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JOURNAL

OF THE

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

OF THE

PROVINCE

OF

NEW BRUNSWICK,

FROM THE

SEVENTH DAY OF FEBRUARY,

TO THE

TWENTY SIXTH DAY OF APRIL, 1850:

Being the Fourth Session of the Fourteenth General Assembly.

FREDERICTON:

JOHN SIMPSON, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

1850.

By His Excellency Sir EDMUND WALKER HEAD, Baronet, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

EDMUND HEAD, Lt. Governor.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to the last Tuesday of this present month of June, I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby further prorogued to the second Tuesday in September next.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at Fredericton, the twenty first day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty nine, and in the thirteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command.

J. R. PARTELOW.

By His Excellency Sir EDMUND WALKER HEAD, Baronet, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

EDMUND HEAD, Lt. Governor.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to the second Tuesday in September next, I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby further prorogued to the fourth Tuesday in November next.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at Fredericton, the twenty ninth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty nine, and in the thirteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command.

J. R. PARTELOW.

By His Excellency Sir EDMUND WALKER HEAD, Baronet, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

EDMUND HEAD, Lt. Governor.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to the fourth Tuesday in November instant, I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby further prorogued to the fourth Tuesday in December next.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at Fredericton, the nineteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty nine, and in the thirteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command.

J. R. PARTELOW.

By His Excellency Sir EDMUND WALKER HEAD, Baronet, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

EDMUND HEAD, Lt. Governor.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to the fourth Thursday in this present month of December, I have thought fit to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued to Thursday the seventh day of February next, then to meet at Fredericton for the dispatch of business.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at Fredericton, the nineteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty nine, and in the thirteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command.

J. R. PARTELOW.

JOURNAL

OF THE

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

OF THE

PROVINCE

OF

NEW BRUNSWICK.

His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

Fredericton, Thursday, 7th February, 1850.

THE House having been by several Proclamations prorogued until this day, then to meet for the dispatch of business; and being met—

A Message was received from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, requiring the immediate attendance of the House in the Council Chamber.

The House attended, and being returned—

The Honorable Mr. Partelow moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act relating to the Provincial Penitentiary.
Leave granted.

The Honorable Mr. Speaker then reported that, when in attendance upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in the Council Chamber, His Excellency had been pleased to make a Speech to both Houses, of which Mr. Speaker said he had, for greater accuracy, obtained a copy; which he read to the House, and is as follows:—

"*Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,*

"*Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,*

"IT is with great regret that I announce to you the decease of an illustrious Lady, the Queen Dowager of England, whose kindness and benevolence had endeared Her to the English Nation.

"At the close of your last Session, I expressed a confident hope that, by the blessing of Providence, an abundant Harvest might restore the prosperity of the Country. I now with sincere pleasure congratulate you on the Crops which have been vouchsafed to us. I trust with equal confidence, that our Commerce may revive, and that such Manufactures as the Province can advantageously carry on, may thrive within our limits.

"Another ground for thankfulness on the part of the people of this Colony, is the fact that we have been spared the ravages of that disease which has proved so fatal in England and elsewhere.

"In pursuance of the Resolution of the House of Assembly, passed in the last Session, Professor James Johnston has visited this Province, and after traversing it in every direction, has prepared a Report, which will be placed in your hands. I am persuaded that the publication of his views, with reference to your Agriculture, will greatly

greatly tend to promote an Immigration of a satisfactory character, and will stimulate the industry of those who have perhaps hitherto undervalued the resources of their native Country.

"I earnestly recommend to your consideration Professor Johnston's suggestions. I think it especially important that an accurate Survey and Report on the extent and probable productiveness of our Coal Field, should be obtained from persons practically conversant with the working of that mineral; and that a plan for imparting Agricultural instruction to all classes, should form the subject of your deliberations.

"A most important change has taken place in the Navigation Laws of the Mother Country—a change which cannot fail to interest this Colony. I know that fears have been entertained by many persons as to the effect of this alteration on the trade of New Brunswick. I may be sanguine, but I confidently hope that these fears will prove groundless; and that the advantages for Ship Building enjoyed by this Province will enable us to compete with any Nation, whilst the removal of restrictions on the Cargoes of British Ships in Foreign Ports will create an increased demand for those Vessels, which form one of our staple exports.

"It will be for you to consider how far it is expedient to address Her Most Gracious Majesty, under the provisions of the Imperial Act, with reference to the Coasting Trade of this Province and the other North American Colonies. The Members of the several Executive Councils of Canada, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and New Brunswick, who met at Halifax in the course of last Autumn, felt, I believe, the full importance of increased facilities for Trade, and I know that Her Majesty's Government at Home, are anxious to concur in any measures which, by promoting greater freedom of intercourse, whether between the Colonies themselves, or other Countries, will allow our Commerce to expand and develope itself.

"I am deeply impressed with the great commercial importance to Canada and New Brunswick, of improving the means of communication between the Bay of Fundy and the River Saint Lawrence. In order to derive the full benefit from the Act of last Session, authorizing an outlay on the Survey and improvement of the River Saint John, I applied for the services of an Officer of Royal Engineers from Canada. This aid Her Majesty's Government was pleased to afford; and I have much pleasure in stating that a careful Survey of the Rapids and Rocks impeding the Navigation between Fredericton and the Grand Falls, has been made by the joint labours of Captain George Bent of the Royal Engineers, and Mr. John Grant; the final Report itself, with the detailed Plans, is in a state of forwardness, such as may, I trust, allow of its being laid before you in the course of this Session.

"An able Report by Mr. Wilkinson, on the Railway between Shediac and Saint John, will also be laid before you, and I shall be glad to find that any steps may be taken to promote so important an undertaking, consistently with the Financial Resources of the Province.

"A Report from Mr. Perley on the Fisheries of our Coasts, will receive at your hands the consideration which the importance of the subject warrants.

"I trust you may be able in the course of this Session, to revise and consolidate the principal Laws of the Province, so as to present them in a form less complicated than that in which they now stand.—A measure will be laid before you having this object in view.

"The Parliament of Great Britain have passed an Act, enabling the Colonial Legislatures to deal with the subject of the Post Office. I think you will be able to frame such a measure as will materially relieve the people of the Province, and facilitate the transmission of Letters within its limits.

"The Act regulating the Common Schools requires renewal and revision. The zeal which you have hitherto shown in the cause of Education, makes me confident that you will devise means for extending its benefits and improving its character.

"I regret that I have no definite information which I can afford you with reference to the settlement of the Canadian Boundary, but I know that the subject is under consideration, and that its importance to the welfare of New Brunswick, as well as Canada, is appreciated.

"The

"The Act relating to the Corporation of Saint John has been brought into operation. I have every reason to believe that the Police of that City is properly organized, and answers the purpose for which it was intended.

"I have taken care that rules and regulations should be framed for carrying out the Act of last Session on the subject of Lands sold by the Crown. I wish you to consider whether that Act can produce its full effect without some modification of the Tax on Emigrants. It is essential, however, that due security should be maintained for the protection of the health of Passengers, and that object is greatly facilitated by recent enactments of the Parliament of Great Britain.

"*Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,*

"The Accounts of Revenue and Expenditure for the past year will be laid before you without delay. You will see with satisfaction that the moneys paid into the Treasury show a considerable improvement in our Finances, and I trust you will find that all proper economy has been exercised in expending the sums appropriated by you.

"In the event of your passing any Act imposing Duties on Imports, I seriously recommend for consideration the expediency of promoting Commerce, by insuring greater certainty in our Revenue Laws.

"The mere fluctuations of Markets render commercial speculations hazardous without the additional risk attaching to the shipment of goods, whilst the rate of Duty which those goods may have to pay is wholly conjectural.

"I am persuaded that such uncertainty is more injurious to the shipper and importer, and consequently to our own Revenue, than a higher Tariff would be on which they could calculate beforehand with tolerable security.

"I trust you will not suppose me desirous of suggesting any course which should imply a diminished controul over the Taxation of the Province by the Representatives of its People.

"Under all circumstances, in your hands must rest the discretionary power of altering the Duties, and in your hands must remain the appropriation of the moneys so levied.

"These Constitutional rights would not be affected by the adoption of a Bill exceeding in its duration the ordinary period, and whilst on the one hand it would be perfectly understood that the Provincial Legislature might alter or repeal any of the Dutes at any moment, the Merchant would feel secure that no such change would take place without due deliberation, and without a special reason for such a course.

"This is virtually the state of things in England, and this I am fully persuaded, would be the principle most likely to foster Commerce in our own Province.

"*Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,*

"*Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,*

"I cannot conclude this Speech without expressing to you distinctly my own convictions on one or two Constitutional matters of the highest importance.

"I believe, in the first place, that it is most desirable to define more accurately the responsibility attaching to the initiation of money votes. This can only be done by throwing such responsibility on the Executive Government.

"The undisputed right to originate money votes is vested in the House of Assembly; and the Members of the Executive Council, it is now understood, practically retain their seats only so long as they are presumed to enjoy the confidence of the people, expressed in the Legislature.

"To the people therefore through their Representatives, as well as to the Crown, they are strictly responsible; and although the burthen of being answerable for the introdution of money votes would be a heavy one, that burthen might be lightened by leaving to local controul such local charges as no central Government can by any amount of vigilance efficiently check. Local controul over local charges, presents moreover

moreover advantages of its own with which every man of English race is sufficently familiar. Economy would be promoted—habits of self reliance and self government would be fostered—and the elements of true political freedom would be developed by the management of the affairs of each separate district.

"I believe, too, that an Audit based on powers more stringent and more searching than those which now exist, would ensure greater regularity in all our Accounts, and would give confidence to the public at large.

"It implies no mistrust of the people or the Legislature of this Province to advocate principles and measures practically a part of the Constitution of England, and of the Constitution of other Colonies, where free and Responsible Government is acknowledged as completely as in New Brunswick.

"In themselves these measures would bring to the Representative of Her Majesty, and to Her Majesty's Councillors, nothing but an amount of trouble and responsibility from which they are now exempt.

"I name them to you with the full conviction that they contain the best means by which the people may be assured that their expenditure will correspond with their probable income—that the credit of the Province will be properly upheld—and that no abuse of Public Money is likely to take place with impunity.

"I will only add that I believe such changes may be combined with an actual and immediate saving to the Provincial Revenue.

"I could not properly meet you in this, the last Session of the present Assembly, without imparting frankly my hope, that in the course of your deliberations you may, at any rate, pave the way for measures such as these to which I have adverted.

"To those deliberations you will now proceed, and I entertain a conviction that they will be guided by a spirit of loyalty to the Queen, and zeal for the public welfare, worthy of this Province. When we last met, we had to look back upon a year of war and tumult in Europe,—the wrecks of mighty States seemed to float around Great Britain, and to justify our confidence in the strength and soundness of those institutions, by help of which she had, under Providence, ridden out the storm;—that confidence therefore you have every reason to maintain unimpaired, and it will always be my duty to foster and encourage it by all constitutional means."

The Honorable Mr. Speaker informed the House, that the Clerk had communicated to him that the Office of Clerk Assistant to the Assembly had become vacant by the death of the late George Lee, Junior, Esquire, and that he now, with the approbation of the House, nominated Timothy Robert Wetmore, Esquire, to that Office.

And the question being taken for the approving of the said nomination, the House divided—

YEAS 14. NAYS 16.

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

Mr. End moved the following Resolution:—

Resolved, That the appointment of the Clerk Assistant be made by the House.

To which Mr. Street moved as an amendment—To expunge the whole of the said Resolution, after the word "Resolved," and substitute as follows:—

"That the nomination of the Clerk Assistant, according to the practice of this House, is in the Clerk of the House, (subject to the approbation of the House,) who is responsible for the faithful discharge of the duties of the Clerk Assistant."

Upon the question for adopting the amendment, the House divided—

YEAS 20. NAYS 10.

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative.

The Honorable Mr. Speaker then informed the House, that the Clerk now nominated, subject to the approbation of the House, George Johnston Bliss, Esquire, to the Office of Clerk Assistant.

Which nomination being approved of by the House, Mr. Bliss took his seat at the Clerk's Table.

Mr.

Mr. M'Leod then proposed the Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in answer to the Speech, which he read in his place; and the same having been seconded, he handed it in, when it was again read from the Chair, and is as follows:—

To His Excellency Sir EDMUND WALKER HEAD, *Baronet, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.*

The Humble Address of the House of Assembly.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

1. We, the Representatives of Her Majesty's Loyal Subjects, the People of New Brunswick, beg leave to thank Your Excellency for your Speech at the opening of the present Session.

2. We participate in Your Excellency's regret at the decease of the illustrious Queen Dowager of England, whose kindness and benevolence will be long and gratefully remembered by the English Nation.

3. The extraordinary produce of our fields during the past year, and our exemption at the same time from the ravages of that disease which has proved so fatal in England and elsewhere, furnish abundant cause of thankfulness to that kind Providence whose mercies have been so largely vouchsafed unto us; and we trust that the energies and enterprise of the People may be so directed and encouraged, that Commerce may revive and our Manufactures be advantageously prosecuted.

4. We are gratified to learn that our Agricultural resources have been investigated by Professor Johnston, and we sincerely hope that Your Excellency's anticipations as to the good effects which will result from the publication of his views, with reference to our Agriculture, may be fully realized.

5. We shall give due consideration to any practicable suggestions of Professor Johnston in reference to the imparting of Agricultural instruction; and we agree with Your Excellency as to the importance of obtaining accurate information as to the extent and probable productiveness of our Coal Fields. On both these subjects we shall be prepared to adopt such measures as will prove most conducive to the Public interests.

6. Having ourselves participated in the fears alluded to by Your Excellency as to the effect of the recent important change in the Navigation Laws of the Mother Country on the Trade of this Province, we hope, with Your Excellency, that those fears may prove groundless; but although we are ready to compete with any Country in the building of Ships, and although we admit that the removal of restrictions on the cargoes of British Ships in Foreign Ports, may create an increased demand for our Vessels, yet we should find a much greater stimulus to this important branch of our Provincial industry, if the liberality of the Imperial Government, in the admission of Foreign built Vessels to British Registry, were reciprocated by those Foreign Countries to whom such advantages have been conceded.

7. We shall not fail to seek, by an Address to Her Most Gracious Majesty, to avail ourselves of the provisions of the Imperial Act, with reference to the Coasting Trade of the North American Colonies; and while we are deeply impressed with the great importance of obtaining such increased facilities for Trade as will allow our Commerce to expand and develope itself, we are gratified with Your Excellency's assurance that Her Majesty's Government are anxious to concur in any measures which may be calculated to produce so desirable a result.

8. Agreeing with Your Excellency as to the great commercial importance to Canada and New Brunswick of improving the means of communication between the Bay of Fundy and the River Saint Lawrence, we are pleased to learn that a careful Survey of the impediments to the Navigation between Fredericton and the Grand Falls has been made, and we hope it will be in Your Excellency's power to lay before us, during the present Session, the final Report, with the detailed Plans of that Survey.

9. The Report on the contemplated Railway between Shediac and Saint John shall receive our most attentive consideration, and in whatever we may do for the promotion of so important an undertaking, we shall have a due regard to the Financial Resources of the Province.

10. Desirous of fostering and encouraging the interests of our valuable Coast Fisheries, we shall thankfully receive any information which may be of service to us in the consideration of the subject.

11. Such a revision and consolidation of the Provincial Statutes as will present them in a less complicated and more intelligible form than at present, will be of great public advantage, and we will duly consider any measure of the kind which may be laid before us.

12. The Postal restrictions under which we have hitherto suffered, having for so long a period afforded ground of complaint, we are highly gratified to hear that the Parliament of Great Britain have at length given the Colonial Legislatures authority to deal with the subject, and we shall diligently apply ourselves in order to mature such a measure as will materially facilitate the Postal Communication throughout the Province.

13. Appreciating as we ever have the vast importance of our Common Schools, in relation to the moral, social and political advancement of the Country, we shall spare no effort in devising such means as we shall deem best adapted to improve the character and extend the benefits of those Institutions.

14. We regret that the question of Boundary between this Province and Canada remains unsettled, and we sincerely hope that ere long such a decision will be given as will shew that the rights of this Province are duly appreciated.

15. We are gratified to learn that the Police of the City of Saint John, organized under the Act recently passed, answers the purpose for which it was intended.

16. In order to give full effect to the facilities at present afforded for the purchase and settlement of Crown Lands, we shall devote our best consideration to the expediency of modifying the existing Tax on Emigrants, so far as may be consistent with a due security for their health and their ability to support themselves.

17. We shall thankfully receive the Accounts of the Revenue and Expenditure for the past year; and while we are happy to learn that they exhibit an improvement in our Financial condition, we are gratified with the assurance that a proper economy has been exercised in the public expenditure.

18. While we claim it as the exclusive right of the Representatives of the People to impose Duties and Taxes, and which Your Excellency properly admits, we acknowledge the force of Your Excellency's suggestions as to the expediency of ensuring greater certainty in our Revenue Laws for the promotion of our Commerce: We readily admit that an annual fluctuation of our Tariff may prove injurious to our Commercial interests; and we trust that, in the exercise of this, our undoubted right, we shall at all times pursue that course which will prove most advantageous to the general interests of the Province, by stimulating its productive industry, and at the same time regulating its Commercial enterprise.

19. We accept the expression of Your Excellency's convictions in relation to the responsibility at present attaching to the initiation of Money votes, in the same spirit in which those convictions are manifestly conveyed.

20. Your Excellency has truly said that the undisputed right to originate Money votes is vested in the House of Assembly.

21. The abandonment of the existing usage, and throwing the responsibility of making the estimates for the Public Service upon the Executive Government, and connecting therewith a system of local controul over local charges, involve questions of very grave import, and which demand our most thorough and attentive consideration; and if we can agree with Your Excellency in the belief that, by the adoption of such a course, the public expenditure would better correspond with the probable income—that the credit of the Province would be properly upheld—that no abuse of public money would be likely to take place with impunity—that economy would be promoted—habits of self reliance and self government fostered—the elements of true political freedom developed—and that such changes might be combined with an actual and immediate saving to the Provincial Revenue,—then, with such convictions on our minds, it would be our inclination, as well as our duty, at once to adopt Your Excellency's suggestions,

suggestions, and to give our best consideration as to the mode in which they might be carried out with the greatest advantage to the Public.

22. We agree with Your Excellency that an Audit based on powers more stringent and more searching than those which now exist, would insure greater regularity in the Public Accounts, and would give confidence to the Public at large.

23. We have seen with grateful and exulting hearts our Fatherland secure amidst the floating wrecks of mighty States, exhibiting the strength and soundness of her Institutions, by the help of which, under Providence, we hope she may continue to outride every storm; and Your Excellency may rest assured that our deliberations will be guided by a spirit of loyalty to our Queen and devotion to our Country.

On motion of Mr. Thomson,

Ordered, That the consideration of the said proposed Address do stand over until Monday next.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow,

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed, consisting of a Member from each County, to take into consideration the state of all the Roads of Communication in the Province, and to report to the House what sums it may be necessary to grant for the improving and repairing of the Great as well as Bye Roads.

To which Mr. Wark moved as an amendment—To expunge the whole thereof, after the words "Members from each County," and insert "to report on the distribution of such sum of money as may be set apart by the House for opening and repairing Great and Bye Roads."

The question being taken upon the said amendment, the House divided—

YEAS 2. NAYS 28.

And it was thereupon decided in the negative.

The question was then taken upon the original Resolution, and it was carried in the affirmative; and

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Partelow, Mr. Tibbits, the Honorable Mr. Fisher, Mr. Porter, Mr. Hayward, Mr. J. Earle, Mr. Vail, the Honorable Mr. Hanington, Mr. Wark, Mr. Steves, Mr. Street, Mr. End, and Mr. Barberie, do compose the said Committee.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow,

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to whom shall be referred all matters which may in any way affect the Trade of this Province.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Partelow, the Honorable Mr. Rankin, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Porter, Mr. R. D. Wilmot, Mr. Woodward, Mr. Botsford, Mr. Steves, and Mr. Tibbits, do compose the said Committee.

On motion of Mr. Street,

Resolved, That a Standing Committee be appointed to whom may be referred all matters which may in any way affect the Privileges of this House.

Ordered, That Mr. Street, Mr. Ritchie, Mr. End, Mr. Barberie, and the Honorable Mr. Fisher, do compose the said Committee.

On motion of Mr. Barberie,

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed, consisting of a Member from each County, to whom shall be referred all matters which may be brought before the House, relating to the Agricultural Interests of the Province.

Ordered, That Mr. Barberie, the Honorable Mr. Wilmot, Mr. Jordan, Mr. Thomson, Mr. Carman, Mr. Hayward, Mr. Connell, Mr. Wark, Mr. Botsford, Mr. Smith, Mr. Read, Mr. M'Leod, and Mr. Gilbert, do compose the said Committee.

On motion of Mr. R. D. Wilmot,

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to take into consideration all matters connected with the Fisheries of this Province.

Ordered, That Mr. R. D. Wilmot, Mr. Thomson, the Honorable Mr. Rankin, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Woodward, and Mr. Read, do compose the said Committee.

On

On motion of Mr. Steves,

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to whom shall be referred all Petitions for allowances to Teachers of Schools who have not received any part of the Provincial Grants.

Ordered, That Mr. Steves, Mr. End, Mr. Jordan, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Thomson, Mr. Carman, Mr. Vail, Mr. Botsford, and Mr. Connell, do compose the said Committee.

On motion of Mr. Wark,

Resolved, That a Standing Committee be appointed to examine and report upon Public Accounts, and all matters relating to Light Houses; such Committee not to consist of any Member of the Executive Government, or any Member of the House connected with the collection or expenditure of the Revenue.

Ordered, That Mr. Wark, Mr. Street, Mr. M'Leod, Mr. Thomson, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Ritchie, and Mr. Steves, do compose the said Committee.

On motion of Mr. Hayward,

Ordered, That two hundred copies of His Excellency's Speech be forthwith printed for the use of the Legislature.

On motion of Mr. Thomson,

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to whom may be referred all matters affecting the Lumbering Interests of this Province.

Ordered, That Mr. Thomson, Mr. Baillie, Mr. J. Earle, Mr. Barberie, Mr. Connell, and Mr. Hayward, do compose the said Committee.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Hanington,

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to take into consideration all Accounts and claims arising from expenditures made and services performed during the past year, towards the support and relief of sick, distressed and indigent Emigrants, and report thereon to the House.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Hanington, Mr. Taylor, Mr. R. D. Wilmot, Mr. Cranney, and Mr. Boyd, do compose the said Committee.

The Honorable Mr. Wilmot, by leave, presented to the House a Schedule, showing the Laws about expiring the current year, and which is as follows:—

List of Acts expiring during the present Year.

39 G. 3, c. 5.	An Act for regulating the Fisheries in the County of Northumberland.
50 G. 3, c. 31.	An Act to provide for the erection of Fences with Gates across Highways leading through Intervale Lands in Queen's County and the County of Sunbury, where the same may be found necessary.
56 G. 3, c. 3.	An Act in amendment of an Act, intituled "An Act for regulating the Fisheries in the County of Northumberland."
59 G. 3, c. 5.	An Act in addition to and in amendment of an Act, intituled "An Act to revive and make perpetual an Act authorizing the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John to make Regulations for the more effectual prevention of Fires within the said City."
3 G. 4, c. 7.	An Act further to continue an Act, intituled "An Act to provide for the erection of Fences with Gates across Highways leading through Intervale Lands in Queen's County and the County of Sunbury, where the same may be found necessary," and to extend the provisions of the same to King's County.
4 G. 4, c. 21.	An Act for the regulation of Booms for securing Masts, Logs and Lumber in certain parts of the County of Northumberland.
4 G. 4, c. 23.	An Act in further amendment of the Laws for regulating the Fisheries in the County of Northumberland.

8 G. 4, c. 15.	An Act to empower the Justices of the County of Charlotte to make Regulations for driving Timber and Logs down the Rivers Saint Croix, Magaguadavic, and Digdeguash, and their Branches.
9 G. 4, c. 28.	An Act to repeal the Laws now in force for appointing Firewards and for the better extinguishing of Fires in the Town of Saint Andrews, and to make Regulations more suitable to the said Town, and for other purposes therein mentioned.
9 & 10 G. 4, c. 27.	An Act to prevent Pedlars travelling and selling within this Province without Licence.
9 & 10 G. 4, c. 30.	An Act further to increase the Revenue of the Province by imposing a Duty upon all Rum and other Spirituous Liquors that shall be distilled within the same.
10 & 11 G. 4, c. 16.	An Act to repeal an Act, intituled "An Act for the better security of the Navigation of certain Harbours in the County of Northumberland, and to make more effectual provisions for the better security of the Harbours in the Counties of Northumberland, Kent and Gloucester."
10 & 11 G. 4, c. 10.	An Act to authorize the Justices of the Peace in the several Counties, in their General Sessions, to make Regulations for Carmen, Waggoners and Truckmen, and to establish the Rates and Fares to be taken for the cartage and truckage of Goods in the several Towns throughout the Province, and also to regulate the measurement of Coals and Salt.
1 W. 4, c. 37.	An Act to regulate the Assize of Bread in the Towns of Newcastle and Chatham, in the County of Northumberland.
1 W. 4, c. 40.	An Act to make more effectual provision for preventing the importation and spreading of Infectious Distempers within the Towns and Settlements in the Counties of Charlotte and Northumberland.
2 W. 4, c. 16.	An Act to amend an Act, intituled "An Act to repeal an Act passed in the fiftieth year of the Reign of His Majesty King George the Third, intituled 'An Act to declare the qualifications of Church Wardens and Vestrymen in the several Parishes in this Province, and of the persons having voices in their election, and to make other and more effectual enactments in lieu thereof,' so far as the same relates to the Parish Church of Saint Andrews."
2 W. 4, c. 17.	An Act to amend an Act passed in the first year of the Reign of His present Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "An Act to make more effectual provisions for preventing the importation and spreading of Infectious Distempers within the Towns and Settlements in the Counties of Charlotte and Northumberland."
3 W. 4, c. 16.	An Act to authorize the Justices of the Peace for the County of Northumberland to make Rules and Regulations respecting the Bass Fishery in that County.
3 W. 4, c. 27.	An Act for regulating the Salmon Fisheries in the County of Gloucester.
3 W. 4, c. 28.	An Act for the establishment and regulation of Boards of Health in the several Counties of this Province.

3 W. 4, c. 37.	An Act in addition to and in amendment of an Act, intituled "An Act to repeal an Act, intituled 'An Act for the better security of the Navigation of certain Harbours in the County of Northumberland, and to make more effectual provision for the better security of the Harbours in the Counties of Northumberland, Kent and Gloucester.'"
5 W. 4. c. 2.	An Act to repeal all the Laws now in force for regulating, laying out and repairing Highways and Roads, and for appointing Commissioners and Surveyors of Highways in the several Towns and Parishes in this Province.
5 W. 4, c. 9.	An Act for the punishment of persons who shall be guilty of the trespasses therein mentioned in the City of Saint John.
5 W. 4, c. 10.	An Act to revive an Act, intituled "An Act in addition to and in amendment of an Act, intituled 'An Act to revive and make perpetual an Act authorizing the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, to make Regulations for the more effectual prevention of Fires within the said City.'".
5 W. 4, c. 24.	An Act in addition to and in continuation of the Act relating to the Bass Fishery in the County of Northumberland.
5 W. 4, c. 31.	An Act to regulate the driving of Timber and Saw Logs down the River Magaguadavic and its Branches.
5 W. 4, c. 38.	An Act to regulate the ungranted Ferries in this Province.
5 W. 4, c. 41.	An Act relating to the Navigation of the Inner Bay of Passamaquoddy.
5 W. 4, c. 46.	An Act to provide for the services of the Clerk of the Circuit Courts in this Province.
6 W. 4, c. 1.	An Act for the better regulating the office of Sheriff in this Province.
6 W. 4, c. 2.	An Act in amendment of the Act relating to Highways.
6 W. 4, c. 14.	An Act to provide for Reporting and Publishing the Decisions of the Supreme Court.
6 W. 4, c. 16.	An Act to authorize the Justices of the Peace in the County of York to make further provision for the payment of the Treasurer of that County.
6 W. 4, c. 21.	An Act to regulate the fencing, occupation and grazing of the several Marshes, Low Lands and Meadows in the County of Westmorland.
6 W. 4, c. 22.	An Act in addition to the Acts regulating the truckage of Goods, and the measurement of Coals and Salt.
6 W. 4, c. 25.	An Act to prevent disorderly riding on Streets and Highways in this Province.
6 W. 4, c. 27.	An Act for the appointment of Firewards in the Parish of Woodstock.
6 W. 4, c. 35.	An Act to regulate Pawnbrokers within this Province.
6 W. 4, c. 41.	An Act relating to insolvent confined Debtors.
7 W. 4, c. 7.	An Act to provide for the collection of County and Parish Rates.
7 W. 4, c. 23.	An Act to authorize the Justices of the Peace in General Sessions in certain Counties in this Province to exempt the Acadian French from the assessment of Poor Rates.
7 W. 4, c. 33.	An Act to amend an Act, intituled "An Act relating to insolvent confined Debtors."

8 W. 4, c. 5.	An Act relating to Landlord and Tenant.
8 W. 4, c. 13.	An Act to authorize the extension of the Gaol Limits in the City and County of Saint John.
1 V. c. 7.	An Act to provide for the better assessment of County and Parish Rates.
1 V. c. 19.	An Act to provide for the erection of Fences with Gates across the Highways on Deer Island, in the Parish of West Isles, in the County of Charlotte.
1 V. c. 27.	An Act for the better and more effectual securing the Navigation of the Newcastle River in Queen's County.
2 V. c. 27.	An Act for the relief of old Soldiers of the Revolutionary War, and their Widows.
2 V. c. 46.	An Act to revive and continue an Act to regulate the driving of Timber and Saw Logs down the River Magaguadavic and its Branches.
2 V. c. 48.	An Act to provide for the summary punishment of persons committing trespasses upon squared Timber and other Lumber.
3 V. c. 23.	An Act to authorize the Grand Jurors of the several Counties within this Province to inspect the Public Accounts.
3 V. c. 28.	An Act to regulate the assize of Bread in the Towns of Saint Andrews and Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, and to repeal the Acts now in force relating to the Town of Saint Andrews.
3 V. c. 33.	An Act to amend and continue an Act, intituled "An Act for the appointment of Firewards and the better extinguishing of Fires which may happen in that part of the Parish of Saint Stephen, commonly called Mill Town, and its immediate vicinity."
3 V. c. 47.	An Act to repeal all the Acts regulating Tavern Keepers and Retailers, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.
3 V. c. 69.	An Act further to provide for the expenses of the Legislature.
3 V. c. 77.	An Act to provide for the more effectual prevention of Trespasses and protection of Timber growing on the Crown Lands within this Province.
3 V. c. 80.	An Act for the better extinguishing of Fires which may happen in the City of Saint John, and to continue a certain Act relating to the same matter therein mentioned.
4 V. c. 16.	An Act to continue and amend an Act, intituled "An Act for the relief of old Soldiers of the Revolutionary War, and their Widows."
4 V. c. 19.	An Act for the better and more effectual securing of the Navigation of the River Miramichi, in the County of Northumberland, and to protect the Fisheries on the said River.
4 V. c. 23.	An Act relating to Buoys and Beacons in the Harbour of Shediac, in the County of Westmorland.
4 V. c. 25.	An Act to authorize the Justices of the Peace for the County of Northumberland to erect a Lock-up House in the Town of Chatham, in the said County.
5 V. c. 13.	An Act to amend an Act, intituled "An Act to repeal all the Acts regulating Tavern Keepers and Retailers, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof."

5 V. c. 16.	An Act relating to the appointment of Firewards and the better extinguishment of Fires in a part of the Parish of Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, therein mentioned.
5 V. c. 28.	An Act to revive an Act, intituled "An Act for regulating the Salmon Fisheries in the County of Gloucester."
5 V. c. 39.	An Act to regulate Dockage, Wharfage and Cranage in the City of Saint John and in the Parish of Portland.
6 V. c. 3.	An Act to provide for the repair of the Streets and Highways in Fredericton.
6 V. c. 24.	An Act to amend the Laws now in force relating to Highways.
6 V. c. 36.	An Act to amend several Acts relating to the relief of old Soldiers of the Revolutionary War, and their Widows.
7 V. c. 11.	An Act to amend an Act, intituled "An Act to regulate the fencing, occupation and grazing of the several Marshes, Low Lands and Meadows in the County of Westmorland."
7 V. c. 18.	An Act relating to the collection of Duty on Timber and other Lumber.
7 V. c. 23.	An Act in addition to an Act, intituled "An Act to provide for the erection of an Alms House, and to establish a Public Infirmary in and for the City and County of Saint John."
7 V. c. 26.	An Act to revive certain Acts relating to the prevention of the importation and spreading of Infectious Distempers within the Counties of Charlotte and Northumberland, and to extend the provisions of the same to the Counties of Gloucester and Restigouche.
7 V. c. 28.	An Act to prevent the spread of a Disorder now existing in certain parts of the Counties of Gloucester and Northumberland.
7 V. c. 42.	An Act to repeal an Act, intituled "An Act to provide for the greater safety of Passengers on board Steam Boats, and to make further provision in lieu thereof."
8 V. c. 49.	An Act to incorporate the Maduxnikik Boom Company.
8 V. c. 55.	An Act to incorporate the Nashwaak Boom Company.
8 V. c. 65.	An Act for regulating the Salmon Fisheries in the County of Restigouche.
8 V. c. 71.	An Act in addition to and in amendment of the Act now in force for regulating the Fisheries in the County of Northumberland.
8 V. c. 76.	An Act to amend and continue the Act to provide for the repair of the Streets and Highways in Fredericton.
8 V. c. 77.	An Act to provide for the more efficient Inspection of Flour and Meal.
8 V. c. 81.	An Act to regulate the Survey and Exportation of Lumber.
8 V. c. 87.	An Act to make provision 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 Ships or Vessels shall be within the precincts thereof.
8 V. c. 95.	An Act to amend an Act to repeal an Act, intituled "An Act to provide for the greater safety of Passengers on board Steam Boats, and to make further provision in lieu thereof."
8 V. c. 99.	An Act to protect the Grounds and Enclosures around the Province Buildings in Fredericton.
9 V. c. 8.	An Act to alter and amend the Laws relating to the Fisheries in the County of Gloucester.

9 V. c. 14.	An Act relating to Dog Tax in the several Counties of this Province.
9 V. c. 26.	An Act in amendment of the Law relating to the appointment of Sheriffs.
9 V. c. 33.	An Act to authorize the extension of the Gaol Limits in the County of Sunbury.
9 V. c. 40.	An Act to provide for the repair of the Streets and Highways in part of the Parish of Woodstock.
9 V. c. 41.	An Act to repeal the Laws now in force for appointing Firewards and the better extinguishing of Fires, so far as the same relate to the Towns of Newcastle and Chatham in the County of Northumberland, and to make regulations more suitable for the said Towns, and for other purposes therein mentioned.
9 V. c. 53.	An Act to authorize the granting of Mill Reserves in certain cases.
9 V. c. 66.	An Act to alter and amend an Act for the more efficient Inspection of Flour and Meal.
10 V. c. 15.	An Act in addition to and in amendment of an Act, intituled "An Act to provide for the repair of the Streets and Highways in part of the Parish of Woodstock."
10 V. c. 31.	An Act to continue and amend the several Acts to provide for the greater safety of Passengers on board Steam Boats.
10 V. c. 34.	An Act to authorize Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace of the County of Westmorland to make provision for the payment of the County Contingencies.
10 V. c. 37.	An Act to authorize Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace of the County of Albert to make provision for the payment of the County Contingencies.
10 V. c. 56.	An Act to provide for the support and improvement of the Parish Schools.
10 V. c. 66.	An Act to prevent injuries on Lands in the vicinity of the River Saint John, by persons conveying Timber, Logs or Lumber down the same.
10 V. c. 80.	An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Maduxnikik Boom Company.
11 V. c. 10.	An Act to regulate Vessels arriving from Europe with Emigrant Passengers.
11 V. c. 11.	An Act to increase the Duty imposed on Shipping entering the Bay or Harbour of Miramichi, for the support of Buoys and Beacons.
11 V. c. 20.	An Act for the regulating of the Navigation of small Rivers and Streams, and the building of Dams across the same, in this Province.
11 V. c. 21.	An Act to revive, continue and amend the Act for the establishment of Boards of Health in this Province.
11 V. c. 25.	An Act to prevent the growth and increase of Thistles.
11 V. c. 42.	An Act to provide for the more effectually repairing the Streets and Bridges in the Town Plat of Saint Andrews.
11 V. c. 52,	An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Nashwaak Boom Company.

12 V. c. 3.	An Act relating to the Trade between the British North American Provinces.
12 V. c. 6.	An Act to amend an Act for the establishment and regulation of Boards of Health in the several Counties of this Province.
12 V. c. 10.	An Act in addition to an Act to regulate the ungranted Ferries in this Province.
12 V. c. 13.	An Act to alter and amend an Act, intituled "An Act to provide for the collection of County and Parish Rates."
12 V. c. 18.	An Act imposing Duties for raising a Revenue.
12 V. c. 25.	An Act relating to Buoys and Beacons in the Harbour of Buctouche, in the County of Kent.
12 V. c. 44.	An Act to amend an Act relating to insolvent confined Debtors.
12 V. c. 45.	An Act to amend an Act, intituled "An Act to provide for the support and improvement of the Parish Schools."

L. A. WILMOT.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table.

On motion of Mr. End,

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to whom shall be referred all matters relating to Couriers and Carriers of Mails.

Ordered, That Mr. End, Mr. Connell, Mr. Woodward, the Honorable Mr. Hanington, and Mr. Brown, do compose the said Committee.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Friday, 8th February, 1850.

Prayers.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, by leave, presented a Petition from Michael Tunney, of West Isles, in the County of Charlotte, praying to be remunerated for teaching a School in the Parish of Simonds, in the County of Saint John, for a period of six months ending on the first day of September, 1848; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. Taylor, by leave, presented a Petition from Rachel Martin, a licenced Teacher, praying to be remunerated for teaching a School in the City of Fredericton for the year 1848; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Wark, by leave, presented a Petition from the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry of Saint Mary's Church, at Richibucto, in the County of Kent, praying that an Act may pass to authorize the sale of certain Lands, and vest the proceeds in other Lands; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Wark moved for leave to bring in a Bill to authorize the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry of Saint Mary's Church, in the Parish of Richibucto, to sell certain Lands granted to the said Corporation, and vest the proceeds in other Lands.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Woodward, by leave, presented a Petition from Collins Whitaker, of the City of Saint John, praying for a return of Duty paid on a quantity of Boat Oars imported from the State of Maine to Woodstock in the months of July and November last past, and subsequently exported from Saint John to Boston, in the United States; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Trade to report thereon.

Mr.

Mr. Woodward, also by leave, presented a Petition from J. W. Ormsby, Captain Commanding Her Majesty's Royal Artillery at Saint John, praying for a return of Duties on Wines consumed by him since sixth January, 1848; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Vail, by leave, presented a Petition from Richard Holman, a licenced Teacher, praying to be remunerated for teaching a School in the Parish of Studholm, in King's County, for a period of six months ending on the first day of May, 1849; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. Taylor, by leave, presented a Petition from Rachel Cornelison, of the Parish of Queensbury, in the County of York, Widow of the late William Cornelison, an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, praying that the usual Pension may be granted to her; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Connell, by leave, presented a Petition from Rebecca Gage, of the Parish of Wicklow, in the County of Carleton, Widow of the late David Gage, an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, praying that the usual Pension may be granted to her; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. R. D. Wilmot moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the better extinguishing of Fires which may happen in the City of Saint John.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. End, by leave, presented a Petition from Mary Ann Williston, a licenced Teacher, praying to be remunerated for teaching a School in the Parish of Caraquet, in the County of Gloucester, for a period of four months during the past year; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

The Honorable Mr. Hanington, by leave, presented a Petition from William James Gilbert, Clark P. Smith, George S. Fitch, and Abner Gilbert, Junior, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the Shediac Grindstone Manufacturing, and Mining Company; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Hanington moved for leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Shediac Grindstone Manufacturing, and Mining Company.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Read, by leave, presented a Petition from William Napier, Gauger and Weigher at Bathurst, in the County of Gloucester, praying to be remunerated for his services in that capacity; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Trade to report thereon.

Mr. Ritchie, by leave, presented a Petition from Elizabeth M'Cann, a licenced Teacher, praying to be remunerated for teaching a School in the Parish of Portland, in the County of Saint John, from the year 1846 to the present period; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. Gilbert, by leave, presented a Petition from Elizabeth Cameron, of the Parish of Wickham, in Queen's County, the Widow of the late William Cameron, an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, praying that the usual Pension may be continued to her for the past year; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr.

Mr. Botsford, by leave, presented a Petition from Catherine Jane Watts, a licenced Teacher, praying that the Provincial allowance may be granted to her for having taught a School in the Parish of Sackville, in the County of Westmorland, for a period of one year ending in December last; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. Vail, by leave, presented a Petition from John H. Ryan, on behalf of the Sussex and Studholm Agricultural Society, in King's County, praying that the usual Legislative appropriations granted to Agricultural Societies for the years 1846 and 1847, may be extended to them, for the reasons set forth in the said Petition; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee appointed to take into consideration all matters connected with the Agricultural Interests of the Province, to report thereon.

