SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, THE FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1850.

Weekly Chronicle.

Volume 14. "Nec Regis, Nec Populi, sed utrosque." Number 35.

THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,
is published every Friday afternoon, by DURANT & Co., at their Office in the Brick Building of L. H. Develber & Son, west side Prince Wm.-st.

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

TERMS OF THE CHRONICLE:—
12s. 6d., in Advance;—$3 if not paid until the termination of the year:

But as the Proprietors intend to discontinue, as far as practicable, the *Credit system*, and stop the practice of making *good subscribers* contribute for those who never pay, they offer the following

Inducements for Clubbing,
by which means parties will be able to procure a valuable Family and Business Newspaper at a CHEAPER RATE than any heretofore offered in this Province. They propose to send
For $10 IN ADVANCE, 5 copies of the Chronicle, *to one address*, to any part of this or the Sister Provinces, for One Year;
For $20 in advance, 11 copies for One Year;
For $40 in advance, 24 copies for One Year;
Mind! IN ADVANCE; and to one address.

All letters, orders, communications, &c., must be post paid, and addressed to
DURANT & CO.
Chronicle Office, Saint John, N. B.

Weekly Almanack.

(The time of high water here given is for P. M.)

April		H.	Sun. s	Moon s	H.	W
27	Saturday,	4	59	6 56	8	17 11
28	Sunday	4	58	6 57	9	18 0
29	Monday,	4	56	6 58	10	17 0
30	Tuesday,	4	55	6 59	11	9 5
1	Wednesday,	4	54	4 54	11	57 1
2	Thursday,	4	52	4 52	—	2 4
3	Friday,	4	51	4 51	0	39 3

Last Quarter, 4th, 6h. 21m. morn.

MINERVA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
84, King William street, Mansion house, London

TRUSTEES.
Thomas Halifax, junior, Esquire,
Francis Mills, Esquire,
Thomas Heath, Esquire,
Claude E. Scott, Esquire.

DIRECTORS.
FRANCIS MILLS, Esquire, *Chairman.*
THOS. HEATH, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

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Wm. Chippindale, Esq.	Thomas Morgan, Esq.
Edward S. Codd, Esq.	John Stewart, Esq.
John Harvey, Esq.	R. F. Watson, Esq.
Edwin Leaf, Esq.	J. J. Zotelin, Esq.

AUDITORS.
Robert Wells Byles, Esquire,
Charles R. Hartford, Esquire,
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PHYSICIANS.
Dr. Twedie, F. R. S., 30, Montague Place, Bedford-square, London.
Dr. John Paddock, saint John, N. B.

SOLICITOR.
John Saunders Bowden, Esq., 66, Aldermanbury.

BANKERS.
Messrs. Glynn, Halifax, Mills & Co.
Sir Claude Scott, Bart & Co.
S. WM. THOS. ROBINSON,
Actuary and Secretary.

The principles on which this Company is founded were adopted after mature consideration, and to the Assured it offers the combined advantages of the most successful establishments of its kind that have been formed of late years—moderate rates of premium and a large proportion of profits. The soundness of its principles, and the extensive influence exercised by the Directors have placed the Company on a sure basis; and the accumulations have been so considerable as materially to benefit the Policy holders.

Tables are prepared, enabling persons to insure, either participating in profits, or at the least possible cost. By the former method they realise all the objects of Life Assurance, and benefit by their own longevity, without the speculative risk of Mutual Assurance Societies.

Four fifths of the profits given every *five* years to the Assured by the participation scale.

AT the FIRST division of Profits for the five years ending 31st December, 1841, the Reversionary Bonus averaged 31 PER CENT. *on the Premium paid during the preceding five years!* The equivalent reduction of Premium averaged nearly 17 PER CENT. *on the Annual Premiums payable during the succeeding Five Years.*

The SECOND division of Profits, was made on 23d June, 1847, for the five years ending 31st December, 1846. The clear divisible surplus was then £30,269 7s. 9d, four-fifths of which, have been distributed according to the provisions of the Deed of settlement, among the Policy holders an AVERAGE REDUCTION ON THE PREMIUMS PAYABLE until the next division in 1852, of 31¼ per cent.; or gave an equivalent REVERSIONARY BONUS, averaging £8 13s. 5d. per cent. on the sums assured, or 53¼ per cent. on the *Premiums received thereon during the last five years.*

The THIRD Division of Profits will take place in June 1852 and all Policies effected by the Participation scale during 1849 will Receive Two Years Bonus at such Division if then in force.

