away with her half the virtue that is in it.—*Spectator.*

RICHES.—The greatest pleasure of life is love; the greatest treasure, contentment; the greatest possession, health; the greatest ease is sleep; and the best medicine, a true friend.

DERISION.—Insult not misery, neither deride infirmity, nor ridicule deformity; the first shows inhumanity; the second, folly; and the third, pride. He that made him miserable, made thee happy to lament him; he that made him weak made thee strong to support him; he that made him deformed if he has made thee otherwise, do not show thy ingratitude to thy Great Creator by despising any of his creatures.

GENTILITY.—Gentility is neither in birth, wealth, manner, nor fashion—but in the mind. "A high sense of honour, a determination never to take a mean advantage of another, an adherence to truth, delicacy, and politeness, towards those with whom we have dealings, are the essential characteristics of a gentleman.

A good newspaper and a Bible in every house, a good school in every district, all studied and appreciated as they merit, are the principal supporters of virtue, morality, and civil liberty.—*Franklin.*

EXTRAORDINARY CIRCUMSTANCE.—On Friday morning last an extraordinary circumstance occurred at the corn mill of Mr Brownridge, situate on the Millbridge, in this town. It was observed by one of the men that a cat belonging to the mill had "set" at a rat which had secreted itself under some sacks. These were removed and the rat being driven to extremities to preserve its life, ran up the trousers of John Royston, one of the millers, and forced its way upward to the top of his back, next his skin, but could get no farther in consequence of his neckerchief. The hero of Ghuznee—for John Royston fought both there and at Cabul—called out, as well he might most lustily; and ran in the direction of the office. Another of the men seeing the predicament in which he was placed struck the rat with his fist and killed it, and thus released his companion of sensations of no pleasant nature. Royston was not injured, from the circumstances that the rat forced itself upwards by applying its feet to his clothes and not to his skin.—*Doncaster Chronicle.*

The French have embarked in a curious enterprise for the destruction of rats, operations having already commenced at the Royal Library in the Rue Richelieu. In short space of three days more than 1200 rats were taken, and purposes to which the bodies are converted are these:—the skin is prepared with great care and proves of great value as a fur. The carcase, properly speaking is sent to a melting house at Greenelle, where it is boiled down for the sake of the grease, which is found to be an excellent material for the manufacture of candles. The flesh that remains of the animal is sold for the nutriment of birds, ducks and pigs. The leg and thigh bones, moreover, which are described as being as fine as ivory, are employed in the manufacture of ear and tooth-picks, so that it is observed not a particle of it is wasted.—*Morning paper.*

DANGERS OF THE SEA.—Two hundred and eight vessels were wrecked within the last twelve months, on our coast alone, in which one hundred and five lives were lost. Twenty vessels are yet missing, and a number of wrecks have been passed at sea, whose melancholy story, we fear, will never be told. Of late years seven hundred lives annually have been lost at sea, from this country alone, where are one hundred and forty thousand seamen; two thousand from England, where are two hundred and ninety thousand. In the County of Barnstable, in this state, there were living, a short time since, nine hundred and thirty four widows of seafaring men.—*New Bedford Mercury.*

NAPOLEON'S ATTEMPT TO PASS THE RED SEA.—The author of Eothen; or Traces of Travel, after mentioning several speculations as to the point at which the Israelites passed the Red Sea, one of the suppositions being that they had traversed only a small creek at the northern extremity, near Suez, proceeds as follows:—"Napoleon, when at Suez, made an attempt to follow the supposed steps of Moses, by passing the creek at this point; but it seems, according to the testimony of the people of Suez that he and his horsemen managed the matter in a way more resembling the failure of the Egyptians than the success of the Israelites.—According to the French account, Napoleon got out of the difficulty by that warrior-like presence of mind which served him so well when the fate of nations depended on the decision of a moment. He ordered his horsemen to disperse in all directions, in order to multiply the chances of finding shallow water, and was thus enabled to discover a line by which he and his people were extricated. The story told by the people of Suez is very different. They declare that Napoleon parted from his horse, got thoroughly submerged, and was only fished out by the people on shore. I bathed twice at the point assigned to the Israelites, and the second time that I did so I chose the time of low water, and tried to walk across; but I soon found myself out of my depth, or at least in water so deep that I could only advance by swimming."

Provincial Legislature.

FROM THE JOURNALS.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

Monday, March 17.