Mr. S. Earle, by leave, presented a Petition from Elizabeth Gardiner, of Springfield, in King's County, Widow of the late James Gardiner, deceased, praying that a Grant may pass towards the payment of a balance due the Government by her said late Husband on the purchase of Land; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

The Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot, by leave, presented a Petition from Francis M'Manus, of Fredericton, in the County of York, praying for a return of Duty on Flour exported to the United States in the month of August last; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Trade to report thereon.

Mr. Vail, by leave, presented a Petition from Isaac Cleaveland, praying to be remunerated for teaching a School in the Parish of Sussex, in King's County, for a period of one year ending on the nineteenth day of October last; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. S. Earle, by leave, presented a Petition from Thomas Fowlie, a licenced Teacher, praying to be remunerated for teaching a School in the Parish of Studholm, in King's County, for a period of six months ending on the first day of May, 1849; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Read, by leave, presented a Petition from John Frizel, Courier between Bathurst and Shippegan, in the County of Gloucester, together with James Blackhall, John Ritchey, Esquires, Ferguson, Rankin and Company, and thirty two others, Merchants and Inhabitants of the said County, praying that the Mail Carrier on that Line may be remunerated for his services; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee appointed to take into consideration claims from Couriers and Carriers of Mails, to report thereon.

Mr. Steves, by leave, presented a Petition from Susannah Rogers, praying to be remunerated for having taught a School in the Parish of Coverdale, in the County of Albert, for a period of six months ending in December last; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. Wark, by leave, presented a Petition from Daniel Robicheau, praying to be compensated for having taught a School in the Parish of Dundas, in the County of Kent, for a period of one year ending in April 1849; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Wark, also by leave, presented a Petition from Henry Renouard, praying to be compensated for having taught a School in the Parish of Dundas, in the County of Kent, from November 1847 to December 1849; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr.

Mr. Barberie, by leave, presented a Petition from Arthur Ritchie and Company, of Dalhousie, in the County of Restigouche, Merchants, setting forth, that in the month of June last they shipped on board the Barque M'Donnell a quantity of Timber and Deals, and paid the Duty thereon; that the cargo was relanded by reason of the ship being stranded, that the Timber and Deals were reshipped, and the Duties again paid, and praying for a return of the Duties thus twice paid; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Trade to report thereon.

Mr. Barberie, also by leave, presented a Petition from Arthur Ritchie and Company, of Dalhousie, in the County of Restigouche, Merchants, praying for a return of Duty on Timber reshipped on board the Barque Albion in the months of May and June last past; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

On motion of Mr. Ritchie,

Resolved, That a Select Committee be appointed to report upon the Contingencies of this House.

Ordered, That the Committee on Public Accounts and Light Houses, appointed yesterday, be the Committee on the subject of this Resolution.

Mr. Street, by leave, presented a Petition from the Reverend James Hudson, praying for a return of Duty paid upon a Bell imported for Saint Peter's Church, at the Parish of Nelson, in the County of Northumberland; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Trade to report thereon.

Mr. Street, also by leave, presented a Petition from Messieurs Gilmour, Rankin and Company, of Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland, Merchants, praying for a return of Duty over paid on Flour at that place in August last; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

The Honorable Mr. Rankin, by leave, presented a Petition from Jonathan Carmault, praying to be remunerated for teaching a School in the Parish of Nelson, in the County of Northumberland, for a period of seven months during the past year; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

The Honorable Mr. Rankin, also by leave, presented a Petition from Michael Ready, a licenced Teacher, praying to be remunerated for teaching a School in the Parish of Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland, for a period of three months ending in November last; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

The Honorable Mr. Rankin, also by leave, presented a Petition from John M'Innes, praying remuneration for teaching a School in the Parish of Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland, for a period of twelve months during the past year; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. R. D. Wilmot moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the regulation of the South Bay Canal.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Thomson, by leave, presented a Petition from James Brown, of the Parish of Saint Patrick, in the County of Charlotte, a licenced Teacher, praying that a balance due on the period of six months taught by him, ending on the twentieth day of February 1849, may be granted; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. Thomson, also by leave, presented a Petition from James Brown, of the Parish of Saint Patrick, in the County of Charlotte, a licenced Teacher, praying to be remunerated for teaching a School at that place for a period of one month previous to his entering the Model School in 1848; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, of the Committee appointed at the last Session, to receive Tenders, and make arrangements for the Printing of the Journals and other Miscellaneous Printing of the House, submitted their Report; and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

"The undersigned persons appointed by a Resolution of this House on the fourteenth day of April last 'to receive Tenders for Printing the Journals and the other Miscellaneous Printing of the House, as recommended by the Select Committee on Public Printing, and adopted by the House;' and who were also authorized by such Resolution to carry out such recommendation, and to report to the House the present Session, having attended to that duty, beg to offer the following Report:—

"That in pursuance of the authority given to them by the said Resolution, they caused an Advertisement in manner and form following, on the fifteenth June last, to be inserted in all the Provincial Papers, to-wit:

'PUBLIC PRINTING.

'Sealed Tenders will be received at the Office of the Provincial Secretary, until and including Wednesday the first day of August next, from such persons as may be disposed to contract for the Printing of the Journals of the House of Assembly, as they are at present executed, for four years, to commence with the next ensuing Session. The number will be Five hundred; three hundred and fifty of which to be distributed from day to day during the sitting of the House, and the remainder—one hundred and fifty—to be bound with the Appendices, and to be delivered to the Clerk within three months after the closing of the Session. The Tenders must also state the rate at which the one hundred and fifty copies of the Appendices to the Journals, so to be delivered, are to be furnished, and also the terms on which all Miscellaneous Printing ordered by the House to be performed during the Session, will be provided.

'Persons tendering will also state at what rates per one hundred copies they will provide any additional number of Journals, to be distributed daily during the Session, should they be ordered by the House.

'Satisfactory security will be required for the due performance of any Contract that may be entered into.

'J. R. PARTELOW,
'CHAS. P. WETMORE.

'Fredericton, June 15th, 1849.—(*Provincial Papers.*)'

"That only two Tenders were received up to and on the first day of August, the time stipulated; one from John Simpson, Esquire, Editor of the Royal Gazette, and the other from James P. A. Phillips, proprietor of the Fredericton Head Quarters.

"That both parties were immediately made acquainted with, and had access to the respective Tenders.

"That finding for some part of the work the one was less than the other, and that for other portions the Tender from the opposite party shewed the same effect, the undersigned proceeded to investigate the two offers, with a view of ascertaining which would probably be the lowest, and consequently the most advantageous to the Province. That after many consultations with, and after having received satisfactory explanations upon many points, both from Mr. Simpson and Mr. Phillips, the latter finding that the difference was so small (if any) in the two Tenders, addressed a letter to the undersigned, dated the eleventh August, which is submitted herewith, withdrawing from any further competition.

"That consequently an arrangement was shortly afterwards made with Mr. Simpson, embracing the objects contemplated in the Report of the House, on the terms accompanying this Report, for the period of four years, commencing on the first of January last, by which it will be seen that a large saving will be effected on this head of the Public expenditure.

"That

"That on reference to the Report alluded to, bearing date the twenty third March last, the number of Daily Journals contemplated to be distributed was three hundred and fifty, together with one hundred and fifty to be issued bound with the Appendices at the close of the Session.

"That conceiving the House might authorize the distribution of a greater number daily, the undersigned so far overstepped the bounds of their authority by requiring the Tenders to be made for any additional number so authorized, which Mr. Simpson has undertaken to supply at the rate of £30 for every one hundred copies.

"The undersigned, although not authorized, have arranged with Mr. Simpson to print the Journals of the Legislative Council at proportionate rates.

"Respectfully submitted.

"J. R. PARTELOW,
CHAS. P. WETMORE.

"*House of Assembly, February*, 1, 1850."

"*Rates at which the Tender from the Queen's Printer was accepted by the Committee, for Stationery and Printing for the period of four years from next January*, 1850.

No. 1.	For 500 copies daily or Revised Journals, House of Assembly, ...	£250	0	0
" 2.	" Every additional 100 copies, ...	30	0	0
" 3.	" Appendices, 150 copies, to be bound with Journals, £4 per sheet of 8 pages, *all work*.			
" 4.	" All marginal and foot Notes, one third price.			
" 5.	" Bills, Reports, and Pamphlet work of all kinds, in Octavo; from 50s. to 70s. per sheet, of 16 pages.			
" 6.	" In folio size, same rate as Journals.			
" 7.	" Blanks of all descriptions, on foolscap, &c. 5s. per quire.			

Memo.—The Legislative Council Journals, although not a matter of contract, I will only charge in the same proportion as the House work—say 200 copies @ £50, ... £100 0 0

Deduct one fifth from contract, ... 20 0 0

For Daily Journals, ... £80 0 0

The Laws also I purpose to charge in the same *ratio* with the contract prices.

J. SIMPSON, *Queen's Printer*."

"*Fredericton*, 11*th August*, 1849.

"DEAR SIR,—With reference to my Tender for Printing the Journals of the House of Assembly, submitted on the 1st instant, I beg to say, that as the matter is not yet decided, I have, after mature deliberation, thought it advisable to submit the following proposition:—

"Although impressed with the belief that my Tender would be found the lowest,—yet the difference would, in all probability, be so trifling, that it can be a matter of no moment to the Public which of the Tenders are accepted,—I should feel sorry to deprive Mr. Simpson of the Printing which he has been accustomed to perform; and feeling that the closeness of the Tenders will enable you to accept that of Mr. Simpson without any injury to the Public Service, I most respectfully beg leave to withdraw mine.

"In doing so, permit me to offer my most sincere thanks to yourself and colleague, for the labour and care you have taken in going into the intricate and elaborate calculations necessary to enable you to come to a decision on the matter, and for the impartiality manifested throughout the entire transaction.

I am, Sir,
Yours most respectfully,
JAMES P. A. PHILLIPS.

"To the Hon. John R. Partelow, Provincial Secretary, &c. &c. &c."

Ordered, That the Report be accepted.

The Honorable Mr. Rankin, by leave, presented a Petition from Patrick Delaney, Patrick Fitzgerald, Andrew M'Innes, and ninety five others, of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, praying aid towards discharging a Debt incurred in the erection of a Temperance Hall at that place, as also for the completion of the Building, part of which being appropriated to two Schools; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Rankin, also by leave, presented a Petition from John Beattie, of the Parish of Alnwick, in the County of Northumberland, a licenced Teacher, setting forth,

forth, that he was obliged to discontinue the charge of his School by reason of ill health, and praying pecuniary consideration from his long services as a Teacher; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

The Honorable Mr. Rankin, also by leave, presented a Petition from James Johnston, praying to be remunerated for teaching a School in the Parish of Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland, for a period of six months ending on the fourth day of November, 1847; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. M'Leod, by leave, presented a Petition from Sabra Lyon, Widow of the late Hezekiah Lyon, an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, praying for a continuation of her Pension; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. M'Leod, also by leave, presented a Petition from Mary Whelpley, Widow of the late Jonathan Whelpley, an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, praying for a like continuation of her Pension; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Supply.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Hanington,

Resolved, That —— copies of the Daily Journals of this House be printed for the use of the Legislature.

The question being taken upon the Resolution, it was carried in the affirmative.

The Honorable Mr. Hanington then moved that the blank be filled up with the number of *Five hundred.*

To which Mr. Steves moved as an amendment—To substitute the number of *Eight hundred.*

Upon the question for the amendment, the House divided—

YEAS 13. NAYS 9.

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Saturday, 9th February, 1850.

Prayers.

Read a second time the following Bills, viz:—

A Bill to authorize the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry of Saint Mary's Church, in the Parish of Richibucto, to sell certain Lands granted to the said Corporation, and vest the proceeds in other Lands:

A Bill for the better extinguishing of Fires which may happen in the City of Saint John:

A Bill to incorporate the Shediac Grindstone Manufacturing, and Mining Company: and

A Bill for the regulation of the South Bay Canal.

Mr. Brown, by leave, presented a Petition from Ruth M'Farlan, of the Parish of Saint Patrick, in the County of Charlotte, Widow of the late Duncan M'Farlan, an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, praying for a continuation of her Pension; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Wark moved for leave to bring in a Bill to provide for more effectually repairing the Streets and Bridges in a part of the Parish of Richibucto.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time. Mr.

Mr. Wark moved for leave to bring in a Bill to extend the provisions of an Act, intituled "An Act to repeal the Laws now in force for appointing Firewards and the better extinguishing of Fires, so far as the same relate to the Towns of Newcastle and Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, and to make Regulations more suitable for the said Towns, and for other purposes therein mentioned," to the Town of Richibucto, in the County of Kent.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. R. D. Wilmot, by leave, presented a Petition from John Sullivan, a licenced Teacher, praying to be remunerated for teaching a School in the Parish of Portland, in the County of Saint John, for a period of three months ending on the first day of June, 1849; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. S. Earle, by leave, presented a Petition from Angus M'Phee, a licenced Teacher, praying remuneration for teaching a School in the Parish of Hampton, in King's County, for a period of six months ending on the tenth day of July, 1849; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. S. Earle, also by leave, presented a Petition from Wellington A. Troop, a licenced Teacher, praying to be remunerated for teaching a School in the Parish of Springfield, in King's County, for a period of six months ending in October 1848; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Boyd, by leave, presented a Petition from Martha Pendleton, of the Parish of West Isles, in the County of Charlotte, Widow of the late Stephen Pendleton, an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, praying that the Provincial Pension may be granted to her for the years 1846 to 1848 inclusive; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. End moved for leave to bring in a Bill to establish Polling places in the County of Gloucester.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Vail, by leave, presented a Petition from Mary E. Hayward, praying compensation for teaching a School in the Parish of Sussex, in King's County, for a period of six months in the year 1848; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. M'Leod, by leave, presented a Petition from Margaret C. Bogle, a licenced Teacher, praying to be remunerated for teaching a School in the Parish of Greenwich, in King's County, for a period of six months ending on the twenty first day of May, 1849; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. M'Leod, also by leave, presented a Petition from Martin Dunn, praying to be remunerated for teaching a School in the Parish of Upham, in King's County, for a period of one year ending on the tenth day of October, 1849; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. End, by leave, presented a Petition from Hugh A. Caie, of New Bandon, in the County of Gloucester, praying remuneration for certain services rendered and supplies furnished to sick and distressed Emigrants; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee appointed to take into consideration claims for relief afforded to Emigrants, to report thereon.

Mr. Montgomery, by leave, presented a Petition from Charles Lloyd, Locker, Waiter and Searcher at the Port of Dalhousie, in the County of Restigouche, praying compensation for services performed as Landing Officer at Campbelltown during the past year, prior to the appointment of an Officer for that place; which he read.

Ordered, Thet the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Trade to report thereon.

Mr. J. Earle, by leave, presented a Petition from John M'Lean, Peters Yeamans, William Foshay, John M'Allister, Ebenezer L. Burpe, Charles Keith, Joseph B. Perkins, George W. Hoben, Esquires, and one hundred and twenty two others, of Queen's County, praying that an Act may pass to secure the right of raising Coals from their granted Lands, to the respective owners of such Lands; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to a Select Committee to report thereon; and further

Ordered, That Mr. J. Earle, Mr. Ritchie, and Mr. M'Leod, do compose the said Committee.

Mr. Brown, by leave, presented a Petition from Flora Jack, a licenced Teacher, praying to be remunerated for teaching a School in the Parish of Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, for a period of four months ending on the twenty fourth day of March, 1849; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

The Honorable Mr. Fisher moved for leave to bring in a Bill to consolidate all the Laws now in force for the division of the Province into Counties, Towns and Parishes.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The Honorable Mr. Fisher, by leave, presented a Petition from Margaret Ingraham, a licenced Teacher, praying remuneration for teaching a School in the Parish of Woodstock, in the County of Carleton, for a period of six months during the past year; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. Connell, by leave, presented a Petition from Joseph Tompkins, of the Parish of Brighton, in the County of Carleton, praying that the Pension due the late Abigail Tompkins, at the time of her death, as the Widow of an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, may be granted to him; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Connell, also by leave, presented a Petition from Nathan B. Milbery, a licenced Teacher, praying to be remunerated for teaching a School in the Parish of Wicklow, in the County of Carleton, for a period of six months ending on the twelfth day of April, 1849; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. Connell, also by leave, presented a Petition from Catherine A. Bubar, a licenced Teacher, praying to be remunerated for teaching a School in the Parish of Brighton, in the County of Carleton, for a period of one year ending on the fifteenth day of December last; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. M'Leod, by leave, presented a Petition from John Coy, of the Parish of Springfield, in King's County, praying that the Pension due to the late Gershom Bonnell at the time of his death, as an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, may be granted to him; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Supply.

On

On motion of Mr. End,

Whereas it is considered that the Laws now in operation respecting the appointment of Parish Officers, and the auditing and passing of County and Parochial Accounts, are capable of being materially amended; therefore

Resolved, That a Select Committee be appointed to take those subjects into consideration, and report thereon by Bill or otherwise.

Ordered, That Mr. End, Mr. Brown, Mr. Jordan, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Connell, do compose the said Committee.

Mr. Vail, by leave, presented a Petition from Elizabeth Palmer, of the Parish of Hampton, in King's County, Widow of the late Thomas Palmer, an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, praying that the usual Pension may be granted to her; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Thomson, by leave, presented a Petition from Jerusha Black, of the Parish of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, Widow of the late John Black, an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, praying that the usual Pension may be continued to her; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Thomson, also by leave, presented a Petition from Mary Pratt, of the Parish of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, Widow of the late James Pratt, an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, praying that the usual Pension may be continued to her; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Thomson, also by leave, presented a Petition from Margaret Grierson, of the Parish of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, Widow of the late James Grierson, an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, praying that the usual Pension may be continued to her; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Porter, by leave, presented a Petition from Edward Berry, praying to be remunerated for teaching a School in the Parish of Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, for a period of one year ending on the fourth day of October, 1849; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. Wark, by leave, presented a Petition from J. W. Holderness and Chilton, of Richibucto, in the County of Kent, Merchants, praying for a return of Duties on an Organ imported by them in May 1846, for Saint Mary's Church at that place; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Trade to report thereon.

Mr. Brown moved for leave to bring in a Bill to establish the Road from Dead Water Brook to Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, as one of the Great Roads in this Province.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Thomson, by leave, presented a Petition from Elizabeth Borthwick, a licenced Teacher, praying to be remunerated for teaching a School in the Parish of Saint Patrick, in the County of Charlotte, for a period of six months ending on the eighteenth day of October, 1849; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. Thomson, also by leave, presented a Petition from John Barry, a licenced Teacher, praying remuneration for teaching a School in the Parish of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, for a period of three months ending on the eighth day of September, 1849; which he read.

Ordered,

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Thomson, also by leave, presented a Petition from Mercy M'Nichol, of the Parish of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, Widow of the late Neil M'Nichol, an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, praying that the usual Pension may be continued to her; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Supply.

The House adjourned until Monday morning next at 10 o'clock.

Monday, 11th February, 1850.

Prayers.

Read a second time the following Bills, viz:—

A Bill to provide for more effectually repairing the Streets and Bridges in a part of the Parish of Richibucto:

A Bill to extend the provisions of an Act, intituled "An Act to repeal the Laws now in force for appointing Firewards, and the better extinguishing of Fires, so far as the same relate to the Towns of Newcastle and Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, and to make Regulations more suitable for the said Towns, and for other purposes therein mentioned," to the Town of Richibucto, in the County of Kent:

A Bill to establish the Polling places in the County of Gloucester:

A Bill to consolidate all the Laws now in force for the division of the Province into Counties, Towns and Parishes: and

A Bill to establish the Road from Dead Water Brook to Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, as one of the Great Roads in this Province.

The Honorable Mr. Speaker laid before the House—

Return from the New Brunswick Baptist Education Society for the year ending in June 1849.

The Honorable Mr. Hanington, by leave, presented a Petition from Elizabeth Doiron, praying to be remunerated for teaching a School in the Parish of Dorchester, in the County of Westmorland, for a period of one year ending in November 1849; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

The Honorable Mr. Hanington, also by leave, presented a Petition from Mary Arceneau, of the Parish of Dundas, in the County of Kent, Widow of the late Charles Arceneau, deceased, praying that the balance due her said late Husband for teaching a School at Shediac, in the County of Westmorland, for a period of five months ending in March 1849, may be granted to her; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Montgomery, by leave, presented a Petition from Patrick Hayes, of Dalhousie, in the County of Restigouche, praying to be reimbursed for loss sustained by reason of his having entered into a contract to cut down a large Hill and erect two Bridges with the approaches thereto, on the line of Great Road between Dalhousie and Bathurst; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee for taking into consideration the state of the Roads in the Province, and the sums required for the improvement thereof, to report thereon.

Mr. Steves, by leave, presented a Petition from James Johnston, a licenced Teacher, praying remuneration for having taught a School in the Parish of Hillsborough, in the County of Albert, for a period of six months ending on the nineteenth day of December, 1849; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr.

Mr. Steves, also by leave, presented a Petition from James Rodgers, Samuel Clark, and twenty five others, Coasters and Traders, of the County of Albert, praying to be relieved from additional Light Duties when going without the limits of the Province; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Vail, by leave, presented a Petition from William F. Brand, praying remuneration for teaching a School in the Parish of Dorchester, in the County of Westmorland, for a period of fourteen months; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

The Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot, by leave, presented a Petition from James Tibbits, Contractor for building a Bridge over the River Arestook, in the County of Carleton, setting forth certain extra expenditures in the erection of the said Bridge, and praying to be reimbursed the same; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to a Select Committee to report thereon; and further

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot, Mr. M'Leod, and Mr. Ritchie, do compose the said Committee.

The Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot, by leave, presented a Petition from Margaret G. Yerxa, a licenced Teacher, setting forth the services performed by her in that capacity in the City of Fredericton for several years, and praying compensation therefor; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. Wark, by leave, presented a Petition from Jacob Ferguson, a licenced Teacher, praying compensation for teaching a School in the Parish of Carleton, in the County of Kent, for a period of three months ending on the eighteenth day of August, 1849; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. S. Earle, by leave, presented a Petition from William E. Burnett, a licenced Teacher, praying to be remunerated for teaching a School in the Parish of Johnston, in Queen's County, for a period of six months ending on the third day of May, 1848; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Connell, by leave, presented a Petition from William M'Clintock, a licenced Teacher, praying compensation for teaching a School in the Parish of Simonds, in the County of Carleton, for a period of six months ending on the twenty third day of April, 1847; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Connell, also by leave, presented a Petition from Jedediah Carvell, a licenced Teacher, praying compensation for teaching a School in the Parish of Woodstock, in the County of Carleton, for a period of one year ending on the fifth day of January last, including the time he was in attendance at the Training School; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Vail, by leave, presented a Petition from the President and Directors of the Upham Agricultural Society, in King's County, praying for Legislative aid to enable them to establish a Model Farm for the improvement of Agriculture; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee appointed to take into consideration the subject of the Agricultural Interests of the Province, to report thereon.

Mr. Wark, by leave, presented a Petition from John P. Ford, Isaac Sowerby, William Doherty, and Thomas Johnston, Mill-Owners in the County of Kent, praying that the Act to authorize the granting of Mill Reserves in certain cases, may be continued; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee appointed to take into consideration all matters affecting the Lumbering Interests of the Province, to report thereon.

Mr. Brown, by leave, presented a Petition from the Saint Andrews and Quebec Rail Road Company, praying that certain alterations may be made in the several enactments relating to the Incorporation of the said Company; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Taylor, by leave, presented a Petition from George Wheeler, of the Parish of Kingsclear, in the County of York, praying to be compensated for services performed as Sergeant Major of the Second Battalion York County Militia, from the year 1843 to 1846 inclusive, as also for the year 1849; which he read.

And upon the question, that the said Petition be received and referred to a Select Committee to report thereon, the House divided—

YEAS 16. NAYS 12.

Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative; and

Ordered, That Mr. Taylor, Mr. Boyd, Mr. Vail, Mr. End, Mr. M'Leod, Mr. Barberie, and Mr. Woodward, do compose the said Committee.

Mr. Thomson, by leave, presented a Petition from Jane Hawkins, of the Parish of Pennfield, in the County of Charlotte, Widow of the late William W. Hawkins, an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, praying that the usual Pension may be continued to her; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Thomson, also by leave, presented a Petition from Samuel Buhot, a licenced Teacher, praying to be compensated for teaching a School in the Parish of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, for a period of six months ending on the thirty first day of December, 1849, including the period he was at the Training School; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. Thomson, also by leave, presented a Petition from Samuel T. Gove, of Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, Surgeon, praying to be reimbursed the amount due him for Medical attendance on, and Medicines furnished to Emigrants in the Summer of 1849; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee appointed to take into consideration claims for the support and relief of Emigrants, to report thereon.

Mr. Boyd, by leave, presented a Petition from the President and Directors of the Saint Croix Steam Navigation Company, together with Thomas Turner and other inhabitants of the County of Charlotte, praying to be reimbursed expenditures made in the improvement of the navigation over the Bar at the entrance of the Harbour of Saint Andrews; as also for a further sum towards that object; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Brown, by leave, presented a Petition from Thomas Moses, Deputy Treasurer at Campo Bello, in the County of Charlotte, praying remuneration for loss sustained by the removal of his Office from West Isles to that place; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Trade to report thereon.

In pursuance of the Order of the Day of Thursday the seventh day of February instant, that the House proceed to the consideration of the proposed Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in answer to the Speech at the opening of the Session—

The Order of the Day being read; when On

On motion of Mr. End,

The House resolved itself into Committee of the whole in consideration of the said Address.

Mr. Botsford in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the said Address referred to them under their consideration, made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again to-morrow.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and that the House do to-morrow resolve itself into Committee of the whole in further consideration of the said Address.

Mr. R. D. Wilmot moved for leave to bring in a Bill to authorize the issuing of Treasury Notes.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Tuesday, 12th February, 1850.

Prayers.

Read a second time—

A Bill to authorise the issuing of Treasury Notes.

Mr. Taylor, by leave, presented a Petition from William P. Robertson, praying remuneration for having taught a School in the Parish of Saint Mary's, in the County of York, for a period of three months ending on the eighth day of April, 1849; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. J. Earle, by leave, presented a Petition from John White, praying remuneration for having taught a School in the Parish of Waterborough, in Queen's County, for the period of six months ending on the tenth day of January, 1850; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Smith moved for leave to bring in a Bill to establish the Road leading from Isaac Derry's, in the Parish of Harvey, in the County of Albert, to Point Wolf River, as one of the Great Roads of Communication in this Province.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Hanington,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to incorporate the Shediac Grindstone Manufacturing, and Mining Company.

Mr. Hayward in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

Mr. Steves, by leave, presented a Petition from James E. Wells, Edward Stevens, and twenty four others, inhabitants of the County of Albert, praying that Lumber cut on private Property may be relieved from the payment of Export Duty; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Steves, also by leave, presented a Petition from Elizabeth Stanton, of the Parish of Coverdale, in the County of Albert, Widow of the late George Stanton, an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, praying that the usual Pension may be granted to her; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr.

Mr. Steves, also by leave, presented a Petition from John Prosser, of the Parish of Elgin, in the County of Albert, formerly a Soldier in the Royal West India Rangers, praying that a Grant may pass to enable him to make payment for a Lot of Land located to him, and on which he now resides; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee appointed to take into consideration all matters connected with the Agricultural Interests of the Province, to report thereon.

The Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot, by leave, presented a Petition from William Grieve, of the Harvey Settlement, in the County of York, setting forth, that he had become the purchaser of a Lot of Land from the Crown which had proved worthless, and praying that another Lot may be secured to him in lieu thereof; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

On motion of Mr. Wark,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to authorize the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry of Saint Mary's Church, in the Parish of Richibucto, to sell certain Lands granted to the said Corporation, and vest the proceeds in other Lands.

Mr. Cranney in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

Mr. Connell, by leave, presented a Petition from Gregor M'Gregor, a licenced Teacher, praying that the usual allowance may be granted to him for teaching a School in the Parish of Wakefield, in the County of Carleton, for a period of one year ending on the twentieth day of December, 1849; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. R. D. Wilmot, by leave, presented a Petition from Jonas Clarkson, a licenced Teacher, praying compensation for teaching a School in the Parish of Fredericton, in the County of York, for a period of seven and one half months ending in August 1849; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Brown, by leave, presented a Petition from Edward W. Guest, a licenced Teacher, praying compensation for teaching a School in the Parish of Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, for a period of six months ending on the sixteenth day of September, 1849; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Brown, also by leave, presented a Petition from Robert Watson, James Frink, Henry Eastman, David Upton, and five hundred and eighty five others, Magistrates, Merchants and other Inhabitants of the County of Charlotte, praying that an Act may pass to authorize the building of a Bridge over the River Saint Croix, and to incorporate certain persons for that purpose; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot, by leave, presented a Petition from Patrick Calanan, Courier between Fredericton and Saint Andrews, and proprietor and driver of a Stage on that Line, praying pecuniary aid to enable him to continue a Weekly Communication between those places; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee appointed to take into consideration claims from Couriers and Carriers of Mails, to report thereon.

On motion of Mr. R. D. Wilmot,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill for the regulation of the South Bay Canal.

The Honorable Mr. Hanington in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of Mr. End,

The House went into Committee of the whole, under the adjourned proceedings of yesterday, and resumed the further consideration of the Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in answer to the Speech at the opening of the Session.

Mr. Botsford in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the said Address referred to them under their consideration, had made an amendment thereto, and then agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted; and

On motion of Mr. End,

Resolved, unanimously, That the Address be engrossed, signed by the Speaker, and presented to His Excellency by the whole House; and

On like motion of Mr. End,

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to wait upon His Excellency, to know when he will be pleased to receive the House therewith.

Ordered, That Mr. End, Mr. M'Leod, and Mr. Hayward, be the Committee for that purpose.

The Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot moved for leave to bring in a Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the local government of Counties and Parishes in this Province.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, by leave, presented a Petition from James Kirk, President of the New Brunswick Marine Assurance Company, John Duncan, President of the Globe Assurance Company, Henry P. Sturdee, Agent for Lloyds, Thomas Leavitt, Agent for Liverpool and New York Underwriters, Thomas Reed, Harbour Master, Robert Rankin and Company, and eighty six others, Merchants, Ship-Owners, Branch Pilots, and inhabitants of Saint John, setting forth the great necessity that exists for establishing a Harbour of Refuge in the Bay of Fundy, and praying Legislative aid towards accomplishing that highly desirable object; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Trade to report thereon.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, also by leave, presented a Petition from Magdalen Schurman, of the City of Saint John, Widow of the late Philip Schurman, an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, praying that the usual Pension may be continued to her; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Taylor, by leave, presented a Petition from Solomon Denton, a licenced Teacher, praying compensation for teaching a School in the City of Fredericton for a period of three months ending on the seventeenth day of November, 1849; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. Taylor moved for leave to bring in a Bill to authorize Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of York to levy an assessment to pay off the County Debt and Contingent Expenses of the County.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Tibbits, by leave, presented a Petition from Charles Perley, James R. Tupper, Stephen Tracy, and twenty eight others, interested in the Lumbering Trade, praying that an Act may pass for the better security of Timber and other Lumber when floating down the River Saint John; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee appointed to take into consideration all matters affecting the Lumbering Interests of the Province, to report thereon.

The Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot moved for leave to bring in a Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the Great Roads of Communication through this Province.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot moved for leave to bring in a Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to sick and disabled Seamen.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Wednesday, 13th February, 1850.

Prayers.

Read a second time the following Bills, viz:—

A Bill to establish the Road leading from Isaac Derry's, in the Parish of Harvey, in the County of Albert, to Point Wolf River, as one of the Great Roads of Communication in this Province:

A Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the local government of Counties and Parishes in this Province:

A Bill to authorize Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of York to levy an assessment to pay off the County Debt and Contingent Expenses of the County:

A Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the Great Roads of Communication through this Province: and

A Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to sick and disabled Seamen.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to incorporate the Shediac Grindstone Manufacturing, and Mining Company.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Hanington take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to authorize the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry of Saint Mary's Church, in the Parish of Richibucto, to sell certain Lands granted to the said Corporation, and vest the proceeds in other Lands.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Wark take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill for the regulation of the South Bay Canal.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. R. D. Wilmot take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

The Honorable Mr. Rankin, by leave, presented a Petition from the Reverend William Henderson, and Henry B. Allison and Edward Williston, Esquires, Trustees of the Grammar School at Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland, taught by John Sivewright, A. M., together with John Fraser, Esquire, and thirty others, inhabitants of the Parishes of Newcastle, Chatham and Nelson, in the said County, praying for the continuation of the Grant towards the said School; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Rankin, also by leave, presented a Petition from William Loch, of the Firm of Duncan and Loch, of Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland, Merchants, praying

to

to be refunded the amount of Duties charged and exacted on Fish, the produce of the Fisheries of Nova Scotia, imported from Halifax in May last; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Trade to report thereon.

Mr. R. D. Wilmot moved for leave to bring in a Bill to continue an Act, intituled "An Act to authorize the extension of the Gaol Limits in the City and County of Saint John."

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. R. D. Wimot also moved for leave to bring in a Bill to continue an Act, intituled "An Act to regulate Dockage, Wharfage and Cranage in the City of Saint John and in the Parish of Portland."

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. R. D. Wilmot also moved for leave to bring in a Bill to continue an Act, intituled "An Act for the punishment of persons who shall be guilty of the Trespasses therein mentioned in the City of Saint John."

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The Honorable Mr. Hanington, by leave, presented a Petition from Archibald M'Donald, of Shediac, in the County of Westmorland, praying for a return of Duties paid on Farming Stock brought by him from Prince Edward Island, in December last, when removing with his family from that place to become a Settler in this Province; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Trade to report thereon.

Mr. R. D. Wilmot, by leave, presented a Petition from William Olive, George Bond, Samuel Strange, Josiah Wetmore, Junior, and two hundred and fifty four others, inhabitants of Carleton, in the City of Saint John, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the Carleton Mechanics' Ship Building and Navigation Company; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. R. D. Wilmot moved for leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Carleton Mechanics' Ship Building and Navigation Company.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Boyd, by leave, presented a Petition from Cochran Craig, praying remuneration for teaching a School at Grand Harbour, in the Parish of Grand Manan, in the County of Charlotte, for a period of one year ending on the fifteenth day of January last; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. Steves, by leave, presented a Petition from James F. Woodman, a licenced Teacher, praying remuneration for teaching a School in the Parish of Hopewell, in the County of Albert, for a period of one year ending on the third day of July, 1849; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Steves moved for leave to bring in a Bill to enable the Commissioners of Highways to establish a Public Road two rods wide across the Great Marsh in Hopewell, County of Albert.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Steves, by leave, presented a Petition from George Coonan, James E. Wells, and fifty three others, Ship-Owners and Coasters in the County of Albert, praying that

that a Grant may pass for the erection of a Breakwater at Cape Enrage Bay; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Trade to report thereon.

Mr. Barberie, by leave, presented a Petition from William M'Kenzie, a licenced Teacher, praying to be remunerated for teaching a School in the Parish of Dalhousie, in the County of Restigouche, for a period of one year ending on the twenty sixth day of January last; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. J. Earle, by leave, presented a Petition from Leah Wannamaker, of the Parish of Studholm, in King's County, Widow of the late Henry Wannamaker, an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, praying for the continuation of her Pension; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. J. Earle, also by leave, presented a Petition from Dorothy Groom, of the Parish of Studholm, in King's County, Widow of the late Enoch Groom, an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, praying a like continuation of her Pension; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Porter, by leave, presented a Petition from Rosanna Pulk, of the Parish of Saint David, in the County of Charlotte, Widow of the late Henry Pulk, an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, praying a like continuation of her Pension; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Hayward, by leave, presented a Petition from Letty Bell, of the Parish of Burton, in the County of Sunbury, Widow of an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, praying for a like continuation of her Pension; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Ritchie, by leave presented a Petition from the Reverend Robert Irvine, Minister, together with Robert Richey and others, Office Bearers and Members of the Saint John Presbyterian Church, in the City of Saint John, praying a continuation of the Grant towards the support of the School in connexion with the said Church; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr Steves, by leave, presented a Petition from James Newcomb, of the Parish of Hillsborough, in the County of Albert, a licenced Teacher, praying for an increased allowance for his services during six months ending on the first day of November, 1849, by reason of his having taught the higher branches of Education; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Vail, by leave, presented a Petition from Mary M. Leggett, praying to be remunerated for teaching a School in the Parish of Studholm, in King's County, during the past year; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. Connell, by leave, presented a Petition from Donald Cameron, praying to be remunerated for having taught School in the several Parishes of Southampton, in the County of York, and Wakefield and Brighton, in the County of Carleton, for periods of six months in each Parish, in the years 1848 and 1849; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Boyd, by leave, presented a Petition from James Steen, of the Parish of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, praying to be reimbursed amount of damages sustained on the purchase of certain Lands from the Crown, as well as costs incurred in the defence of his Title thereto, the said Land having been previously granted; which he read.

Ordered

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to a Select Committee to report thereon; and further

Ordered, That Mr. Boyd, Mr. Ritchie, Mr. Carman, Mr. M'Leod, and Mr. Hayward, do compose the said Committee.

Mr. M'Leod, by leave, presented a Petition from John Hagerty, of the Parish of Sussex, in King's County, setting forth, that by reason of the uncertainty in which the Boundary Line of his Land was defined by the Deputy Surveyor, he was put to great expense in defence of his Title, as well as loss of Land, and praying to be reimbursed the loss and expenses thus incurred; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Ritchie moved for leave to bring in a Bill to alter and amend the Practice and Proceedings in the City Court of Saint John.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Steves,

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to take into consideration all matters relating to Education in the Province, and report thereon to this House.

Ordered, That the Committee appointed on the seventh day of February instant, to take into consideration claims from Teachers of Schools who have not received any part of the Provincial Grants, be also the Committee upon the subject of this Resolution relative to Education, to report thereon.

On motion of Mr. R. D. Wilmot.

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill for the better extinguishing of Fires which may happen in the City of Saint John.

Mr. Cranney in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

Mr. Tibbits moved for leave to bring in a Bill to establish the Road leading from the Little Falls, Madawaska, to the Saint Francis, the American Boundary, in the Parish of Madawaska, in the County of Carleton, one of the Great Roads of Communication in this Province.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Wark, by leave, presented a Petition from Lestock P. W. Desbrisay, George Pagan, William Bowser, Esquires, together with William M'Leod, and forty others, Magistrates, Merchants and Freeholders of the Town of Richibucto, in the County of Kent, praying that an Act may pass to authorize the appointment of Firewards at that place; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Wark, also by leave, presented a Petition from John C. Wood, a licenced Teacher, praying compensation for teaching a School in the Parish of Weldford, in the County of Kent, for a period of six months during the past year; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

On motion of Mr. End,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to establish Polling places in the County of Gloucester.

Mr. Woodward in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

Mr. Carman, by leave, presented a Petition from Kenneth B. Forbes, of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, Merchant, praying for Return Duty on Tea reshipped to New York in 1849; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Trade to report thereon.

Mr. J. Earle moved for leave to bring in a Bill to establish the Line of Road leading from Fredericton to Richibucto, via Salmon River, as one of the Great Roads of Communication in this Province.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. J. Earle, by leave, presented a Petition from Thomas Wetherall, a licenced Teacher, praying to be remunerated for having taught a School in the Parish of Johnston, in Queen's County, for two years ending in June 1849; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. J. Earle, also by leave, presented a Petition from Samuel White and John O'Leary, Chairman and Secretary at a Meeting of the Inhabitants of the Parish of Chipman, in Queen's County, praying on their behalf, that an Act may pass requiring Parish Officers to exhibit their Accounts yearly, and to enforce a more regular and strict discharge of their several duties; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee appointed on the ninth day of February instant, to take into consideration the subject of the Laws for appointing Parish Officers, and Auditing County and Parish Accounts, to report thereon.

Mr. J. Earle, also by leave, presented a Petition from Samuel White and William B. Roxburg, Chairman and Secretary at a Meeting of the Inhabitants of the Parish of Chipman, in Queen's County, engaged in and connected with Lumbering operations, praying on their behalf, an alteration in the existing Law as regards the granting of Lumber Licences; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee appointed to take into consideration all matters affecting the Lumbering Interests of the Province, to report thereon.

Mr. J. Earle, also by leave, presented a Petition from Robert Dunn, Mill-Proprietor on the Gaspereaux River, in the Parish of Chipman, in Queen's County, praying to be reimbursed losses sustained by reason of his not being secured in the possession of certain Grounds for which he obtained a Licence from the Crown to cut Lumber in December 1848; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

On motion of Mr. Tibbits.