Persons assured with this Company are allowed to reside in the colonies of *British North America, New South Wales*, and *Cape of Good Hope*, WITHOUT extra charge upon payment of sea risk only for the two latter.

No appearance before the Court of Directors required.

Loans are granted on deposit of Policies for five years standing, to the extent of their value.

In addition to the utmost liberality exercised by the Directors in the settlement of claims, the Company will be liable, should a person assured die within one month after a renewable Premium becomes due, provided the Premium be paid within the stipulated period.

No entrance money or fees of any kind are exacted, nor any charge made for Policies beyond the cost of the stamps.

Premiums may be paid, either by even annual or half yearly payments, by a single payment, by payments for a limited number of years, and also by an ascending scale.

Tables and every information can be obtained on application to the Office of
RANKEY, STURDEE & CO., St. Johns.
St. John, N. B. 1849. *Agents for New Brunswick.*

National Loan Fund LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY of London.

ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital, £500,000 sterling.

Exclusive of a Reserved Fund (Surplus Premiums) of £51,000 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.

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 insured.

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.

CALIFORNIA.—Parties proceeding to California can effect insurance on liberal terms.

SUB-AGENTS FOR NEW BRUNSWICK.
Bathurst—Theophilus Deabrissy, Esq.
Chatham—William Carman, junior, Esq.
Dorchester: Albert J. Smith, Esquire,
Dalhousie—William S. Smith, Esq.
Fredericton: J. Henry Pheir, Esq.
Hampton: Samuel Fisher, Esq.
Hopewell: Thomas B. Moore, Esq.
Menkton (the Bend) Bliss Botsford, Esq.
Newcastle: Edward Wolliston, Esq.
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St. Andrews: George D. Street, Esq.
St. Stephens: W. T. Rose, Esq.
Shediac and Cocagne: Richard C. Scovil, Esq.
Woodstock; James Robertson, Esq.
WILLIAM J. STARR,
February, 1850. *Manager, at John, N. B.*

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.*

COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
King Street.

THE Subscriber having leased the Premises known as the *Commercial Hotel*, situate in King street, a few doors below the St. John Hotel, is prepared to receive permanent or transient Boarders. The House has undergone a thorough repair, and every attention will be given to the comfort and accommodation of parties patronising this establishment. OLIVER BYRAM.
St John Sept. 7, 1849.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A CASE
ABANDONED BY
Guy's, the Metropolitan, King's College, and Charing Cross Hospitals.

SUMMARY OF AFFIDAVIT.

Wm. BROOKE, Messenger, of 2, Union street, South-wark, London, maketh oath and saith, that he (this deponent) was afflicted with FIFTEEN RUNNING ULCERS on his left arm, and ulcerated sores and wounds on both legs, for which deponent was admitted an out-door patient at the Metropolitan Hospital, in April 1841, where he continued for nearly four weeks. Unable to receive a cure here, the deponent sought relief at the three following Hospitals:—King's College Hospital, in May, for five weeks; at Guy's Hospital in July, for six weeks; and at Charing Cross Hospital, at the end of August, for some weeks more; which deponent left, being in a far worse condition than when he had quitted Guy's, where Sir BARNSBY COOPER, and other medical officers of the establishment, had told deponent *that the only chance of saving his life was to LOSE HIS ARM.* The deponent thereupon called upon Dr. Bright, chief physician, of Guy's, who, on viewing deponent's condition, kindly and liberally said, "*I am utterly at a loss what to do for you! but here is half a sovereign; go to Mr. HOLLOWAY, and try what effect his Pills and Ointment will have, as I have frequently witnessed the wonderful effects they have in desperate cases. You can let me see you again.*" This unprejudiced advice was followed by the deponent, and a *perfect* cure effected in three weeks, by the use alone of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT, after four Hospitals had failed!!! When Dr. Bright was shown by the deponent, the result of his advice and charity, he said, "I am both astounded and delighted, for I thought that if I ever saw you again alive, it would be without your arm. I can only compare this cure to a charm!!!"