Resolved, That there be granted to John C. Quaid the sum of £17 10s being the balance due him on contracts for building bridges on the Road from the bend of Peitcodiac to Richibucto.

To his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being the sum of £20 towards improving the line of Road from Campbelton to Boiestown; being a re-appropriation of the same amount granted in 1841 and not drawn, to open a line of Road upon south West Branch of the River Miramichi, from Porter's Brook to the Upper settlement on division Line between the counties of York and Northumberland.

To his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of 20l. to be applied to the erection of a Floating Bridge over the Red Bank creek, parish of Chipman, in Queen's county: it being the re appropriation of the said sum granted in 1842 to open a new Road from Salmon River Mills to coal creek Mills.

The sum of £40 granted in 1842, and not drawn from the Treasury, for the road from Drake's dock landing to Dark Harbour, in the Island of Grand Manan, to be re-appropriated as follows, viz: 15l. for the road from Drake's Dock Landing towards dark harbour; and 25l. for the bit road between the southern Line of Bingham's grant and Daniel Young's towards the grand harbour in the Parish Grand Manan.

To Robert Sotherland, late Tide Waiter at Magagudavic the sum of £—— in consequence of having accepted that appointment under the impression that it would be a permanent one, and having retired from a situation which he held in the Customs of 50l sterling per annum, when he so accepted it; agreeably to the report of the committee of Trade.

Upon the question for sustaining this resolution the committee divided as follows:—Yeas 21—Nays 8.

Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative, and the blank filled up with the sum of 30l.

To David W. Jack, Deputy Treasurer, saint Andrews, the sum of £—— in consequence of the great reduction in the emolument of that office.

Upon the question for sustaining the Resolution, the committee divided as follows:—Yeas fourteen Nays 10.

Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative, and the blank filled up with the sum of 35l.

To Solomon Hersey, of saint John, the sum of £45 9 7, being a return of duties on 1162 barrels wheat Flour, exported to Liverpool in the brig P. I. Nevius, on the Foreign wheat from which it had been manufactured—the duties having been paid.

To John Walker, of saint John, the sum of £—— being return duties on Bricks imported from the United States, and used in the erection of the new Custom house.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, it was decided in the negative.

To James King, of saint John, the sum of £18 4, being return duties on 168 gallons of Rum destroyed at the burning of the Queen's Warehouse in November 1841.

To Thomas Leavitt and company, of saint John, the sum of £7 7 9, being an excess of duties paid on an importation of Teas from Halifax, through mistake of an entry made at the Treasurer's office.

Mr. Dibblee, Master in Chancery, informed the house that the council had agreed to the Bill to amend an Act to facilitate the negotiation of a loan to pay off the public debt.

The bill to facilitate the settlement of the crown Lands on the Military Road from Nova scotia to the Canada Line; and the bill to amend the Charter of King's college; without making any amendments thereto.

And he farther informed the house, that the council had agreed to the Resolutions of appropriation sent up from the Assembly, dated the first and eigth days of March instant, with the following exceptions:—

To Asa Coy and Zobedee G. Gabel, Trustees of the Baptist Meeting house in Fredericton, the sum of £14 10s., being the return of duties paid on an organ imported for public worship; in which Resolution the Legislative council do not concur.

Saturday, March 22

On motion of Mr. Hazen,—the house again went into committee of the whole on a bill to make provisions for the regulation of seamen shipped on board of or belonging to all ships or vessels registered in or belonging to the Province of New Brunswick, while such ship or vessels shall be within the precincts thereof.

The chairman reported, that the committee having the bill referred to them again under their consideration, had made amendments thereto, and then agreed to the said bill.

A message from the Legislative council.

Mr. Dibblee, Master in Chancery, informed the house that the council had agreed to the bill to appropriate a part of the public Revenue for the payment of the ordinary services of the Province.

And that the council had also agreed to the Bill to continue an act, intituled, an Act to provide for the support of a Nightly Watch in, and for lighting the city of saint John, and for other purposes; and the Bill to extend the Division line between the counties of Northumberland and Kent, to the rear line of the counties of Queen's and Sunbury; without making any amendments thereto.

And he farther informed the house that the council had agreed to the Resolutions of appropriation dated the 17th day of March instant, with the following exceptions:—

To Daniel O'Gorman the sum of £3 6s. 8d., for having taught a school in the parish of Portland, in county of saint John, for two month in the year 1844

To George W. Steeves, the sum of £4 3 4, for teaching a school in the Parish of Hillsborough, county of Westmorland, for two and a half months ending the fifth day of August in the year 1844; in which the Legislative council do not concur.