Whereas by a Report of the Select Committee appointed by this House on the thirty first day of January, 1849, to take into consideration the subject of Public Printing, it was recommended among other things, that the Royal Gazette, which had heretofore been sent to the Justices of the Peace at the expense of the Province, should be discontinued: And whereas the circulation of the Royal Gazette in that way through the different Counties, was the only means whereby the people residing in remote parts could be made acquainted of the public acts of the Executive: And whereas the want of such information has been found to be a great inconvenience and grievance to the public residing in remote parts of the Province; therefore

Resolved, As the opinion of this House, That the Royal Gazette should be furnished as heretofore to each Justice of the Peace and Coroner throughout the Province, residing at a greater distance than ten miles from the County Towns of each County, in addition to those reccommended by the said Committee.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the House divided as follows:—

YEAS

YEAS.	NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Hon. Mr. Wilmot,	Mr. Barberie,
Hon. Mr. Fisher,	Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Woodward,
Mr. End,	Hon. Mr. Hanington,	Baillie,
Tibbits,	Mr. Connell,	Gilbert,
J. Earle,	Montgomery,	M'Leod,
S. Earle,	Steves,	Wark,
Vail.	Landry,	Thomson,
	Smith,	Brown,
	R. D. Wilmot,	Cranney,
	Ansley,	Carman,
	Botsford,	Porter,
	Jordan,	Boyd.
	Ritchie,	

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

Mr. Wark then moved the following Resolution :—

Resolved, That the Queen's Printer should be authorized to send the Royal Gazette to such Magistrates, Sheriffs and Coroners throughout the Province, as may apply for the same by Letter, post paid.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the House again divided as follows :

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Mr. S. Earle,	Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Mr. Ritchie,
Hon. Mr. Fisher,	Porter,	Hon. Mr. Hanington,	Jordan,
Mr. Baillie,	Boyd,	Mr. Connell,	Barberie,
End,	Tibbits,	Montgomery,	Woodward,
J. Earle,	Smith.	Ansley,	Gilbert,
Vail,		Landry,	Carman,
M'Leod,		Steves,	Thomson,
Wark,		R. D. Wilmot,	Brown.
Cranney,		Botsford,	

And so this was likewise decided in the negative.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow,

Resolved, That a Select Committee be appointed to take into consideration the propriety of providing for the Reporting and Publishing the Debates of this House; and that they submit the result to the House on Friday next.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Partelow, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Connell, Mr. Ritchie, and Mr. J. Earle, do compose the said Committee.

Mr. Thomson moved for leave to bring in a Bill to establish the Road leading from Lower Trout Brook Bridge, on the Great Road between Saint Andrews and Fredericton, to the Town of Magaguadavic, as one of the Great Roads of Communication.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Brown moved for leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Pirate Brook River Company.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Brown moved for leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Saint Stephen and Calais Lower Bridge Company.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Carman, by leave, presented a Petition from Sydney P. Fayle, a licenced Teacher, praying compensation for having taught a School in the Parish of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, for a period of three months ending on the seventeenth day of September, 1849; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

The Honorable Mr. Rankin moved for leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Newcastle and Douglastown Mechanics' Institution.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The

The Honorable Mr. Rankin also moved for leave to bring in a Bill to authorize the Justices of the Peace for the County of Northumberland to levy an assessment to pay off a part of the County Debts.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The Honorable Mr. Rankin also moved for leave to bring in a Bill to enable the Justices of the Peace for the County of Northumberland, for the time being, to receive the Title of and hold a piece of Land in the Town of Newcastle for the use of a Grammar School in the said Town.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. End, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to ascertain at what time His Excellency would be pleased to receive the House with their Address in answer to His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the Session, reported—That the Committee had attended to that duty, and that His Excellency was pleased to say, he would receive the House for that purpose at a quarter past one o'clock to-morrow, at Government House.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Fisher,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to consolidate all the Laws now in force for the division of the Province into Counties, Towns and Parishes.

Mr. Cranney in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Thursday, 14th February, 1850.

Prayers.

Read a second time the following Bills, viz:—

A Bill to continue an Act, intituled "An Act to authorize the extension of the Gaol Limits in the City and County of Saint John:"

A Bill to continue an Act, intituled "An Act to regulate Dockage, Wharfage and Cranage in the City of Saint John and in the Parish of Portland:"

A Bill to continue an Act, intituled "An Act for the punishment of persons who shall be guilty of the Trespasses therein mentioned in the City of Saint John:"

A Bill to incorporate the Carleton Mechanics' Ship Building and Navigation Company:

A Bill to enable the Commissioners of Highways to establish a Public Road two rods wide across the Great Marsh in Hopewell, County of Albert:

A Bill to alter and amend the Practice and Proceedings in the City Court of Saint John:

A Bill to establish the Road leading from the Little Falls, Madawaska, to the Saint Francis, the American Boundary, in the Parish of Madawaska, in the County of Carleton, one of the Great Roads of Communication in this Province:

A Bill to establish the Line of Road leading from Fredericton to Richibucto, via Salmon River, as one of the Great Roads of Communication in this Province:

A Bill to establish the Road leading from Lower Trout Brook Bridge, on the Great Road between Saint Andrews and Fredericton, to the Town of Magaguadavic, as one of the Great Roads of Communication:

A Bill to incorporate the Pirate Brook River Company:

A Bill to incorporate the Saint Stephen and Calais Lower Bridge Company:

A Bill to incorporate the Newcastle and Douglastown Mechanics' Institution:

A Bill to authorize the Justices of the Peace for the County of Northumberland to levy an assessment to pay off a part of the County Debts: and

A

A Bill to enable the Justices of the Peace for the County of Northumberland, for the time being, to receive the Title of, and hold a piece of Land in the Town of Newcastle, for the use of a Grammar School in the said Town.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill for the better extinguishing of Fires which may happen in the City of Saint John.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. R. D. Wilmot take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to establish the Polling places in the County of Gloucester.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. End take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Mr. Steves, by leave, presented a Petition from Edward Stevens, J. E. Upham, and eighty one others, inhabitants of the County of Albert and King's County, praying that the Road leading from Hopewell to Saint John, through Harvey, Hammond River, and Loch Lomond Settlements, may be established as one of the Great Roads of the Province; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Steves moved for leave to bring in a Bill to establish the Road leading from the Great Road near Crooked Creek Bridge, in Hopewell, County of Albert, through the Parish of Harvey, to the Parish of Upham, in King's County, thence by the Hammond River, to the Great Road leading from Saint John to Saint Martins, as one of the Great Roads of Communication.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Steves, by leave, presented a Petition from John N. Chapman, John Wallace, and Noah Steves, Trustees of Schools for the Parish of Coverdale, in the County of Albert, praying that a Grant may pass to remunerate John C. Wood for having taught a School for a period of four and a half months ending in March, 1849; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. Steves, also by leave, presented a Petition from Rebecca Berry, of the Parish of Elgin, in the County of Albert, Widow of the late Thomas Berry, an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, praying for the continuation of her Pension; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Supply.

On motion of Mr. Taylor,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to authorize Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of York to levy an assessment to pay off the County Debt and Contingent Expenses of the County.

Mr. Vail in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

Mr. R. D. Wilmot, by leave, presented a Petition from Alexander Richardson, of the City of Saint John, Manufacturer of Saws, praying that Sheet Steel may be exempt from Duty on the importation thereof; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. R. D. Wilmot moved for leave to bring in a Bill relating to the Police Office established in the City of Saint John, and for the relief of Debtors confined in the Gaol of the said City for small sums.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Wark, by leave, presented a Petition from William M'Lelland, of Richibucto, in the County of Kent, praying compensation for having taught a School at that place during the past year; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Taylor, by leave, presented a Petition from Catherine Johnston, a licenced Teacher, praying compensation for teaching a School in the Parish of Douglas, in the County of York, for a period of six months ending on the first day of July, 1849; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. Cranney, by leave, presented a Petition from William Morrison and Henry Eagle, Overseers of the Poor for the Parish of Alnwick, in the County of Northumberland, praying to be reimbursed expenses incurred in the support of an Emigrant Pauper in the year 1847; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee appointed to take into consideration claims for the support and relief of Emigrants, to report thereon.

Mr. Woodward moved for leave to bring in a Bill to admit articles, the growth, production or manufacture of the United States of America, into this Province free of Duty, upon condition that articles, the growth, production or manufacture of this Province, are admitted into the United States free of Duty.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Woodward moved for leave to bring in a Bill to authorize limited Partnerships in this Province.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Connell, by leave, presented a Petition from the President and Directors of the Woodstock Mechanics' Institute, praying for a Grant in aid to enable them to discharge the heavy debt incurred in the erection of their building; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Connell, also by leave, presented a Petition from William W. Brannen, praying compensation for teaching a School in the Parish of Wicklow, in the County of Carleton, for a period of three months ending on the thirtieth day of July, 1848; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, by leave, presented a Petition from Matthew Thomas, Teacher of the African School at Saint John, praying that a Grant may pass for his services in that capacity; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Thomson, by leave, presented a Petition from Richard M'Gee, of the Parish of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, praying to be reimbursed loss sustained in consequence of a Lot of Land he purchased from a commuted Pensioner, situate in the Parish of Pennfield, having been granted to another person; or such other relief in the premises as may be deemed just and equitable; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee appointed on the thirteenth day of February instant, to take into consideration a Petition from James Steen, as regards damages sustained on the purchase of Lands from the Crown, to report thereon.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, by leave, presented a Petition from James Wilson, Junior, of the Parish of Saint James, in the County of Charlotte, praying for Legislative relief, by reason of his having been subject to loss of Land and great Law expenses

expenses in consequence of the said Land, although granted to him, having been previously granted; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Ritchie, by leave, presented a Petition from William Parks and Son, Leveret H. Deveber and Son, Allison and Spurr, Robert Rankin and Company, N. S. Demill, W. G. Lawton, Jardine and Company, William O. Smith, John V. Thurgar, and one hundred and three others, Merchants and Traders of the City of Saint John, praying that in the framing of a Revenue Bill this present year, the rate of Duties, as in former years, of four per cent. and one per cent. may be imposed on British Merchandize, whereby the Trade may be preserved and a larger amount of Revenue raised; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Connell, by leave, presented a Petition from Bernard Dougherty, of Woodstock, in the County of Carleton, setting forth that he was appointed and sworn in as a special Constable at the time of the disturbance in Woodstock in July 1847; that by reason of an unfounded representation against him of having taken part in that disturbance he was arrested, confined in Gaol, brought to trial and acquitted; and praying compensation for loss and damages sustained, as well as costs incurred by reason thereof; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Hanington, by leave, presented a Petition from Bliss Botsford, James Steadman, and James Robertson, the Building Committee of the Young Mens' Temperance Hall and Mechanics' Institute, at Petitcodiac, in the County of Westmorland, praying that a Grant may pass, in aid of individual subscription, towards the completion of the said Building; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Supply.

The Honorable Mr. Hanington, also by leave, presented a Petition from Theodosia E. Stultz, praying remuneration for teaching a School in the Parish of Moncton, in the County of Westmorland, for a period of one year ending in May 1845; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, from the Committee to whom was referred, by Resolution of the House of yesterday, the subject of Reporting and Publishing the Debates, submitted their Report; and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

"The Select Committee appointed to take into consideration the propriety of providing for Reporting the Debates of this House, and of publishing the same, having met for the purpose, beg to submit the following Report—

"They are unanimously of opinion that two Reporters are amply sufficient to discharge the duties for the House, and one for the Legislative Council;—That they should each be allowed, for satisfactorily discharging such duty, Sixty pounds;—That the publishing of such Reports should be put up to public competition, Tenders for performing the same to be handed in to the Committee on Saturday morning next, at ten o'clock;—That the authorized Paper in which such Reports are to be published, should be issued three times a week, viz., on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, the first number to commence next Tuesday;—That five hundred copies of such paper should on each day of publication be delivered to the House for distribution by the Members; and that the respective Tenders should specifically declare on what terms the said five hundred copies will be furnished. Your Committee would recommend that in the event of any Tender being adopted by the House for the publications referred to, the number of Daily Journals to be furnished by the Queen's Printer should be reduced from eight hundred to three hundred and fifty, which will have the effect of reducing the cost of Reporting and Publishing the Debates.

"Your

"Your Committee crave leave to sit again for the purpose of submitting a further Report.

"Respectfully submitted.

"J. R. PARTELOW,
J. MONTGOMERY,
W. J. RITCHIE.
CHARLES CONNELL.
JOHN EARLE.

"*Committee Room*, 14*th February*, 1850."

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the powers of the Committee continued to enable them to report further upon the matters submitted for their consideration.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, by leave, presented a Petition from Thomas and James Philps, of the City of Saint John, praying Legislative encouragement towards establishing a Mill for the manufacture of Paper; and that the Machinery imported for that purpose may be exempt from Duty; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, also by leave, presented a Petition from William K. Reynolds, of the City of Saint John, recommended by Edward Allison, William Livingstone, John V. Thurgar, James White, Joseph Fairweather, and one hundred and eighteen others, Merchants, Traders, and other Inhabitants, setting forth, that under the Act of Incorporation of last Session, he had agreed to erect a substantial Bridge across the Falls, at the entrance of the River Saint John, near Split Rock, in the Parish of Portland, at a cost of Twenty thousand pounds; and that Stock to the amount of Ten thousand pounds has been already subscribed; and praying Legislative aid to encourage such a highly useful work; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to a Select Committee to report thereon; and further

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Partelow, Mr. End, Mr. Botsford, Mr. Thomson, and the Honorable Mr. Rankin, do compose the said Committee.

Mr. Connell, by leave, presented a Petition from Josiah S. Browne, Henry Morehouse, and fifty seven others, inhabitants of the Parish of Brighton, in the County of Carleton, praying for an amendment in the Acts for the relief of Insolvent Debtors; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

It being the time appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to receive the House with their Address in answer to His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the Session; the House waited upon His Excellency at Government House, and presented the same, which is as followeth:—

To His Excellency Sir EDMUND WALKER HEAD, *Baronet, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.*

The Humble Address of the House of Assembly.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We, the Representatives of Her Majesty's Loyal Subjects, the People of New Brunswick, beg leave to thank Your Excellency for your Speech at the opening of the present Session.

We participate in Your Excellency's regret at the decease of the illustrious Queen Dowager of England, whose kindness and benevolence will be long and gratefully remembered by the British Nation.

The extraordinary produce of our fields during the past year, and our exemption at the same time from the ravages of that disease which has proved so fatal in England and elsewhere, furnish abundant cause of thankfulness to that kind Providence whose mercies have been so largely vouchsafed unto us; and we trust that the energies and enterprise of the People may be so directed and encouraged, that Commerce may revive and our Manufactures be advantageously prosecuted.

We

We are gratified to learn that our Agricultural resources have been investigated by Professor Johnston, and we sincerely hope that Your Excellency's anticipations as to the good effects which will result from the publication of his views, with reference to our Agriculture, may be fully realized.

We shall give due consideration to any practicable suggestions of Professor Johnston in reference to the imparting of Agricultural instruction; and we agree with Your Excellency as to the importance of obtaining accurate information as to the extent and probable productiveness of our Coal Fields. On both these subjects we shall be prepared to adopt such measures as will prove most conducive to the Public interests.

The important alterations which the Navigation Laws of the Mother Country have recently undergone, have excited very general apprehensions as to their effect on the trade of New Brunswick. We must admit that we greatly participate in those apprehensions, and should rejoice if our experience of the past, and our knowledge of the true interests of this Colony would permit us to sympathize in the hope expressed by Your Excellency, that those fears will prove groundless. It may be expected that an increased trade will result from the removal of restrictions on the cargoes of British Ships in Foreign Ports; but we would strenuously urge that the Imperial Government in justice to the Colonies, should insist that the admission of Foreign Vessels to the advantages of British Registry, should in all cases be contingent on the fullest and most unequivocal reciprocity.

We shall not fail to seek, by an Address to Her Most Gracious Majesty, to avail ourselves of the provisions of the Imperial Act, with reference to the Coasting Trade of the North American Colonies; and while we are deeply impressed with the great importance of obtaining such increased facilities for Trade as will allow our Commerce to expand and develope itself, we are gratified with Your Excellency's assurance that Her Majesty's Government are anxious to concur in any measures which may be calculated to produce so desirable a result.

Agreeing with Your Excellency as to the great commercial importance to Canada and New Brunswick of improving the means of communication between the Bay of Fundy and the River Saint Lawrence, we are pleased to learn that a careful Survey of the impediments to the Navigation between Fredericton and the Grand Falls has been made, and we hope it will be in Your Excellency's power to lay before us, during the present Session, the final Report, with the detailed Plans of that Survey.

The Report on the contemplated Railway between Shediac and Saint John shall receive our most attentive consideration, and in whatever we may do for the promotion of so important an undertaking, we shall have a due regard to the Financial Resources of the Province.

Desirous of fostering and encouraging the interests of our valuable Coast Fisheries, we shall thankfully receive any information which may be of service to us in the consideration of the subject.

Such a revision and consolidation of the Provincial Statutes as will present them in a less complicated and more intelligible form than at present, will be of great public advantage, and we will duly consider any measure of the kind which may be laid before us.

The Postal restrictions under which we have hitherto suffered, having for so long a period afforded ground of complaint, we are highly gratified to hear that the Parliament of Great Britain have at length given the Colonial Legislatures authority to deal with the subject, and we shall diligently apply ourselves in order to mature such a measure as will materially facilitate the Postal Communication throughout the Province.

Appreciating as we ever have the vast importance of our Common Schools, in relation to the moral, social and political advancement of the Country, we shall spare no effort in devising such means as we shall deem best adapted to improve the character and extend the benefits of those Institutions.

We regret that the question of Boundary between this Province and Canada remains unsettled, and we sincerely hope that ere long such a decision will be given as will shew that the rights of this Province are duly appreciated.

We are gratified to learn that the Police of the City of Saint John, organized under the Act recently passed, answers the purpose for which it was intended.

In order to give full effect to the facilities at present afforded for the purchase and settlement of Crown Lands, we shall devote our best consideration to the expediency of modifying the existing Tax on Emigrants, so far as may be consistent with a due security for their health and their ability to support themselves.

We shall thankfully receive the Accounts of the Revenue and Expenditure for the past year; and while we are happy to learn that they exhibit an improvement in our Financial condition, we are gratified with the assurance that a proper economy has been exercised in the public expenditure.

While we claim it as the exclusive right of the Representatives of the People to impose Duties and Taxes, and which Your Excellency properly admits, we acknowledge the force of Your Excellency's suggestions as to the expediency of ensuring greater certainty in our Revenue Laws for the promotion of our Commerce: We readily admit that an annual fluctuation of our Tariff may prove injurious to our Commercial interests; and we trust that, in the exercise of this, our undoubted right, we shall at all times pursue that course which will prove most advantageous to the general interests of the Province, by stimulating its productive industry, and at the same time regulating its Commercial enterprise.

We accept the expression of Your Excellency's convictions in relation to the responsibility at present attaching to the initiation of Money votes, in the same spirit in which those convictions are manifestly conveyed.

Your Excellency has truly said that the undisputed right to originate Money votes is vested in the House of Assembly.

The abandonment of the existing usage, and throwing the responsibility of making the estimates for the Public Service upon the Executive Government, and connecting therewith a system of local controul over local charges, involve questions of very grave import, and which demand our most thorough and attentive consideration; and if we can agree with Your Excellency in the belief that, by the adoption of such a course, the public expenditure would better correspond with the probable income—that the credit of the Province would be properly upheld—that no abuse of public money would be likely to take place with impunity—that economy would be promoted—habits of self reliance and self government fostered—the elements of true political freedom developed—and that such changes might be combined with an actual and immediate saving to the Provincial Revenue,—then, with such convictions on our minds, it would be our inclination, as well as our duty, at once to adopt Your Excellency's suggestions, and to give our best consideration as to the mode in which they might be carried out with the greatest advantage to the Public.

We agree with Your Excellency that an Audit based on powers more stringent and more searching than those which now exist, would insure greater regularity in the Public Accounts, and would give confidence to the Public at large.

We have seen with grateful and exulting hearts our Fatherland secure amidst the floating wrecks of mighty States, exhibiting the strength and soundness of her Institutions, by the help of which, under Providence, we hope she may continue to outride every storm; and Your Excellency may rest assured that our deliberations will be guided by a spirit of loyalty to our Queen and devotion to our Country.

J. W. WELDON, *Speaker.*

And being returned—

The Honorable Mr. Speaker reported that His Excellency had been pleased to make the following Reply thereto:—

"*Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,*

"I receive with much satisfaction your loyal and dutiful Address, and I rely with perfect confidence on your efforts to promote the welfare of the Province."

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Friday, 15th February, 1850.

Prayers.

Read a second time the following Bills, viz:—

A Bill to establish the Road leading from the Great Road near Crooked Creek Bridge, in Hopewell, County of Albert, through the Parish of Harvey, to the Parish of Upham, in King's County, thence by the Hammond River, to the Great Road leading from Saint John to Saint Martins, as one of the Great Roads of Communication:

A Bill relating to the Police Office established in the City of Saint John, and for the relief of Debtors confined in the Gaol of the said City for small sums:

A Bill to admit articles, the growth, production or manufacture of the United States of America, into this Province free of Duty, upon condition that articles, the growth production or manufacture of this Province, are admitted into the United States free of Duty: and

A Bill to authorize limited Partnerships in this Province.

The Honorable Mr. Hanington, by leave, presented a Petition from John Trenholm, of the Parish of Botsford, in the County of Westmorland, praying to be reimbursed expenses incurred in defending an action instituted against him as Trustee of Schools for the said Parish; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to a Select Committee to report thereon; and further

Ordered, That Mr. Ritchie, the Honorable Mr. Fisher, and Mr. End, do compose the said Committee.

On motion of Mr. End,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House, a Statement of the Fees received or receivable by the Clerk of the Circuits during the last two years, for duties by him, in that capacity, or his Deputies, performed,—specifying the several Circuit Courts held during that period,—with the number of Causes entered for trial at each Circuit, distinguishing the summary causes from those not summary,—and comprehending a detailed Account of the Clerk of the Circuits' Fees connected with or arising from each Circuit,—with a statement of the Judges' Fees received at the same.

Ordered, That Mr. End, Mr. Jordan, and Mr. J. Earle, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

Mr. Brown, by leave, presented a Petition from the Reverend J. C. B. McDevitt, together with D. Bradley and C. Bradley, Committee for the Roman Catholic School at Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, praying for a continuation of the Grant towards the support of the said School; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

On motion of Mr. Brown,

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to take into consideration all matters relating to the Finances of the Province, and to report thereon to the House.

Ordered, That Mr. Brown, Mr. Wark, and Mr. R. D. Wilmot, be the Committee for that purpose.

Mr. Ritchie, by leave, presented a Petition from Samuel D. Miller, a licenced Teacher, praying to be compensated for services rendered in that capacity in the Academy at Cocagne, in the County of Kent, during the past year; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. Street, by leave, presented a Petition from William Wilson, a licenced Teacher, praying compensation for teaching a School in the Parish of Nelson, in the County of Northumberland, for a period of six months ending on the first day of November, 1849; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr.

Mr. Ritchie, by leave, presented a Petition from Robert Rankin and Company, Allison and Spurr, Thomas Wallace, John W. Cudlip, Charles M'Lauchlan, Thomas Edward Millidge, Owen and Duncan, A. M'L. Seely, Charles Eagles, Edward Eagles, Moses Tuck, Michael Fisher, and twenty others, Merchants, Lumberers, Lumber Keepers, and other Inhabitants of the City and County of Saint John, praying that the Act to provide for the summary punishment of persons committing trespasses upon Square Timber and other Lumber may be amended; the same having proved wholly inadequate to correct the evils it was intended to prevent; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, by leave, presented a Petition from Michael Donovan, praying compensation for teaching a School in the Parish of Simonds, in the County of Saint John, for a period of one year ending in April 1849; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. Street, by leave, presented a Petition from the Justices of the Peace for the County of Northumberland, praying that a Bill before the House to authorize an assessment upon the said County for the payment of the County Debt, may pass into a Law; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, by leave, presented a Petition from Frederick W. Hatheway, of the City of Fredericton, Merchant, praying for return of Duties paid on Steam Boat Machinery imported from Canada and the United States; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Trade to report thereon.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, also by leave, presented a Petition from Elizabeth Wilson, a licenced Teacher, praying remuneration for teaching a School in the Parish of Portland, in the County of Saint John, for a period of six months ending on the first day of November, 1848; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. Street, by leave, presented a Petition from the Honorable Alexander Rankin, President of the Newcastle and Douglastown Mechanics' Institute, together with Thomas C. Allan, D. Witherell, and others, Vice Presidents and Members of the said Institute, praying for an Act of Incorporation, and that a Grant may pass towards the purchase of a Library and Apparatus for the benefit of the said Institution; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Montgomery, by leave, presented a Petition from Donald M'Allister, a licenced Teacher, praying to be remunerated for teaching a School in the Parish of Durham, in the County of Restigouche, for a period of one year ending on the twenty second day of January last; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow,

Ordered, That the House do on Thursday next, the twenty first day of February instant, resolve itself into Committee of the whole, for the purpose of granting Supplies for the Public Service.

Mr. Woodward, by leave, presented a Petition from James Macfarlane, of the City of Saint John, Merchant, praying for a return of Duty on Molasses remaining in Bond after April in the year 1848, for the reasons therein stated; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Trade to report thereon.

Mr. Wark, by leave, presented a Petition from William M'Leod and John W. Holderness, Commissioners for erecting a Bridge across the River Richibucto, in the County

County of Kent, praying to be reimbursed loss sustained in the erection of the said Bridge; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee appointed on the eleventh day of February instant, to take into consideration a Petition from James Tibbits to be reimbursed for extra work on the Bridge at the Arestook, to report thereon.

Mr. Smith, by leave, presented a Petition from Peter M'Clelan, John A. Reid, and sixty eight others, of the Parish of Harvey, in the County of Albert, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the Proprietors of the several Marshes in that Parish to elect the Commissioners of Sewers; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House—

Returns from the Auditor General in reference to the Queen's Casual Revenue, made up to the thirty first day of December, 1849, viz:—

Expenditure under the Civil List Act, and Statement of the Civil List Fund:

Warrants drawn on the Casual Revenue, and Abstract of Receipts and Expenditure thereof:

Salaries paid to Officers on In-door Establisment of Crown Land Office,

CIVIL LIST OF THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK FOR THE YEAR 1849.

		1st Quarter to 31st March.	2d Quarter to 30th June.	3rd Quarter to 30th September.	4th Quarter to 31st December.	Total for the Year.
Sir Edmund W. Head,	Lieutenant Governor,	£865 7 8	£865 7 8	£865 7 8	£865 7 8	£3,461 10 8
R. T. Pennefather, Esquire,	Private Secretary,	57 13 10	57 13 10	57 13 10	57 13 10	230 15 4
Hon. Ward Chipman,	Chief Justice Supreme Court,	274 0 9	274 0 9	274 0 9	274 0 9	1,096 3 0
" James Carter,	Justice Supreme Court,	187 10 0	187 10 0	187 10 0	187 10 0	750 0 0
" Robert Parker,	Do. Do.	187 10 0	187 10 0	187 10 0	187 10 0	750 0 0
" George F. Street,	Do. Do.	187 10 0	187 10 0	187 10 0	187 10 0	750 0 0
" Thomas Baillie,	Surveyor General,	296 3 1	321 3 1	296 3 1	296 3 1	1,209 12 4
" F. P. Robinson,	Auditor General,	86 10 9	86 10 9	86 10 9	86 10 9	346 3 0
" Thomas C. Lee,	Receiver General,	86 10 9	86 10 9	86 10 9	86 10 9	346 3 0
" L. A. Wilmot,	Attorney General,	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	600 0 0
" W. B. Kinnear,	Solicitor General,	57 13 10	57 13 10	57 13 10	57 13 10	230 15 4
" John R. Partelow,	Provincial Secretary,	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	600 0 0
" Charles Fisher,	Donation, King's College,	277 15 6	277 15 6	277 15 6	277 15 6	1,111 2 0
Commissioners of Indians,	Donation, Indians,	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	60 0 0
Anthony Lockwood, Esquire	Annuity,	43 5 4	43 5 4	43 5 4	43 5 4	173 1 4
Moses H. Perley, Esquire,	Emigrant Agent,	28 16 11	28 16 11	28 16 11	28 16 11	115 7 8
Matthew Brannen, Esquire,	Clerks in the Office of the Provincial Secretary,	45 0 0	45 0 0	45 0 0	45 0 0	180 0 0
Robert Fulton, Esquire,		35 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0	140 0 0
John Gregory, Esquire,		30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	120 0 0
Andrew Inches, Esquire,	For services to the Executive Council,	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	100 0 0
Robert Fulton, Esquire,		25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	100 0 0
	Disbursed,	£3,111 8 5	£3,136 8 5	£3,111 8 5	£3,111 8 5	£12,470 13 8
	Surplus,	513 11 7	488 11 7	513 11 7	513 11 7	2,029 6 4
	Civil List Warrant,	£3,625 0 0	£3,625 0 0	£3,625 0 0	£3,625 0 0	£14,500 0 0

Civil List Fund in Account Current with the Receiver General.

Disbursed during the year 1849:			
To Judge Carter, arrears of Salary, ...	£43	3	0
Attendance and extra Clerkship, Secretary's Office, ...	102	0	0
Ordinary and extra Clerkship, Audit Office, ...	203	17	0
Conducting Criminal Prosecutions in Sunbury, William End, Esquire, ...	23	6	8
Executive Council Messenger, ...	50	0	0
Advocate General and Registrar, Admiralty Court, arrears on Crown Suits, ...	148	14	7
Balance in Receiver General's hands, ...	12,298	7	11
	£12,869	9	2
In hand January 1st, 1849, ...	£4,840	2	10
Received from Treasurer in 1849, ...	6,000	0	0
Surplus during the year 1849, ...	2,029	6	4
	£12,869	9	2
Balance in favor of the Fund in the hands of the Receiver General, the 31st December, 1849, ...	£12,298	7	11

Audit Office, February 5, 1850.

F. P. ROBINSON, *Auditor General.*

SCHEDULE OF WARRANTS DRAWN ON THE CASUAL REVENUE DURING THE YEAR 1849.

Jan. 25	150	Andrew S. Phair, Postmaster,		£169 18 5	Postage, Public Offices.
	151	John Simpson,	£1 0 0		Stationery and Printing, } For the Audit Office.
		Justin Spahnn,	1 2 0		Contingencies,
		F. P. Robinson,	3 6 3		Contingencies,
		Joseph Gaynor,	3 10 0		Furniture, &c.,
		A. J. Lordly,	0 11 6		Trunk for Accounts,
		John Corbett,	0 10 0		Fuel,
		J. Donavan,	0 7 6		Repairing Grate.
		John Simpson,	71 1 0		Printing and Blanks, S. G. O., &c., } Crown Land Office.
		Mary Ann Sweade,	0 18 0		Washing Towels,
		Richard Dunn,	2 11 9		Dead Range, measuring Chains,
		Stewart and Neil,	2 3 6		Contingencies,
		Henry Rutter,	1 0 0		Case for Instruments,
		Enoch Bradley,	0 12 6		Cleaning Stove Pipes, &c.,
				88 14 0	
	152	John Simpson,	£28 6 3		Printing Planks, } Secretary's Office.
		Joseph Gaynor,	19 12 3		Parchment, &c.,
		Simon Killeen,	4 16 0		Fuel, } Receiver General's Office,
		John Simpson,	4 5 0		Printing Blanks,
				56 19 6	
	153	John C. Murchie,	£24 12 6		Expenses of Land Survey.
		John Davidson,	50 0 0		Surveying 100 Lots of Crown Land.
				74 12 6	
Feb. 3	154	John Carson,		58 18 2	Purchase Money and Interest, Land sold him and not vacant.
Mar. 1	155	Edward W. Miller,		5 0 0	One Quarter's Rent Auditor's Office.
15	156	The Hon. Mr. Chandler,	£10 10 0		} Attending Executive Council, 26th January, 1849.
		" Mr. Hill,	10 10 0		
		" Mr. Hanington,	10 10 0		
		" Mr. Hazen,	5 16 8		Do. do. 2d February, 1849.
				37 6 8	
30	157	" Mr. Baillie,		255 0 0	Clerkship, Crown Land Office, first Quarter 1849.
April 9	158	" Mr. Hazen,		5 16 8	Attending Executive Council, 6th January, 1849.
17	159	Andrew S. Phair, Postmaster,		120 6 10	Postage, Public Offices.
	160	J. & A. M'Millan,	£5 11 3		Stationery, } For the Crown Land Office.
		Joseph Gaynor,	2 4 6		Contingencies,
		Daniel Sweeny,	7 10 0		Fuel,
		Thomas Aitkin,	3 3 6		Furniture, and Repairs,
		Carried forward,.....	£18 9 3	£872 12 6	

Schedule of Warrants drawn on the Casual Revenue during the Year 1849.—*Continued.*

		Brought forwaed,.....	£18 9 3	£872 12 6	
Apr. 17	160	John Smith,	0 3 7		Measuring Wood, } For the Crown Land Office:
		L. B. Rainsford,	5 3 11		Fuel,
		W. H. Robinson & Company,	2 8 6		Candles, } For the Auditor's Office.
		Jonathan Harding,	0 13 6		Furniture,
		F. P. Robinson,	3 10 0		Attendance, Contingencies,
		Richard Dunn,	4 8 0		Repairs,
		Robert Snell,	11 17 5		Seizing Dues.
		Jonathan Harding,	3 14 3		Furniture, } For the Provincial Secretary's Office.
		H. Chubb and Company,	8 10 4		Stationery,
				58 18 10	
20	161	James Taylor, Com. Pub. Build.		59 0 0	Work at Public Buildings by James Ashfield.
May 4	162	Charles Grigor,	£0 10 6		Candles, } For the Crown Land Office.
		Jonathan G. Harding,	2 11 6		Cabinet Work,
		Francis Beverly,	2 18 0		Binding and Mounting Maps,
		Anthony Barker,	9 13 9		Fire Wood, } For the Provincial Secretary's Office.
		Francis Beverly,	2 16 6		Stationery and Binding,
		Ditto.	38 12 3		Stitching and packing Laws and Indexes.
				57 2 6	
26	163	Francis G. Winslow,		6 0 0	Investigating charges on a Timber Seizure.
31	164	Edward W. Miller,		6 5 0	One Quarter's Rent Auditor's Office.
June 9	165	Hon. Mr. Chandler,	£10 10 0		} Attending Executive Council, June 9th, 1849.
		" Mr. Hill,	10 10 0		
		" Mr. Hanington,	10 10 0		
		" Mr. Rankin,	10 10 0		
		" Mr. Hazen,	5 16 8		
				47 16 8	
14	166	Richard Dunn,	£15 0 0		One Year's Rent Receiver General's Office.
		Henry S. Beek,	4 8 10		Stationery, do. do.
		Ditto.	22 11 11½		Do. Auditor's do.
		Ditto.	37 0 8½		Do. Surveyor General's do.
				79 1 6	
	167	Ann Brannon,		3 15 0	Return of Purchase Money on Land.
30	168	Thomas Baillie,		255 0 0	Clerkship, Crown Land Office.
July 2	169	Beverly Robinson, Treasurer,		500 0 0	Surplus Funds in Receiver General's hands.
9	170	Hon. Mr. Hill, 2 trips,	£21 0 0		} Attending Executive Council, one trip in April, 1849, residue 9th July, 1849.
		Carried forward,.....		£1945 12 3	

Schedule of Warrants drawn on the Casual Revenue during the year 1849.—*Continued.*

		Brought forward,.....	£21 0 0	£1,945 12 3	
July 9	170	Hon. Mr. Hanington, 1 trip,	10 10 0		Attending Executive Council, one trip in April, 1849, residue 9th July, 1849.
		" Mr. Rankin, 1 do.	10 10 0		
		" Mr. Hazen, 1 do.	5 16 8		
				47 16 8	
	171	Joseph Gaynor,	£9 8 0		Stationery, Secretary's Office.
		Ditto.	2 2 10		Do. Auditor's do.
		Ditto.	0 19 9		Do. Surveyor General's do.
		John Simpson,	81 18 9		Printing and Advertising.
		F. P. Robinson,	3 0 0		Attendance, Auditor's Office.
				97 9 4	
Aug. 21	172	A. S. Phair, Postmaster,		135 9 4	Postage, Public Offices.
	173	Alexr. M'Laggan,		19 8 11	Return of Purchase Money.
23	174	Thomas Boies,		5 15 11	Do. Quit Rent.
Sept. 3	175	Edward W. Miller,		6 5 0	Rent, one Quarter, Auditor's Office.
13	176	Hon. Mr. Partelow,	£5 16 8		Attending Executive Council, 30th July, 1849, and 13th September, 1849.
		" Mr. Wilmot,	5 16 8		
		" Mr. Kinnear,	5 16 8		
		" Mr. Fisher,	5 16 8		
		" Mr. Hill,	16 6 8		
		" Mr. Rankin,	21 0 0		
		" Mr. Hanington,	18 0 0		
		" Mr. Chandler,	18 0 0		
		" Mr. Hazen,	5 16 8		
		R. Fulton, Esq., Clerk,	5 16 8		
	177	Hon. Mr. Rankin,	10 10 0		Attending Executive Council, 2d May, 1849.
		" Mr. Hazen,	5 16 8		
				108 6 8	
15	178	Alexr. M'Laggan,		15 15 0	Return of Interest on Purchase Money.
18	179	Henry Chubb & Co.	£4 15 0		Crown Land Office, Stationery.
		J. P. A. Phillips,	3 10 0		Crown Land Office, Printing.
		Charles Smiler,	0 7 6		Painting Sign, Auditor's Office.
		Thomas Aitken,	0 12 6		Repairing Furniture, Auditor's Office.
		Guy C. Jouett,	0 11 6		Fuel, Auditor's Office.
				9 16 6	
20	180	Robert Snell,		8 5 0	Seizing Dues.
24	181	Hon. Mr. Baillie,		255 0 0	Clerkship, Crown Land Office, third Quarter, 1849.
		Carried forward,.....		£2,671 7 3	

Schedule of Warrants drawn on the Casual Revenue during the Year 1849.—*Continued.*

		Brought forward,.....		£2,671 7 3	
Sept. 27	182	Beverly Robinson, Treasurer,		400 0 0	Surplus Funds in hand.
Oct. 25	183	Hon. Mr. Chandler,	£10 10 0		Attending Executive Council, 23d and 24th October, 1849.
		" Mr. Rankin,	10 10 0		
		" Mr. Hazen,	5 16 8		
		" Mr. Hill,	10 10 0		
		" Mr. Hanington,	10 10 0		
				47 16 8	
29	184	A. S. Phair, Postmaster,		139 3 3	Postages, Public Offices, third Quarter, 1849.
	185	A. J. Lordly,	£3 5 0		Fuel, For the Audit Office.
		F. P. Robinson,	3 0 0		Attendance, For the Audit Office.
		W. H. Robinson,	1 19 0		Candles, For the Audit Office.
				8 4 0	
	186	John R. Partelow,		64 18 9	Contingencies, Secretary's Office.
	187	A. S. Phair, Postmaster,		24 8 9	Express to Dorchester, via Douglastown.
Dec. 3	188	Edward W. Miller,		6 5 0	Rent Audit Office, to 30th November, 1849.
20	189	Hon. Mr. Rankin,	£10 10 0		Attending Executive Council, 19th and 20th December, 1849.
		" Mr. Hill,	10 10 0		
		" Mr. Hazen,	5 16 8		
				26 16 8	
31	190	Hon. Mr. Baillie,		255 0 0	Clerkship, Crown Land Office, fourth Quarter, 1849.
Nov. 14		Beverly Robinson, Treasurer,		872 10 1	Funds deposited by the Deputy Postmaster General.
				£4,516 10 5	

F. P. ROBINSON, *Auditor General.*

Abstract of the Receipt and Expenditure of the Casual and Territorial Revenues for the Year 1849.

January 1, 1849.

Balance in favor of the Province,				£366	0 4
Receipts in 1849:					
Proceeds of Mileage for Licences to cut Timber and Lumber, and Duty on Excesses Unlicenced,	£1,821	15	5		
Proceeds of Land sold,	1,502	10	0		
Contingencies collected at the Crown Land Office,	71	2	1		
Contingencies collected at the Provincial Secretary's Office,	509	11	0		
Judicial Fines,	34	1	0		
Paid in by the Deputy Post Master General, J. Howe, Esquire,	872	10	1		
				4,811	9 7
				£5,177	9 11

Expenditure.

Surveys and Inspections,	£80	12	6		
Clerk Hire, Crown Land Office,	1,020	0	0		
Contingencies, Crown Land Office,	79	18	0		
Rent and Contingencies, Audit Office,	81	12	6		
Contingencies, Secretary's Office,	157	6	1		
Rent and Contingencies, Receiver General's Office,	24	4	10		
Travelling expenses, Executive Councillors,	338	3	4		
Postages.					
Provincial Secretary,	272	6	7		
Surveyor General,	196	7	3		
Auditor General,	87	14	8		
Receiver General,	19	5	4		
Attorney General,	13	12	9		
Land Sales cancelled,	97	17	1		
Return of Quit Rent,	5	15	11		
Repairs, Bublic Buildings,	59	0	0		
Printing, Advertising, Gazettes,	190	1	0		
Seizing Officers' dues,	20	2	6		
				£2,744	0 4
Paid the Treasurer in 1849,				1,772	10 1
Balance due the Province,				660	19 6
				£5,177	9 11

December 31, 1849.