Sworn at the Mansion house of the city of London, this 8th day of March, 1842. } WM. BROOKE.
Before me, JOHN PIRIE, Mayor

IN ALL DISEASES of the Skin, Bad Legs, Old Wounds, and Ulcers, Bad Breasts, Sore Nipples, Stony and Ulcerated Cancers, Tumours, Swellings, Gout Rheumatism, and Lumbago, likewise in cases of Piles the Pills, in all the above cases, ought to be used with the Ointment; as by this means cures will be effected with a much greater certainty, and in half the time that it would require by using the Ointment alone. The Ointment is proved to be a certain remedy for the bites of Musquitoes, Sand-flies, Chiego-foot, Yawns and Coco-bay.

Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Chapped Hands and Lips also Bunions and Soft Corns, will be immediately cured by the use of the Ointment.

THE PILLS are not only the finest remedy known when used with the Ointment, but, as a General Medicine there is nothing equal to them. In Nervous Affections they will be found of the greatest service. These Pills are, without exception, the finest purifier of the Blood ever discovered, and ought to be used by all!!!

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot.

Sold at PETERS & TILLEY'S, No. 1, King Street, St. John, N. B.

Miscellany.

FRETTING FOR A SECRET.

BY S. H. BROWNE, AUTHORESS OF THE PRIZE STORY, "REFORMING A HUSBAND."

"Get away, Leo!—I can't have you right under my feet, and in my way, when I am ironing. I say I won't—so get away, or else I'll—"

Thus I fretted as the great dog came and sprawled himself under my table. I was hot, and tired, and out of patience, for my fire didn't burn properly, and my irons were quite unfit to give the finishing lustre to Henry's beautiful linen, which I would in no wise suffer Martha to touch, lest she should get wrinkles or spots upon it. I hadn't succeeded so well as I expected, but had tried very hard, as it was the first service of the kind, I had ever done for my husband, and I was anxious to show him that I was particularly skilful in the art, which I believe all gentlemen prize, to wit: that of imparting a superfine purity of polish to their neck-gear. Dear fellow! He sat for hours that day on the settee in the kitchen, despite the heat and dust, and read papers to me, thinking to divert me and lighten my labor—(we had just returned from our bridal tour, reader, and the dickeys were almost innumerable, besides muslins and laces without end)—but I grew cross and vexed for all that, and sometimes wished he'd stoy reading, fancying I could not hear the news, and iron too, but didn't like to say so, because he meant it kindly. But when Leo came in, and esconced himself under the table, rattling his collar, and scratching with such vigor as to make the very floor quake, I thought myself perfectly justified in venting my spleen on him, which I did in the manner above described.

"Oh, don't scold Leo, Sara," interposed Henry, throwing down his paper in surprise at my tone of vexation. "No, don't strike him, dear dog, no!" (for I had raised my hand with that intent,) "I'll keep him out of our way. Come here, Leo—here, sir!"

The dog sprang toward him, for he felt ashamed and uncomfortable from my ungracious treatment, and after politely picking up the newspaper and handing it to his master, leaped upon the settee, and sat down beside him.

"See how well bred and friendly he is," said my husband, wishing to make peace between us as soon as possible. "He is sorry to have annoyed you, I'll be bound, and would apologize if he could speak—wouldn't you, Leo?"

The dog assented in his way; but I wasn't in a mood to be pleased, so I said—

"You must like dogs surprisingly well, to relish their society in such close neighborhood. For my part I like them according to their distances—the farther off the better."

Henry looked just a little grieved, as he replied—

"Well, Sara, I am sorry you don't like Leo, because he is justly very dear to me, and if he were to live to be fifty years old, I hope always to have it in my power to treat him with the kindness and tenderness he so richly by deserves. I do not expect you to regard him as I do, for you have not had occasion to do so, and probably never will; but I ask, as a special favor to me, that you will always be good and gentle to him."

"And let him be in my way as much as he pleases? Well really—" I was sorry as soon as I said this, for it deepened the look of sadness which had come over his face, and I felt in my heart that I was unreasonable, cross and cruel.

"No, Sara, no," he answered mildly, "he will not be in your way if he knows it. We have not got so settled in our own home that he knows just where he ought to be, but he will soon find out, and then will annoy nobody."