On motion of the hon. Mr. Allen,—*Ordered,* that the report of the Auditor General on the Account of Expenditures made under the special commission to Northumberland, and the expenses of the removal of the Troops thither, laid before the house by command of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the 29th day of March instant, be referred to the committee of supply.

On like motion of the hon. Mr. Allen,—*Ordered,* that the report from the secretary of the Board of Health for the counties of Northumberland and Gloucester, relative to the Lazaretto at Sheldrake Island, for the reception of persons affected with Leprosy, which was laid before the house by command of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the 10th day of March instant, be also referred to the committee of supply.

Monday, March 24.

Resolved, that there be granted to Ezekiel C. Wilson the sum of 10l. for having taught a school in Parish of Upham, in King's county, for six months ending the 14th Feb., 1843.

To his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the government for the time being, the sum of £—— to be expended in procuring an exploration of a Road from Chaplin's Island road, in the county of Northumberland, towards the Pabineau falls, in the county of Gloucester.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the committee divided—Yeas 14 Nays 11.

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative, and the blank filled up with the sum of 25l.

To her Majesty's Justices of the peace for the county of York the sum of £—— towards enabling them to pay off the large balance due on the New Jail recently erected in that county.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the committee divided, and it was thereupon decided in the negative.

To his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of 1400l. for the Road from St John to Nova scotia Line; 700 pounds of which to be applied to the improvement of the great Marsh, in the vicinity of saint John; £34 14 10 to be paid Alexander Goodfellow, late supervisor, balance due him for over expenditure on said Road; 30l for the improvement of the old Westmorland Road; 400l for that part of the Road leading from Hayward's Mills to the Nova scotia Line, of which such part to be laid out on the old road, across the Tantamar Marsh, as may be necessary to keep it in a good state of repair; 4l. to be paid to Charles Godsoe, balance due on a contract taken by P. M'Manus; and £231 5 2, remainder, to be laid out on the road leading from Great Marsh to Haywards's Mills.

To his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being the sum of 300l for the Great Road from saint John to saint Andrews, and a new Bridge over Bocabec; 25l of which to be applied in repairing the Approaches to the steam boat Landing in Carleton; and £12 10s to be paid Joseph L. Messinett for materials furnished for repairs of Magaguadavic Bridge.

To his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of 400l. for the great Road from Fredericton to saint John, via Nerepis; the sum of 300l. to be expended between Fredericton and Corry's Inn and the Yorkshire Tavern; out of which latter sum 7l. to be paid John Stevens for repairs on south Bay Bridge, and 25l. for the repairs of the approaches to the steam Boat Landing.

To his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being the sum of 35l for the Road from Nerepis to Gagetown.

To his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of 80l for the Road from Dorchester to Shediac.

To his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £20 for the Road from shediac to Petitcodiac.

To his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of 500l for the Road from Richibucto to Chatham, and for the Bridges on the said road.

To his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of 425l for the Road from Newcastle to Bathurst.

To his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of 750 for the great Road from Bathurst to Campbellton; 100l. of which to be appropriated towards the repairs of the Bridge over Ferguson's mill stream.

To his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of 700 pounds for the Road from Fredericton to Woodstock corner; 30 pounds of which if necessary, to be expended on the North side of the River.

To his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of 300l. for the road from Woodstock corner to Arestook.

To his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of 300l. for the road from Arestook to the Grand Falls.

To his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of 200l. for the Road from Fredericton to the Finger Board.

To his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of 75l. for the road from Bellisle to saint John.

To his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of 600 for the Road from Fredericton to Newcastle; 25 pounds of which to be paid to John Wilson for a Team Ferry Boat across the North and south West Branches of Miramichi river, in the year 1844, upon its being certified by Alexander M'Laggan and Thomas N. Underhill, Esquires, that the duty has been faithfully performed.

To his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of 300l. for the road from Fredericton to saint Andrews.

To his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of 250 pounds for the road from Salisbury to Harvey; 35l of the same to be applied to the rebuilding of crooked creek bridge.

To his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the government for the time being, the sum of £300 for the road from Shediac to Richibucto.

To his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the government for the time being, the sum of 25 pounds for the road from Woodstock to Houlton; 5l of which to be paid to Agnes Beardsley for damages sustained in the removal of the Arestook Bridge from her land in June last.

To his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the government for the time being,