Balance due the Province,				£660	19 6
Made up as follows:—					
In Receiver General's hands,	£684	16	5		
From which deduct—					
Unpaid Warrants,	23	16	11		
				£660	19 6

Audit Office, February 5, 1850. F. P. ROBINSON, *Auditor General.*

Account of Salaries paid to the Clerks and other Officers on the In-door Establishment of the Crown Land Office, during the Year 1849.

Name.	Designation.	to 31st March.	to 30th June.	to 30th Sept.	to 31st Dec.	Total.
Robert Gowan,	Accountant,	£50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	£200 0 0
George P. Wolhaupter,	Assistant Do.	17 10 0	17 10 0	17 10 0	17 10 0	70 0 0
Andrew Inches,	Draftsman,	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	200 0 0
Timothy O'Connor,	Assistant Do.	37 10 0	37 10 0	37 10 0	37 10 0	150 0 0
Anthony Lockwood, Jr.	Do.	37 10 0	37 10 0	37 10 0	37 10 0	150 0 0
John Grant,	Compiler,	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	200 0 0
Thomas Swoade,	Messenger,	12 10 0	12 10 0	12 10 0	12 10 0	50 0 0
	£	255 0 0	255 0 0	255 0 0	255 0 0	1020 0 0

Audit Office, Fredericton, February 5th, 1850. F. P. ROBINSON, *Auditor General.*

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, also by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House—

Abstract Statement of the Revenue for the past year: with

Comparative Statement thereof for the years 1848 and 1849.

ABSTRACT OF THE REVENUE OF THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK FOR THE YEAR 1849.

	Loan Fund.	Ordinary Revenue.	Export Duty.	Casual Revenue.	Supreme Court Fees.	Auction Duties	Pedlars' Licences.	Emigrant Duties.	Light House. Duties.	S. & D. Seamen's Duties.	TOTALS.
Saint John,	£4,119 12 8	48,470 10 11	10,566 14 10	1,772 10 1	1,402 18 0	138 16 7	0 0 0	1,322 10 0	2,610 17 6	846 12 10	71,251 3 5
Miramichi,	413 3 4	5,532 12 7	1,929 4 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 11 9	0 0 0	8 10 0	173 0 10	300 4 2	8,357 7 5
Dalhousie,	177 11 3	2,749 17 10	1,290 5 7½	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 4 8	0 0 0	11 0 0	98 4 9	92 7 3	4,419 11 4½
Bathurst,	44 11 9	887 18 3½	477 13 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	51 4 5	47 8 10	1,508 16 9½
Shippegan,	35 0 11	488 9 8	138 10 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	17 16 0	16 16 1	716 12 8
Richibucto,	128 1 6	1,407 9 11	867 12 5	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	4 0 0	92 10 5	86 15 2	2,586 9 5
Shediac,	5 19 5	57 2 11	267 15 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	28 14 7	27 17 2	387 9 7
Dorchester,	51 11 11	222 0 11	42 8 7	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	27 5 0	4 4 4	347 10 9
Hopewell,	0 0 0	16 11 9½	43 3 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	23 2 6	3 3 2	86 0 11½
Fredericton,	52 19 2½	758 7 10	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	811 7 0½
Woodstock,	8 19 5	173 0 2	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 10 10	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	182 10 5
Saint Andrews,	142 14 2	1,816 14 7½	282 19 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	5 19 4½	0 0 0	54 10 0	141 3 3	80 7 10	2,524 8 11
Saint Stephen,	105 1 6½	1,195 14 7½	233 7 1½	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 15 0	5 7 6	8 10 0	86 12 6	47 4 6	1,702 12 9½
Saint George,	18 0 0	191 4 7	265 16 3	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	65 19 3	40 16 6	581 16 7
West Isles,	5 9 8½	29 17 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	23 1 6	9 14 8	68 3 2½
Grand Manan,	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	4 16 0	0 0 0	4 16 0
TOTALS,	£5,308 16 9½	63,997 14 0	16,445 11 9	1,772 10 1	1,402 18 0	146 18 2½	5 7 6	1,409 0 0	3,444 8 6	1,603 12 6	95,536 17 4

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

	1848.	1849.	Increase.	Decrease,
Loan Fund, ...	£4,771 11 0½	£5,308 16 9½	£537 4 9	£0 0 0
Ordinary Revenue, ...	48,840 10 0½	63,997 14 0	15,157 3 11½	0 0 0
Export Duty, ...	18,252 12 8	16,445 11 9	0 0 0	1,807 0 11
Casual Revenue, ...	2,600 0 0	1,772 10 1	0 0 0	827 9 11
Supreme Court Fees, ...	666 18 2	1,402 18 0	735 19 10	0 0 0
Received from the Customs, ...	2,711 15 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	2,711 15 4
Auction Duties	288 19 10½	146 18 2½	0 0 0	142 1 8
Pedlars' Licences, ...	12 8 4	5 7 6	0 0 0	7 0 10
Emigrant Duties, ...	2,357 10 0	1,409 0 0	0 0 0	948 10 0
Light House Duties, ...	3,993 12 3	3,444 8 6	0 0 0	549 3 9
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Duties,	1,822 15 6	1,603 12 6	0 0 0	219 3 0
	£86,318 14 2½	£95,536 17 4	£16,430 8 6½	£7,212 5 5

Treasury, Saint John, 1st January, 1850.

B. ROBINSON, *Prov. Treasurer.*

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, also by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House the following Documents, viz:—

Accounts of Her Majesty's Receiver General of the Receipts and Expenditures of the Queen's Casual Revenue for the year ending on the thirty first day of December, 1849.

[*See Appendix.*]

Abstract Return of Dutiable Articles imported into the Province, shewing the amount of Provincial Duty collected thereon in the year 1849.

[*See Appendix.*]

Returns from the Custom House Department at the Port of Saint Andrews for the year 1849.

[*See Appendix.*]

Report from Commissioners for the Marine Hospital at Saint John, with Report of Medical Officer in charge, and Account of Expenditures, &c., during the year 1849.

[*See Appendix.*]

Report from the Commissioners of Police for the Parish of Portland, in the County of Saint John, with Account shewing the Receipts and Expenditures in the year 1849.

[*See Appendix.*]

Returns from Banking Institutions and Incorporated Companies, viz:—

Central Bank, for periods ending June and December, 1849:

Commercial Bank, for periods ending April and October, 1849:

New Brunswick Bank, for year ending seventh January, 1850:

Charlotte County Bank, for year ending October 1849:

Saint Stephen Bank, for periods ending July 1849 and January 1850:

New Brunswick Marine Assurance Company, for periods ending June 1849 and January 1850.

[*See Appendix.*]

Mr. Hayward, by leave, presented a Petition from Matthew Barrett, a licenced Teacher, praying remuneration for having taught a School in the Parish of Maugerville, in the County of Sunbury, for a period of six months ending on the fifteenth day of July, 1848; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. J. Earle, by leave, presented three Petitions, viz:—

From the Reverend Abraham Wood, and ninety two others, of the Parish of Canning, in Queen's County:

Ebenezer L. Burpe, and twenty four others, of the Parish of Chipman, in the same County:

John M'Allister, and twenty eight others, of the said Parish of Chipman, in the same County;

Praying that no Act may pass by which a general assessment may be authorized for the support of Parish Schools; which he severally read.

Ordered, That the said Petitions be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Steves, by leave, presented a Petition from David Stiles, James Rogers, and twenty two others, Coasters and Ship-Owners in the County of Albert, praying that measures may be adopted to relieve the Coasting Trade from the present exorbitant rate of British Consul Fees; which he read.

Ordered

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to a Select Committee to report thereon; and further

Ordered, That Mr. Steves, The Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot, and Mr. Woodward, do compose the said Committee.

On motion of Mr. Ritchie,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to alter and amend the Practice and Proceedings in the City Court of Saint John.

Mr. Steves in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made amendments thereto, and then agreed to the said Bill.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed as amended.

Mr. Hayward, by leave, presented a Petition from John M'Govern and James Cunningham, praying to be remunerated for work performed on the Nerepis Line of Great Road between Fredericton and Saint John, under the Supervision of the late Henry T. Partelow, Esquire, deceased, during the last year; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to a Select Committee to report thereon; and that all claims of a like nature for Labour performed under the late Supervisor be referred to the same Committee.

Ordered, That Mr. Hayward, Mr. Jordan, and the Honorable Mr. Hanington, do compose the said Committee.

On motion of Mr. R. D. Wilmot,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to incorporate the Carleton Mechanics' Ship Building and Navigation Company.

Mr. Cranney in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Brown,

Ordered, That the House do on Friday next, the twenty second day of February instant, resolve itself into Committee of the whole, in consideration of Ways and Means of raising a Revenue in the Province.

On motion of Mr. R. D. Wilmot,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to continue an Act, intituled "An Act to authorize the extension of the Gaol Limits in the City and County of Saint John."

Mr. Vail in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

Mr. J. Earle, by leave, presented a Petition from Mary Ferris, of the Parish of Waterborough, in Queen's County, the Widow of the late John Ferris, an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, praying that the usual Provincial Pension for the years 1847 and 1848 may be granted to her; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Supply.

On motion of Mr. Ritchie,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to order the Commissioners of Bankrupts throughout the Province, to furnish forthwith, for the information of the Legislature, a Return of the names of all Bankrupts whose Fiats have been transmitted to them respectively, setting forth the cases in which the final Certificates have been granted or refused—the cases which have not been prosecuted to final Certificate—

the

the gross amount returned by the Bankrupt as due by him—the gross amount of assets returned by the Bankrupt, specifying the gross amount returned as good, doubtful or bad—the amount of such assets realized and received by the Provisional Assignee in each Estate—the amount of dividends declared in each Estate—the amount of compositions in case of compromise—the amount of the Commissioners and Provisional Assignees Fees respectively in each case, and by whom paid.

Ordered, That Mr. Ritchie, Mr. Hayward, and Mr. Taylor, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

The Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot, by leave, presented the following Petitions, viz:

From the Reverend Joseph Elwell, Rector of the Parish of Prince William, in the County of York, together with Dow Vandine, a licenced Teacher, and seventy one others, Inhabitants and Freeholders of the said Parish:

Daniel Murphy, a licenced Teacher, and twenty others, Inhabitants and Freeholders of the Parish of Kingsclear, in the said County:

Robert Hallett, a licenced Teacher, and thirteen others, Inhabitants and Freeholders of the Parish of Queensbury, in the said County:

Edgar Hanson, John G. Lorimer, and Robert Fish, licenced Teachers, and fifty four others, Inhabitants and Freeholders of the Parish of Saint Mary's, in the said County:

Robert Bird, and ten others, Inhabitants and Freeholders of the Parish of Douglas, in the said County:

John H. Traynor, a licenced Teacher, together with Charles Long, and thirty others, Inhabitants and Freeholders of the Parish of Kingsclear, in the said County;

Praying for certain alterations in the present Laws relating to Parish Schools; which he severally read.

Ordered, That the said Petitions be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Hanington moved for leave to bring in a Bill to consolidate the Laws relating to Buoys and Beacons.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Gilbert, by leave, presented a Petition from Mary Hoyt, of the Parish of Petersville, in Queen's County, Widow of the late Joseph Hoyt, an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, praying for the continuation of her Pension; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Supply.

On motion of Mr. R. D. Wilmot,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to continue an Act, intituled "An Act to regulate Dockage, Wharfage and Cranage in the City of Saint John, and in the Parish of Portland."

Mr. Vail in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Rankin,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to incorporate the Newcastle and Douglastown Mechanics' Institution.

Mr. Woodward in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Rankin,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to authorize the Justices of the Peace for the County of Northumberland to levy an assessment to pay off a part of the County Debts.

Mr.

Mr. Woodward in the Chair of the Committee.
Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.
The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.
Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Rankin,
The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to enable the Justices of the Peace for the County of Northumberland, for the time being, to receive the title of and hold a piece of Land in the Town of Newcastle, for the use of a Grammar School in the said Town.
Mr. Woodward in the Chair of the Committee.
Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.
The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.
Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Saturday, 16th February, 1850.

Prayers.

Read a second time—
A Bill to consolidate the Laws relating to Buoys and Beacons.

Read a third time as engrossed,
A Bill to authorize Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of York to levy an assessment to pay off the County Debt and Contingent Expenses of the County.
Resolved, That the Bill do pass.
Ordered, That Mr. Taylor take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,
A Bill to continue an Act, intituled "An Act to authorize the extension of the Gaol Limits in the City and County of Saint John."
Resolved, That the Bill do pass.
Ordered, That Mr. R. D. Wilmot take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,
A Bill to incorporate the Newcastle and Douglastown Mechanics' Institution.
Resolved, That the Bill do pass.
Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Rankin take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,
A Bill to enable the Justices of the Peace for the County of Northumberland, for the time being, to receive the Title of and hold a piece of Land in the Town of Newcastle, for the use of a Grammar School in the said Town.
Resolved, That the Bill do pass.
Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Rankin also take this Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,
A Bill to authorize the Justices of the Peace for the County of Northumberland to levy an assessment to pay off a part of the County Debts.
Resolved, That the Bill do pass.
Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Rankin also take this Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,
A Bill to incorporate the Carleton Mechanics' Ship Building and Navigation Company.
Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. R. D. Wilmot take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to alter and amend the Practice and Proceedings in the City Court of Saint John.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Ritchie take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

The Honorable Mr. Speaker laid before the House the following Returns from the Registrar and Treasurer of the University of King's College, viz:—

List of Professors for the year 1849:

List of Students, resident and non-resident, for the same period:

Return of Collegiate School:

Account of Income and Expenditure of the College for the year 1849.

[*See Appendix.*]

Mr. Porter, by leave, presented a Petition from John Grimmer, Jacob Young, James Frink, David A. Rose, Robert M. Todd, Esquires, and five hundred others, inhabitants of the County of Charlotte, praying that the Duty now imposed on Wheat Flour may be discontinued after the present Revenue Law expires; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Brown, by leave, presented a Petition from Andrew M'Culloch, a British Subject now residing at Calais, in the United States, praying for return of Duties paid on certain quantities of Lumber shipped from Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, in the year 1845; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Trade to report thereon.

Mr. Vail, by leave, presented a Petition from James M'Queen, a licenced Teacher, praying that the usual allowance may be granted to him for teaching a School in the Parish of Studholm, in King's County, for a period of six months ending on the twenty second day of May, 1849; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, by leave, presented a Petition from John Walsh, a licenced Teacher, praying that the Provincial allowance may be granted to him for teaching a School in the City of Saint John for a period of one year ending on the second day of February instant; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Taylor moved for leave to bring in a Bill further to amend and continue the Act to incorporate the Nashwaak Boom Company.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Taylor, by leave, presented a Petition from Joseph Pickard, a licenced Teacher, praying that the Provincial allowance may be granted to him for teaching a School in the Parish of Douglas, in the County of York, for a period of six months ending on the first day of June, 1848; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. Taylor, also by leave, presented a Petition from James Morris, praying remuneration for teaching a School in the Parish of Prince William, in the County of York, for a period of five months ending on the eighteenth day of July, 1849; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

On

On motion of the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the local government of Counties and Parishes in this Province.

Mr. Cranney in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted; and

On motion of the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot,

Ordered, That the House do on Monday next, the eighteenth day of February instant, resolve itself into Committee of the whole in further consideration of the said Bill.

The Honorable Mr. Hanington moved for leave to bring in a Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws providing for the maintenance of Light Houses in the Bay of Fundy.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Connell, by leave, presented a Petition from William Owens, a licenced Teacher, praying compensation for teaching a School in the Parish of Simonds, in the County of Carleton, for a period of six months ending on the twenty eighth day of November, 1849; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. Connell, also by leave, presented a Petition from Susan Aitkins, of Woodstock, in the County of Carleton, Daughter of the late William Aitkins, a licenced Teacher, praying that the amount due her late Father for teaching a School in the Parish of Wakefield, in the said County, for a period of eight and one half months ending on the fourteenth day of May, 1849, may be granted to her; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Connell, also by leave, presented a Petition from Sarah C. Estey, praying compensation for having taught a School in the Parish of Simonds, in the County of Carleton, for a period of six months ending on the first day of September, 1847; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Hayward, by leave, presented a Petition from Stephen H. Estabrooks, a licenced Teacher, praying compensation for teaching a School in the Parish of Portland, in the County of Saint John, for a period of three months ending on the first day of December, 1849; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

The Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot, by leave, presented a Petition from Charlotte H. Turner, setting forth her services as a School Teacher in Fredericton for many years past, and praying that a Grant may pass in consideration thereof; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Porter, by leave, presented a Petition from Samuel M'Curdy, a licenced Teacher, praying compensation for having taught a School in the Parish of Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, for a period of one year and four months ending on the first day of October, 1849; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

On

On motion of the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, upon the subject of the Navigation Laws; and that the Honorable the Legislative Council be requested to join in such Address.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot do communicate the said Resolution to the Council.

Mr. R. D. Wilmot, by leave, presented a Petition from Lawrence L. O'Regan, a licenced Teacher, praying to be remunerated for teaching a School at Carleton, in the City of Saint John, for a period of nine months ending on the first day of February instant; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. Ansley, by leave, presented a Petition from Joseph and George Lawrence, Robert Nisbet, John Dunn, and nineteen others, Cabinet and Picture Frame Makers and Gilders, of the City of Saint John, praying that all descriptions of finished Mouldings, now entered at the Treasury as "Wood and Lumber," and thereby admitted free, may be subject to the payment of Duty; and that Looking Glass Plates may be imported free of Duty; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. R. D. Wilmot, by leave, presented a Petition from the Justices of the Peace for the City and County of Saint John, praying an amendment of the Act relating to the Alms House and Work House in the said City and County; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. R. D. Wilmot moved for leave to bring in a Bill further to alter and amend the Act to provide for the erection of an Alms House and Work House, and to establish a Public Infirmary in and for the City and County of Saint John.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. R. D. Wilmot, by leave, presented a Petition from Henry Gilbert, Leveret H. Deveber, Henry Chubb, William Leavitt, Esquires, and three hundred and twenty others, Magistrates and Inhabitants of the City of Saint John, praying that a School may be established for the education of Deaf and Dumb Children; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to a Select Committee to report thereon; and further

Ordered, That Mr. R. D. Wilmot, Mr. Thomson, Mr. M'Leod, and Mr. Carman, do compose the said Committee.

Mr. Porter, by leave, presented a Petition from Robert Morrison, and sixty six others, inhabitants of the Parish of Saint James, in the County of Charlotte, setting forth, that a certain Lot of Land in the said Parish was originally reserved for a School, and subsequently granted to the Episcopal Church, and praying that the right to the said Land may be vested for the purpose intended, or a Grant passed equivalent to the value thereof, to enable them to erect and establish a School at that place; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee for taking into consideration the subject of the Education of the Youth of the Province, to report thereon.

Mr. Carman, by leave, presented a Petition from John T. Williston and William Letson, Esquires, of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, setting forth, that in the year 1847 they were appointed by the Court of General Sessions a Committee to superintend the Quarantine Establishment at Middle Island, with authority to erect Buildings, purchase Supplies, and employ such persons as were necessary in and about the said Establishment; that by reason of the Court of Sessions having made reductions from the Accounts submitted by the Petitioners, a Suit was instituted against them, Judgment obtained, and Execution issued thereon, and that they are still subject to other actions, and praying an investigation into the premises, in order that a Grant may pass to enable them to discharge the debts due; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to a Select Committee to report thereon; and further

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Hanington, Mr. Hayward, and Mr. Boyd, do compose the said Committee.

Mr. Carman, also by leave, presented a Petition from Michael Samuels, of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, Merchant, setting forth, that in the year 1847 John T. Williston and William Letson, Esquires, acting as a Committee of the Sessions for the said County, for the Emigrant Establishment at Middle Island, advertized for Tenders for Beef: that the Petitioner, although not a party to the Contract, guaranteed and subsequently paid the claim for Beef furnished by the Contractor; that the Court of General Sessions made very considerable reduction from the Account of Beef furnished and paid for by the Petitioner; and praying to be reimbursed the amount thus over paid; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Carman, also by leave, presented a Petition from Patrick Deignam, of the Parish of Glenelg, in the County of Northumberland, setting forth, that in the year 1847 he was employed by John T. Williston and William Letson, Esquires, acting as a Committee of the Sessions for the said County, in charge of the Emigrant Establishment at Middle Island, as a Watch or Guard; that a very considerable reduction was made by the Court of General Sessions from the rate of wages agreed upon with the Committee; and praying to be reimbursed for his services; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Carman, also by leave, presented a Petition from Jane M'Rae, of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, Widow of the late Duncan M'Rae, an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, praying that the usual Pension may be granted to her; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Supply.

On motion of Mr. R. D. Wilmot,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to continue an Act, intituled "An Act for the punishment of persons who shall be guilty of the Trespasses therein mentioned in the City of Saint John."

Mr. Hayward in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Woodward,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to authorize limited Partnerships in this Province.

Mr. Vail in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, the following Resolution was moved:—

Resolved, That the further consideration of this Bill be postponed for three months.

And upon the question, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Hayward,	Hon. Mr. Wilmot,	Mr. Porter,
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Gilbert,	Hon. Mr. Fisher,	Baillie,
Mr. Ritchie,	M'Leod,	Hon. Mr. Partelow,	R. D. Wilmot,
Montgomery,	Cranney,	Hon. Mr. Hanington,	Jordan,
Steves,	Barberie.	Mr. Woodward,	Botsford,
Smith,		Boyd,	Landry,
Ansley,		Carman,	Read,
J. Earle,		S. Earle,	Thomson.
Taylor,		Brown,	

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

That

That the Committee then proceeded in the Bill, and agreed to the same without making any amendment thereto.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

Mr. S. Earle, by leave, presented a Petition from Alexander M'Donald, and fifteen others, Freeholders and resident Farmers on the Jacobus Grant, so called, in the Parish of Wickham, in Queen's County, praying that an authorized Surveyor may be employed, with power to define and establish the rear Boundary Line of their Lands in the said Grant; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Taylor, by leave, presented a Petition from John M'Intosh, of Fredericton, in the County of York, praying that the amount paid by him for a Span of Horses illegally seized, and sold for non-payment of Duties, may be refunded; which he read.

Ordered, Thet the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Trade to report thereon.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, from the Committee appointed on the thirteenth day of February instant, to take under their consideration the subject of Reporting and Publishing the Debates, submitted a further Report; and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

"The Select Committee appointed by the House to consider the propriety of providing for the Reporting and Publishing of the Debates, having met for the purpose of receiving Tenders for the publication of the same, agreeably to their Report of Thursday last, submit the following result for the consideration of the House—

"Mr. Phillips tendered to perform the work for	£100
"Mr. Brannen, ...	100
"Mr. Hogg, ...	98

"Mr. M'Pherson also tendered to Report to the satisfaction of the House, but specified no sum.

"The following are copies of the Tenders:—

"*Fredericton, 16th February,* 1850.

SIRS,—I will undertake to publish the *Head Quarters* Newspaper *three times a week* in FULL SIZE, during the Session of the Legislature, and furnish *five hundred copies* of each day's impression to the House of Assembly; and if the persons appointed to Report in the Assembly will furnish me with the reported Debates regularly, and not later than on the evenings previous to the days of publication, I will print, in the columns of every paper, to the extent of *one thousand lines,* and upwards, if necessary, for the sum of *one hundred pounds.*

"Yours most respectfully,

"JAMES P. A. PHILLIPS.

"To the Committee on Reporting Debates in Assembly."

"If it is intended that the Tenders should be for publishing the Debates in both Houses of the Legislature, I beg that my Tender will be considered in a way that will meet the views of the Committee. And I expect that whoever may get the publishing of the Debates, it will be required that the Paper in which they are published shall be printed in its usual and full size.

"JAMES P. A. PHILLIPS."

"*To the Honorable the Committee appointed by the House of Assembly to receive Tenders for publishing the Debates of the Session.*

"GENTLEMEN,—I am ready to enter into a Contract to Print and Publish the Reports of the Debates of your Honorable House, during the present Session, and to furnish the House with five hundred copies, three times each week, according to your proposition, at four shillings per copy for the five hundred copies to be furnished as above, amounting in the gross to one hundred pounds. I beg leave further to observe, that should the House wish to obtain any additional number of copies over and above the five hundred, I will furnish them at two shillings and six pence per copy.

"I am, Gentlemen,

"Your most obedient servant,

"GEO. F. BRANNEN.

"*Fredericton, February 15th,* 1850."

"I propose to publish the Debates of the House of Assembly for the present Session, agreeably to the manner prescribed in the Report of the Select Committee of the 14th instant, that is to say, five hundred copies tri-weekly, for the use of the Legislature. I propose to perform this service for the sum of ninety eight pounds currency, for the Session; and should the House require any additional number of copies, I offer to publish such additional number at the rate of two shillings and six pence per copy.

"JAMES HOGG,
Ed. & Pro. Reporter.

"*Fredericton, February* 15*th*, 1850."

"GENTLEMEN,—Having had considerable experience as Stenographic Reporter, and understanding that in your Report your Committee recommend that two Reporters be employed for the lower House during the present Session, I beg to offer my services in that capacity. Under the impression that the usual course would be pursued this Session with regard to Reporting the Debates, I have been sent to the House as Reporter for *three* of the Saint John Papers. Should the plan which your Report recommends be adopted, and should I be deprived of the Legislative Grant, I must of necessity be subjected to great inconvenience and expense. I humbly trust therefore, that your Committee will give my case a favourable consideration; and should you think proper to recommend me as one of the Reporters, I pledge myself to give ample satisfaction in the full and impartial discharge of my duties.

"I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
"Your obedient servant,
"A. J. M'PHERSON.

"*Fredericton*, 14*th February*, 1850.
"To the Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen of the Committee on Reporting and Publishing the Debates."

"Mr. Phillips' Tender being more explicit as to the amount of work he was prepared to perform than either Mr. Brannen or Mr. Hogg, Your Committee had the two latter before them, and propounded to them severally three questions, as follows:

"1st. Do you intend to publish the Debates in the usual and full size of your Paper?

"2d. Do you include in your Tender the publication of the Debates of the Legislative Council?

"3d. How many lines will you publish in each issue on the three days in each week?

"Mr. Brannen to the first question answered, that he could not publish them in the way propounded to him, but that he intended to issue a sheet half the size of the Reporter Newspaper, which he would issue three times a week, and which would contain about 1080 lines.

"Mr. Hogg replied to the first question, that he would publish all that might be handed to him by the Reporters, and that he must be guided by the quantity of matter so handed to him, as to the size of the sheet he might from time to time have to issue.

"Mr. Brannen to the second question answered that he had not contemplated to do so, but he was quite willing to publish the Legislative Council Debates, as it made no difference to him.

"Mr. Hogg stated that his Tender did not include their publication, considering that it was not included in the proposition.

"The third question your Committee consider answered by both Messieurs Brannen and Hogg in their respective replies to the first interrogatory.

"Your Committee having now laid before the House the rates at which the Reporting and Publishing the Debates can be furnished, submit this and their former Report for its action thereon.

"Respectfully submitted.

"J. R. PARTELOW,
J. MONTGOMERY,
W. J. RITCHIE,
CHARLES CONNELL,
JOHN EARLE.

"*Committee Room, February* 16, 1850."

Ordered, That the Report be accepted.

On motion of Mr. Steves,

Resolved, That the course pursued by the House the last year, with regard to Reporting the Debates, is the least objectionable course the House can at present adopt.

To which Mr. R. D. Wilmot moved as an amendment—To expunge all after the word "Resolved," and substitute as follows:—

"That the principles of the Report of the Select Committee, on the subject of Reporting, be adopted by the House, and that the matter be again referred to the Committee to select the Reporters, and determine on the Tenders submitted by the Committee."

And the question being taken upon the said amendment, the House divided—

YEAS 13. NAYS 17.

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

The question was then taken upon the original Resolution, when the House again divided—

YEAS 12. NAYS 18.

And it was also decided in the negative.

The House adjourned until Monday morning next at 10 o'clock.

Monday, 18th February, 1850.

Prayers.

Read a second time the following Bills, viz:—

A Bill further to amend and continue the Act to incorporate the Nashwaak Boom Company:

A Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws providing for the maintenance of Light Houses in the Bay of Fundy: and

A Bill further to alter and amend the Act to provide for the erection of an Alms House and Work House, and to establish a Public Infirmary in and for the City and County of Saint John.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to continue an Act, intituled "An Act for the punishment of persons who shall be guilty of the Trespasses therein mentioned in the City of Saint John."

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. R. D. Wilmot take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to continue an Act, intituled "An Act to regulate Dockage, Wharfage and Cranage in the City of Saint John and in the Parish of Portland."

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. R. D. Wilmot also take this Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed.

A Bill to authorize limited Partnerships in this Province.

And upon the question, that the said Bill do now pass, and be sent to the Council for their concurrence, the House divided—

YEAS 17. NAYS 8.

Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative.

Resolved, thereupon, that the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Woodward take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

The

The Honorable Mr. Fisher moved for leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Fredericton Gas Light Company.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The Honorable Mr. Fisher also moved for leave to bring in a Bill in addition to an Act to repeal the several Acts of Assembly relating to Bankruptcy in this Province.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The Honorable Mr. Fisher, by leave, presented a Petition from Andrew Blair, setting forth that he had entered into an agreement with Alexander Goodfellow, Esquire, the Supervisor on the Line of Great Road from Fredericton to Woodstock, to build a Railing on the Bridge at Phillis' Creek for a specified sum, and completed the work; that there is a balance remaining due him for the work thus performed, and praying relief in the premises; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee appointed on the fifteenth day of February instant, to take under consideration claims for labour performed under the late Henry T. Partelow, Esquire, deceased, to report thereon.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Fisher,

Ordered, That Mr. Taylor be added to the Committee appointed on the seventh day of February instant, to take into consideration all matters relating to the Trade of the Province, to report thereon.

Mr. Boyd moved for leave to bring in a Bill to aid in the construction of the Saint Andrews and Quebec Rail Road.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Porter, by leave, presented a Petition from Joseph Meredith, of the Parish of Saint James, in the County of Charlotte, setting forth that he became the purchaser of a Lot of Crown Land on the Woodstock Road, settled thereon, and paid the first instalment; that when employed on the said Road to enable him to make further payment for his Land, he had the misfortune to have both his thighs broken, and praying in consequence of the injuries thus received, that a Grant may pass for the payment of the balance now due; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee appointed to take into consideration all matters connected with the Agricultural Interests of the Province, to report thereon.

Mr. Tibbits, by leave, presented a Petition from John Dibblee and Henry E. Dibblee, on behalf of the Agricultural Society for the County of Carleton, praying a further Grant in aid thereof, for the reasons set forth in the said Petition; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Read, by leave, presented a Petition from Andrew Barberie, on behalf of the Restigouche Agricultural Society, praying for a return of Duties paid on Implements of Agriculture, as also on a Cow imported by the Society during the past year; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Taylor, by leave, presented a Petition from John H. Reid, of Fredericton, in the County of York, praying relief in consideration of loss sustained on the importation of Sheep from England, during the last Season, for the benefit of the Province; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Boyd, by leave, presented a Petition from Nehemiah Marks, Rose M. Todd, John Grimmer, Ninian Lindsay, Esquires, and one hundred and ten others, inhabitants

of the Parish of Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, praying that no Act may pass authorizing the erection of a Bridge over the River Saint Croix, near the Public Landing in Saint Stephen; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Ritchie, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with the Address of the House of the fifteenth day of February instant, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to cause certain Returns to be made by the Commissioners of Bankruptcy, reported—That they had attended thereto, and His Excellency was pleased to say, that the wishes of the House, so far as was in his power, should be complied with, and all the information furnished that could be obtained upon the subject.

Mr. Ritchie, by leave, presented a Petition from John Armstrong and Company, of the City of Saint John, Merchants, praying for return of Duty paid on a case of Goods that did not arrive in the Province; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Trade to report thereon.

Mr. Ritchie, also by leave, presented Petition from Thomas Webber and James S. Knowles, praying that such a Grant may pass to assist them to continue their Express Lines as the public nature of the undertaking warrants; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee appointed to take into consideration claims from Couriers and Carriers of Mails, to report thereon.

Mr. S. Earle, by leave, presented a Petition from George Hall, Courier on the Road from Sussex Vale to Long Creek, at the Washademoac Lake, praying to be remunerated for services performed during the past year; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Wilson, by leave, presented a Petition from Marcius Chappell, of Bay de Verte, in the County of Westmorland, praying that a Grant may pass to aid him in running a Packet from that place to Prince Edward Island; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Vail, by leave, presented a Petition from Charles Keith, John C. Price, and twenty others, inhabitants of King's and Queen's Counties and the County of Westmorland, praying that a Grant may pass towards a Courier from Petitcodiac to New Canaan, passing through the Butternut Ridge Settlement; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Barberie, by leave, presented a Petition from Laren M'Laren, Medical Practitioner at Richicucto, in the County of Kent, praying to be remunerated for services performed in vaccinating the Indian population and the poor inhabitants of that County, during the past year; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Steves, by leave, presented a Petition from James Johnston, a licenced Teacher, praying for additional compensation in consideration of his having taught the higher branches of Education in the County of Albert during the past year; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee appointed to take into consideration the subject of the Education of the Youth of the Province, to report thereon.

Mr. Wark, by leave, presented a Petition from Cain Spillane, a licenced Teacher, in the Town of Richibucto, in the County of Kent, setting forth that he had taught a School at that place for the last ten years, and during which period a great number of Children had received instruction from him whose parents were too poor to pay for their Education; and praying some compensation for the services performed; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr.

Mr. Boyd, by leave, presented a Petition from James M'Cormick, a licenced Teacher, praying compensation for having taught a School in the Parish of Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, for a period of one year ending on the thirty first day of July, 1849; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. S. Earle, by leave, presented a Petition from James Peters, Walter B. Scovil, James Dann, and others, Members of the King's County Union Agricultural Society, praying for an Act of Incorporation; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Porter, by leave, presented a Petition from James M'Bride, a licenced Teacher, praying compensation for teaching a School in the Parish of Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, for a period of ten months ending on the thirteenth day of February instant; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. Hayward, by leave, presented a Petition from Sarah Creekmore, of the Parish of Blissville, in the County of Sunbury, Widow of an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, praying for the continuation of her Pension; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Botsford, by leave, presented a Petition from Ann Ogden, of the Parish of Sackville, in the County of Westmorland, Widow of the late John Ogden, an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, praying that the usual Pension may be granted to her; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Barberie, by leave, presented a Petition from Charles M. LaBellois, of Maquasha, Restigouche, Surgeon, praying to be remunerated for Medical and Surgical attendance on persons confined in the Hospital, at Tracadie, in the County of Gloucester, during the past year; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House the following Documents, referred to in His Excellency's Speech at the opening of this present Session, viz:—

Report from Captain George Bent, of the Royal Engineers, and Mr. John Grant, Civil Engineer, of a Survey of the River Saint John, from Grand Falls to Fredericton, with a view of improving the Navigation thereof, accompanied by Plans of such Survey.

[*See Appendix.*]

Report from Moses H. Perley, Esquire, Government Emigration Officer at Saint John, upon the subject of the Fisheries.

[*See Appendix.*]

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Hanington,

Ordered, That two hundred copies of the Report on Fisheries be forthwith printed.

Mr. Hayward, by leave, presented a Petition from George Kingston and Linus Seely, of the Parish of Blissville, in the County of Sunbury, praying to be reimbursed loss sustained by reason of their Land not holding out the measurement as expressed in the Grants thereof; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee appointed on the thirteenth day of February instant, to take into consideration a Petition from James Steen, as regards damages sustained on the purchase of Lands from the Crown, to report thereon.

Mr. Brown, by leave, presented a Petition from Robert Watson, of Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, praying that the Pension due to the late Elizabeth George, at

at the time of her death, as the Widow of an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, may be granted to him, for the reason therein set forth; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Carman, by leave, presented a Petition from the Honorable Joseph Cunard, of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, praying that a Bond given by him to the Crown may be cancelled, for the reasons set forth in the said Petition; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Hanington, by leave, presented a Petition from Thomas Robson, of Sackville, in the County of Westmorland, praying Legislative encouragement in the erection of a Fog Bell, upon a new construction, in the Bay of Fundy; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee appointed to take into consideration all matters relating to Light Houses, to report thereon.

Mr. S. Earle moved for leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the King's County Union Agricultural Society.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Landry, by leave, presented a Petition from Stephen Binney, and one hundred and seventy three others, inhabitants of the Counties of Westmorland and Albert, praying that no Law may pass imposing a Duty on the exportation of Hackmatack Timber; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Street moved for leave to bring in a Bill to consolidate and amend the several Acts of Assembly regulating the Fisheries in the Bay, Harbour and River Miramichi.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Street, by leave, presented three several Petitions, viz:—

From Messieurs Johnston and Mackie, William J. Fraser, Alexander Lowdon, and fifty four others, Merchants and other Inhabitants of the Parish of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland:

Peter Morrison, Alexander Davidson, Alexander Loggie, and one hundred and forty three others, of the Parish of Alnwick, in the said County:

Robert Noble, Alexander Williston, William Preston, and ninety four others, of the Parish of Glenelg, in the said County;

Praying that the Bill for regulating the Fisheries in the Bay, Harbour and River Miramichi, may not pass into a Law; which he severally read.

Ordered, That the said Petitions be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Carman, by leave, presented a Petition from Alexander M'Neil, of Bathurst, in the County of Gloucester, a Deputy Surveyor, praying redress as regards claims for certain services performed in the discharge of the duties of his office, for the reasons set forth in the said Petition; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to a Select Committee to report thereon; and further

Ordered, That Mr. Carman, Mr. Baillie, and Mr. Boyd, do compose the said Committee.

Mr. Street, by leave, presented a Petition from Andrew Brown, Lieutenant Colonel, Commanding Her Majesty's Royal Regiment, praying that a Grant may pass to reimburse the Officers for Duties paid by them on Wines and other Liquors consumed by the Mess of the said Regiment during the past year; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Botsford, by leave, presented a Petition from Mary Jane Chapman, a licenced Teacher, praying that the Provincial allowance may be granted to her for teaching a School in the Parish of Westmorland, in the County of Westmorland, for a period of six months ending on the thirty first day of January last; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr.

Mr. Jordan, by leave, presented a Petition from George Rogers, James M'Lean, and one hundred and forty five others, Owners and Masters of Vessels, and persons engaged in the Coasting Trade of the Province, praying that a Grant may pass towards the erection of a Breakwater at West Quaco Head, in the County of Saint John; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Trade to report thereon.

Mr. Baillie, by leave, presented a Petition from Francis Tomer and Joseph Francis, on behalf of the Milicite Tribe of Indians, praying aid to enable them to finish their Church at the Indian Village, in the Parish of Kingsclear, in the County of York; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Supply.

On motion of Mr. Carman,

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Rankin be added to the Committee appointed on the seventh day of February instant, to take into consideration all matters affecting the Lumbering Interests of the Province, to report thereon.

Mr. Wilson, by leave, presented a Petition from Michael M'Sweeney, a licenced Teacher, praying to be remunerated for teaching a School in the Parish of Dorchester, in the County of Westmorland, for a period of one year ending in November 1849; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. Wilson, by leave, presented a Petition from Ichabod Lewis, and eighty six others, inhabitants of the County of Westmorland, praying that an alteration may be made in the Great Road near the Bend of Petitcodiac; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Ritchie, by leave, presented a Petition from John Jordan, Esquire, on behalf of the Loch Lomond and Golden Grove Agricultural Society, praying that an Act may pass requiring in future that all Agricultural Produce at present sold by measure, be sold by weight; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee appointed to take into consideration the subject of the Agricultural Interests of the Province, to report thereon.

Mr. Porter, by leave, presented a Petition from the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry of Christ's Church, at Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, praying that their rights may be secured in any Act which may pass incorporating a Company for the erection of a new Bridge between the Main Landing at that place and the Town of Calais; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Boyd, by leave, presented a Petition from the President and Directors of the Saint Andrews and Quebec Rail Road Company, praying further aid towards the construction of the Line of Railway from Saint Andrews to Woodstock, by authorizing the issue of Scrip; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. End, from the Committee appointed on the ninth day of February instant, to take into consideration the subject of the Laws relative to the appointment of Parish Officers, and the Auditing of County and Parish Accounts, submitted a Report; and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

"The Committee appointed to take into consideration the mode of appointing Parish Officers, and the investigation, audit and allowance of County and Parish Accounts, Report—

"That they have attended to that duty, and are unanimously of opinion that the present Law and practice in relation to both these highly important subjects, are capable of great improvement.

"The duty of appointing Parish Officers, by Law imposed on the Justices in Session, is always onerous, oftentimes inviduous, and frequently difficult to be performed in that manner which is most conducive to the public good. The Justices in Session, as a body, can scarcely be expected to be at all times possessed of that local information which, your Committee believe, is the best security to the public that the most eligible persons shall be nominated to office, and this state of things often exposes the Magistrates to unjust obliquy and unmerited reproach.

"Your Committee regard the efficient performance of their legal duties by Parish Officers to be of the first importance to the community, as bringing to every man's door, for good or for evil, the ultimate results of general Legislation.