"Well, I'll try to get along quietly with him, said I, willing to be a little more agreeable than I had just been showing myself, in comparison with his kind and amiable manner; "but there's a mystery about him which I must unravel before I ought to try to treat him as well as you wish—for no mortal beast was ever so petted or praised as your dog Leo. Why don't you tell me what it is that makes you regard him so highly? Am I not your lawful wedded wife," proceeded I, laughing, "and not to know the history of your dog? Come, tell me all about him while I finish your dickeys."

"Indeed I cannot," replied he, while a painful shadow passed over his speaking countenance, which he would have been glad to conceal by turning his face aside.

"Cannot? Indeed, why can't you?" I asked, much more curious than ever I had been before about it. "Indeed you must tell me the whole story without delay or excuse." (We had been married but a month, reader, and I felt at liberty to lord it over him a little yet.) "You know you wouldn't tell me before we were married, and I told the girls I would certainly fish it out afterward—every word of it. Now, if you don't, how shall I know but its something dreadful. Indeed I shall be sure it is. You have been abroad so much, and doubtless had strange adventures by sea and land. Who knows but you have been a pirate, and Leo your body guard!"

Le Brun laughed at my ingenious way of throwing my line to "fish it out," but didn't manifest any intention of being taken by it. He didn't seem to be in the least alarmed at my suspicion of piracy, and therefore wouldn't, of course, come under the same head, so I thought best to return to my original plan of attack.

"I want to know where he came from—where he was born and bred," said I, "and why he wears that heavy chased silver collar, which must have cost at least twenty five or perhaps fifty dollars—and what those names and dates signify which are engraved on the inside—and and—a great many other things which I have wholly forgotten to ask since you have been my husband, and I of course have had to right a all your secrets."

Henry looked somewhat doubtful whether he had made this latter agreement when he promised the minister to "love, protect, and cherish" me, but it mattered little what he thought. I felt sure, at that moment, that I could neither be loved, protected, nor cherished, in any proper or possible manner, without knowing all about the dog!

"Your fire is getting low, Sara," Henry answered abruptly; "I must put on more wood or coal—which do you prefer?" Those dickeys will be in requisition next week, I expect. Will you go down with me to-morrow or next day, and see when the Water Witch is to sail?"

I knew he said this on purpose to change the conversation and baffle my curiosity, so I made him no answer at all, and in a few minutes he and Leo left the room and went over to the Post Office.

"He shall tell me," I soliloquized, while I went on with my ironing. "He certainly shall, or I'll—I'll—" but not being fully satisfied as to the best way of taking vengeance in case of his continued obstinacy, I deferred the closing of my sentence till my mind should be more enlightened on that point.

Before he came in to tea I had finished all my linens and muslins, cooled my face and hands, and dressed myself with a good deal of care; and while surveying my successful adornments in the mirror, had quite recovered my good humor, for vanity peeped over my shoulder and whispered that Lieut. Henry P. Le Brun had an uncommon stony heart for the honeymoon, if he could long withhold a secret from so insinuating a little dame as smiled back from the mirror.

"I'll get it out of him by coaxing, and not fretting; he never could withstand my coaxing," concluded I, just as the tea bell rang, and the door opened to admit the man in question, and his mysterious dog Leo.

For a whole month I plied Le Brun on every proper and improper occasion, with interrogatories similar to those I have already mentioned, and upon the same topic, and he as often contrived to evade them, till I began to make myself quite unhappy about it, and felt a little something like resentment (though I loved him almost to idolatry) at him, and a real spite at the poor innocent dog Leo tried, however, to keep on the right side of me, treating me with every mark of respect and attention as the mistress of the house; never getting in my way, and exercising his really wonderful sagacity to please and oblige me in a thousand ways which would have won my warmest attachment, had there not been a mystery about him which I was not permitted to understand. I really felt hurt at Henry's obstinacy on the subject, and at length half persuaded myself that he either did not love me, or did not think me worthy his confidence; which sage conclusion I hinted to him occasionally, though aside from that point no one could be more communicative, affectionate and devoted husband. But the time was drawing near when he was to join his vessel, and leave me for a whole year, and nobody knew how much longer; (he was a naval officer, dear reader, and had had respite from service for a few months in order to get married and settle in life;) and I *must* know what I had resolved I would; for if I could not get it in the honeymoon, should I ever be likely to? Besides "the girls" pestered me, prying into the state of the case every little while, and asking me for that bit of canine romance I had promised them. I was vexed at not being able to tell them I knew it, whether I chose to impart it to them or not. Now I see all this to have been very silly and unreasonable, and wish to enter a caveat to induce all the young wives in the world to eschew my example. Don't tease and bother your husband about anything he may choose to conceal. In nine cases out of ten he thinks, and his judgment is very likely to be correct, that you will be happier for not knowing it.

Well, the last evening had come which we were to spend together for a long time. Next day Le Brun was to enter again upon his naval duties, and leave me to widowed bridehood. I felt bitterly, of course, as we sat by the parlor fire, and scarcely dared to raise my eyes to his pensive face, lest the tears I had so resolutely kept back should burst forth. Leo lay on the carpet, looking anxiously up with his large black eyes, as if he knew we were particularly melancholy, and he didn't know but he might be the unhappy occasion, as he had been many a time before. At length Henry went to the open piano, and after preluding a little, commenced a pretty Spanish air, accompanying it with his rich voice, though it was now a little tremulous. As he sang on in Spanish, the dog seemed uneasy, and in a minute or two followed to the piano, and rearing on his hind feet, placed his fore paws on the rosewood, and began to whine most piteously. Le Brun stopped in an instant, spoke caressingly to him, patted him on the head, and then struck some other chords, hummed a bit of two or three tunes, and then rose, asking me to play and sing his favorite "Life on the Ocean Wave." But the conduct of the dog and his master had again aroused my most intense curiosity, which he could not but discover.

"Now, husband," said I, pleadingly, "what is the meaning of this? How can you at such a time deny me what I most wish to know—some explanation of the mystery connected with this animal? Do you think I would hide anything from you in such a way, and grieve and trouble you?"

"I hope so, love, if your reasons were good and sufficient," said Le Brun, after a moment's hesitation.

"Good and sufficient!" repeated I, with some asperity, for my old displeasure was beginning to awaken. "Good and sufficient! Well I certainly should be obliged by knowing what could be good and sufficient reasons for concealing from one's own wife the history of one's dog! But really, I am ashamed of myself that so paltry a subject should occasion me any curiosity. If Leo stays at home with me, I'll treat him very well indeed for your sake, but you must believe I can feel no great interest in him."

"Leo will go with me," said my husband, quietly.

"Ah, very well," replied I, coolly, "I presume I can dispense with his society better than you.—He could not supply your place to me as he can mine to you!"

How my heart smote me as I uttered these unfeeling, hateful words! So uncalled for—so unwise—so undeserved! But they provoked no angry retort from Henry.

"Sara! Sara!" he said, earnestly, "you know I need not repel that cruel insinuation—you know how tenderly I love you—you know—"

He was going to add something more, but grieved to the heart, he covered his face and wept!

I began to be not only ashamed but alarmed.—Had he only answered me tartly I should have felt well enough—(though young married folks shou'd be careful how they serve up this kind of tarts, they soon become a common dish, and lose their relish)—but now I had thoroughly grieved him, just on the very point of his departure, to return perhaps never! The very thought of alienating his affection from me would driven me to distraction—but what then was to be the end of all this?

Here again the dog Leo crossed my track, and licked his dear master's caressing hand in token of true but unspoken sympathy, he looked fiercely into my face, and I thought, but am not sure, growled!

"Sara," began my husband again, as soon as he could speak composedly. Then he seemed at a loss to go on, and got up and walked the room in manifest agitation for some minutes. I did not know what to do or say to repair the mischief I knew I had done, but I felt strangely nervous and apprehensive. At length he sat down beside me. He had become very pale, but there was something stern in his handsome face—a fixed, resolute look, that told of a conflict and a firm purpose.

"Sara," he said again, "I am going to satisfy your curiosity to its largest demand, be the sacrifice what it may to me."

I began to dread the revelation more than I had ever desired it, such was his look and manner, and begged him to tell me nothing, for indeed I didn't wish to pain him.

"Nay, love, nay—don't be indifferent now. I am going to tell you what you have long desired to know, be the consequences what they may, for I well perceive that the quiet and happiness of our married life depends on that one thing."