"Your Committee recommend the passing of an Act authorizing the Town Clerks to convene Public Meetings in their respective Parishes, at some convenient time before the General Sessions of the Peace at which Parish Officers are generally appointed, at which Meetings the several Parish Officers should be elected by the majority of Rate payers then present, and that an authenticated list of the persons so nominated should be lodged in the Office of the Clerk of the Peace at least one week before the said General Sessions, to be laid before the Justices then assembled, for their consideration.

"Your Committee beg to report that it has been made appear to them, that very general satisfaction is the result of the practice now recommended in several Parishes in this Province, where, by common consent, it already has been adopted.

"In reference to the other subject referred to your Committee: The Committee are also unanimously of opinion, that the existing Laws authorizing the examination of Public Accounts by the Grand Juries has not produced all the good intended, inasmuch as such examination is merely in reference to the past, and gives no direct control over the future.

"Your Committee recommend the passing of an Act, directing that no County and Parochial Accounts shall be allowed by the Sessions, unless the same shall be lodged with the Clerk of the Peace, or with an Auditor to be appointed by the Sessions, at least one week before the day of its sitting.

"That those Accounts be classified, and put in an intelligible shape by that Officer, and submitted to the Grand Jury on the opening of the Court, for their consideration, and that those Accounts be returned into Court by the Grand Jury on or before the fourth day of its sitting, for the consideration of the Justices, with such Report on the same as the Grand Jury may think proper to make.

"Your Committee do not propose to deprive the Justices in Session of the superintending power now vested in them by Law, but are satisfied that the adoption of the measures herein suggested, will enure alike to the satisfaction of the public and the relief of the Justices from a responsibility which now attaches heavily to their office.

"Your Committee ask leave to make another Report.

"W. END,
J. BROWN,
JOHN JORDAN,
JOHN SMITH,
CHARLES CONNELL.

"*Committee Room*, 18*th February*, 1850."

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Committee continued to enable them to report further upon the matters referred for their consideration.

Mr. Street, by leave, presented a Petition from the Reverend Jerome Alley, D. D., praying to be remunerated for loss on Land granted to him by the Government of this Province, it appearing that part of the Land so granted to him had been previously granted to another person; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to a Select Committee to report thereon; and further

Ordered, That Mr. Street, Mr. Brown, and Mr. Carman, do compose the said Committee.

On

On motion of the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot,

That the House proceed to the Order of the Day of the sixteenth day of February instant, to go into Committee of the whole in further consideration of a Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the Local Government of Counties and Parishes in this Province—

The Order of the Day being read, the House according thereto resolved itself into said Committee.

Mr. Cranney in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them again under their consideration, had made further progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

Mr. Connell, by leave, presented a Petition from William Stevens, John F. W. Winslow, George W. Cleary, and one hundred and thirty five others, inhabitants of the County of Carleton, praying that an Act may pass incorporating the New Brunswick Iron Company; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Connell moved for leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the New Brunswick Iron Company.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Tuesday, 19th February, 1850.

Prayers.

Read a second time the following Bills, viz:—

A Bill to incorporate the Fredericton Gas Light Company:

A Bill in addition to an Act to repeal the several Acts of Assembly relating to Bankruptcy in this Province:

A Bill to aid in the construction of the Saint Andrews and Quebec Rail Road:

A Bill to incorporate the King's County Union Agricultural Society:

A Bill to consolidate and amend the several Acts of Assembly regulating the Fisheries in the Bay, Harbour and River Miramichi, and its Branches: and

A Bill to incorporate the New Brunswick Iron Company.

Mr. Hayward, by leave, presented a Petition from William A. Calnek, a licenced Teacher of the First Class, praying to be remunerated for teaching a School in the Parish of Maugerville, in the County of Sunbury, for a period of two and a half months ending on the sixteenth day of February instant; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. M'Leod, by leave, presented a Petition from Ann S. Flewelling, a licenced Teacher, praying to be remunerated for teaching a School in the Parish of Greenwich, in King's County, for a period of six months ending on the sixteenth day of June, 1849; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Hayward, by leave, presented a Petition from Stephen Burpe, of the Parish of Sheffield, in the County of Sunbury, praying to be remunerated for services performed and expenses incurred in preparing a Plan, with Schedule, of the Great and Bye Roads in the said County, by order of the Government, in the year 1847; which he read.

And upon the question, that the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Supply, it was decided in the negative.

Mr.

Mr. Boyd, by leave, presented a Petition from James Kempt Boyd, Clerk and Locker to the Treasury Department at Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, praying that the amount deducted from his Salary in 1849 be allowed him; as also that the said Salary may be increased to the amount he received at the time of his taking office, for the reasons set forth in the said Petition; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Trade to report thereon.

Mr. Jordan, by leave, presented a Petition from John M'Court, a licenced Teacher, praying to be remunerated for having taught a School in the City of Saint John for a period of two years ending on the first day of November, 1846; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. J. Earle, by leave, presented a Petition from Peters Yeamans, Esquire, and one hundred and two others, inhabitants of the Parish of Canning, in Queen's County, praying that an Act may pass incorporating the Grand and Subordinate Lodges of the Loyal Orange Institution of New Brunswick, in connexion with the Grand Lodge of Canada; which he read.

And upon the question for the reception of the said Petition, the House divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Mr. Hayward,	Mr. Barberie,
Hon. Mr. Hanington,	Taylor,	Montgomery,
Mr. J. Earle,	Tibbits,	Read,
Vail,	Baillie,	Thomson,
Smith,	Gilbert,	Landry,
Wilson,	M'Leod,	Woodward,
Steves,	Brown,	End,
Botsford,	Porter,	Cranney,
Ritchie,	Boyd,	Jordan.
Ansley,	Carman,	
R. D. Wilmot,	S. Earle.	
Connell,		

And so it was carried in the affirmative.

Ordered, thereupon, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. J. Earle, also by leave, presented a Petition from Samuel Scovil, Harry Peters, William Foshay, Esquires, and ninety others, inhabitants of the Parish of Gagetown, in Queen's County, praying that an Act may pass incorporating the Grand and Subordinate Lodges of the Loyal Orange Institution of New Brunswick, in connexion with the Grand Lodge of Canada; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. J. Earle, also by leave, presented a Petition from Henry A. Bradenburg, Alexander B. M'Donald, and forty others, inhabitants of the Parish of Wickham, in Queen's County, praying that an Act may pass incorporating the Grand and Subordinate Lodges of the Loyal Orange Institution of New Brunswick, in connexion with the Grand Lodge of Canada; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. J. Earle, also by leave, presented a Petition from William B. Little, and fifty seven others, inhabitants of the Parish of Johnston, in Queen's County, praying that an Act may pass incorporating the Grand and Subordinate Lodges of the Loyal Orange Institution of New Brunswick, in connexion with the Grand Lodge of Canada; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. J. Earle, also by leave, presented a Petition from Joseph B. Perkins, Thomas Harrison, Esquires, and forty two others, inhabitants of the Parish of Petersville, in Queen's County, praying that an Act may pass incorporating the Grand and Subordinate Lodges of the Loyal Orange Institution of New Brunswick, in connexion with the Grand Lodge of Canada; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table. Mr.

Mr. J. Earle, also by leave, presented a Petition from Francis L. Buchanan, and sixty four others, inhabitants of King's County, praying that an Act may pass incorporating the Grand and Subordinate Lodges of the Loyal Orange Institution of New Brunswick, in connexion with the Grand Lodge of Canada; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. J. Earle, also by leave, presented a Petition from John Hagerty, E. S. Wetmore, Samuel Foster, Esquires, and one hundred and thirty six others, inhabitants of King's County, praying that an Act may pass incorporating the Grand and Subordinate Lodges of the Loyal Orange Institution of New Brunswick, in connexion with the Grand Lodge of Canada; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. J. Earle, also by leave, presented a Petition from John Britain, Esquire, and fifty two others, inhabitants of King's County, praying that an Act may pass incorporating the Grand and Subordinate Lodges of the Loyal Orange Institution of New Brunswick, in connexion with the Grand Lodge of Canada; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Taylor, by leave, presented a Petition from George Anderson, Charles M'Pherson, Charles A. Harding, Thomas R. Robertson, Asa Coy, and three hundred and fifteen others, inhabitants of Fredericton, in the County of York, praying that an Act may pass incorporating the Grand and Subordinate Lodges of the Loyal Orange Institution of New Brunswick, in connexion with the Grand Lodge of Canada; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Taylor, also by leave, presented a Petition from Thomas Pickard, Junior, John Marshall, John Hea, Charles Long, Nathaniel Scott, and two hundred and ninety seven others, inhabitants of the Parish of Prince William, in the County of York, praying that an Act may pass incorporating the Grand and Subordinate Lodges of the Loyal Orange Institution of New Brunswick, in connexion with the Grand Lodge of Canada; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Taylor, also by leave, presented a Petition from Allan M'Lean, Benjamin Goodspeed, Samuel Clayton, W. S. Estey, and eighty five others, inhabitants of the Parish of Saint Mary's, in the County of York, praying that an Act may pass incorporating the Grand and Subordinate Lodges of the Loyal Orange Institution of New Brunswick, in connexion with the Grand Lodge of Canada; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Connell, by leave, presented a Petition from George W. Cleary, John Bedell, John Dibblee, Rufus S. DeMill, James Wood, Esquires, and four hundred and eighty seven others, inhabitants of the Lower Districts in the County of Carleton, praying that an Act may pass incorporating the Grand and Subordinate Lodges of the Loyal Orange Institution of New Brunswick, in connexion with the Grand Lodge of Canada; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Tibbits, by leave, presented a Petition from John Baird, Benjamin Beveridge, and one hundred and twenty two others, inhabitants of the Parishes of Andover and Perth, in the County of Carleton, praying that an Act may pass incorporating the Grand and Subordinate Lodges of the Loyal Orange Institution of New Brunswick, in connexion with the Grand Lodge of Canada; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Taylor, by leave, presented a Petition from John Jamieson, James Graham, James Noble, and seventy eight others, inhabitants of the Parish of Prince William, in the County of York, praying that no Act may pass authorizing an assessment for the support of Parish Schools; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Rankin, by leave, presented a Petition from Michael Campbell, Courier on the Line between Miramichi and Shippegan, praying to be remunerated for his services for a period of four months during the past year; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee appointed to take into consideration claims from Couriers and Carriers of Mails, to report thereon.

The Honorable Mr. Rankin, also by leave, presented a Petition from John Wilson, of the Parish of Nelson, in the County of Northumberland, praying compensation for conveying Her Majesty's Mails across the North and South West Branches of the River Miramichi; as also to be reimbursed in part for loss sustained in maintaining a Team Ferry Boat; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Taylor, by leave, presented a Petition from Joseph Leavitt, of Fredericton, in the County of York, formerly proprietor and driver of the Stage on the line between Fredericton and Saint Andrews, praying compensation for loss sustained by reason of the discontinuance of the Stage Communication between those places; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Street, by leave, presented a Petition from William Kelly, of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, Mail Contractor, and proprietor of a Stage Line between Fredericton and Miramichi, praying aid towards maintaining his establishment on that route, to enable him to run a Weekly or Semi-weekly Stage thereon; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Steves, by leave, presented a Petition from William Chapman, Junior, setting forth certain losses sustained in conveying Her Majesty's Mails from the Post Office in Harvey, in the County of Albert, to Salisbury, in the County of Westmorland, and praying to be compensated therefor; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Gilbert, by leave, presented a Petition from David Vanwart, and forty one others, inhabitants of Queen's County, praying that no Act may pass imposing a Tax for the support of Parish Schools; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Ritchie, by leave, presented a Petition from the President and Directors of the Portland and Lancaster Steam Ferry Company, praying that an Act may pass authorizing a dissolution of the said Company; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Ritchie moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the Portland and Lancaster Steam Ferry Company.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Jordan, by leave, presented a Petition from Jesse Olmstead, of the Parish of Portland, in the County of Saint John, praying that the lot of Land to which his late Father was entitled under Royal Proclamation, for his services in the Queen's Rangers during the Revolutionary War, may be granted to him, for the reasons set forth in the said Petition; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. R. D. Wilmot, by leave, presented a Petition from William G. Lawton, of the City of Saint John, Merchant, praying to be reimbursed advances made in the years 1841 and 1842, for the support of Emigrant Poor, and towards the Lunatic Asylum at that place, as set forth in his Petition submitted to the House at the last Session; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr.

Mr. Tibbits, by leave, presented a Petition from Leonard R. Coombes, and forty one others, inhabitants at the Grand Falls and Madawaska, in the County of Carleton, engaged in the Lumber Trade, praying that an Act may pass for the better protection of Timber and other Lumber passing down the River Saint John; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee appointed to take into consideration all matters affecting the Lumbering Interests of the Province, to report thereon.

Mr. Tibbits also, by leave, presented a Petition from Leonard R. Coombes, on behalf of the Victoria Agricultural Society in the County of Carleton, praying that a further Grant may pass in aid thereof; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee appointed to take into consideration the subject of the Agricultural Interests of the Province, to report thereon.

Mr. Tibbits, also by leave, presented a Petition from the President and Directors of the Carleton County Agricultural Society, praying for an amendment in their Act of Incorporation; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Connell, by leave, presented a Petition from James Jones, Joseph Rideout, and others, on behalf of the Carleton Agricultural Society in the District of the Parish of Simonds, praying for a return of Duties paid on the importation of Agricultural Implements; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. S. Earle, by leave, presented a Petition from the President and Directors of the King's County Central Agricultural Society, praying that an Act may pass requiring Agricultural Produce to be sold by weight; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Tibbits moved for leave to bring in a Bill to alter and amend the Act incorporating the Carleton County Agricultural Society.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Gilbert, by leave, presented a Petition from the Honorable Harry Peters, Samuel Scovil, and William Foshay, Esquires, with George Currie, Benjamin Coy, David Coy, and forty others, Freeholders and Inhabitants of the Parishes of Gage Town, Hampstead, and Waterborough, in Queen's County, and Sheffield, in the County of Sunbury, praying that an Act may pass for the erection of Fences on Low Lands, and giving authority to the Justices for the regulation thereof; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Read, by leave, presented a Petition from Johana Hurly, praying compensation for teaching a School in the Parish of Bathurst, in the County of Gloucester, for a period of six months previous to the first day of February instant; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. Read, also by leave, presented a Petition from C. E. F. Lefrance, a licenced Teacher, praying compensation for teaching a School in the Parish of Saumerez, in the County of Gloucester, for a period of five months ending on the first day of January last; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Wilson, by leave, presented a Petition from David Thibideau, a licenced Teacher, praying to be remunerated for teaching a School in the Parish of Dorchester, in

in the County of Westmorland, for a period of eleven months ending on the fifth day of February instant; which he read.

Ordered, that the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. J. Earle, by leave, presented a Petition from Philip White, of the Parish of Johnston, in Queen's County, praying compensation for services performed in ferrying the men attached to the Second Battalion of the Queen's County Militia across the Washademoac Lake when attending their General Muster for a period of twenty years; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee appointed on the eleventh day of February instant, to take into consideration a Petition from George Wheeler to be compensated for certain Militia Services, to report thereon.

Mr. End, by leave, presented a Petition from Henry W. Baldwin, William Napier, and fifty two others, inhabitants of the Parish of Bathurst, in the County of Gloucester, praying aid towards the erection of a Mechanics' Institute and Temperance Hall in the Town of Bathurst, in the said County; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. S. Earle, by leave, presented a Petition from the President and Directors of the Hampton Mechanics' Institute, in King's County, praying that an Act may pass to aid them in the completion of their building; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Ritchie, by leave, presented a Petition from Robert Bayard, Esquire, of the City of Saint John, Physician, praying that a Grant may pass for the payment of the balance of his claim for services performed as a Commissioner for reporting on the Lazaretto at Sheldrake Island, in the County of Northumberland; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Connell, by leave, presented a Petition from James Ketchum, of Woodstock, in the County of Carleton, one of the Commissioners for building the Bridge over the River Arestook, praying that the House will re-consider the question of charge for Commission on the expenditures for the erection of the said Bridge, as expressed by their Resolution of the thirtieth day of March last, and allow him the usual Commission for services performed as a Supervisor of Great Roads, for the reasons set forth in the said Petition; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee appointed on the eleventh day of February instant, to take under consideration a claim from James Tibbits to be reimbursed for extra work on the Arestook Bridge, to report thereon.

Mr. Connell, by leave, presented a Petition from Daniel M'Auliffe, a licenced Teacher, praying compensation for teaching a School at Fredericton, in the County of York, for a period of four months ending on the thirteenth day of October, 1849; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. Taylor, by leave, presented a Petition from John Simpson, Esquire, of the City of Fredericton, late Commissioner for the York County Alms House and Hospital, praying to be reimbursed expenses incurred by reason of the prevalence of Small Pox in the said City and vicinity thereof during the past year; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee appointed to take into consideration claims for the support and relief of Emigrants, to report thereon.

Mr. Jordan, by leave, presented a Petition from John Boyd, Esquire, M. D., of the City of Saint John, praying to be remunerated for Property unavoidably used by Emigrants in the year 1847 for fuel; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr.

Mr. Ritchie, by leave, presented a Petition from the President and Directors of the New Brunswick Electric Telegraph Company, praying that an Act may pass to protect the Property of the said Company from wilful and malicious injury; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. R. D. Wilmot, by leave, presented a Petition from William Till, Junior, of the City of Saint John, Editor and Proprietor of the "New Brunswicker," praying that the Act incorporating the New Brunswick Electric Telegraph Company may be amended, for the reasons set forth in the said Petition; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to a Select Committee to report thereon; and further

Ordered, That Mr. R. D. Wilmot, Mr. Montgomery, and Mr. Taylor, do compose the said Committee.

Mr. S. Earle, by leave, presented a Petition from Henry A. Scovil, Esquire, and fifty six others, inhabitants of the Parish of Springfield, in King's County, praying that a Grant may pass, in aid of individual subscription, towards the erection of a Wharf at the Steam Boat Landing in the said Parish; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Trade to report thereon.

Mr. End, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address of the House of the fifteenth day of February instant, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to cause to be laid before the House, Returns from the Clerk of the Circuits in reference to his Fees of Office during the last two years, as also of the several Causes entered for trial at the Circuits during the same period, with a Statement of the Judges' Fees received, reported—That they had attended to that duty, and that His Excellency was pleased to say, the wishes of the House should be complied with.

Mr. End moved for leave to bring in a Bill respecting the Bridge connecting the Town of Bathurst with the Village of Saint Peters, in the County of Gloucester.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Wilson, by leave, presented a Petition from Alexander Wright, Joseph Salter, Peter M'Sweeney, and one hundred and six others, of the Parish of Moncton, in the County of Westmorland, praying that restrictions be imposed on the exportation of Hackmatack Timber; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee appointed to take into consideration all matters affecting the Lumbering Interests of the Province, to report thereon.

Mr. S. Earle, by leave, presented a Petition from Elizabeth Gordon, Daughter of the late Evan Thomas, a Loyalist, setting forth, that her late Father received no compensation from the Government for losses sustained, and praying the consideration of the House in the premises, and that they will grant her some pecuniary aid in her present destitute circumstances; which he read.

And upon the question, that the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Supply, the House divided—

YEAS 7. NAYS 16.

Whereupon it was decided in the negative:

Mr. M'Leod, by leave, presented a Petition from Hannah Holder, (formerly Hannah Parrett,) a licenced Teacher, praying remuneration for having taught a School in the Parish of Upham, in King's County, for a period of two months ending on the twenty first day of May, 1849; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. M'Leod, also by leave, presented a Petition from David Goddard, of the Parish of Sussex, in King's County, praying to be remunerated for work performed

in building a Bridge in said Parish, under the direction of a Bye Road Commissioner, during the past year; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee appointed on the fifteenth day of February instant, to take into consideration claims for labour performed under the supervision of the late Henry T. Partelow, Esquire, to report thereon.

Mr. Tibbits, by leave, presented a Petition from Benjamin Beveridge, and forty two others, of the Parish of Andover, in the County of Carleton, praying that an Act may pass for the better protection of Timber and other Lumber passing down the River Saint John; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee appointed to take into consideration all matters affecting the Lumbering Interests of the Province, to report thereon.

Mr. Barberie, by leave, presented a Petition from John M'Grigor, praying remuneration for having taught a School at Heron Island, in the Parish of Colborne, in the County of Restigouche, for the period of one year ending on the twenty second day of May last; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. Read, by leave, presented a Petition from the Justices of the Peace of the County of Gloucester, praying that a Grant may pass towards the erection of a Bridge over the Nepisiquit River, in the said County, for the reasons therein set forth; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee for taking into consideration the state of the Roads in the Province, and the sums required for the improvement thereof, to report thereon.

Mr. Read, also by leave, presented a Petition from James Blackhall, Esquire, the Reverend J. M. Paquet, and one hundred and eighty seven others, inhabitants of the County of Gloucester, praying that a Grant may pass, in aid of individual subscription, towards the erection of a Bridge over the South Branch of Caraquet River, on the Great Road of Communication between Bathurst and Pokemouche, in said County; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

The Honorable Mr. Rankin, by leave, presented a Petition from James A. Doak, of Blissfield, in the County of Northumberland, setting forth that his Interval Lands are subject to injury by reason of the Bridge recently built over the River Miramichi, and praying that a Grant may pass enabling him to erect a Wharf for the better protection thereof; which he read.

And upon the question, that the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee for taking into consideration the state of the Roads, and the sums required for the improvement thereof, the House divided—

YEAS 9. NAYS 17.

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

Mr. M'Leod, by leave, presented a Petition from John Pickle, of the Parish of Springfield, in King's County, praying to be remunerated for work performed in building a Bridge across the Pascobac Stream, at the Head of Bellisle, on the Great Road leading from Fredericton to the Finger Board, during the last year; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee for taking into consideration the state of the Roads, and the sums required for the improvement thereof, to report thereon.

On motion of Mr. J. Earle,

Ordered, That Mr. Tibbits be added to the Committee appointed on the seventh day of February instant, to take into consideration all matters affecting the Lumbering Interests of the Province.

Mr.

Mr. Brown, by leave, presented a Petition from John Burns, of the Parish of Saint David, in the County of Charlotte, praying remuneration for losses sustained in defending the Title to certain Lands, under the circumstances therein set forth; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee appointed yesterday, to take under consideration a Petition from the Reverend Jerome Alley, D. D., for loss on Land granted to him from the Crown, to report thereon.

Mr. Wark, by leave, presented a Petition from J. W. Holderness and Chilton, of Richibucto, in the County of Kent, Merchants, praying for Return Duty on a quantity of Drugs imported into the Province in 1849, and again exported; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Trade to report thereon.

Mr. Wark, also by leave, presented a Petition from J. W. Holderness and Chilton, of Richibucto, in the County of Kent, Merchants, praying for Return Duty on a Piano Forte imported into the Province in the year 1848, and again exported; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Woodward moved for leave to bring in a Bill for exempting Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes from the operation of the Law relating to Usury.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The Honorable Mr. Hanington moved for leave to bring in a Bill to make perpetual an Act imposing a Duty on Rum and other Liquors distilled within the Province.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The Honorable Mr. Hanington also moved for leave to bring in a Bill to make perpetual an Act to regulate Pawn Brokers within this Province.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The Honorable Mr. Hanington also moved for leave to bring in a Bill to make perpetual an Act to protect the Grounds and Enclosures around the Province Building in Fredericton.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The Honorable Mr. Hanington also moved for leave to bring in a Bill further to continue the Act to prevent Pedlars travelling and selling within this Province without Licence.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Carman, by leave, presented a Petition from Daniel Bulman, Robert Blake, and ten others, inhabitants at Black Brook Settlement, in the Parish of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, praying aid to enable them to procure Books and Maps for the use of the School established in that District; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee appointed to take into consideration the subject of the Education of the Youth of the Province, to report thereon.

Mr. Steves, by leave, presented a Petition from William Hawkshaw, praying remuneration for having taught a School in a remote Settlement in the Parish of Gagetown, in Queen's County, for a period of six months ending in January last; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Carman, by leave, presented a Petition from the Trustees of the Church of Scotland, in the Town of Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, praying that an Act may pass to enable them to dispose of certain Lands, and invest the proceeds in other Lands; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table. Mr.

Mr. Connell moved for leave to bring in a Bill to continue the several Acts for the repairs of the Streets and Highways in part of the Parish of Woodstock, in the County of Carleton.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. R. D. Wilmot, by leave, presented a Petition from the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, praying that an Act may pass to authorize them to become Shareholders in the Capital Stock of the Saint John Water Company; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. R. D. Wilmot moved for leave to bring in a Bill to authorize the Corporation of the City of Saint John to become Shareholders in the additional Stock of the Saint John Water Company.

When the Honorable Mr. Speaker brought under the notice of the House, that the Twenty fifth Rule, which requires Bills of a private or local nature to be read at the Assizes or Court of Nisi Prius or General Sessions of the Peace, in presence of the Grand Jury, had not been complied with; and

The House having dispensed with the said Rule in this instance, leave was granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The Honorable Mr. Hanington, by leave, presented a Petition from John Humphrey, and twenty two others, inhabitants of the Parish of Moncton, in the County of Westmorland, praying an alteration in the Great Road near the Bend of Petitcodiac; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Hanington, also by leave, presented a Petition from James Prince, praying to be remunerated for teaching a School in the Parish of Wellington, in the County of Kent, for a period of one year ending on the first day of January last; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. Street, by leave, presented a Petition from the Justices of the Peace for the County of Northumberland, praying aid to assist them in paying off the County Debt; which he read.

And upon the question, that the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Supply, the House divided—

YEAS 17. NAYS 13.

Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative.

Mr. Ansley, by leave, presented a Petition from Daniel Ansley, Thomas Harding, Josiah Wetmore, Samuel Strange, Esquires, together with Allison and Spurr, and one hundred and twenty seven others, Magistrates, Merchants, and other Inhabitants of the City of Saint John, praying that the Revenue Schooner may be continued to be employed as formerly in protecting the Fisheries at Grand Manan, and that a Bounty may be granted to the Owners of Vessels engaged in the prosecution of the Fisheries; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee appointed to take into consideration all matters connected with the Fisheries of the Province, to report thereon.

Mr. Carman, by leave, presented a Petition from Francis Elliot, of Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland, praying that a Grant may pass for the balance due him for the erection of a Bridge over Bathurst Basin; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Boyd, by leave, presented a Petition from Thomas Turner, James W. Street, Denis Bradley, Edward Wilson, and twenty five others, Merchants, Traders, and other

other Inhabitants of Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, praying that no higher Rate or Duty than five per cent. may be imposed on the importation of British Manufactures; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Tibbits, by leave, presented a Petition from George Long, Samuel Munroe, and six hundred and fifty others, inhabitants of the Parish of Madawaska, in the County of Carleton, praying that an Act may pass to enable the Executive Government more effectually to carry out the spirit of the Fourth Article of the Ashburton Treaty, so far as relates to them, or such other relief in the premises as the House may deem just and equitable; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. S. Earle, by leave, presented a Petition from William C. Snow and Sons, of the Parish of Hampton, in King's County, praying aid to enable them to continue their Cloth Manufactory at that place; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Steves, by leave, presented a Petition from Elisha Peck, George Rogers, and twenty four others, inhabitants of the County of Albert, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the Commissioners of Roads to lay out a Public Road two rods wide across the Great Marsh in Hopewell; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Steves, also by leave, presented a Petition from Edward Groundwater, a licenced Teacher, praying to be remunerated for having taught a School in the Parish of Coverdale, in the County of Albert, for the period of six months ending on the eleventh day of December, 1849; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. Brown, by leave, presented a Petition from John C. Murchie, of the Parish of Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, praying to be remunerated for losses sustained in the purchase of Lands from the Crown in the year 1848; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee appointed on the thirteenth day of February instant, to take into consideration a Petition from James Steen, as regards damages sustained on the purchase of Crown Lands, to report thereon.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Wednesday, 20th February, 1850.

Prayers.

Read a second time the following Bills, viz:—

A Bill for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the Portland and Lancaster Steam Ferry Company:

A Bill to alter and amend the Act incorporating the Carleton County Agricultural Society:

A Bill respecting the Bridge connecting the Town of Bathurst with the Village of Saint Peters, in the County of Gloucester:

A Bill for exempting Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes from the operation of the Law relating to Usury:

A Bill to make perpetual an Act imposing a Duty upon Rum and other Liquors distilled within this Province:

A Bill to make perpetual an Act to regulate Pawn Brokers within this Province:

A Bill to make perpetual an Act to protect the Grounds and Enclosures around the Public Buildings in Fredericton:

A Bill further to continue the Act to prevent Pedlars travelling and selling within this Province without Licence:

A Bill to continue the several Acts for the repairs of the Streets and Highways in part of the Parish of Woodstock, in the County of Carleton: and

A Bill to authorize the Corporation of the City of Saint John to become Shareholders in the additional Stock of the Saint John Water Company.

Mr. Boyd, by leave, presented a Petition from Barbara A. Walker, a licenced Teacher, praying to be remunerated for having taught a School in the Parish of Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, for a period of three months ending in September 1849; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. Boyd, also by leave, presented a Petition from Robert Purves, Otis Turner, and forty two others, inhabitants of the Parish of Saint Patrick, in the County of Charlotte, praying that a Grant may pass for the removal of obstructions in the Bocabec River, in the said County; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Fisher, by leave, presented a Petition from Chloe Dow, praying compensation for teaching a School in the Parish of Southampton, in the County of York, for a period of one year ending on the twentieth day of November, 1849; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

The Honorable Mr. Fisher, also by leave, presented a Petition from Patrick M'Auley, of Fredericton, in the County of York, setting forth, that he had, at a very great expense, established a Nursery for the cultivation of Fruit Trees of a choice description, and praying that a Grant may pass by reason thereof; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee appointed to take into consideration all matters connected with the Agricultural Interests of the Province, to report thereon.

Mr. J. Earle moved for leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Grand Lodge and Subordinate Lodges in New Brunswick of the Loyal Orange Institution of British North America.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. J. Earle, by leave, presented a Petition from James Wallis, and sixty two others, inhabitants of King's County, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the Grand and Subordinate Lodges of the Loyal Orange Institution of New Brunswick, in connexion with the Grand Lodge of Canada; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Connell, by leave, presented a Petition from William R. Melville, of Woodstock, in the County of Carleton, praying for return of Duties paid on Printing Type imported from the United States in December 1848; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Trade to report thereon.

Mr. Taylor, by leave, presented a Petition from Spafford Barker, William J. Bedell, Frederick W. Hatheway, and seventy five others, of Fredericton, in the County of York, praying that an Act may pass making the offences Felony enumerated in the first Section of the Act to provide for the summary punishment of persons committing trespasses upon Square Timber and other Lumber; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Brown, by leave, presented a Petition from George Mackay, Esquire, and one hundred and seventy six others, Magistrates and other Inhabitants of the Parishes of Saint Patrick and Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, setting forth, that the Navigation of the River Digdeguash is seriously impeded by the Lower Bridge erected on that River, and praying that a Draw may be placed in the said Bridge for the passing of Vessels through the same; which he read.

Ordered

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee for taking into consideration the state of the Roads, and the sums required for the improvement thereof, to report thereon.

Mr. Brown, also by leave, presented a Petition from Brian M'Quaid, of the Parish of Petersville, in Queen's County, praying to be remunerated for losses sustained in the performance of labour on the Great Road between Tobique and the Grand Falls, in the County of Carleton, in the year 1848.

And upon the question, that the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee for taking into consideration the state of the Roads, and the sums required for the improvement thereof, the House divided—

YEAS 9. NAYS 16.

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

Mr. Botsford, by leave, presented a Petition from George Sprague, of Bay de Verte, in the County of Westmorland, praying that a Grant may pass towards maintaining a Packet between that place and Prince Edward Island, as also to remunerate him for past services; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee appointed to take into consideration claims from Couriers and Carriers of Mails, to report thereon.

Mr. Baillie, by leave, presented a Petition from James Malone, praying that a Grant may pass to enable him to continue the running of a Stage from Fredericton to Stanley; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Ritchie, by leave, presented a Petition from James Green, Proprietor of a Stage Line between Fredericton and Saint John, praying that a Grant may pass to aid him in the conveyance of the Daily Mails between those places; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Botsford, by leave, presented a Petition from Ann Cowdell, of the Parish of Sackville, in the County of Westmorland, a licenced Teacher, praying that the usual allowance may be granted her for having taught a School in the said Parish for one year ending in June 1849; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. Woodward, by leave, presented a Petition from Thomas Allan, Robert Keltie, Andrew Scott, C. M'Lauchlan, Robert Thomson, Richard Wright, G. W. Smith, Thomas Gass, and ninety seven others, inhabitants of the City of Saint John, praying that the provisions of an Act passed in the twelfth year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, extending the privilege of Solemnizing Marriage to all Ministers or Teachers of the several Religious Congregations in this Province, may be extended to William T. Wishart, their Spiritual Teacher; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Woodward moved for leave to bring in a Bill to extend the provisions of an Act, intituled "An Act in addition to an Act, intituled 'An Act to extend the privilege of Solemnizing Marriage to all Ministers or Teachers of the several Religious Congregations in this Province,'" to the Reverend William Thomas Wishart, Spiritual Teacher to the Congregation of Modern Calvanists in the City of Saint John.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. R. D. Wilmot, by leave, presented a Petition from Noah Disbrow, L. H. Deveber, James Cother, John Barnes, and eighty six others, inhabitants of the County of Saint John, praying that the Road from Saint John, by Loch Lomond and Hammond River, to the Post Office at Harvey, in the County of Albert, known as the Shepody Road, be established as one of the Great Roads of Communication; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table. Mr.

Mr. R. D. Wilmot, also by leave, presented a Petition from George Russell, John Armstrong, James Agnew, and others, on behalf of the Members of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in Saint John, in connexion with the Reformed Presbyterian Synod of Ireland, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the Trustees of the said Church; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. R. D. Wilmot moved for leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Trustees of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in the City of Saint John, in connexion with the Reformed Presbyterian Synod of Ireland.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, by leave, presented a Petition from George P. Peters, Esquire, M. D., Vaccinating Surgeon to the Provincial Vaccine Establishment at Saint John, praying that a Grant may pass for his services in that capacity; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Supply.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, also by leave, presented a Petition from the President, Directors and Stockholders of the York and Carleton Mining Company, setting forth that their Establishment was totally destroyed by Fire in September last, and praying relief to enable them to erect more substantial Buildings; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, also by leave, presented a Petition from John C. Allen, praying that a Grant may pass towards the expenses of Reporting and Publishing the Decisions of the Supreme Court; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Supply.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, also by leave, presented a Petition from Peter Brennan, a licenced Teacher, praying compensation for teaching a School at Black River, in the Parish of Simonds, in the County of Saint John, for six months ending in February instant; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, also by leave, presented a Petition from the Saint John Mechanics' Whale Fishing Company, praying that an Act may pass to authorize the winding up the affairs of the said Company; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the Saint John Mechanics' Whale Fishing Company.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, by leave, presented a Petition from Catherine W. Chamberlain, praying that the usual Grant for teaching a Female School of a superior description at the City of Saint John, may be continued to her; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Supply.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, also by leave, presented a Petition from Thomas Leavitt, Alexander Robertson, Charles V. Forster, and sixty others, Members of Albion Lodge of Free Masons, residing in the City of Saint John, praying that an Act may pass for the Incorporation of the said Lodge; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow moved for leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Albion Lodge of Free Masons, No. 570, on the Registry of the Grand Lodge of England.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr.

Mr. Taylor, by leave, presented a Petition from John L. Marsh, John C. Allen, Joseph Gaynor, and four hundred and thirty seven others, inhabitants of Fredericton and its vicinity, in the County of York, praying that the Acts relating to the Incorporation of the City of Fredericton may be repealed; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Taylor moved for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal all the Laws now in force relating to the Incorporation of the City of Fredericton.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, by leave, presented a Petition from Thomas Allan and William Ruddock, late Overseers of the Poor for the Parish of Portland, in the County of Saint John, praying to be reimbursed for advances made for the support of sick and distressed Emigrants in the years 1841 and 1842; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee appointed to take into consideration claims for the support and relief of Emigrants, to report thereon.

Mr. Ritchie, by leave, presented a Petition from William H. Street, George D. Robinson, Ralph M. Jarvis, John Walker, Edward L. Jarvis, Peter Bernard, and Jane Hammond, Sureties to the Crown for the Loan to the Saint John Bridge Company, praying relief in the premises as set forth in their Petition submitted at the last Session of the Legislature; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to a Select Committee to report thereon; and further

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot, Mr. M'Leod, Mr. Barberie, Mr. Brown, and Mr. Wilson, do compose the said Committee.

Mr. Ritchie, also by leave, presented a Petition from the President and Directors of the Saint John Mechanics' Institute, praying that a Grant may pass in aid of that Institution; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Supply.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, by leave, presented a Petition from William Scammell and Joseph Scammell, of the City of Saint John, praying for return of Duties paid on an Omnibus imported from the United States, and subsequently exported thereto; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Trade to report thereon.

Mr. Carman, by leave, presented a Petition from Davis P. Howe, praying compensation for having taught a School in the Parish of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, for a period of three months ending on the first day of January last; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. Thomson, by leave, presented a Petition from Joseph Messinett, Peter Clinch, and Simeon Howe, Trustees of Schools for the Parish of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, praying that a Grant may pass in aid of a superior School taught at that place under the superintendence of the Reverend William Hall, for the reason therein stated; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee appointed to take into consideration the subject of the Education of the Youth of the Province, to report thereon.

Mr. Thomson, also by leave, presented a Petition from Dugald Blair, of the Parish of Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, Physician, praying to be remunerated for services performed in Vaccinating the Poor in that place, and the adjoining Parishes of Saint James and Saint David, in the years 1848 and 1849; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Ansley, by leave, presented a Petition from Robert C. Minette, James Nethery, and one hundred and seventy six others, inhabitants of the City and County of Saint John, praying that an Act may pass incorporating the Local Grand Lodge and Subordinate Lodges of the Loyal Orange Institution of New Brunswick, in connexion with the Grand Lodge of Canada; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Ansley, also by leave, presented a Petition from Samuel Strange, George Bond, Josiah Wetmore, George P. Peters, Esquires, and one hundred and thirty six others, inhabitants of Carleton, in the City of Saint John, praying that an Act may pass incorporating the Local Grand Lodge and Subordinate Lodges of the Loyal Orange Institution of New Brunswick, in connexion with the Grand Lodge of Canada; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Ritchie moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend an Act to increase the Capital Stock of the Saint John Water Company, and to provide a more efficient supply of Water in the City of Saint John.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Boyd moved for leave to bring in a Bill to authorize the Justices of the Peace of the County of Charlotte to levy an assessment to pay the County Debt and Contingent expenses of the said County.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. R. D. Wilmot, by leave, presented a Petition from Robert Rankin and Company, J. M. Hamilton, Ambrose Perkins, and two hundred and thirteen others, of the City and County of Saint John, praying for Legislative encouragement to the Fisheries of the Province by the granting of Bounties, and establishing a more strict inspection of Fish; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee appointed to take into consideration all matters connected with the Fisheries of the Province, to report thereon.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, by leave, presented a Petition from George Cummins, praying compensation for teaching a School in the City of Saint John, in consideration of his having instructed a number of poor Children; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, also by leave, presented a Petition from Messieurs Harris and Allan, Flemming and Humbert, Thomas C. Everitt, John Smith, and George Craig, Proprietors of Iron Foundries, in the City and County of Saint John, praying that their interests may be protected in any Act which may pass the present Session of the Legislature for raising a Revenue; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, also by leave, presented a Petition from David Vaughan and Thomas Vaughan, of the City of Saint John, owners of the Ship David, praying to be reimbursed the Duty paid on a quantity of Pitch Pine Timber exported in that vessel to Liverpool during the past year; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Trade to report thereon.

Mr. R. D. Wilmot, by leave, presented a Petition from Alfred L. Street, Esquire, of the City of Saint John, praying that a Grant may pass to remunerate him for services performed and expenses incurred in connexion with the New Brunswick Railway Company, for the reasons set forth in the said Petition; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr.

Mr. R. D. Wilmot, also by leave, presented a Petition from George Bond, of Carleton, in the City of Saint John, praying that the Tide Mills situate at that place, may be exempted from the operation of the Act passed at the last Session, relating to the Navigation of the River and Harbour of Saint John, as respects the throwing of Saw Dust therein; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Thomson, by leave, presented a Petition from William Mahood, of Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, a Deputy Surveyor, setting forth that he had at great labour and expense prepared a Map of the said County, and praying that a Grant may pass to aid him in the publication thereof; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, by leave, presented a Petition from James F. Goodrup, Teacher of the African School at Loch Lomond, in the County of Saint John, praying that a Grant may pass to remunerate him for his services in that capacity; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. S. Earle, by leave, presented a Petition from James Stark and Joseph Baxter, Commissioners for erecting a Bridge over the River Kennebeccasis, near Sidney Baxter's, praying to be reimbursed expenses and damages incurred in defending an action brought against them by Isaac Foshay, the Contractor for building the said Bridge; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. S. Earle, also by leave, presented a Petition from Elias S. Wetmore, John Barbarie, and eighty seven others, inhabitants of the Parishes of Norton and Hampton, in King's County, praying that Joseph Baxter and James Stark, Commissioners for building the Bridge over the Kennebeccasis, may be reimbursed the expenses and damages in defence of the suit instituted against them by the Contractor for building the said Bridge; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Ritchie moved for leave to bring in a Bill to settle certain doubts raised under the last Will and Testament of Mark Varley, late of the City of Saint John, Brick Maker, but now deceased, with reference to certain Bequests and Devises therein contained—"To the Trustees of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in the City of Saint John, for the establishment and maintenance of a Day School;" and to make more effectual provision for carrying out the charitable intentions of said Testator with as little delay and expense as possible.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, by leave, presented a Petition from Edmund Hillyer Duval, of the City of Saint John, Teacher of the British School, praying that the usual annual Grant may pass for his services in that capacity; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. R. D. Wilmot, by leave, presented a Petition from George Bond, Samuel Strange, Josiah Wetmore, Esquires, together with William Olive, Esquire, and others, Trustees for building a Temperance Hall at Carleton, in the City of Saint John, praying that a Grant may pass in aid thereof.