Mortified and rebuked, I was going to stammer out some description of apology, but he wouldn't allow me.

(Conclusion next week.)

Provincial Legislature.

ALBERT BYE ROADS.

£25 From the New Ireland road to Gallagher's; 5 from the New Ireland road, by Raeburn's to M'Kinley's or Dailey's; 5 from the New Ireland road to Hanson's; 25 for the road and bridge over Germaintown Marsh to S. Tingley's; 5 from T. Edgett's to Fullerton's; 10 from William Tingley's to the Lake road; 5 for the road up Beaver Brook to Edgett's; 5 from Widow Stevens' to New Horton road; 5 from Fillmore's to D. Copp's; 15 from New Ireland to Salmon River; 10 for the road up Pine Brook to Benjamin Bennett's; 5 from Point Wolf to Herring Cove; 5 from Coit's to M. Lanchlan's; 5 from Long Marsh bridge to Daniel Copp's; 5 from William Anderson's to Ridge road, by D. Tingley's Mill; 15 from Pollett River to Isaac Horseman's thence through Smith's Settlement, to the Coverdale River; 5 from Smith's road to Wm. Steves'; 40 from King's County Line to the Pollett River, through Mechanic's Settlement, and thence to Dorson's; 5 from James Horseman's to Mechanics' Line; 5 from Lot No. 17, Mechanics' Settlement, to the School House on Goshen road; 10 Towards rebuilding the bridge over Cape DeMuzzle Creek; 15 from the Great road in Coverdale, up Little River, to Parkins'; 5 from George Colpitt's Mill to Banister's; 5 from the Great road to Coverdale River by Nixon's; 5 from William Parkin's to John Prosser's; 5 from William Parkin's to the Westmorland Line; 10 from the Parkin's road, by Robert Colpitt's to E. Mullin's, thence to Mechanic's Line; 5 from Parkin's to the Colpitt road; 20 from King's County Line, near George Jonah's to Steves' thence to Pollet River; 10 from Pollet River to Coverdale River, over Golding's Mountain; 15 from Coverdale River to Gideon Bray's; 15 from Westmorland Line, up Pollet River, to James or Thomas Horseman's upper line; 5 from Stevens' corner to H. Campbell's; 5 from Golding's Mountain to the Parkin line, down Little River; 20 from Henry Steves' to Irving's, thence to the Caledonia Mountain; 15 from Irving's to the Turtle Creek, thence to Little River; 10 from Henry Steves' to Round Hill, thence to the Caledonia road; 5 from Round Hill road to John L. Steves'; 15 from Hayward's to William Warnock's; 5 from Priestly Hill to Robert Steves' 45 for Stoney Creek bridge and hills; 20 from Stoney Creek to Lazarus Colpitt's; 5 from Coverdale road to Niagara Settlement; 23 15 from Lazarus Colpitt's to Wm. Stone's; 10 of which to be expended on Workman's Hill; 20 from David Wallace's, up Turtle Creek, to the Great road; 5 from the Creek road to John Jonah's; 15 Towards completing the alterations near William Stone's; 15 from Hayward's to the Great road in Hopewell; 10 from James Rodger's, through the Hailey Settlement, to the Creek road; one half of which to be expended between the Creek road and Aaron Robinson's; 15 from the Hailey road to the Memel Settlement; 5 from the Memel road to Flannigan's; 5 from Dry Brook to H. Woodworth's; 15 for the road and bridge lead ng from the Creek road in Hopewell, by Wm. Dougherty's to the Great road; 5 from Creek road to James Stanyard's; 5 from L. O'Regan's to Wilber's thence to Caledonia road; 20 from the Great road in Hopewell to and through the Caledonia Settlement, 20 from Ferry Point to Caledonia, through Woodworth Settlement; 10 from the Great road up Turtle Creek to Milton's; 5 from Abraham Steves' to Benjamin Jonah's; 10 from the Great road near Isaac Dawson's to Turtle Creek, thence to Irving's road; 5 from the Great road to the Mitten road, by Peter Jonah's; 5 from Stoney Creek to Lanman's; 5 from the Great road to Piccadilly Settlement.

WESTMORLAND BYE ROADS.

£12 10 For the road from Dobson's to H. Ward's; 12 10 from E. Raworth's to Cape Spear; 17 10 from Cape Spear to John M'Glashing's; 20 from the Gaspereaux to Great Shemogue; 10 from Wm Fillmore's to Joseph Finney's; 5 from Little Shemogue to Cadman's; 10 from the Emigrant road to John Allan's, near the Bay Shore; 5 from the Great Shemogue road to the Little Cape; 5 from the Great Shemogue to Tedish; 10 from 15 for the Abadeau over the Little Shemogue, at Anderson's; 10 from the Emigrant road to Timothy Savage's; 5 from Robert Copps's to William White's; 10 from Jolicure to the Lake Settlement, 15 from Jolicure to Point Migic; 25 from Amos Fowler's Point de Bute; 30 from Thos. Hicks' to Alexander Anderson's; 15 from Allen's Creek to Cape Maranguin; 17 10 from Grand Aunce to Cape Maranguin; of which 2 10, to be paid Joseph Doherty, balance due; 20 from North Juggins to Dorchester; of which 5 to be expended on Palmer's Hill; 15 from Grand Aunce to second Westcock Hill; 15 from Sackville to Dorchester, through Fairfield; 10 from Elphalet Reed's to the Town Line; 5 from Abousaggan road to Miles Sears'; 10 from Charles Smith's, Beach Hill road to Dickey's; 40 from Thomas Ayer's, over Beech Hill, to Dorchester Great road; 15 from Towse's to Saint Andrew's Settlement; 10 from William O'Brien's to D. Sears', across the Bog, and opening the road; 40 from Towse's to the Aboushagan; 10 for the road leading through Somerset Hill road by Thomas Milner's; 20 from Dixon's Landing to the Post road in Sackville, round Shaw's Hill; 5 towards the bridge over the Stream on the road leading to Thompson's Island; 12 10 towards the new Bridge over the Goose Lake Stream, on the Point Nigo road; 5 from Robert M'Farlane's to Wm. M'Farlane's; 5 from Amand Wallette's to Philip Thibideau's; 12 10 for the road leading to the Public Landing at Cole's Point; 5 from Cook's to the Great road on the Sackville line; 5 from the Chapel in Dorchester, around the Commons Marsh; 10 from the Bellevous Village, through Dover, to the Great road; 20 from Dover to the Great Road, via R. Carter's; 10 from Andrew Richard's, through the old road, to Delesderniers Village; 10 from the Dorchester to the Sackville line, via Cook Smith's; 5 from the Great road in Dorchester to Landry's, via the Lake; 5 from the Great road, through the Guyton Settlement, on the east side on the Memramcook River; 10 from the Ralph Carter road to Lorang Leggere's; 25 from Bellevous Village to Fort Folly; 7 10 from the Great road to Joseph Bellevou's Mill; 5 from Mitten's to Asa Fillmore's, via John Mitten's; 5 from the Great road to Charles Melcansin's; 5 from the Great road, via Charles White's through the John Gould Settlement; 5 from the Great road to Remy Sonier's Mill; 5 from Morang Terrio's to Simon Legere's Mill; 5 from the Shediac road to the French Settlement; 20 from the Shediac road to and through the Manoadie Settlement; 5 for the road leading back from the Olsio Settlement; 5 from Peter Babinot's, north side of Shediac River, to Newman's Mills; 17 10 towards the bridge over Shediac River, near Clements'; 5 from the Shediac road to Gilbert's Mills; 25 from south east Branch Aboushaggan River to Sackville road; 20 for the Aboushaggan bridge; 5 7 10 from John Galang's to Dominick Cormier's; 5 from G[illegible] to Patterson's; 20 from Butler's [illegible] Murray's; 5 from Westmorland Town; 5 [illegible] road to and past Oliver Bourgoin's; 5 [illegible] Chapman's to William Botematy's; 20 [illegible] to the Line of Albert County, leading to Robert Stiles'; 15 from the Great road to Butt-nut Ridge; 5 of which to be laid out on the Intervale near Hugh M'Monagle's; 7 from Shediac road to Harris's Mills; 5 from Shediac road to Jerry O'Neil's; 10 from Irish Town road to J. C. Wood's, through the Communication road; 10 from Mill's Creek to and by Michael M'Farlane's; 20 from Lutz's Mountain to Steves' Mountain; 10 from the Steves' Mountain to the Fredericton road, by Killam's Mills; 10 from M'Laughlan's road to Indian Mountain; 10 from James M'Fee's to and by Daniel Wheaton's, up the south side of the North River; 10 from Alexander Kinnear's to Joseph Chapman's; 18 from James Blakeney's to Corn Hill, via North River; 10 from Charles Blakeney's to Thomas Fawcett's; 15 from the main road at Scott's to the Fredericton road, via North River; 5 from Alexander Cam's to the County Line; 5 from the Great road to Pollett River, via Hasselt's Mill; 10 from Butternut Ridge to Corn Hill; 15 from the Bend through Irish Town; 15 from the Benn to the Mountain Settlement; 5 from the main road, near New Canaan bridge, to John Ryder's; 5 from the line of the Arnold Grant to the Steves' Settlement; 5 from the Butternut Ridge road, at John Humphrey's, through to the Fawcett Settlement; 5 from the Kinnear road eastwardly to Allwood's; 5 from Patrick Connors, to and past M Divity's.