And upon the question, that the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Supply, the House divided—

YEAS 14. NAYS 8.

Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative.

Mr. Wark, by leave, presented a Petition from William Fitzgerald, of Richibucto, in the County of Kent, Contractor for building the Bridge over the River Richibucto, (recommended by David M'Almon, Esquire, and eighty three others, Magistrates and Freeholders

Freeholders of the said County,) setting forth, that in the progress of the work it was found necessary to use a larger quantity of iron in the fastening of the said Bridge; that four tons of iron additional was used; the Bridge raised to the height of two feet more than was specified in Contract, and completed to the satisfaction of the public one month before the time appointed, and that the Bridge has proved to be well and faithfully built,—and praying that a Grant may pass to reimburse him the additional expense incurred in the completion of the work; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee appointed to take into consideration a Petition from James Tibbits, for extra work performed on the Bridge at the River Arestook, to report thereon.

On motion of Mr. Connell, the House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to incorporate the New Brunswick Iron Company.

Mr. Vail in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made amendments thereto, and then agreed to the said Bill.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed as amended.

Mr. Jordan, by leave, presented a Petition from Patrick Bennett, praying to be remunerated for having taught a School in the Parish of Norton, in King's County, for a period of three months ending on the first day of May, 1847; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

The Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot, by leave, presented a Petition from Allan M'Lean, George L. Hatheway, Charles M'Pherson, Esquires, and thirty nine others, Merchants, Freeholders and Inhabitants of the Parish of Saint Mary's and City of Fredericton, in the County of York, connected with the Lumber Trade on the Nashwaak, praying for certain limitations and restrictions in the Act to incorporate the Nashwaak Boom Company; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. R. D. Wilmot, by leave, presented a Petition from Thomas Nisbet, Joseph and George Lawrence, John Dunn, and others, Cabinet Makers, in the City of Saint John, praying that specific Duties may be imposed on Foreign manufactured Cabinet Makers Ware, and that protection may be accorded to them in the Act imposing Duties for raising a Revenue; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. R. D. Wilmot, also by leave, presented a Petition from Asa Blakslee, and others, of the City of Saint John, Tallow Chandlers and Soap Manufacturers, praying that no alteration may be made in the Duties now imposed upon Soap and Candles; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. R. D. Wilmot, also by leave, presented a Petition from William Hayward and Robert Wallace, of the City of Saint John, praying that the interests of Brass Foundries may be protected in the Act to pass imposing Duties for raising a Revenue; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Tibbits moved for leave to bring in a Bill to divide the Parish of Madawaska, in the County of Carleton, into four separate Towns or Parishes.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Tibbits moved for leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Arestook Falls Canal and Mill Company.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr.

Mr. Ritchie moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend an Act, intituled "An Act for the better regulating the office of Sheriff in this Province."
Leave granted.
The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot moved for leave to bring in a Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to absconding, concealed and departed Debtors.
Leave granted.
The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot also moved for leave to bring in a Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Landlord and Tenant, and regulating Rents and Replevin.
Leave granted.
The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot also moved for leave to bring in a Bill to consolidate the Laws relating to Insolvent Confined Debtors.
Leave granted.
The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot also moved for leave to bring in a Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the office of Sheriff.
Leave granted.
The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot also moved for leave to bring in a Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws establishing the value of Coins, and a Legal Tender within this Province.
Leave granted.
The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Carman moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend an Act, intituled "An Act to regulate proceedings before Justices of the Peace in Civil Suits."
Leave granted.
The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Wark, by leave, presented a Petition from William Y. Theal and William Hanington, Trustees of the Academy at Cocagne, in the County of Kent, praying that the Grant in aid of that Institution may be continued for the current year ending on the thirteenth day of March next; which he read.
Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee for taking into consideration the subject of the Education of the Youth of the Province, to report thereon.

Mr. Wark, also by leave, presented another Petition from Willian Y. Theal and William Hanington, Trustees of the Cocagne Academy, praying for a further Grant in aid of that Institution for the year commencing from the thirteenth day of March next; which he read.
Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Wark, also by leave, presented a Petition from William Hanington and James Long, Trustees of the Cocagne Academy, and six others, inhabitants at that place, in support of the previous Petitions for aid towards the said Academy; which he read.
Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

The Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot moved for leave to bring in a Bill to annex certain Islands in the River Saint John, to the Parish of Douglas, in the County of York.
Leave granted.
The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot, by leave, presented a Petition from John Robinson, James Miles, Ross Currie, and ninety others, inhabitants of the Parish of Douglas, in the County of York, praying that certain Islands in the River Saint John may be annexed to the said Parish; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Woodward, by leave, presented a Petition from William Wright, the Honorable Hugh Johnston, and Thomas Merritt, Trustees of the Corporation Property in the City of Saint John, praying that an Act may pass to amend the Law relating to the Public Debt of that City; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Woodward moved for leave to bring in a Bill in addition to the Act relating to the Public Debt of the City of Saint John.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Ansley, by leave, presented a Petition from the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, praying that a Bill in relation to the City Debt may not pass into a Law; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. R. D. Wilmot, by leave, presented a Petition from William Olive, Samuel Strange, and George Bond, Esquires, together with two hundred and sixty two others, inhabitants of Carleton, in the City of Saint John, praying that a Bill in addition to the Act relating to the Public Debt of the City of Saint John, may not pass into a Law; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot, by leave, presented a Petition from the Trustees of the Wesleyan Academy at Mount Allison, in Sackville, in the County of Westmorland, praying aid towards the support of the said Institution; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Taylor moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act to provide for the summary punishment of persons committing trespasses upon Square Timber and other Lumber.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Ritchie, by leave, presented a Petition from Lauchlan Donaldson and Charles Johnston, of the City of Saint John, praying relief from certain claims made upon them as Sureties of John Cunningham; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to a Select Committee to report thereon; and further

Ordered, That Mr. Ritchie, the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot, and Mr. End, do compose the said Committee.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, by leave, presented a Petition from Thomas H. Smith, Physician, in the Parish of Portland, in the County of Saint John, praying payment for his professional services in attending three of the Police badly wounded during the Riot in that Parish in 1847; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, also by leave, presented a Petition from Moses Spragg, of the Parish of Portland, in the County of Saint John, praying Legislative aid towards remunerating him for expenses incurred in supporting one of the Police of that Parish, who was carried to Petitioner's house seriously wounded during the Riots that occurred in 1847; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, also by leave, presented a Petition from George P. Peters, Esquire, M. D., of the City of Saint John, late Physician to the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, praying remuneration for his services in that capacity; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr.

Mr. M'Leod, by leave, presented a Petition from George M'Laughlin, of Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, setting forth his long services in Her Majesty's Navy, and praying aid in his present indigent circumstances; which he read.

And upon the question, that the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Supply, the House divided—

YEAS 13. NAYS 16.

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

The Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot moved for leave to bring in a Bill relating to Emigrants arriving in this Province.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Taylor, by leave, presented a Petition from Ann Scott, of Fredericton, in the County of York, praying that the usual allowance may be granted to her for teaching a School for a period of six months in the Parish of Maugerville, in the County of Sunbury, and three months in the Parish of Saint Mary's, in the County of York, during the past year; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, by leave, presented a Petition from John M'Lean, of Queen's County, praying that measures may be taken by the House to put down such Associations as have a tendency to disturb the Public Peace; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Woodward, by leave, presented a Petition from the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, praying for pecuniary aid to enable them to improve the Ferry Landing at Sand Point, in the Harbour of Saint John, so as to keep up at all times the communication on the Great Roads leading from Saint John to Fredericton and Saint Andrews; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee appointed to take into consideration the state of the Roads, and what sums may be necessary for the improvement thereof, to report thereon.

Mr. Woodward, also by leave, presented a Petition from the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, praying aid to assist them in building a Wharf for the accommodation of Sea going Steamers in the Harbour of Saint John; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Trade to report thereon.

Mr. Connell moved for leave to bring in a Bill to facilitate the operations of the New Brunswick Iron Company.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. R. D. Wilmot, by leave, presented a Petition from Matthew Thompson, of the City of Saint John, praying that Duties may be imposed on brown Earthenware and Pottery when imported into this Province; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. R. D. Wilmot, also by leave, presented a Petition from Robert and James Clerke, of the City of Saint John, praying that Specific Duties may be imposed on certain manufactures of Wood, when imported into this Province; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Taylor, by leave, presented a Petition from the Honorable George Shore, the Honorable Thomas C. Lee, and James A. Maclauchlan, Esquire, with forty nine others, inhabitants of the Parish of Kingsclear, in the County of York, praying that the Bill to annex certain Islands in the River Saint John to the Parish of Douglas, in the County of York, may not pass into a Law; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr.

Mr. Taylor, also by leave, presented a Petition from the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry of Saint Thomas' Church, in the Parish of Queensbury, in the County of York, praying that an Act may pass to authorize them to sell a part of the Church property in that Parish; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Taylor moved for leave to bring in a Bill to authorize the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry of Saint Thomas' Church, in the Parish of Queensbury, to sell and dispose of certain Lands in the said Parish.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Taylor moved for leave to bring in a Bill to alter the time for holding one of the Terms of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace for the County of York.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Taylor, by leave, presented a Petition from James R. Cliff, and forty others, inhabitants of the Parish of Queensbury, in the County of York, praying that the Bill to authorize the sale of the Church Land at Burgoyne's Ferry may not pass into a Law; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Street, by leave, presented a Petition from Thomas Boies, praying that a Grant may pass for payment of a balance due him on his contract for building a Bridge across Burnt Land Brook, in the County of Northumberland, in the years 1827 and 1828; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee appointed on the eleventh day of February instant, to take into consideration a Petition from James Tibbits to be reimbursed for extra work on the Bridge at the Arestook, to report thereon.

Mr. Taylor, by leave, presented a Petition from the Nashwaak Boom Company, praying that an Act may pass to revive the Act incorporating the said Company, together with the Act in amendment thereof; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Ritchie moved for leave to bring in a Bill to authorize the Trustees of Saint Andrews Church, in the City of Saint John, to re-convey to the Crown a certain tract of Land in the County of Albert, and for other purposes.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, by leave, presented a Petition from Andrew Barberie, Esquire, Barrister at Law, praying remuneration for conducting certain Criminal Prosecutions at the Court of Oyer and Terminer holden for the County of Restigouche, by order of the Judge presiding at the said Court; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Tibbits moved for leave to bring in a Bill to continue the several Acts relating to the Maduxnikik Boom Company.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Taylor, by leave presented a Petition from Beverly R. Jouett, of the Parish of Saint Mary's, in the County of York, praying an investigation into his claims as Local Deputy Surveyor for the said County, in the year 1844; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on Public Accounts to report thereon.

The Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot, by leave, presented a Petition from the City Council of the City of Fredericton, praying that an Act may pass in amendment of their Act of Incorporation; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

The

The Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot, also by leave, presented a Petition from J. B. Toldervy, M.D., of the City of Fredericton, setting forth his services in Vaccinating the Poor and supplying Lymph, and praying Legislative remuneration; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to a Select Committee to report thereon; and further

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot, Mr. End, and Mr. Botsford, do compose the said Committee.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee, Master in Chancery, communicated the following:—

"*Legislative Council Chamber*, 19*th February*, 1850.

"*Resolved*, That this House do agree to the proposed Joint Address to Her Most Gracious Majesty, on the subject of the Navigation Laws; and that the Honorable Messieurs Robertson and Johnston be a Committee on the part of this House to join such Committee as may be appointed by the Assembly to prepare the same.

"G. BOTSFORD, *Clerk*."

On motion of the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot,

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed on the part of this House, to join the Committee of the Honorable the Legislative Council, to prepare the said Address.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot, Mr. Ritchie, Mr. Montgomery, and Mr. Botsford, do compose the said Committee; and further

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot do communicate the same to the Council.

Mr. Ritchie, by leave, presented a Petition from James Kirk, and Robert Rankin and Company, of Saint John, Merchants, praying to be relieved from certain Bonds given for Timber cut on the Disputed Territory; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to a Select Committee to report thereon; and further

Ordered, That Mr. Ritchie, Mr. Street, and Mr. Taylor, do compose the said Committee.

Mr. Read, by leave, presented a Petition from Charles Taylor, of Bathurst, in the County of Gloucester, praying that the usual Provincial allowance may be granted to him for the erection of an Oat Mill and Kiln at that place; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee appointed to take into consideration all matters connected with the Agricultural Interests of the Province, to report thereon.

Mr. Taylor, by leave, presented a Petition from Richard Dunn and John B. Morrel, of Fredericton, in the County of York, praying that an Act may pass to relieve Aliens from the Tax imposed by the Militia Law; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Taylor moved for leave to bring in a Bill to relieve Aliens from the Tax imposed by the Militia Law of this Province.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot, by leave, presented a Petition from James Robb, M. D., President, and others, Office Bearers and Members of the New Brunswick Society for the encouragement of Agriculture, Home Manufactures and Commerce in the Province, praying for an Act to incorporate the said Society; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot moved for leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate a Society called "The New Brunswick Society for the encouragement of Agriculture, Home Manufactures and Commerce throughout this Province."

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. End moved for leave to bring in a Bill to limit the time for bringing in claims against the Province.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Tibbits, by leave, presented a Petition from John Keaton, Leonard R. Coombes, John Emerson, and sixty eight others, inhabitants of the upper section of the County of Carleton, setting forth the great disadvantages under which they at present labour from the extent of the County, and praying such relief in the premises as the House may deem expedient; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, by leave, presented a Petition from J. B. Toldervy, M. D., of Fredericton, praying a Grant to remunerate him further for executing a Commission in his professional capacity, ordered by the Government, to examine and report upon persons affected with Leprosy at Tracadie, in the County of Gloucester; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Ritchie, by leave, presented a Petition from Robert Jardine, as President of the Saint John Agricultural Society, praying that an Act may pass regulating the sale of Grain and Vegetables by weight; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee appointed to take into consideration the subject of the Agricultural Interests of the Province, to report thereon.

Mr. Ritchie, also by leave, presented another Petition from Robert Jardine, as President of the Saint John Agricultural Society, praying that a Grant may pass to the Commissioners of the Provincial Penitentiary, to enable them to provide Tiles for Draining, and a Mill for manufacturing Bone Manure; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, by leave, presented a Petition from John Harris, of the City of Saint John, Nurseryman, Seedsman and Florist, praying Legislative aid towards establishing a concise and practical Manual, adapted to the comprehension of all classes, for the dissemination of useful information relating to the culture of all kinds of Grain, Vegetables and Fruits, and the diseases to which they are severally liable; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Ritchie, by leave, presented a Petition from the New Brunswick Electric Telegraph Company, praying for return of Duties paid on Wire and other Apparatus imported for the said Company during the past year; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Trade to report thereon.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, by leave, presented a Petition from the Chamber of Commerce of the City of Saint John, setting forth the serious evils occasioned by illicit Trade consequent upon the heavy Duties imposed on Brandy, Rum and Wine imported into this Province, and praying a reduction in such Duties; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, also by leave, presented a Petition from Messieurs Jardine and Company, of the City of Saint John, Merchants, praying for a return of Duties paid on an improved description of Cattle imported from Ayrshire, Scotland, in the years 1848 and 1849; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Trade to report thereon.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, also by leave, presented a Petition from John V. Thurgar, Stephen Wiggins and Son, Allison and Spurr, and twenty three others, Merchants

Merchants and Traders of Saint John, praying that sawn Palings, Laths and other small Lumber, enumerated in the said Petition, may be exempt from Export Duty; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee for taking into consideration all matters affecting the Lumbering Interests of the Province, to report thereon.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, also by leave, presented a Petition from the Chamber of Commerce of the City of Saint John, together with Messieurs Allison and Spurr, and twenty seven others, Merchants of the said City, praying that the article of Molasses be allowed to be imported free of Duty; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Partelow, also by leave, presented a Petition from the Commissioners of the Alms House and Work House for the City and County of Saint John, praying reimbursement for advances made for the support of sick, indigent and distressed Emigrants during the past year; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee appointed to take into consideration claims for the support and relief of Emigrants, to report thereon.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, also by leave, presented a Petition from Moses Vernon, Henry Gilbert, William O. Smith, and one hundred and seventeen others, Merchants and Inhabitants of the City of Saint John, praying an amendment in the Law relating to the height of Wooden Buildings authorized to be erected in certain parts of the said City; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, also by leave, presented a Petition from Thomas Hutchings, a licenced Teacher, praying to be remunerated for having taught a School in the City of Saint John for a period of six months ending on the first day of January last; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. J. Earle, by leave presented a Petition from Joseph Stockford, of Gagetown, in Queen's County, praying to be remunerated for his services as Courier from that place to Salmon River, for a period of seven months during the past year; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee for taking into consideration claims from Couriers and Carriers of Mails, to report thereon.

Mr. Thomson, by leave, presented a Petition from George Christy, Contractor for carrying the Mails between the City of Saint John and the Town of Saint Andrews, praying that a Grant may pass to enable him to continue a Daily Line of Stages on that route; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Gilbert, by leave, presented a Petition from Solomon Lawson and Henry Austin, Stage Drivers, praying that a Grant may pass to aid them in running a Daily Stage, by the River route, between Fredericton and Saint John, during the present Winter; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Brown, by leave, presented a Petition from John Carson, of the Parish of Saint Patrick, in the County of Charlotte, praying for pecuniary relief in consideration of his misfortunes, and having sustained very heavy loss by the destruction of his Mills and Dam, while in course of erection on the Digdeguash River, by an unusual high Freshet; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr.

Mr. Tibbits, by leave, presented a Petition from Henry E. Dibble, Deputy Treasurer and Sub-Collector, at Woodstock, in the County of Carleton, praying that a Grant may pass to him, equal to ten per cent., on Duties collected and paid over under the Imperial Acts, from the year 1838 to 1845 inclusive; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Trade to report thereon.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Thursday, 21st February, 1850.

Prayers.

Read a second time the following Bills, viz:—

A Bill to incorporate the Grand Lodge and Subordinate Lodges in New Brunswick of the Loyal Orange Institution of British America:

A Bill to extend the provisions of an Act, intituled "An Act in addition to an Act, intituled 'An Act to extend the privilege of Solemnizing Marriage to all Ministers or Teachers of the several Religious Congregations in this Province,'" to the Reverend William Thomas Wishart, Spiritual Teacher to the Congregation of Modern Calvinists in the City of Saint John:

A Bill to incorporate the Trustees of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in the City of Saint John, in connexion with the Reformed Presbyterian Synod of Ireland:

A Bill for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the Saint John Mechanics' Whale Fishing Company:

A Bill to incorporate the Albion Lodge of Free Masons, Number 570, on the Registry of the Grand Lodge of England:

A Bill to repeal all the Laws now in force relating to the Incorporation of the City of Fredericton:

A Bill to amend an Act to increase the Capital Stock of the Saint John Water Company, and to provide a more efficient supply of Water in the City of Saint John:

A Bill to authorize the Justices of the Peace of the County of Charlotte to levy an assessment to pay the County Debt and Contingent Expenses of the County:

A Bill to settle certain doubts raised under the last Will and Testament of Mark Varley, late of the City of Saint John, Brick Maker, but now deceased, with reference to certain Bequests and Devises therein contained—"to the Trustees of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in the City of Saint John, for the establishment and maintenance of a Day School,"—and to make more effectual provision for carrying out the charitable intention of said Testator with as little delay as possible:

A Bill to divide the Parish of Madawaska, in the County of Carleton, into four separate Towns or Parishes:

A Bill to incorporate the Arestook Falls Canal and Mill Company:

A Bill to amend an Act, intituled "An Act for the better regulating of the Office of Sheriff in this Province:"

A Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to absconding, concealed and departed Debtors:

A Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Landlord and Tenant, and regulating Rents and Replevin:

A Bill to consolidate the Laws relating to insolvent confined Debtors:

A Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the Office of Sheriff:

A Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws establishing the value of Coins and a Legal Tender within the Province:

A Bill to amend an Act, intituled "An Act to regulate proceedings before Justices of the Peace in Civil Suits:"

A Bill to annex certain Islands in the River Saint John to the Parish of Douglas, in the County of York:

A Bill in addition to an Act relating to the Public Debt of the City of Saint John:

A Bill to amend an Act to provide for the summary punishment of persons committing trespasses upon Square Timber and other Lumber:

A Bill relating to Emigrants arriving in this Province:

A Bill to facilitate the operations of the New Brunswick Iron Company: A

A Bill to authorize the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry of Saint Thomas' Church, in the Parish of Queensbury, to sell and dispose of certain Lands in the said Parish:

A Bill to alter the time for holding one of the Terms of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace for the County of York:

A Bill to authorize the Trustees of Saint Andrews Church, in the City of Saint John, to re-convey to the Crown a certain Tract of Land in the County of Albert, and for other purposes:

A Bill to continue the several Acts relating to the Maduxnikik Boom Company:

A Bill to relieve Aliens from the Tax imposed by the Militia Laws in this Province:

A Bill to incorporate a Society called the New Brunswick Society for the encouragement of Agriculture, Home Manufactures and Commerce throughout the Province: and

A Bill to limit the time for bringing in claims against the Province.

The Honorable Mr. Speaker communicated to the House, that Mr. End, a Member for the County of Gloucester, had applied for leave of absence for a few days, private business requiring his attendance; which leave was granted.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to incorporate the New Brunswick Iron Company.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Connell take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

On motion of Mr. Tibbits,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to alter and amend the Act incorporating the Carleton County Agricultural Society.

Mr. Vail in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Connell,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to continue the several Acts for the repairs of Streets and Highways in part of the Parish of Woodstock, in the County of Carleton.

Mr. Vail in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of Mr. S. Earle,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to incorporate the King's County Union Agricultural Society.

Mr. Vail in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of Mr. R. D. Wilmot,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to authorize the Corporation of the City of Saint John to become Shareholders in the additional Stock of the Saint John Water Company.

Mr. Taylor in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

On

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Rankin,

Resolved, That the Petition of Patrick Delaney, Patrick Fitzgerald, Andrew M'Innes, and others, of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, praying aid towards discharging a debt incurred in the erection of a Temperance Hall, and to enable them to complete the Building, which was presented to the House on the eighth day of February instant, and ordered to lie on the Table, be now referred to the Committee of Supply.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Hanington,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to make perpetual an Act imposing a Duty upon Rum and other Liquors distilled within this Province.

Mr. S. Earle in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

A Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, delivered the following Message:—

"New Brunswick.

"*Message to the House of Assembly, 20th February,* 1850.

"EDMUND HEAD.

"The Lieutenant Governor lays before the House, Copies and Extracts of Correspondence, with other Documents, relating to the following subjects:—

1. Post Office:
2. Immigration and Passengers' Act:
3. Canadian Boundary:
4. Vice-Admiralty Court:
5. Railways:
6. Sale of Crown Lands:
7. Bounties:
8. Municipal Organization and Finances.

"E. H."

The various Documents communicated by this Message, were severally read at the Clerk's Table, and are as follows:—

POST OFFICE.

No. 130.—(Copy) *Downing Street, 12th May,* 1849.

SIR,—I herewith transmit for your information the copy of a letter and of its enclosure from the Board of Treasury on the subject of the Rates of Postage to be charged upon Letters between the United States and the British North American Provinces, and I have to request that you will bring this subject under the consideration of your Executive Council, and report to me your opinion as to the course which it may be expedient to adopt on the question raised by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

I am, &c.

(Signed) GREY.

Lieut. Governor Sir Edmund Head, Bart., &c. &c. &c.

[Enclosure in No. 130.]

(Copy) *Treasury Chambers, 4th May,* 1849.

SIR,—I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit herewith for the consideration of Earl Grey, copy of a letter from the Post Master General, dated 26th ult. and of its enclosure, on the subject of the rates of Postage to be charged upon Letters between the United States and the British North American Provinces, and I am to request that you will move his Lordship to communicate on the subject with the Colonial authorities, and decide whether a Warrant shall at once be prepared fixing the low uniform rate of Postage proposed in Lord Clanricarde's letter, for

for Letters between the United States and British North America, or whether it will be more expedient to defer the settlement of the question, and the execution of the additional articles to the recent Convention between the United States and this Country relative to the Letters, until the Posts shall have been transferred to the Provincial Governments, and they shall have an opportunity of considering the amount of the rate which they deem consistent with the interests of the several Provinces.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. PARKER.

B. Hawes, Esquire, &c. &c. &c.

To the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

My Lords,—I have the honor to transmit to your Lordships the copy of a letter from Mr. Bourne, the officer recently dispatched from this Department to Washington, to arrange with the United States Post Office the additional articles to the Postal Convention between Her Majesty and the United States of America, dated the 15th December, 1848.

Mr. Bourne reports that the additional articles, so far as the international correspondence is concerned, may be considered as almost concluded, but that much difficulty presents itself in arranging the details relating to the correspondence between the United States and the British North American Provinces, owing to the complicated instructions which it will be necessary to issue to the Post Masters in the United States, (nearly 17,000 in number) with respect to the varying rates of Postage chargeable on letters sent to and received from British North America.

Mr. Bourne, and Major Hobbie acting on behalf of the United States Post Office, have come to the conclusion that as it is almost impracticable to carry into operation the provisions of the Convention in this respect as it now stands, the only course to pursue will be to agree to an *uniform* rate upon such letters both in the United States and in British North America,—and they propose a rate of 7½ cents for the United States, (being the average of their two rates of 5 and 10 cents, the former being chargeable for any distance not exceeding 300 miles, and the latter for any distance exceeding 300)—and 3d. currency or 5 cents for the British North American Provinces.

The sum of 3d. currency is the rate which has been generally fixed upon in the British Provinces as the uniform charge for Letters sent by their internal Posts; whereon, by the transfer of the control of the Posts to the Colonial Governments, they may be enabled by local legislation to carry into effect a reduction of Postage. Still I am of opinion that it would be unwise, at the present moment, without previous communication with the Colonial authorities, to adopt this proposed rate of 3d. currency for Letters transmitted between the British North American Provinces and the United States, and thus put it out of the power of the Colonies to establish a higher rate hereafter upon this class of correspondence, should a further consideration of the subject lead them to the belief that this sum of 3d. is lower than circumstances require or justify.

The lowest existing rate in British North America is 4½d. currency, and consequently an uniform rate of 3d. currency would be an immense reduction.

Looking therefore at the difficulty which has arisen in arranging for the collection in the United States of the varying British Colonial rates, and also at the objection which exists to the establishment, without further inquiry, of a low uniform rate in lieu of such varying rates, I have considered it the best course to instruct Mr. Bourne to introduce a clause into the additional articles, by which the provisions of articles 13 and 14 of the Convention shall be suspended until the two countries can agree upon uniform rates for the correspondence in question. This will in point of fact be leaving matters in their present state with respect to Letters passing between the United States and British North America, forced payment to the frontier continuing to be the rule on both sides; while the remaining points of the Convention will be satisfactorily arranged without further delay.

Under the circumstances represented I trust that the instructions I have given will meet with the approval of your Lordships.

I now beg leave to propose that this matter be brought under the consideration of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, with a request that he will communicate on the subject with the Colonial authorities, and decide whether a Warrant shall at once be prepared, fixing the low uniform rate of Postage recommended for Letters between the United States and British North America, or whether it will be more expedient to defer the settlement of the question and the execution of the additional articles relative to those Letters, until the Posts shall have been transferred to the Provincial Governments, and they shall have had an opportunity of considering the amount of the rate which they deem consistent with the interests of the several Provinces.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CLANRICARDE.

Washington, 31*st March*, 1849.

Sir,—Since I transmitted my Report, dated 17th instant, I have been engaged almost daily with Major Hobbie in arranging the additional articles for carrying out the Convention with the United States; and as far as the international correspondence is concerned, they may be considered as almost settled, but I am sorry to say that the details relating to the correspondence passing between the United States and British North America are so complex that the final arrangement must be greatly impeded.

I have not yet received the necessary information from Mr. Stayner, but I had a letter from him on the 26th instant, in which he enclosed copy of a Report which he addressed to you, dated 1st instant, relative to closed Mails, with the European correspondence, being forwarded to and from Kingston and Queenston, by way of New York and Boston, the power to do which the Post Master General possesses under the Convention,—any reference thereto in the additional articles will therefore be unnecessary.

Mr. Stayner says that he is preparing Tables of the Rates of Postage chargeable from the respective Offices of Exchange, and adds, addressing myself—"you appear to have already arrived at the conviction, (inevitable to any one who has considered the subject deliberately,) that whilst the present system obtains in the Provinces of rating according to mileage, it is idle to expect anything like accuracy on the part of the great majority of officers in the United States, (the collective number being, I believe, some fifteen or sixteen thousand,) in collecting our Postage."

This is certainly my conviction, and also the conviction of Major Hobbie. Mr. Howe, in his Report, expresses the same opinion, and I have no doubt you will have already come to the same conclusion.

Under these circumstances, before concluding the additional articles, I feel it my duty to bring the subject of an uniform rate for the whole of the Provinces before the Post Master General, as the only means by which the stipulations contained in articles 13 and 14 of the Convention can be satisfactorily carried out.

It has formed the subject of the greatest consideration on the part of Major Hobbie and myself, and we have drawn up articles to suit the case as it stands, but to bring them into operation seems almost impracticable.

I had an interview with Mr. Callam, the Post Master General, yesterday, upon the subject. Major Hobbie is of opinion that the Post Master General has the power, without going to Congress, to adopt the medium rate of 7½ cents as an uniform rate for the whole of the United States.

Mr. Callam promised to lay the subject before the Cabinet, if I at the same time would submit an uniform rate for the Provinces.

Nothing but necessity would induce me to take this step, as it must delay the settlement of the additional articles; however, the arrangements respecting the international correspondence being actually in operation, a little delay for the sake of a satisfactory conclusion I trust will be excused. Major Hobbie justly observes that the present high rates will totally preclude the United States from availing themselves of the provisions of the 6th article of the Convention, that is, of sending closed Mails through the Provinces, for where they would charge us 10 cents per oz., with the addition of 25 per cent., making 12½ cents, we should charge them 40 cents, with 25 per cent. added, or 50 cents per oz., being four times as much for the same distance; therefore, article 6, so far as the United States are concerned, is a nullity under existing circumstances.

Mr. Stayner, in his Report dated 22d Jan'y. 1848, says—"with reference to a general reduction in our rates in the Provinces, I would suggest that this uniform and aggregate rate should be 12½ cents, or 7½d. currency, of which 7½ cents, or 4½d. currency, shall represent the proportion due to the United States, and 5 cents, or 3d. currency, the proportion due to Canada." It will be seen that 7½ cents is the rate which Major Hobbie considers may be adopted without the sanction of Congress, as being the average of their two rates, or 5 and 10 cents, which with 5 cents, or 3d. currency, will form a combined rate of 12½ cents, or 7½d. currency, as recommended by Mr. Stayner, and which appears to me to be a fair and convenient rate.

The reduction would be considered a great boon on both sides of the frontier, but especially so by the inhabitants of the Provinces, and I hope the proposition will meet with a favourable reception from his Lordship the Post Master General.

I enclose a copy of the article which we have drawn up with a view to carry out the arrangements with the existing rates, and annexed thereto is an article which I should propose to substitute for it, in the event of an uniform rate being adopted. I beg to add, that unless an uniform rate be levied in both countries the seventeen thousand Post Masters in the United States must be supplied with lists of places in the Provinces, shewing the distances and rates of Postage from each frontier office, which particulars must be written in, as they will differ in almost every case; and each Post Master in the Provinces must be supplied with a similar list of places in the United States.

I shall be glad to be informed whether it is intended to reduce the rate of 1s. on Letters conveyed by Packet between Halifax and the United States, and if so, what the rate will be, as it is necessary to insert the rate in the additional articles. Should 3d. currency be adopted as an uniform rate in the case under consideration, it seems advisable to make it also applicable to Letters conveyed between Halifax and the United States by sea.

The earliest decision possible is necessary upon this important question, in order that the additional articles may be completed and brought into operation forthwith.

I am, &c.

(Signed) H. BOURNE.

Copy

Copy of the Article proposed to be inserted in the additional Articles providing for the Rates of Postage to be taken on Letters passing between the United States and British North America, *according to the existing regulations in each Country.*

ARTICLE.

The United States rate of Postage to be taken on Letters forwarded between the United States and the British North American Provinces, under Article 13 of the Convention of December 15, 1848, shall be as follows :—

On any Letter not exceeding ½ oz. in weight conveyed or to be conveyed any distance within the United States not exceeding 300 miles, a rate of 5 cents, and for any distance exceeding 300 miles a rate of 10 cents.

When the United States rates of Postage are collected in British North America, 5 cents shall be considered equivalent to 3d. and 10 cents to 6d. British Provincial currency.

The British Provincial rates of Postage to be taken under the provisions of the same Article, shall be as follows :—

On any Letter not exceeding ½ oz. in weight conveyed or to be conveyed any distance within British North America not exceeding 60 miles, a rate of 4d. sterling, or 8 cents:

Above 60 miles but not exceeding 100 miles, a rate of 6d. sterling, or 12 cents:

Above 100 miles but not exceeding 200 miles, a rate of 8d. sterling, or 16 cents:

Above 200 miles but not exceeding 300 miles, a rate of 10d. sterling, or 20 cents: and so on, an additional rate of 2d. sterling, or 4 cents, for every distance not exceeding 100 miles.

The foregoing rates of Postage, when paid in British North America, shall be collected in Provincial currency in sums equivalent to the rates in sterling above specified.

Article to be substituted for the above, in the event of *uniform* rates of Postage being taken in the United States and in British North America.

ARTICLE.

The rates of Postage to be taken under the provisions of Article 13 of the Convention of December 15, 1848, shall be as follows :—

There shall be charged by the Post Office of the United States upon all Letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight posted in the United States and forwarded to British North America, or brought from British North America and delivered in the United States, an uniform rate of 7½ cents, or 4½d. currency; and there shall be charged by the Post Offices in British North America upon all Letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight posted in British North America and forwarded to the United States, or brought from the United States and delivered in British North America, an uniform rate of currency, or cents.

NOTE.—The above is drawn up in form similar to article 2 in the Convention.

The article which will follow in the additional articles will provide for the two rates being combined, as stipulated in article 14 of the Convention.

No. 54.—(Copy) *Government House, Fredericton, June* 12, 1849.

MY LORD,—In compliance with the directions contained in your Despatch of May 12, No. 130, I yesterday brought the subject of the Postage, to which that Despatch and its enclosure relates, before a full meeting of my Executive Council.

The Council are unanimously of opinion, that it will be expedient to fix the uniform rates suggested by Mr. Bourne, of 7½ cents and 5 cents, (say 3d currency,) for the respective Postages of Letters in the United States and the British Provinces; and they think this alteration might be advantageously made at once by Warrant.

In this view I myself concur.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDMUND HEAD.

The Right Honorable Earl Grey, &c. &c. &c.

INLAND POSTS.

Circular.—(Copy) *Downing Street, 10th August,* 1849.

SIR,—I transmit herewith for your information and guidance, copies of an Act* which has recently received the Royal assent, for enabling Colonial Legislatures to establish Inland Posts.

I am, &c.

(Signed) GREY.

Lt. Governor Sir Edmund Head, Bt., &c. &c. &c.

* Cap. 66, passed 28th July, 1849.

No. 152.—(Copy) *Downing Street, 18th August*, 1849.

SIR,—I herewith transmit for your information and guidance the copy of a letter from the Board of Treasury, relative to the payment of Surplus Postage Revenue due to the Provinces of Canada, Nova-Scotia, and New Brunswick.

I am, &c.

(Signed) GREY.

Lt. Governor Sir E. Head, Bt., &c. &c. &c.

[Enclosure in No. 152.]

(Copy) *Treasury Chambers, 6th August*, 1849.

SIR,—With reference to the communication from this Department of the 23d May last, and to your reply of the 5th June, I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, for the information of Earl Grey, that my Lords have directed a Warrant to be prepared, authorizing the Post Master General to cause payment to be made to the Receiver General of Canada of the sum of £5,405 7 6, to the Receiver General of Nova Scotia of the sum of £285 7 9, and to the Receiver General of New Brunswick of the sum of £872 10 1, being the amount of Surplus Postage accruing in those respective Colonies during the year ended 5th July, 1848, and remaining applicable to the public service therein, under the provisions of the Act 7 & 8 Vict. c. 49.

I am, &c.

(Signed) W. G. HAYTER.

Herman Merivale, Esquire, &c. &c. &c.

IMMIGRATION AND PASSENGERS' ACT.

No. 127.—(Copy) *Downing Street, 10th May*, 1849.

SIR,—I have the honor to state that I duly received your Despatch, No. 14, of the 3rd February last, and that I have considered with attention the Report which it contained from a Committee of your Executive Council upon the subject of Immigration, and the settlement of the Wild Lands.

2. The description which the Committee have furnished of each County, of the nature of its soil and produce, and its general features, is very interesting, and I cannot but receive with pleasure so favourable a description of the Province, by gentlemen possessed of such good means of information. With a view of giving it all practicable publicity, I have instructed the Commissioners of Emigration to include this document in the appendix to their forthcoming annual report.

3. At the same time there are some strong reasons for hoping that the Colony cannot have suffered that injury which the Committee apprehend to have occurred from ignorance and false impressions in this country. It must be remembered, that only last year the Agent for Emigration found it necessary to report, that in the course of the twelve-month, "at least five thousand persons, natives and residents," had left New Brunswick for the United States, many of them being capitalists, and nearly all possessing some money. It is plain therefore, that no impression was then prevailing in England which had prevented even a much greater number of persons from resorting to the Province than found that they could eventually establish themselves there; and so far as regards the influx of persons of a humbler class, you are doubtless aware from the records of your Government, that the local authorities have repeatedly found it necessary to address requests to the Government of this Country, that Emigration to the Province should be checked.

4. I have perused with much care the Committee's account of what appears to them the principal defects in the present system of disposing of the Crown Lands. These are—

1st. The form in which the lots are laid out. These are said to be sometimes as much as seven miles deep and only thirty rods wide:

2nd. The sale of large blocks to land speculators, who obtain them, not for improvement, but for re-sale: and

3rd. The want of a continuity of survey, by reason of which settlers are dispersed and divided.

5. I agree with the Committee, that any defects of this kind which may exist must be of an injurious tendency. In so far however as regards the first and third points adverted to, viz: the shape of the lots and the want of a continuity of survey, it can only rest with the Executive Government of the Province, if satisfied of the prevalence of those evils, to supply the remedy by an alteration of its present regulations and instructions.

6. The separation of the settlers, in consequence of the accumulation in private hands of large tracts, held, not for improvement, but for re-sale, is an evil which it is more difficult to deal with. One safeguard against it might be afforded by a much higher upset price, and I can quite believe that the price of land might be advantageously raised, notwithstanding the lower rate at which it might be bought elsewhere, provided that the purchase money were spent on roads and on other improvements which would make the land more valuable to the real settler, so that the increase of price to him would be nominal. But from the tenor of the opinions which have been often expressed from the Province, I am aware that no increase of price is likely to be deemed admissible there; and it must be admitted that such an increase would not remedy the evil which already exists, even though it should prevent its recurrence. The only measure which would attain both objects would be the imposition of a small tax on land, applicable to local purposes, such as exists in the Northern States of the Union, and in the

the Province of Canada. This measure, if feasible, is one which can emanate only from the local Legislature, but which it is competent to that authority to pass at any time, if judged by it to be requisite for the public interest.

7. Besides pointing out the defects which I have above examined, the Committee give their opinion in favour of a plan of settlement, suggested to them by Mr. Beckwith of the Land Department, of which the principal features are, that land should be disposed of in small lots, and that the settler should only pay one fourth of the price in money, contributing the remainder in labour on the roads. This is a scheme, which in various forms has often been suggested from New Brunswick, and which in some cases that will be within your knowledge, has been actually tried.

8. I need scarcely mention the objections of a general character to sales of land upon credit. They have been repeatedly urged in those treatises which have most authority on the subject of Colonization, and have been often reproduced in public documents. In Lord Stanley's Despatch of 3d February, 1843, and in the previous papers therein referred to, he pointed out these objections as applicable to some plans which were then contemplated in New Brunswick, and he again referred to them in a later Despatch of the 28th September, 1844, upon certain new land regulations at that time devised by the Council. Nevertheless, Lord Stanley stated, that as they were recommended on such high authority he would not desire them to be cancelled, but would leave it with the Governor to act upon them, until experience should show whether or not they were advantageous to the Province.