Fredericton, April 20.

Hon. Mr. Fisher, by leave, brought in a bill to regulate the levying and collecting rates in the City of Fredericton.

Mr. Woodward said it was deemed necessary on all hands that something should be done to improve the proceedings in the Courts of Chancery and Common Law. As for the former he would be for abolishing it altogether. He thought a well regulated Common Law Court was sufficient for all purposes in this Province.

After some further remarks, Mr. W. moved the following resolution:—

"Whereas the proceedings both in the Common Law and Chancery Courts have, become so technical, complicated, uncertain, dilatory and expensive as, in many cases, to amount to a denial of justice; and, whereas it is believed that the Court of Chancery may, with benefit to the public, be dispensed with, and equity powers be given to the Common Law Courts, as has been done in other Countries; and whereas the various forms of action and the subtle distinctions in some cases existing between them are often an impediment to justice, and are capable of being reduced and simplified as has been done elsewhere; and whereas the different departments of Law and Legal remedies require comprehensive improvements, that results more in harmony with the ends of justice may be obtained; and whereas it is a great affliction to a Country where the costs of obtaining justice are so great or the chance of obtaining it is so precarious in consequence of the prevalence of a technical system that the subject is debarred from maintaining his rights or seeking redress for his wrongs; therefore

"*Resolved*, That an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency may be pleased to appoint a Commission to be composed of the following persons (blank) for the purpose of inquiring into the present state of the Law and Legal proceedings, both in the Common Law and Chancery Courts, and of preparing such remedies for simplifying, cheapening, and expediting the administration of justice as the exigencies of justice may require; and that they make a full report of their doings in the premises at the next opening of the Legislature."

Mr. Gilbert felt much pleasure in seconding the Resolution of the Hon. Member for the City of St. John, (Mr. Woodward). The hon. Member spoke in strong terms against the courts.

After several speeches were made, for which we have not space, the hon. Mr. Partelow moved the following amendment:—

"*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this House, the Executive Government should turn their attention during the recess to any defects that may exist in the practice in the Supreme Court, as well as in that of the Court of Chancery, with a view of submitting measures to remedy the same for the action of the House at the next Session."

Mr. Woodward would not go against the amendment if it would have the effect he wished to carry out by the Resolution. From personal experience he did not know much about the courts; but he had heard on all hands, that something was wrong. He had been informed by many whose opinions he could rely on, and who were well acquainted with the facts, that there existed in the present practice of the law much that was bad and highly detrimental to the administration of justice.

After some observations, the amendment passed, on a division of 21 to 6.

On motion of hon. L. Wilmot the House went into Committee on the State of the Province, Mr. Hayward in the chair, when the hon. L. A. Wilmot and Mr. Gilbert's Resolutions were read.

Dr. Wilson thought there was no need of the resolutions before the Committee. Every man in the country knew the necessity that existed for the reduction of salaries; and he did not think it was proper for the committee to take up time in discussing a principle which all believed to be right. He would recommend a plan which he thought would create a greater saving than the resolutions were calculated to effect. The present Chief Justice has been physically incapacitated to perform his duties for several years. He did not believe that gentlemen had ever been possessed of very brilliant talents, but he might have been a plodding and