9. I am not aware however, that any very distinct report was ever made by your Predecessor of the extent to which those rules were acted upon, or of the consequences which may have ensued. From his Despatch of the 27th April, 1847, I gathered that the Legislature objected to incurring any expense for the formation of such settlements. I can only state that the whole subject having been referred to the local authorities, I am not aware of the existence of any instructions from Home which would interfere with the trial of any experiment which may be shewn to the satisfaction of yourself and of the Legislature, if a vote of public money be required, to be advisable.

I am, &c.

(Signed) GREY.

Lt. Governor Sir Edmund Head, Bt., &c. &c. &c.

No. 110.—(Copy) *Downing Street, 9th February*, 1849.

SIR,—I transmit for your information the copy of a Report which has been received by the Emigration Commissioners from the Emigration Officer at Cork; and I have to desire that you will communicate this information to your Executive Council, as shewing the importance to the Trade of the Province of not making the regulations to which Emigrant Ships are subjected more severe than is absolutely requisite, in order to guard against a recurrence of the evils formerly experienced.

I am, &c.

(Signed) GREY.

Lt. Governor Sir E. Head, Bt., &c. &c. &c.

[Enclosure in No. 110.]

(Copy) *Government Emigration Office, Cove, 31st January*, 1849.

SIR,—I beg herewith to forward the cost of passages for the ensuing Season. The Passenger Brokers have informed me that there is every prospect of a large Emigration to the United States this season, but that to the North American Colonies will be very small. Indeed there is no intention at present to charter any vessels for them. The heavy tax on Immigrants seems quite to have driven Emigration to the United States. It is expected that small farmers and tradesmen will form the majority this year.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES FRIEND, R. M.
Emigration Officer.

S. Walcott, Esquire.

Place.	Cabin.				Intermediate.				Steerage.							
	Usual cost of Passage.	Cabin, whether fitted or not.	Articles found by Ship.	Usual cost of Passage with Provisions.	Usual cost of Passage without Provisions.	Cabin, whether fitted or not.	Articles found by Ship.	Usual cost of Passage with Provisions.	Usual cost of Passage without Provisions.	Berth, whether fitted or not.	What can an Emigrant victual himself for.	Articles found by Ship.	Usual length of Passage.	Usual season of sailing.	To what destination do the greater number of Emigrants go from this Port.	Is it usual to carry Intermediate Passengers.
New York,	£10 to £15	Fitted,	Cabin Fare,	£6	£5	Berth only.	Fuel, water, 1lb bread, 10lb meal,	£5 10s	*£1	Berth only.	20s to 30s	Fuel, water, 1lb bread, 10lb meal,	40	all the year,	New York and Boston.	no
New Orleans,	£10 to £15	..	..	..	..	..	..	*£5 10s	*£3 5s	..	..	..	do	Oct. to May		no
Quebec,	£10 to £15	..	..	..	..	..	Fuel, water, 1lb bread.	*£5 10s	*£4	..	..	Fuel, water, 1lb bread,	45	Spring and		no
New Brunswick,	£10 to £15	..	..	..	..	..	..	*£5 10s	*£4	..	..	..	40	Summer months.		
Halifax,	£10 to £15	..	..	..	..	..	..	*£5 10s	*£4	..	..	..	40			
Texas, West Indies, Falkland Islands, Cape Good Hope, Mauritius, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Australia, New Zealand,	£20 to £30	..	..	£16	..	..	..									
	Same as in London and Liverpool Vessels.—None direct from this Port.															

Remarks.

* Children, 1 to 14 years, £3.—Infants under 1 year, £1.

(Signed) CHARLES FRIEND, R. M.
Emigration Officer.

Government Emigration Office, Cove, 30th January, 1849.

Circular.—(Copy)

Downing Street, 12*th August*, 1849.

SIR,—I transmit herewith for your information and guidance, copies of the Act* which has recently received the Royal assent, for regulating the carriage of Passengers in Merchant Vessels; and I have to direct your attention to the 62nd and 63rd sections of this Act, which imposes upon the Governor of any of Her Majesty's Possessions abroad, the duty of proclaiming the scale of dietary in Passenger Ships leaving their respective Governments, and the length of time which is to be allowed for the voyages which those ships are to undertake.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GREY.

Lt. Governor Sir Edmund Head, Bart., &c. &c. &c.

* Cap. 33, passed 13th July, 1849.

CANADIAN BOUNDARY.

No. 133.—(Copy) *Downing Street, 22d May,* 1849.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No 40, of the 13th April last, enclosing an Address to the Queen from the Legislative Council of New Brunswick, praying for an early settlement of the question respecting the Boundary Line in dispute between Canada and New Brunswick.

I have to request that you will inform the Council, that I have laid their Address before the Queen, but that it will not be in my power to tender any advice to Her Majesty until I shall be in possession of the views of the Canadian Government on the subject, to which I have again directed the attention of the Earl of Elgin.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GREY.

Lt. Governor Sir Edmund Head, Bt., &c. &c. &c.

RAILWAYS.

No. 118.—(Copy) *Downing Street, 5th April,* 1849.

SIR,—I have hitherto deferred answering your Despatch of the 6th January last, on the subject of the proposed Halifax and Quebec Railway, because I was unwilling to abandon the hope that in doing so I might be enabled to communicate to you the determination of Her Majesty's Government to submit to Parliament some definite proposal, with a view to the execution of this great national undertaking. I regret however to have now to inform you that, for the present at least, it has been found impracticable to overcome the difficulties which have stood in the way of every plan which has hitherto been suggested for providing for the cost of a work of such magnitude as the proposed Railway. While I entirely concur in your estimate of the extreme importance of that work to the Empire at large, as well as the North American Provinces; and while I gladly acknowledge that the Members of your Council have shewn a disposition to do all that lies in them to promote its accomplishment, and have suggested a measure which has much to recommend it for effecting this object; still Her Majesty's Government have reluctantly come to the conclusion, that in the present circumstances of this country, they would not be justified in applying to Parliament for the appropriation of so large a sum for this Railway as it has been estimated it would cost. You will express to the Members of your Council my strong sense of the judgment and ability they have displayed in the consideration of this important subject, although the measure which they have suggested has unfortunately been found open to objections which have proved insurmountable. It would be to me a subject of deep regret if I believed that the determination not to adopt this particular measure implied that all hope of hereafter carrying the projected Railway into effect by other means must be given up,—but I see no reason for coming to any such conclusion, nor will I despair that this great design may at no distant period be resumed with a happier result.

I am, &c.

(Signed) GREY.

Lt. Governor Sir E. Head, Bt., &c. &c. &c.

No. 145.—(Copy) *Downing Street, 12th July,* 1849.

SIR,—I have to inform you that the two Acts of the Legislature of New Brunswick, No 1877, "An Act further to facilitate the making of a Rail Road from Saint Andrews to Woodstock, with "a Branch to Saint Stephen," and No. 1879, "An Act to incorporate the Saint John and Shediac "Railway Company," transmitted to me with your Despatch, No. 45, of the 14th May, will be submitted to Her Majesty for confirmation at the next Council, of which I inform you beforehand, as it may be important that the intelligence should be conveyed to the Province.

2. With reference to No. 1877 I have only to observe that it appears to authorize a very extensive grant of Crown Lands to the Company. But inasmuch as it is very probable that the actual amount of land at the disposal of the Crown along the intended line is not so extensive as might at first sight appear, (and indeed I have received information to this effect,) I trust the danger which such extensive grants would seem to occasion of diverting the intention of a Company established for a particular purpose, to other objects unconnected with their proper functions, may in this instance be more apparent than real.

3. With regard to No. 1879 I forward an extract from a Report of the Commissioners of Railways, in which certain defects in its provisions are pointed out. I do not consider that these defects are such as to make it necessary for me to advise Her Majesty to refuse Her confirmation to it.—And it is probable that the suggestions of the Commissioners, being founded chiefly on English experience, may not be found applicable in the case of a Railway to be constructed under such very different circumstances as those which prevail in New Brunswick. But I consider that this Report may point out the substance of some amendments which might be usefully made hereafter in the Act.

4. I find however that a Report on the other New Brunswick Railway Acts, pointing out similar deficiencies, was made to this Department by the Commissioners of Railways in October 1847, and that a copy of it was forwarded to your predecessor in my Despatch of the 22d of that month; nevertheless it does not appear that the suggestions contained in that Report have been embodied in later

 Acts,

Acts, or any notice taken of them so far as I am aware. It is very true that the observations of this Board may not in all respects be applicable to the circumstances of New Brunswick, for reasons already stated, nor have I ever desired to impose their views on the Legislature for adoption; but when any good reason appears for not adopting them, it would be more satisfactory if I were informed of it.

5. The language of this Report respecting the expediency of general Legislation on the subject of Railways, appears to me well worthy of your attention. The convenience of having the ordinary provisions applicable to all Railway Acts, embodied in one or more public Statutes, is so great, that the practice has been adopted not only in England, but also in some of the Colonies. If Railway communication extends in New Brunswick as rapidly as it may be hoped it will do, the inconvenience of the opposite mode of Legislation by which these provisions are repeated in each separate Act will probably make itself felt.

I am, &c.

(Signed) GREY.

Lt. Governor Sir E. Head, Bart., &c. &c. &c.

(Copy) [Enclosure in No. 145.]

Extract of a Report from the Commissioners of Railways to H. Merivale, Esquire, dated Whitehall, 30th June, 1849:—

With reference to the Act No. 1879, the Commissioners have the following observations to offer.

In the first section, provision is made for submitting the Company's bye laws to the Governor of the Province for his approval, but no power is reserved (as in the Imperial Act for the regulation of Railways, 3 & 4 Vic. c. 97, sec. 9,) of disallowing the bye laws at any future time after they shall have come into operation, and this power appears to be necessary for the completeness of the controul over the Company's bye laws intended to be vested in the Governor, who would otherwise have no power of suspending the operation of a bye law that was found to be objectionable.

By section 5, the Directors are authorized, until the Railway is completed, to pay interest to the shareholders on the amount of the calls paid up by them. In a former Report on a New Brunswick Railway Act containing a similar provision, the Commissioners took occasion to observe that provisions of this kind were at one time frequently inserted in English Railway Acts, but in the session of 1847, a Resolution was passed by both Houses of Parliament (which has since been adopted as a standing order) requiring the insertion in every Railway Bill of a clause prohibiting the payment of interest out of Capital, and it might therefore be worthy of consideration, whether the reasons that led to that resolution were equally applicable to the Colony.

Section 32, after providing for the level crossing of roads by the Railway, authorizes the Company "in case it shall be more conducive to the public safety," to substitute a bridge over or under the Railway for the level crossing.

It appears to the Commissioners that it would be advisable, that a matter of so much importance to the public should not be left entirely to the discretion of the Company, but that power should be reserved to the Governor of the Province, or some other responsible public officer, of requiring the Company to make the alteration which the increase of traffic on the roads, arising from that on the Railway, may hereafter render necessary, although at present a level crossing may be allowed without danger.

The Commissioners have also to observe that this Act does not contain any scale of maximum charges to be made by the Company for the conveyance of Passengers and Goods on the Railway; and this defect does not appear to be remedied by the power of revising the tolls and the option of purchasing the Railway reserved to the Government by the 40th and 41st sections. The exercise of these powers is made dependent upon the event of the Company's profits exceeding a certain rate per cent. on their capital.

In previous communications addressed to the Colonial Office, the Commissioners have stated, that although such provisions may have been introduced into Colonial Railway Acts for the purpose of thus intimating the possibility of future revision and purchase, yet in their opinion it may be questionable whether they can have any other practical effect.

In the absence of any general legislation on the subject of Railways in this Colony, it is necessary that every New Brunswick Railway Act should contain within itself the whole of the provisions that are considered to be requisite for the due protection of the public interests. In the present Act there are enactments providing for the conveyance of the Mails and Troops, and for laying down an Electrical Telegraph on the line of the Railway; but of the other matters which in this country have been made the subject of general legislation, with a view to the public safety and convenience, the Commissioners would particularly observe that the Act now under consideration does not contain any provision similar to those of the Imperial Acts relating to cheap Trains, the appointment of Inspectors, the opening of Railways after notice and inspection, and returns of traffic and accidents.

SALE OF CROWN LANDS.

No. 141.—(Copy) *Downing Street, 5th July,* 1849.

Sir,—I have had under my consideration an Act passed by the Legislature of New Brunswick, entitled "An Act for the adjustment of claims of certain purchasers of Crown Lands," and although I shall be prepared to advise Her Majesty to assent to it, the Act in its present form appears to me to be open to certain objections to which it is desirable that your attention should be directed.

2. The Act provides that to purchasers of tracts of Land exceeding 500 acres, between the years 1832 and 1837, who, after having paid a portion of the purchase money, have abandoned their Land, the Lieutenant Governor and Council shall be authorized, upon receiving Petitions to that effect, to grant portions of the same Land equal in amount to the instalments actually paid, at the price originally bidden by the purchasers, and in the event of no portion of the Land originally granted being vacant, then the Lieutenant Governor and Council shall be authorized to grant a portion of such Lands as shall be selected by the individual to whom such grant is intended to be made.

3. In the absence of any information with regard to the circumstances which led to the introduction of this Act, or the number of persons for whose relief it is intended, I am unable to form any opinion as to the manner in which it will operate, but it appears to me that in every Act creating, as this does, incheate claims to portions of the Crown Estate, it is desirable that the period of its operation should be limited, and that all claims not preferred within that period should be barred, otherwise such claims are likely to be kept back till, under altered circumstances, it would be as inconvenient to admit as it would be difficult to reject them. There would likewise seem to be some indistinctness with respect to applicants, the whole of whose original grants may have been otherwise disposed of.

4. As the Act now stands, such applicants, when their claims have been admitted, would be at liberty to select other Crown Lands to the extent of their payment "at the original price bidden for the Lands by them originally purchased." It might thus happen that the purchasers of ordinary or inferior Land at a low price might be in a position to obtain any valuable Lands in exchange, and consequently at a very inadequate price.

5. I have therefore to instruct you, as the local Legislature could not have contemplated such a result, to direct the attention of the Law Officers of your Government to the subject, in order to ascertain whether the objections to which I have adverted could not be obviated by regulations to be framed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, and made known to the parties whose interests are affected by the provisions of the Act. In the event however of its not being found practicable to frame such regulations, it will be necessary that a further enactment to meet the case should be submitted to the Provincial Legislature.

I am, &c.

(Signed) GREY.

Lt. Governor Sir E. Head, Bt., &c. &c. &c.

No. 161.—(Copy) *Downing Street, 10th October*, 1849.

SIR,—Among the Acts left to their operation by the Order of Her Majesty in Council which is enclosed in my Despatch of this day's date, are two, numbered respectively 1888 and 1903, to facilitate the sale and improvement of Crown Lands, and to authorize the commutation of debts due to the Crown by settlers in certain cases for work on the public roads.

Although I have thought it right to advise Her Majesty to leave these Acts to their operation, I entertain great doubts whether the arrangement which allows the purchasers of land to commute the payment of their purchase money for labour in road making, will prove the most beneficial to the Province. I fear that under this arrangement there will be found much difficulty in getting the work on the roads economically and effectually performed.

It appears to me that it would have been better to have provided that the amount received for the sale of land should have been laid out in making the Roads by Contract, at the cheapest rate at which the work could be done. By this plan the settlers would be equally enabled to earn the means of payment for their land, while the public would have the advantage of more effective labour.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GREY.

Lt. Governor Sir Edmund Head, Bt., &c. &c. &c.

BOUNTIES.

No. 170.—(Copy) *Downing Street, 4th December*, 1849.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge your Despatch, No. 38, of 10th April last, enclosing an Address to Her Majesty, presented to you by a Committee of the Assembly, on behalf of the House, the prayer of which is, that Her Majesty will direct the instructions given to Lieutenant Governor Sir William Colebrooke in my Despatch of 2d March, 1848, may be reconsidered so far as regards the proposal of a Bounty on the cultivation of Hemp.

2. You will acquaint the Assembly that I have laid their Address before the Queen, and that Her Majesty was pleased to receive it very graciously; but you will also inform them, that after having given the fullest consideration to the subject, Her Majesty's servants do not feel themselves able to advise the Queen to comply with the prayer of the Address.

3. Parliament has for many years steadily persevered in a course of policy which has had for its object gradually to relieve the commerce of the Empire from restrictions, and to abandon all attempts to direct Capital and Industry by artificial means into channels which they would not naturally seek. In pursuance of this policy, laws enacting such restrictions, and imposing high Duties upon imports, have been successively repealed, and Bounties, which were formerly granted to some extent in this country, have been discontinued, until the Trade of the Empire may now be said to stand on the footing of being nearly free from such interference.

4. The benefits which are expected to arise from this policy will be greatly increased through its general adoption by the principal nations of the world, which Her Majesty's Government hope to see eventually brought about. But it would materially interfere with the attainment of this happy result if it should be observed by Foreign Countries that the former and narrower policy of endeavouring, by Bounties or restrictions, to divert Capital and Industry to other than their natural channels, was again adopted with Her Majesty's assent in any part of Her Dominions.

5. I cannot, therefore, alter the instructions given to your predecessor, and thus authorize you to assent, in Her Majesty's name, to enactments which would be prejudicial to the interests of the Empire at large.

6. Her Majesty's Government have felt it the more necessary to come to this determination because they are persuaded that measures of the kind thus proposed, injurious as they would be to the Empire for the reasons already assigned, would be particularly so to New Brunswick itself. Indeed one of the grounds assigned by the Assembly in favour of the policy which they recommend seems to afford strong reasons against it. They state that in a new Colony, where Capital is scarce, and the resources of the country little developed, the granting of Bounties may be not only consistent with good policy, but, in many instances, necessary. But this argument appears to lose sight of the principle, that the scarcer capital may be the more necessary it is that it should be applied to the best advantage. The effect, and indeed the object of Bounties is, to cause Capital to be employed in pursuits which, without the assistance of such Bounties, would not offer sufficient returns to induce individuals to follow them, while it is obvious that no Capital can be devoted in any country to new branches of industry unless it be withdrawn from old ones; and consequently the effect of the Bounty would be to induce individuals to give up some business, naturally remunerative, in order to embark in some other in which they would have a bounty in addition to the natural and legitimate return. And this bounty would, of course, be derived from the taxes levied on the general industry of the Colony.

7. I trust that the Assembly will, on further reflection, perceive how little such a result would tend to the real advantage of the Province.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GREY.

Lt. Governor Sir Edmund Head, Bt., &c. &c. &c.

MUNICIPAL ORGANIZATION AND FINANCES.

No. 148.—(Copy) *Downing Street, 23rd July,* 1849.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 61, of the 27th June, forwarding the annual "Blue Book," accompanied by your Report upon the present condition of the Province of New Brunswick.

2. Concurring generally in the views which you entertain, I trust that the Provincial Legislature will see the necessity of seriously considering the state of affairs, and of adopting those measures of reform which appear to me indispensable in order that New Brunswick may attain to that prosperity which, from its great natural advantages, it has a right to expect.

3. Of these reforms, I concur with you in thinking that the establishment of a system of Municipal organization is the one most urgently wanted. It is to her ancient institutions of this kind that the political prosperity of England has been, with justice, in a great measure attributed—and the adoption of very similar institutions in her former North American Colonies, now the States of the North American Union, adjoining New Brunswick, has in a fully equal degree promoted their advance—and I earnestly hope that the Province may not long be deprived of the like advantages.

4. With a view to facilitate the establishment of Municipal Bodies, I would suggest that in each Township or County the receipts arising from Land and Timber should be placed at the disposal of those Bodies, subject only to the condition that they should be applied to permanent improvements, such as the opening of Roads, the building of Bridges, and the establishment of Schools.

5. I regard also the encouragement which would be given to trade by putting an end to the uncertainty which you describe as existing with respect to the rate of Duties to which goods on their arrival will be subject, as a matter of great importance to the prosperity of the Province. I can conceive nothing better calculated to check the commerce of the Colony than frequent fluctuations in the rate of its Customs Duties. I am apprehensive that the remedy you propose for this evil, by merely altering the period of the year at which Tax Bills are to take effect, would be altogether inadequate, and that to give to Trade the extension of which it is capable, the Duties themselves must be placed on a more permanent footing.

6. You are probably aware that in this Country all the Customs Duties are now imposed by permanent Laws, which Parliament has, of course, the power to alter, but which, in the absence of any reason for their alteration, remain in force without being annually renewed. As the produce of the taxes can only be legally appropriated by Parliament, the constitutional controul of that body over the public purse is not thus weakened, while Trade greatly gains by the more permanent character of the Duties imposed—and I most strongly recommend the adoption of a similar system by the Provincial Legislature.

7. The improvement of the Financial condition of the Province is a subject to which the attention of the Legislature is urgently required, and I believe that this object can only be accomplished by the

the establishment of Municipal Institutions to which I have already adverted, accompanied by efficient measures for relieving the general Revenue from a variety of local charges to which it is now subject, and for providing for these charges by assessments made by the Municipal Bodies where established.

I am, &c.

(Signed) GREY.

Lt. Governor Sir E. Head, Bt., &c. &c. &c.

Extract from Despatch, No. 61, *dated June* 27, 1849, *of Sir Edmund Head to Earl Grey.*

Reform and economy are to be pursued for their own sakes—but there is nothing in the contrast between the burthen of taxation here, and in the United States, to place the British Colonist in a disadvantageous condition. There are many who will at once ask,—"How then do you account for the comparative prosperity of the State of Maine? Is it not owing to their high Tariff and protecting Duties which would thus appear to be in their favour rather than against them?"

I am conscious that, in discussing this subject, I am speaking with very imperfect knowledge and information on many points; but I have little hesitation in expressing my conviction that the superior prosperity of Maine, so far as it goes, is attributable principally to two causes—

1st. Not to their protecting Duties, but to the practical enjoyment of Free Trade, notwithstanding those Duties protecting them against European competition. They have the open ports and unrestricted coasting Trade of the whole Union at their command; and they thrive in spite of the more favoured climate and soil with which they have to contend. So far as it goes therefore, in my opinion, their condition, and that of the other States vying and struggling with each other, and turning to the best account the advantages respectively afforded by every variety of climate, and every variety of produce, afford a practical argument in favour of free trade rather than in favour of protection.

2nd. The Township organization, and the habit of managing their own local affairs, which have generated and fostered, both in England, and in the New England States, habits of self reliance and self government.

It is in these two points, and in these alone, that the people of the State of Maine enjoy more true freedom than the people of the British Provinces.

They offer unrestricted access to the industry of the rest of the Union, and they have the benefit of an extended market for their own produce. Each man has, moreover, his own faculties and his own capacity for economical management constantly exercised in the controul of the affairs of his own township. They look after their own roads, and their own schools, and exercise those Municipal rights which fit a man for sound and prudent action on a large scale, by developing his political intelligence in matters which he readily understands and appreciates.

The people of this Province, on the other hand, are shrewd and sharp enough, but they have habitually relied upon the Government for the management of their Roads and Schools, and have looked to the Executive Council or the Legislature for help in every emergency. My predecessor, Sir W. Colebrooke, clearly saw these defects, and he urged the adoption of Municipal Institutions throughout the Province as the appropriate remedy. The general feeling however, then was, and I dare say, still is, adverse to any change which would throw the inhabitants more on their own resources. Public opinion may alter; and I think it my duty to state explicitly that, in my opinion, Sir W. Colebrooke's views were founded on a just appreciation of the real difficulties of the case. At any rate, let it not be supposed that these elements of real political liberty have been withheld by the influence of the Crown or its Representatives. In this, as in most other things, the true interests of the Government and of the people completely coincide.

The population of these Colonies are made up of the same materials as those of the Northern States of the American Union, and they are nowise inferior to their neighbours in native energy, shrewdness, and industry, though from a want of self reliance, and other causes to which I have adverted, they do not always employ those qualities with equal success. * * * *

Extract of Despatch, No. 79, *from Sir Edmund Head to Earl Grey, dated September* 17, 1849.

* * * * It is well however to point out that the proposed mode in paragraph 4, of the Despatch of July 23, that namely of appropriating the receipts arising from Land and Timber in the different Counties or Townships to permanent improvements in each District, under the superintendence of Municipal Bodies, would be hardly practicable, since the receipts from these sources in different Counties of the Province are so extremely unequal as far to exceed what would be necessary in one County, whilst another would be left almost without funds. * * * *

VICE ADMIRALTY COURT.

[*See the Correspondence and other Documents relative thereto in Appendix.*]

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House the following Documents, viz:—

Detailed Accounts from the Office of Crown Lands Department, made up to the year ending on the thirty first day of December, 1849.

[*See Appendix.*]

Auditor General's Report on the Accounts of the Provincial Penitentiary for the year 1849: and

Auditor General's Report on the Accounts of the Commissioners of Light Houses for the year 1849.

[*See Appendix.*]

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow,

Ordered, That the Returns from the Crown Land Office, as also the Reports from the Auditor General, be referred to the Committee on Public Accounts.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow,

That the House proceed to the Order of the Day of the fifteenth day of February instant, to go into Committee of the whole in consideration of Supplies to be granted for the Public Service—

The Order of the Day being read, the House according thereto resolved itself into said Committee.

Mr. Botsford in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the matters referred to them under their consideration, had passed a number of Resolutions; and he having read the same, handed them in at the Clerk's Table, where they were again read, and are as follow:—

Resolved, That there be granted

To the Chaplain of the Legislative Council in General Assembly the sum of £20.

To the Chaplain of the House of Assembly the sum of £20.

To the Sergeant at Arms attending the Legislative Council in General Assembly the sum of 15s. per diem during the present Session.

To the Sergeant at Arms attending the House of Assembly the sum of 15s. per diem during the present Session.

To the Clerk of the Legislative Council in General Assembly the sum of £200 in full for his services during the present Session.

To the Clerk of the House of Assembly the sum of £200 in full for his services during the present Session.

To the Clerk Assistant of the Legislative Council in General Assembly the sum of £100 in full for his services during the present Session.

To the Clerk Assistant of the House of Assembly the sum of £100 in full for his services during the present Session.

To the Doorkeepers attending the Legislative Council and Assembly the sum of 10s. each per diem during the present Session.

To the Messengers attending the Legislative Council and Assembly the sum of 7s. 6d. each per diem during the present Session.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £10,000 towards the encouragement of Parish Schools, agreeably to a Law of this Province.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, a sum not exceeding £100 to be applied in rewarding persons for apprehending Deserters from Her Majesty's Land Forces within this Province; provided that no larger sum than £5 be paid for the apprehension of any one Deserter.

To the Librarian of the Legislative Library the sum of £75 for his services to the end of the present Session.

To the Master in Chancery, appointed to carry Messages from the Legislative Council to the House of Assembly, the sum of £40 for his services during the present Session.

To the Commissioners of Light Houses in the Bay of Fundy the following sums to pay for services for the year 1850, viz:—.

To the Keeper of the Light House on Gannet Rock, and his Assistants, £210:

To the Keeper of the Light House on Thrum Cap, Quaco, £110; and an additional sum of £36 to enable him to pay an Assistant:

To the Keeper of the Light House on Point LeProe, £85:

To the Keeper of the Light House on Partridge Island, £85:

To the Keeper of the Light House on Campo Bello, £100:

To

To the Keeper of the Beacon Light, £85:

To the Keeper of the Light House on Machias Seal Island, £130; and an additional sum of £36 to enable him to pay an Assistant:

To the Keeper of the Light House in the Harbour of Saint Andrews, £40:

To the Keeper of the Light House on Cape Enrage, £85.

To the Commissioners of the Light Houses in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence the sum of £85 to provide for the Salary of a Keeper for the year 1850, at the Light House on Point Escuminac.

And the Chairman further reported, that he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, the Resolutions engrossed, and leave to sit again granted.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Hanington,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to make perpetual an Act to regulate Pawn Brokers within this Province.

Mr. Tibbits in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Hanington,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to make perpetual an Act to protect the Grounds and Enclosures around the Province Buildings in Fredericton.

Mr. Gilbert in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Hanington,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill further to continue the Act to prevent Pedlars travelling and selling within this Province without Licence.

Mr. Thomson in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, the following Resolution was moved:—

Resolved, That the further consideration of this Bill be postponed for three months.

And upon the question, the Committee divided—

YEAS 13. NAYS 14.

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

That the Committee then proceeded in the Bill, and made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

Mr. R. D. Wilmot moved for leave to present a Petition from Robert Payne, of the City of Saint John, praying that a Grant may pass to reimburse him for moneys expended and expenses incurred in selecting a Site for a Provincial Lunatic Asylum.

And upon the question, that the Order of the House limiting the time for introducing Petitions of a private nature be in this instance dispensed with, and leave granted to introduce the Petition, the House divided—

YEAS 9. NAYS 17.

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

Mr. Ansley, by leave, presented a Petition from William Durant, James Harris, Richard S. Deveber, and eighty four others, inhabitants of the City of Saint John, praying that an Act may pass incorporating the Grand and Subordinate Lodges of the Loyal Orange Institution of New Brunswick, in connexion with the Grand Lodge of Canada; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr.

Mr. Ansley, also by leave, presented a Petition from William Eagles, C. E. Godard, Joseph E. Lingley, Samuel Reynolds, Israel Merritt, and ninety others, inhabitants at Indian Town, in the Parish of Portland, in the County of Saint John, praying that an Act may pass incorporating the Grand and Subordinate Lodges of the Loyal Orange Institution of New Brunswick, in connexion with the Grand Lodge of Canada; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Ansley, also by leave, presented a Petition from William Peters, J. D. Underhill, Nathaniel Adams, and eighty two others, inhabitants of the City of Saint John, praying that an Act may pass incorporating the Grand and Subordinate Lodges of the Loyal Orange Institution of New Brunswick, in connexion with the Grand Lodge of Canada; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Friday, 22d February, 1850.

Prayers.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to continue the several Acts for the repairs of Streets and Highways in part of the Parish of Woodstock, in the County of Carleton.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Connell take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to alter and amend the Act incorporating the Carleton County Agricultural Society.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Tibbits take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to make perpetual an Act imposing a Duty upon Rum and other Liquors distilled within this Province.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Hanington take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to make perpetual an Act to protect the Grounds and Enclosures around the Province Buildings in Fredericton.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Hanington also take this Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to incorporate the King's County Union Agricultural Society.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. S. Earle take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to make perpetual an Act to regulate Pawn Brokers within this Province.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Hanington take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read as engrossed,

The Resolutions of Appropriation made and passed in Supply yesterday the twenty first day of February instant.

Ordered, That Mr. Ansley do take the said Resolutions to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

Mr.

On motion of Mr. Woodward,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to extend the provisions of an Act, intituled "An Act in addition to an Act, intituled 'An Act to extend the privilege of Solemnizing Marriage to all Ministers or Teachers of the several Religious Congregations in this Province,'" to the Reverend William Thomas Wishart, Spiritual Teacher to the Congregation of "Modern Calvinists" in the City of Saint John.

Mr. Taylor in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill before them, and the first and only Section thereof under their consideration, the question was taken thereon, when the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Ritchie,	Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Mr. Montgomery,
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Ansley,	Mr. Boyd,	Landry,
Mr. Brown,	S. Earl,	J. Earl,	Read,
Botsford,	Woodward,	Porter,	Barberie,
Connell,	Cranney.	Baillie,	Carman.

And the division being equal, he had decided the question in the affirmative.

That the Committee then proceeded in the Bill, and agreed to the same.

The question being put from the Chair for accepting the Report, the House divided—

YEAS 11. NAYS 10.

Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of Mr. R. D. Wilmot,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to incorporate the Trustees of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in the City of Saint John, in connexion with the Reformed Presbyterian Synod of Ireland.

Mr. Botsford in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Ritchie,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the Portland and Lancaster Steam Ferry Company.

Mr. Barberie in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the Saint John Mechanics' Whale Fishing Company.

Mr. Boyd in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to incorporate the Albion Lodge of Free Masons, Number 570, on the Registry of the Grand Lodge of England.

Mr. Cranney in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

Mr. R. D. Wilmot, by leave, presented a Petition from William J. Berton, of the City of Saint John, Merchant, praying that an Act may pass giving greater security to the Lessees of the Crown to Coal Mines in this Province; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee appointed on the ninth day of February instant, to take under consideration a Petition from John M'Lean and others, to secure the right of raising Coals from granted Lands to the Proprietors thereof, to report thereon; and

On motion of Mr. J. Earle,

Ordered, That Mr. R. D. Wilmot and Mr. Steves be added to the said Committee for taking into consideration the Petition of John M'Lean and others, as regards the right of raising Coals on granted Lands being secured to the respective owners thereof.

Mr. Ansley, by leave, presented a Petition from Thomas Berwick, Manufacturer of Wooden Wares in the City of Saint John, praying that no alteration may take place in the Duties at present levied upon the importation of those articles into the Province; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Ansley, also by leave, presented a Petition from Charles J. Melick, John Dooley, Stephen Whitaker, and twenty four others, Leather Manufacturers and Inhabitants of the City of Saint John, praying that the Duty as at present imposed upon Foreign manufactured Leather may be continued; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Ansley, also by leave, presented a Petition from William H. Hallett, Samuel Skinner, and six others, Coach and Carriage Makers in the City of Saint John, praying protection to their branch of business by the imposition of specific Duties; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Ansley, also by leave, presented a Petition from Henry Gilbert, and nine others, Mill-Owners and Manufacturers of Flour in the City and County of Saint John, praying that protection and encouragement may be continued and extended to the manufacture of Flour and other Bread Stuffs in the Province; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

On motion of Mr. Brown,

That the House proceed to the Order of the Day of the fifteenth day of February instant, to go into Committee of the whole in consideration of Ways and Means for raising a Revenue in the Province—

The Order of the Day being read, the House according thereto resolved itself into said Committee.

Mr. Taylor in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the subject referred to them under their consideration, had passed the following Resolution:—

"*Resolved,* As the opinion of this Committee, That the present Revenue Act should be continued with certain alterations."

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Resolution reported by the Committee, adopted by the House.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow,

Resolved, That a Select Committee be appointed to prepare and submit to the House a Bill for raising a Revenue.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Partelow, Mr. Brown, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Ansley, Mr. Steves, Mr. R. D. Wilmot, and Mr. M'Leod, do compose the said Committee.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee, Master in Chancery, informed the House that the Council had agreed to the following Bills, viz:—

The Bill to continue an Act, intituled "An Act to authorize the extension of the Gaol Limits in the City and County of Saint John:" The

The Bill to continue an Act, intituled "An Act to regulate Dockage, Wharfage and Cranage in the City of Saint John and in the Parish of Portland:" and

The Bill to continue an Act, intituled "An Act for the punishment of persons who shall be guilty of the Trespasses therein mentioned in the City of Saint John;"

Without making any amendments thereto.

On motion of Mr. R. D. Wilmot,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to authorize the Corporation of the City of Saint John to become Shareholders in the additional Stock of the Saint John Water Company.

Mr. Taylor in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them again under their consideration, had made an amendment thereto, and then agreed to the said Bill.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed as amended.

On motion of Mr. Ritchie,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to authorize the Trustees of Saint Andrews Church in the City of Saint John to re-convey to the Crown a certain Tract of Land in the County of Albert, and for other purposes.

Mr. Gilbert in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Hanington,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws providing for the maintenance of Light Houses in the Bay of Fundy.

Mr. Botsford in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Saturday, 23d February, 1850.

Prayers.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws providing for the maintenance of Light Houses in the Bay of Fundy.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Hanington take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to authorize the Corporation of the City of Saint John to become Shareholders in the additional Stock of the Saint John Water Company.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Ansley take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to incorporate the Trustees of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in the City of Saint John, in connexion with the Reformed Presbyterian Synod of Ireland.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Woodward take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to incorporate the Albion Lodge of Free Masons, Number 570, on the Registry of the Grand Lodge of England.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Woodward also take this Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the Saint John Mechanics' Whale Fishing Company.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Ansley take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the Portland and Lancaster Steam Ferry Company.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Ritchie take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow,

Ordered, That Mr. Tibbits be added to the Committee appointed on the fourteenth day of February instant, to take under consideration a Petition from William K. Reynolds, which was presented to the House on that day, praying Legislative aid to encourage the erection of a Wire Bridge across the Falls at the entrance of the River Saint John, near Split Rock, in the Parish of Portland.

On motion of Mr. Tibbits,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to incorporate the Arestook Falls Canal and Mill Company.

Mr. Barberie in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Brown,

Whereas several Petitions have been presented to this House, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate "The Grand and Subordinate Lodges of the Loyal Orange Institution of New Brunswick, in connexion with the Grand Lodge of Canada:" And whereas it is desirable that this House should be put in possession of every available information connected with the subject matter of the said Petitions; therefore

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to direct to be laid before this House, any Communications that he may have received from Her Majesty's Government, on the subject of Orange Institutions.

Ordered, That Mr. Brown, Mr. Cranney, and Mr. M'Leod, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

On motion of Mr. Tibbits,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to establish the Road leading from the Little Falls, Madawaska, to the Saint Francis, the American Boundary, in the Parish of Madawaska, County of Carleton, one of the Great Roads of Communication in this Province.

Mr. Read in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On

On motion of Mr. Ritchie,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to authorize the Trustees of Saint Andrews Church, in the City of Saint John, to re-convey to the Crown a certain Tract of Land in the County of Albert, and for other purposes.

Mr. Gilbert in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

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.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed as amended.

On motion of Mr. Tibbits,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to continue the several Acts relating to the Maduxnikik Boom Company.

Mr. Steves in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Tibbits,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to divide the Parish of Madawaska, in the County of Carleton, into four separate Towns or Parishes.

Mr. Vail in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Woodward,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill exempting Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes from the operation of the Law relating to Usury.

Mr. Cranney in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, the following Resolution was moved:—

Resolved, That the further consideration of this Bill be postponed for three months.

And upon the question, the Committee divided—

YEAS 21. NAYS 6.

Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the further consideration of the said Bill accordingly postponed for three months.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee, Master in Chancery, informed the House that the Council had agreed to

The Bill to establish Polling places in the County of Gloucester,

Without making any amendment thereto.

The House adjourned until Monday morning next at 10 o'clock.

Monday, 25th February, 1850.

Prayers.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to establish the Road leading from the Little Falls, Madawaska, to the Saint Francis, the American Boundary, in the Parish of Madawaska, in the County of Carleton, one of the Great Roads of Communication in this Province.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Tibbits take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read

Read a third time as engrossed,
A Bill to continue the several Acts relating to the Maduxnikik Boom Company.
Resolved, That the Bill do pass.
Ordered, That Mr. Tibbits also take this Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,
A Bill to incorporate the Arestook Falls Canal and Mill Company.
Resolved, That the Bill do pass.
Ordered, That Mr. Tibbits also take this Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,
A Bill to authorize the Trustees of Saint Andrews Church, in the City of Saint John, to re-convey to the Crown a certain Tract of Land in the County of Albert, and for other purposes.
Resolved, That the Bill do pass.
Ordered, That Mr. Ritchie take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot,
The House again went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the local government of Counties and Parishes in this Province.
Mr. Cranney in the Chair of the Committee.
Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.
The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them again under their consideration, had made further progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.
Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee, Master in Chancery, informed the House that the Council had agreed to

The Bill to incorporate the New Brunswick Iron Company,

Without making any amendment thereto.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House—

Return made up by the Auditor General, shewing the Duties on Importations into the Province during the past year, and which is as follows :—

RETURN OF DUTIES.

Return to an Order from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, shewing the different Articles of Merchandize Imported into the Province in the Year 1849, *upon which Provincial Duties have been paid, distinguishing the amount of Duty, and where collected.*

Where Collected.	Apples.	Butter.	Candles.	Cattle.	Cider.	Coals.	Coffee.	Cheese.	Clocks.	Fruits Dried.	Horses.	Lard.	Leather.
Saint John, ... £	72 13 3	71 12 6	66 3 7	2 0 0	67 1 6	871 3 9	565 19 8	23 1 9	3 0 0	465 15 4	12 0 0	51 15 3	82 1 10
Miramichi, ...	8 1 0	2 1 8	52 14 9	2 0 0	1 8 0	89 2 0	20 14 4	18 0 6	0 0 0	18 13 4	12 0 0	0 10 0	38 17 1
Dalhousie, ...	2 9 0	5 13 6	21 16 6	3 0 0	1 11 3	24 7 2	13 5 4	4 14 0	0 0 0	17 8 7	10 0 0	4 12 2	20 17 4
Bathurst, ...	2 7 0	11 8 2	14 14 5	2 0 0	0 0 0	21 19 0	2 19 4	3 0 7	0 0 0	2 10 7	10 0 0	6 9 10	5 14 8
Shippegan, ...	1 10 0	4 0 6	1 10 2	2 0 0	0 0 0	2 5 0	2 1 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 3 4	3 19 3
Richibucto, ...	1 11 0	7 15 6	13 12 10	0 0 0	0 0 0	16 9 0	10 8 1	1 1 3	0 0 0	2 16 7	0 0 0	0 7 11	2 10 5
Shediac, ...	0 0 0	1 11 7	0 0 0	2 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	14 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Dorchester, ...	1 18 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2 8 0	1 9 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 3 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	13 11 10
Saint Andrews, ...	4 16 9	0 0 0	5 9 3	0 0 0	0 0 0	12 19 1	9 2 1	6 10 10	0 0 0	6 18 9	0 0 0	3 5 5	0 4 4
Saint Stephen, ...	2 6 6	0 0 0	3 15 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	8 4 4	6 3 9	1 8 1	0 0 0	3 1 0	2 0 0	0 0 10	1 8 8
Saint George, ...	2 6 6	0 2 0	1 18 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 2 9	0 15 8	0 0 0	1 12 7	0 0 0	0 3 10	0 0 0
Woodstock, ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 17 8	8 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 3 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	54 0 0	0 0 0	10 8 7
Fredericton, ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	7 4 2	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 8 3	0 6 6	0 0 0	1 13 11	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Bay Verte, ...	No Return.												
Hopewell, ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
£	99 19 9	105 5 5	189 17 9	21 0 0	70 0 9	1048 17 4	633 14 7	59 2 2	3 0 0	521 14 0	114 0 0	67 8 7	179 13 3

Skins.	Malt Liquors.	Meats Cured.	Molasses.	Soap.	Sugar.	Brandy.	Spirits.	Lemon Syrup.	Tea.	Tobacco.	Wines.	Wheat Flour.	Totals.
14 5 9	226 14 6	1304 3 5	2707 16 0	91 11 3	5468 2 0	5406 18 10	4216 3 10	3 15 0	2870 0 10	1561 14 6	1509 11 1	3753 0 0	31,515 7 8
0 0 0	28 17 10	292 18 1	364 13 4	77 9 6	415 16 10	277 16 8	667 5 0	3 10 6	490 19 6	236 2 3	50 2 6	875 0 0	4,044 13 11
0 3 0	1 18 9	111 17 7	95 1 2	23 0 10	101 0 0	143 5 4	531 12 7	0 5 0	105 6 0	106 18 8	57 18 3	242 8 0	1,655 15 2
1 1 0	5 0 0	51 1 10	130 18 10	15 1 8	90 1 11	47 10 0	226 13 11	0 4 0	40 0 8	17 18 10	2 7 6	180 14 0	891 2 6
0 6 0	0 0 0	42 10 0	21 14 2	3 15 7	2 18 8	0 0 0	8 8 0	0 0 0	3 10 4	30 0 4	0 0 0	164 8 0	291 0 10
0 7 6	0 17 0	118 8 3	97 6 2	19 2 4	175 5 10	24 9 9	109 5 1	0 0 0	99 1 2	97 6 2	16 4 0	237 2 0	1,035 3 3
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	14 5 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	31 16 11
0 0 0	0 0 0	8 12 7	23 8 2	1 3 4	0 6 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	8 15 8	11 3 6	0 0 0	90 6 0	164 6 9
0 1 0	5 17 6	42 18 10	171 17 5	0 7 0	63 0 0	489 13 0	149 8 4	0 5 6	61 10 0	17 14 3	19 8 6	306 4 0	1,384 12 9
0 0 0	0 0 0	11 15 6	125 6 11	3 11 5	144 11 7	313 10 0	32 9 6	0 0 0	12 6 11	6 7 7	0 0 0	192 4 11	866 8 4
0 0 0	0 0 0	24 0 11	23 4 1	0 19 10	2 15 7	33 13 4	0 0 0	0 4 0	5 1 0	2 13 11	0 0 0	67 10 0	167 4 7
0 0 0	0 0 0	5 8 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2 7 0	2 7 9	0 0 0	1 10 0	85 17 5
0 0 0	0 5 0	34 15 0	8 9 8	0 1 5	36 2 4	159 10 0	107 10 2	0 0 0	10 10 2	16 14 4	8 10 0	102 14 6	495 15 0
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 4 2	0 0 0	0 0 0	3 4 0	3 8 2
16 4 3	269 10 7	2048 10 4	3769 15 11	236 4 2	6500 0 7	6896 6 11	6048 16 5	8 4 0	3723 14 7	2107 2 1	1661 1 10	6213 1 5	42,668 13 2

Return to an Order from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, &c.—Continued.

Where Collected.	Advalorem Duties.	Loan Duties.	Total.
Saint John, ...	£15,817 10 8	£4,119 12 8	£19,937 3 4
Miramichi, ...	1,472 4 3	413 3 4	1,885 9 7
Dalhousie, ...	1,071 5 2	177 11 3	1,248 16 5
Bathurst, ...	170 4 9	51 18 0	222 2 9
Shippegan, ...	188 0 8	35 0 11	223 1 7
Richibucto, ...	372 6 8	126 4 7	498 11 3
Shediac, ...	25 6 0	5 19 5	31 5 5
Dorchester, ...	57 14 1	51 11 11	109 6 0
Saint Andrews, ...	392 10 6	142 14 2	535 4 8
Saint Stephen, ...	314 2 5	105 1 6	419 3 11
Saint George, ...	24 0 0	18 0 0	42 0 0
Woodstock, ...	75 13 2	8 19 5	84 12 7
West Isles, ...	14 10 1	5 9 8	19 19 9
Fredericton, ...	262 12 10	52 19 2	315 12 0
Hopewell, ...	0 8 0	0 0 0	0 8 0
	£20,258 9 4	£5,314 6 0	£25,572 15 4

SUMMARY.

Total Specific Duties, ...	£42,668 13 2
Total Advalorem, ...	20,258 9 4
Total Loan Duties, ...	5,314 6 0
	£68,241 8 6

Audit Office, February 23, 1850. F. P. ROBINSON, *Auditor General.*

On motion of Mr. Woodward,

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Hanington and Mr. Brown be added to the Committee appointed on the nineteenth day of February instant, to take under consideration a Petition from William Till, Junior, of the City of Saint John, Editor and Proprietor of the "New Brunswicker," which was presented to the House on the same day, praying for an amendment in the Act incorporating the New Brunswick Electric Telegraph Company.

Mr. Brown, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address of the House of Saturday the twenty third day of February instant, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to cause to be laid before the House, any Communications he may have received from Her Majesty's Government upon the subject of Orange Institutions, reported—That they had attended thereto, and that His Excellency was pleased to say, he would direct the information required to be furnished.

Mr. Brown moved for leave to bring in a Bill to appropriate a part of the Public Revenue for the payment of the Ordinary Services of the Province.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Tuesday, 26th February, 1850.

Prayers.

Read a second time—

A Bill to appropriate a part of the Public Revenue for the payment of the Ordinary Services of the Province.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow,

Ordered, That Mr. Barberie and Mr. Ansley be added to the Committee appointed to take into consideration all matters which may in any way affect the Trade of the Province.

On

On motion of Mr. Wark,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to provide for more effectually repairing the Streets and Bridges in a part of the Parish of Richibucto.

Mr. Carman in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Connell,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to facilitate the operations of the New Brunswick Iron Company.

Mr. Vail in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the local government of Counties and Parishes in this Province.

Mr. Cranney in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them again under their consideration, had made further progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

On motion of Mr. Boyd,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to authorize the Justices of the Peace of the County of Charlotte to levy an assessment to pay the County Debt and Contingent Expenses of the said County.

Mr. Steves in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Barberie,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to direct to be laid before the House, Returns shewing—The amount of Postages collected at the several Post Offices within the Province the past year,—The Salaries paid,—Amount of Surveyor's Travelling charges and expenses,—The annual sum paid to Mail Contractors,—The number of times the Mails are transmitted weekly,—The times at which the Mails are due and closed at the respective Offices,—What Lines have been discontinued, and new ones established,—What new Offices have been established,—together with a detailed Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of the Post Office during the past year, distinguishing the British, American and Colonial Postages.

Ordered, That Mr. Barberie, Mr. Woodward, and Mr. Carman, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Wednesday, 27th February, 1850.

Prayers.

The Honorable Mr. Speaker informed the House, that Mr. Tibbits, a Member for the County of Carleton, had applied for leave of absence for a few days, private business of importance requiring his attendance; which leave was granted.

Read

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to authorize the Justices of the Peace of the County of Charlotte to levy an assessment to pay the County Debt and Contingent Expenses of the County.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Boyd take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to provide for more effectually repairing the Streets and Bridges in a part of the Parish of Richibucto.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Wark take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to facilitate the operations of the New Brunswick Iron Company.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Connell take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, from the Committee of Trade, submitted their Report; and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

"The Committee of Trade beg leave to offer the following Report—

"No. 1. The Petition of Charles Whitteker, of Saint John, praying reimbursement of Duties paid on a quantity of Oars imported from the State of Maine, at Woodstock, and exported from Saint John to Boston, United States: The requisite certificates of the import, export, and landing at Boston of these Oars, are attached to the Petition, and your Committee recommend that the amount of Duty originally paid, £15 19 6, be refunded Mr. Whitteker.

"No. 2. The Petition of John Ormsby, Captain Royal Artillery, praying to be reimbursed Duties paid on a quantity of Wine consumed by him since the sixth January, 1848: The allowance now prayed for was granted Captain Ormsby for a former consumption, and the application under consideration was before the House last Session, but was rejected on the ground of some irregularity in the papers: The documents now submitted are satisfactory, and it further appears that Messieurs Street and Orr allowed this claim in the settlement with Captain Ormsby when he was removed from his command in the Province: Under these circumstances your Committee recommend a Grant of £10 14 3 to him.

"No. 3. The Petition of William Napier, praying compensation for Gauging and Weighing at Bathurst the past year: A certificate from the Deputy Treasurer shews that the service has been performed, and your Committee recommend that £7 6s. be granted him.

"No. 4. The Petition of Francis M'Manus, of Fredericton, praying reimbursement for Duties paid on fifty two barrels Flour imported from the United States, and subsequently exported to the State of Maine: The requisite authenticated documents are attached to this Petition, and your Committee recommend that a Grant of £5 16 10 pass to the Petitioner.

"No. 5. The Petition of Arthur Ritchie and Company, praying to be reimbursed Duties paid on a Cargo of Timber shipped at Dalhousie on board the Barque M'Donnell, which vessel was subsequently stranded, and the Cargo again shipped on board the Ship Arethusa, when the Duties appear to have been again paid: Proper certificates accompany this application, and your Committee recommend that a Grant be made to the Petitioners of £39 16 4, being the amount of the Duty thus twice paid.

"No. 6. The Petition of Arthur Ritchie and Company, of Dalhousie, praying a return of Duties paid on a part of the Cargo of the Ship William Glen Anderson, stranded in 1846, which said part Cargo they allege having again shipped in the Barque Albion, of Scarborough, the past year, and that they paid Duties a second time to the amount of £13 13 9: As the papers attached to this Petition are not sufficiently explicit, your Committee cannot recommend this application to the favourable consideration of the House.

"No. 7

"No. 7. The Petition of the Reverend James Hudson, Rector of Nelson, Northumberland, praying to be refunded Duties paid on a Bell imported for a Church at that place in 1849: The Deputy Treasurer certifies that Duties to the amount of £2 11s. were paid, and as applications of this kind have hitherto been sustained by the House, your Committee recommend a Grant in Petitioner's favour for the amount.

"No. 8. The Petition of Gilmour, Rankin and Company, of Miramichi, praying reimbursement of Duties paid by mistake on five hundred barrels Flour imported in 1849, per Schooner Marie, from Canada, instead of four hundred barrels, which latter quantity appears by the documents attached to have been the entire Cargo: Your Committee recommend that £10 be refunded them.

"No. 9. The Petition of Charles Lloyd, Locker, &c. at Dalhousie, praying reimbursement of expenses incurred at Campbelton, whither he was ordered the last year by the Deputy Treasurer, Restigouche, on business of the Department, before an Officer was appointed at that place: This application is certified by the Deputy Treasurer, and your Committee recommend that £7 12s. be granted him.

"No. 10. The Petition of J. W. Holderness and Chilton, of Richibucto, praying to be refunded Duties paid on an Organ imported by them for the use of Saint Mary's Church at that place; For the reasons stated in No. 7, your Committee recommend that a Grant of £4 1 8 be made to the Petitioners.

"No. 11. The Petition of Thomas Moses, Deputy Treasurer at West Isles, praying compensation for expenses incurred in the removal of his Office to Campo Bello, by order of the Government, in May last: There is no certificate from the Treasurer attached to this claim, nor any other Document; and your Committee, without further information, cannot recommend favourably this application.

"No. 12. The Petition of James Kirk and John Duncan, respectively, Presidents of two Marine Assurance Offices at Saint John; of H. P. Sturdee, Agent for Lloyd's, and Thomas Leavitt, Agent for New York and Liverpool Underwriters; of Thomas Reed, Harbour Master, Robert Rankin and Company, and many others, Merchants and Ship-Owners, and the Branch Pilots of Saint John, setting forth the great necessity that exists for establishing a Harbour of Refuge at Dipper Harbour, in the Bay of Fundy, and praying Legislative aid: As this is an object which it is universally acknowledged will be of great public advantage, and must inevitably be the means of saving many Vessels from Shipwreck, and prevent great loss of life, your Committee recommend that a Grant of £500 be made to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in aid of its accomplishment.

"No. 13. The Petition of William Loch, of Miramichi, praying reimbursement for Duties paid in May last on a quantity of Fish imported from Nova Scotia: As all articles from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the productions of either Province, (except Spirits,) were admitted, respectively, Duty free, the Petitioner is entitled to be refunded £1 17 6, the amount of Duties so paid.

"No. 14. The Petition of Archibald M'Donald, of Shediac, praying to be reimbursed Duties paid on Farming Stock brought with him from Prince Edward Island in 1849, on his removal thence to become a Settler in this Province: The certificate from the Deputy Treasurer shews the Duty so paid, and your Committee recommend that £2 0 9 be refunded him.

"No. 15. The Petition of George Coonan, James Brewester, and others, of the County of Albert, praying Legislative aid towards the erection of a Breakwater at Cape Enrage, in that County: A work of this kind would be of great utility to the numerous Coasters in the Bay, and your Committee recommend a Grant of £100 be made for the purpose, in aid of individual subscription.

"No. 16. The Petition of R. K. Forbes, of Chatham, Northumberland, praying reimbursement for Duties paid on twenty six packages of Tea exported to New York, on which he had previously paid Duties: The requisite certificates accompany this application, and your Committee recommend that £7 12 10 be refunded him.

"No. 17. The Petition of Frederick W. Hatheway, praying to be refunded Duties paid on Steam Machinery imported from the United States and Canada, for a Boat called the Forest Queen, of superior description, plying on the River, and for one in course of construction: Your Committee not being able to agree with respect to this application, refer the case to the consideration of the House in Supply.

"No. 18.

"No. 18. The Petition of James M'Farlane, of Saint John, praying to be reimbursed Duties paid on two hogsheads Molasses exported to Nova Scotia, and for the excess of Duties exacted on four hogsheads remaining in the Warehouse in April 1848, when the Imperial Acts were repealed: The necessary certificates are attached to this application, and your Committee recommend that a Grant of £6 0 4 pass to the Petitioner.

"No. 19. The Petition of Andrew M'Cullough, praying to be refunded certain Export Duties paid on Cargoes of Lumber exported in the Brigs Emeline and Helen Marks, and also in Ship Robert Lindsay, to the West Indies: These Cargoes were entitled to be exported from Saint Stephen under the Act 8 Victoria, chapter 109, free of Duty, but were shipped before that Act received the Royal assent, and therefore the Duties were exacted: Certificates are now produced, shewing the landing of the several Cargoes in the West Indies, and your Committee recommend that £29 be refunded him, together with £5 6 5, the Light and Beacon Duties taken from the Robert Lindsay, which she would have been exempt from, if, at the time, the Bill had become a Law.

"No. 20. The Petition of John M'Intosh, of Fredericton, praying to be reimbursed a sum of money paid for two Horses alleged by the Petitioner to have been seized improperly by one of the Preventive Officers: Petitions of a similar kind were before the Committee of Trade at the Sessions of 1848 and 1849, and reported unfavourably upon; your Committee cannot therefore now see any reason for receding from their former opinion.

"No. 21. The Petition of John Armstrong and Company, of Saint John, praying reimbursement of Duties paid on a package of Merchandise supposed to be on board the Ship Unicorn, from Liverpool, at Saint John, but which was found not to be there when she was discharged: It appears that the package referred to was subsequently shipped in the Sultan, from Liverpool, and it was arranged that, on her arrival, the Treasurer would allow it to be landed free of Duty, but the Sultan having been totally lost on her passage to Saint John, the Goods never came to hand: The Treasurer's certificate of the facts is attached to the Petition, and your Committee recommend that £3 17s., the amount, be refunded them.

"No. 22. The Petition of George Rogers, and one hundred and forty six others, praying a Grant to enable a Breakwater to be commenced the ensuing season at West Quaco Head, in the County of Saint John, for the accommodation and greater safety of the numerous Coasters in the Trade of the Bay of Fundy: Your Committee are fully aware of the great public utility which would attach to a work of this kind, yet considering the great cost that would be incurred, the state of the Provincial Funds cannot warrant your Committee in recommending a Grant at present for the purpose.

"No. 23. The Petition of James Kempt Boyd, Clerk and Locker-up at the Treasury Department in Saint Andrews, setting forth, that his Salary was reduced in April last from £100 to £80, and praying that the amount so deducted may be granted him, and that he may be placed in future upon a Salary of £100: As the question will come up more properly when the subject of the Grant for the collection and protection of the Revenue comes under the consideration of the House, your Committee express no opinion on this Petition.

"No. 24. The Petition of Henry Scovil, and fifty six others, praying a Grant, in aid of individual subscription, towards the erection of a Wharf at the Steam Boat Landing in Springfield, King's County: Your Committee cannot recommend the prayer of this Petition.

"No. 25. The Petition of J. W. Holderness and Chilton, of Richibucto, praying to be refunded Duties on a Piano Forte imported from Liverpool, and subsequently re-exported to that place: The requisite certificates are attached to this Petition, and your Committee recommend that £5 10s. be granted them.

"No. 26. The Petition of J. W. Holderness and Chilton, of Richibucto, praying to be reimbursed Duties paid on a quantity of Drugs imported from Great Britain, and subsequently exported to Liverpool: Your Committee recommend that £2 1 4 be granted them.

"No. 27. The Petition of William R. Melville, of Woodstock, in the County of Carleton, praying to be refunded Duties paid on a quantity of Printing Type imported from the United States in 1848: Your Committee cannot recommend the prayer of this Petition.

"No. 28

"No. 28. The Petition of William and Joseph Scammell, of Saint John, praying to be refunded Duties paid on an Omnibus imported from Boston, and afterwards exported to that place: Your Committee recommend that the sum of £5, the amount of Duties so paid, be refunded them.

"No. 29. The Petition of David and Thomas Vaughan, of Saint John, praying reimbursement of Export Duties paid on the exportation of ninety tons of Pitch Pine Timber imported from Savannah, and exported to Liverpool in the Ship David in October last: Your Committee recommend a Grant of £4 10s. be made them.

"No. 30. The Petition of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, praying for aid towards building a Wharf for the accommodation of Sea-going Steamers in the Harbour of that City: Your Committee consider this a matter of great public importance to the whole Province, but in the present state of the Provincial Funds, they cannot recommend a Grant.

"No. 31. The Petition of the New Brunswick Electric Telegraph Company, praying to be refunded Duties paid on Wire and other Apparatus for their Works during the past year: Your Committee are of opinion that, in a work of such great public utility, these Duties should be paid back to the Company, and they therefore recommend that Grant of £75 14s. be made them.

"No. 32. The Petition of Jardine and Company, of Saint John, praying to be reimbursed Duties paid on a quantity of valuable Stock imported from Ayrshire, Scotland, the last year: Your Committee recommend that the amount of such Duties, £15 12 4, be refunded them.

"No. 33. The Petition of Henry E. Dibblee, Deputy Treasurer at Woodstock, praying a Grant for his Commission claimed on Parliamentary Duties paid over to the Treasurer from 1838 to 1845, inclusive: As this allowance was made to no other Deputy Treasurer, your Committee cannot recommend the prayer of this Petition.

"Respectfully submitted.

"J. R. PARTELOW, *Chairman.*
ALEX. RANKIN,
A. BARBERIE,
B. ANSLEY,
I. WOODWARD,
W. H. BOTSFORD,
JAMES TIBBITS,
WM. PORTER,
W. H. STEVES,
JAMES TAYLOR.

"*Committee Room, February* 25, 1850."

Ordered, That the Report be accepted; and

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow; further

Ordered, That so much of the said Report as recommends the appropriation of moneys, be referred to the Committee of Supply.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Fisher,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to incorporate the Fredericton Gas Light Company.

Mr. M'Leod in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made amendments thereto, and then agreed to the said Bill.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed as amended.

Mr. Hayward moved for leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Agricultural Society of Sunbury.

And the Order of the House, passed at the Session of 1848, limiting the time for introducing Bills or Petitions of a private or local nature, being dispensed with in this instance, leave was granted; and

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Hayward also moved for leave to bring in a Bill for erecting a part of the Parish of Sheffield, in the County of Sunbury, into a separate Town or Parish.

And the like Order of the House, limiting the time for introducing Bills or Petitions of a private or local nature, being in this instance dispensed with, leave was granted; and

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the local government of Counties and Parishes in this Province.

Mr. Cranney in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them again under their consideration, had made further progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

On motion of Mr. Woodward,

Whereas it is desirable that every encouragement should be given to the Trade lately grown up, and now being prosecuted from this Province to Ports in South America, both on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, extending to California: And whereas it would be a relief to such Trade, (and it is a privilege that all Commerce is entitled to,) that all articles required for Stores in such long voyages should be had without Duty, which principle has been adopted by the Legislature, in allowing such privileges to Vessels employed in the Whale Fishery; therefore

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to direct the Treasurer and Deputy Treasurers to allow all articles that shall have been Warehoused, in Bond, or on which Duties shall have been paid, that may be required for Stores of Vessels bound for Ports in Brazil, or to the South thereof, around Cape Horn, to any Ports or places on the South or North Pacific Oceans, to be exported, for the use of such Vessels so employed, and the Warehouse Bonds to be cancelled; and Duties repaid on Goods so shipped, on affidavit of the same having been so exported for the uses aforesaid, and that this House will make provision for the same.

Ordered, That Mr. Woodward, the Honorable Mr. Hanington, and Mr. Taylor, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

On motion of Mr. Brown,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to incorporate the Saint Stephen and Calais Lower Bridge Company.

Mr. Hayward in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, the following Resolution was moved:—

Resolved, That the further consideration of this Bill be postponed for three months.

And upon the question, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.
Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Landry,	Mr. Brown,
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Steves,	Thomson,
Hon. Mr. Fisher,	Smith,	M'Leod,
Mr. Wark,	Read,	Woodward,
Boyd,	Baillie,	Jordan,
Cranney,	Barberie,	Vail,
Street,	Gilbert,	Botsford,
R. D. Wilmot,	J. Earle.	Ritchie,
Ansley,		Wilson.

Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the further consideration of the said Bill accordingly postponed for three months.

The

The Honorable Mr. Fisher moved for leave to bring in a Bill to impose a Tax upon Wild Lands.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Brown,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to appropriate a part of the Public Revenue for the payment of the Ordinary Services of the Province.

Mr. Vail in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

Mr. R. D. Wilmot moved for leave to present a Petition from Thomas Allan, N. S. Demill, Henry Chubb, and one thousand two hundred and thirty one others, Freemen, Freeholders and Inhabitants of the City of Saint John, praying that such a Revenue Bill may pass as will give increased protection and encouragement to the various branches of Provincial Industry; and that Bounties may be granted for the encouragement of the Fisheries.

The Honorable Mr. Speaker stated, that it was contrary to the practice and usage of the House to receive Petitions upon the subject of any Tax or Duty under its consideration.

And the motion being seconded,

The Honorable Mr. Speaker put the question, whereupon the House divided—

YEAS 15. NAYS 11.

And it was carried in the affirmative, and the Petition then read.

Ordered, thereupon, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Street moved for leave to present a Petition from Messieurs Gilmour, Rankin and Company, Johnson and Mackie, William J. Fraser, Duncan and Lock, John Nesmith, and thirty others, Merchants, Traders, and other Inhabitants of the County of Northumberland, praying that in framing the Revenue Bill for this present year, the rate of Duty on British Manufactures may not exceed four per cent. in addition to that of one per cent. already imposed.

The Honorable Mr. Speaker stated, that there was the same objection as regards the reception of this Petition, being contrary to the practice and usage of the House.

And the motion being seconded,

The Honorable Mr. Speaker put the question, whereupon the House divided—

YEAS 17. NAYS 9.

And it was carried in the affirmative, and the Petition then read.

Ordered, thereupon, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. R. D. Wilmot moved for leave to present a Petition from James Goodwin, William W. Emslie, D. Paterson, and one hundred and thirty eight others, Shoemakers in the City of Saint John, praying that specific Duties may be imposed on Boots and Shoes imported into this Province, and their interests otherwise protected.

The Honorable Mr. Speaker stated, that there was the same objection as regards the reception of this Petition, being contrary to the practice and usage of the House.

And the motion being seconded,

The Honorable Mr. Speaker put the question, whereupon the House divided—

YEAS 14. NAYS 13.

And it was carried in the affirmative, and the Petition then read.

Ordered, thereupon, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr.

Mr. Street moved for leave to present a Petition from the Honorable Joseph Cunard, Alexander M'Laggan, Esquire, and one hundred others, of the County of Northumberland, praying that a Grant may pass towards removing obstructions in the South West Branch of the River Miramichi, in order to improve the passage for Rafts and Scows.

And the Order of the House, passed at the Session of 1848, limiting the time for introducing Petitions or Bills of a private or local nature, being dispensed with in this instance, leave was granted, and the Petition then read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee for taking into consideration all matters affecting the Lumbering Interests of the Province, to report thereon.

On motion of Mr. Steves,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to enable the Commissioners of Highways to establish a Public Road two rods wide across the Great Marsh in the Parish of Hopewell, in the County of Albert.

Mr. Jordan in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of Mr. J. Earle,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to establish the Line of Road leading from Fredericton to Richibucto, via Salmon River, as one of the Great Roads of Communication in this Province.

Mr. Botsford in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made an amendment thereto, and then agreed to the said Bill.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed as amended.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee, Master in Chancery, informed the House that the Council had agreed to the following Bills, viz:—

The Bill to continue the several Acts for the repair of the Streets and Highways in part of the Parish of Woodstock, in the County of Carleton:

The Bill to make perpetual an Act imposing a Duty on Rum and other Liquors distilled within the Province:

The Bill to protect the Grounds and Enclosures around the Province Buildings in Fredericton: and

The Bill to make perpetual an Act to regulate Pawn Brokers within this Province;

Without making any amendments thereto.

And that the Council had also agreed to

The Bill to authorize the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry of Saint Mary's Church, in the Parish of Richibucto, to sell certain Lands granted to the said Corporation, and vest the proceeds in other Lands,

With amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

And he further informed the House that the Council had passed—

A Bill, intituled "An Act relating to the appointment of Commissioners of Sewers in the Counties of Westmorland and Albert:" and

A Bill, intituled "An Act in further amendment of the Law;"

To which they also desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

The Bills sent down from the Legislative Council were then severally read a first time.

The

The amendments made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill to authorize the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry of Saint Mary's Church, in the Parish of Richibucto, to sell certain Lands granted to the said Corporation, and vest the proceeds in other Lands,—were severally read a first and second times, and are as follow:—

At A in the Preamble, insert the words "represented to be."

At B in Section I. insert the words "all their right, title and interest to."

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended by the Legislative Council, stand for a third reading to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. R. D. Wilmot,

Resolved, That the Petitions of Alexander Richardson, William Parks, and others, Thomas and James Phillips, presented to the House on the fourteenth day of February instant; John Grimmer and others, and J. and G. Lawrence, presented on the sixteenth day of the same month; Thomas Turner and others, presented on the nineteenth day of the same month; the Chamber of Commerce of Saint John, Robert and James Clerke, Matthew Thompson, William Hayward and others, Asa Blakslee and others, Thomas Nisbet and others, Harris and Allan and others, presented on the twentieth day of the same month; Henry Gilbert and others, William H. Hallett and others, Charles J. Melick and others, and Thomas Berwick, presented on the twenty second day of the same month; and of Thomas Allan and others, Gilmour, Rankin and Company and others, and James Goodwin and others, presented on this day, severally praying that certain alterations and amendments may be made in the Act imposing Duties for raising a Revenue, and which were ordered to lie on the Table, be now referred to the Committee appointed on the twenty second day of February instant for preparing a Revenue Bill.

Upon the question for sustaining the said Resolution, the House divided—

YEAS 12. NAYS 6.

Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Fisher,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill in addition to an Act to repeal the several Acts of Assembly relating to Bankruptcy in this Province.

Mr. Brown in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

"New Brunswick.

"*Message to the House of Assembly, 26th February,* 1850.

"EDMUND HEAD.

"The Lieutenant Governor lays before the House, Copies of two Despatches from Earl Grey, dated respectively twenty ninth January last and eighth February instant, in reference to the Act 7 Victoria, for the division of the County of Carleton.

"E. H."

The Despatches accompanying this Message, being read at the Clerk's Table, are as follow:—

DIVISION OF COUNTY OF CARLETON.

No. 176.—(Copy) *Downing Street, 29th January,* 1850.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 96, of the 24th December, transmitting a Report prepared by Mr. Fisher, and approved by the Committee of Council of New Brunswick, on the subject of the Act passed in 1844, for dividing the County of Carleton into two Counties.

I am fully conscious of the great and reasonable importance which is attached in New Brunswick to the Queen's decision being pronounced upon this Act, and I regret that circumstances, over which I myself had no controul, have occasioned so much delay in taking Her Majesty's pleasure upon it. I have therefore much satisfaction in now informing you, that in consideration of the length of time that the provisions of this Act have been in abeyance, and the inconvenience which the Province has in

 consequence

consequence sustained, and especially relying on the assurance of your Council, that the Territorial limits of Canada will not be compromised by the Act being confirmed, Her Majesty will be advised to give Her assent to it at the next meeting of Council.

I have taken the opportunity of this decision, to urge again on the Governor General the expediency of a speedy attention to the question by the Canadian Government.

I am, &c.

(Signed) GREY.

Lt. Governor Sir Edmund Head, Bart., &c. &c. &c.

No. 179. *Downing Street, 8th February*, 1850.

SIR,—With reference to my Despatch, No. 176, of the 29th ultimo, I have the honor to transmit herewith an Order of Her Majesty in Council, specially confirming the Act, No. 1479, passed by the Legislature of New Brunswick in the month of April 1844, entitled "An Act for the division of the County of Carleton into two Counties, and to provide for the Government and Representation of the new County."

I have, &c.

(Signed) GREY.

Lt. Governor Sir Edmund Head, Bart., &c. &c. &c.

Mr. Ritchie, from the Committee appointed on the fifteenth day of February instant, to take into consideration a Petition from John Trenholm, to be reimbursed the expenses of defending an action brought against him as a Trustee of Schools, submitted a Report; and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

"The Select Committee to whom was referred the Petition of John Trenholm, setting forth, that Petitioner was a Trustee of Schools for the Parish of Botsford, in the County of Westmorland, for the year 1847,—that he and his Co-Trustee reported certain charges of misconduct againt Thomas Casey, a licenced Teacher, to the Board of Education, in accordance with the request of that Board,—that the said Thomas Casey brought an action against Petitioner for an alleged libel contained in such Report,—that Petitioner having entered a defence, the cause was tried at Dorchester in November 1848,—that after an investigation of two days, the Jury, without leaving the Box, found a verdict for Petitioner,—that the taxed costs of such defence amounted to £51 13 8, besides Counsel Fees, and other considerable personal expenses, amounting to at least £15, which Petitioner has been compelled to pay in consequence of having performed his duty as such Trustee of Schools and of Casey being a poor man and unable to pay any part of the Judgment for such costs; beg to Report—

"That they are of opinion, that cases of this description should be dealt with most cautiously; they would recommend, that in future no application should be entertained, unless it shall be shewn that the Public Officer applying for relief, immediately on receiving a notice or intimation of an action being about to be commenced against him, for matters growing out of the discharge of his public duty, shall have forthwith reported the same, with all particulars, to the Executive Government, to enable the Government to investigate the matters, and give instructions or directions in reference thereto; and that in all cases, a copy of the learned Judge's notes of the trial of any such cause, shall be produced, to enable the House, or a Committee thereof, to arrive at a clear and correct conclusion, with reference to the conduct of the parties and the merits of the case, which cannot satisfactorily be done upon *ex parte* statements.

"Your Committee therefore recommend, that the further consideration of this subject be deferred until a copy of such notes shall be obtained for the information of the House, and your Committee ask leave to make a further Report, should such notes be produced.

"W. J. RITCHIE,
CHARLES FISHER.

"*Committee Room, 27th February*, 1850."

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Committee continued to enable them to report further upon the subject referred for their consideration.

On motion of Mr. Street,

Ordered, That Mr. Carman be added to the Committee appointed on the twenty second day of February instant, under a Resolution reported from the Committee of the whole House on that day, when in consideration of Ways and Means, to prepare and report a Bill for raising a Revenue; and

On

On motion of Mr. Wark,

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Fisher be also added to the same Committee for preparing a Revenue Bill.

Mr. Barberie, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address of the House of yesterday, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to cause certain Returns to be furnished from the Post Office Department, reported—That they had attended thereto, and that His Excellency was pleased to say, so far as was in his power, the wishes of the House should be complied with, and all the information furnished that can be obtained upon the subject.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the local government of Counties and Parishes in this Province.

Mr. Cranney in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them again under their consideration, had made further progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Thursday, 28th February, 1850.

Prayers.

Read a second time the following Bills, viz :—

A Bill to incorporate the Agricultural Society of Sunbury :

A Bill for erecting a part of the Parish of Sheffield, in the County of Sunbury, into a separate Town or Parish : and

A Bill to impose a Tax on Wild Lands : also

A Bill sent down from the Legislative Council, intituled "An Act relating to the appointment of Commissioners of Sewers in the Counties of Westmorland and Albert :" and

A Bill, intituled "An Act in further amendment of the Law."

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to enable the Commissioners of Highways to establish a Public Road two rods wide across the Great Marsh in Hopewell, County of Albert.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Steves take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to establish the Line of Road leading from Fredericton to Richibucto, via Salmon River, as one of the Great Roads of Communication in this Province.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. J. Earle take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to incorporate the Fredericton Gas Light Company.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Fisher take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

According to the Order of the Day, the amendments made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill to authorize the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry of Saint Mary's Church, in the Parish of Richibucto, to sell certain Lands granted to the said Corporation, and vest the proceeds in other Lands,—were severally read a third time.

Resolved, That the House do concur therein ; and

Ordered, That Mr. Wark return the Bill, with the amendments, to the Council, and acquaint them therewith.

The

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House—

Extracts from a Despatch from the Right Honorable Earl Grey, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in reference to Processions, with a Charge of Mr. H. Baldwin, Q. C., to the Grand Jury of Down; the same being furnished under an Address of the House of the twenty third day of February instant, requesting information upon the subject of Orange Associations.

The Despatch, with Enclosure, being read at the Clerk's Table, are as follow:—

PROCESSIONS.

[Extracts from No. 156.] *Downing Street, 9th September*, 1849.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge your Despatches, Nos. 65 and 67, of the 13th and 15th July last, respectively, relating to the recent disturbances at Saint John.

2. It is a subject of great concern that dissensions such as these should continue to influence any part of the population of the Province—dissensions which have ceased even in this country to have any reference to practical questions, and which to the inhabitants of the North American Provinces are matters of tradition only. If any of the better instructed and more orderly classes of the people have given countenance either to the idle and irritating display which led to the recent outbreak, or to the savage acts of violence committed in the opposition to that display, they have, probably, by this time, had occasion to regret their conduct.

3. I approve of the conduct which you pursued, and I have learnt with satisfaction the assistance which you appear to have received from the Civil and Military Authorities, as well as the escape of the Mayor from the serious danger which he incurred in the exercise of his duty. As the Act for amending the Charter of the City of Saint John had reached the Colony, with the Royal assent, since the date of your Despatches, I trust that you will find yourself better prepared to meet such an emergency should it unfortunately recur.

4. You observe, that * * * * * * * * *

* * * * * * * * * * * *

You will be able to judge, with the advice of your Council, whether any legislation on the subject is required. But in the meantime, you cannot be unaware, that Processions and similar displays calculated to excite public fear, are illegal at Common Law, independently of any statutory provisions. On this head I cannot do better than enclose for your information, an extract from a Charge recently delivered by Mr. Baldwin, Q. C., (in the absence of Chief Baron Pigott,) to the Grand Jury of the County of Down, where Riots of a similar nature to those of Saint John unfortunately took place on the last Orange Anniversary.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GREY.

Lt. Governor Sir E. Head, Bart., &c. &c. &c.

Copy of Enclosure in No. 156.—*Charge of Mr. H. Baldwin, Q. C.*

"For a considerable period of time, Gentlemen, there appeared to be a lull of party spirit in this country. There was not that excitement which has been so frequently displayed among partisans; and I need not say, that every well-wisher of his country—every man who desires to see his country prosper—anxiously and earnestly hoped that the prejudices which had divided man from man, and which created and sustained unchristian feelings in the bosoms of partisans, were beginning to subside, and to be forgotten, and that feelings more in accordance with the civilization of the present day, and the circumstances of this age and country, were beginning to prevail. Unfortunately the experience of the past 12th of July has proved that the lull of which I speak was only temporary, and that there is ground for suspicion that party spirit has not been overcome. With this single exception we are able to take the calendar and say, 'but for this unfortunate affair this County presents itself as among the best regulated, the most intelligent and favoured Counties in the kingdom.' Here there is none of the poverty that so strongly presses on the inhabitants of other districts of this country. The people seem to be in a prosperous and happy condition—well disposed towards each other—anxious to protect and to preserve life and property, and, consequently, presenting their County as a most desirable position for the investment of capital or the residence of strangers. There is nothing to hurt or annoy either property or station—this unfortunate occurrence alone is all of which we have reason to complain. I need not say to you, Gentlemen—for your good judgment will have suggested it to you—but I would say to the poor persons who will appear before you, that they will plainly see that their conduct in taking part in an illegal assemblage—for illegal it unquestionably was—is at variance with their own interests, the peace of their own neighbourhoods, and the best interests of their country. Living in a common country, it is the interest of every man to dwell in charity and affection with his neighbours—to labour for the common advancement and good of the country in which he lives; and were this the case in this country—were every man desirous and determined to promote the common interests of his fellow-men—this County would be among the best regulated Counties in the kingdom. We find, unfortunately, this state of party feeling existing here. We find that it so exists, and to have led to such an estrangement of feeling between neighbours, as to have arrayed them against each other on the 17th

17th of March and on the 12th of July in murderous hostility. With these circumstances before you, shall I say that it is necessary—that it is an incumbent duty—that every man possessed of intelligence and station—every man who has influence over his fellow-man—should join in one strenuous effort to prevent the recurrence of such scenes—scenes most illegal, beyond all doubt? The people may have suspected that, because there is not now in existence, as there was some years since, an act against processions, or an act against the carrying of arms, it is lawful for them to march in procession and carry arms. This is a gross mistake, and the public mind ought to be at once disabused on the subject. Large processions, carrying arms, and under such circumstances as to inspire fear in the minds of the people—processions which, from their concomitant circumstances, are calculated to inspire in the minds of the peaceably disposed well-grounded apprehensions of alarm—are, beyond all question, illegal assemblages. If, in the course of a procession, there be any transgression of the peace, that breach of the peace constitutes a Riot, the consequences of which are, to the parties concerned in it, of a serious nature. It is one of the consequences of an illegal combination that all the parties in it are answerable for the acts of any one member of the party, those acts being committed in furtherance of the common object of the party—that is, that a procession not being in itself immediately a breach of the peace, its members may be guilty of an offence done by any one in furtherance of a common object. There are one or two of these cases to occupy your attention. You will consider whether the evidence submitted to you is sufficient for the identification of the parties concerned; and, if the prisoners have been connected with processions passing through the country, no matter to which party they belonged, and if the conduct of the procession or processions was such as to inspire fear in the minds of the peaceably disposed, you will regard the assemblage as illegal, and find true bills."

Mr. Taylor moved for leave to present a Petition from John M'Intosh, of the City of Fredericton, praying that his claim for losses sustained by the illegal seizure and sale of a span of Horses in the year 1847, as set forth in his Petition presented to the House this present Session, and reported upon by the Committee of Trade, may be reconsidered.

And upon the question, the House divided—

YEAS 7. NAYS 17.

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Ritchie,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to settle certain doubts raised under the last Will and Testament of Mark Varley, late of the City of Saint John, Brickmaker, but now deceased, with reference to certain Bequests and Devises therein contained—"To the Trustees of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in the City of Saint John, for the establishment and maintenance of a Day School,"—and to make more effectual provision for carrying out the charitable intentions of said Testator with as little delay and expense as possible.

Mr. Hayward in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, the following Resolution was moved:—

Resolved, That the further consideration of this Bill be postponed for three months.

And upon the question, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.	NAYS.	
Mr. Street,	Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Woodward,
Wilson.	Hon. Mr. Wilmot,	Taylor,
	Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Connell,
	Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Ansley,
	Hon. Mr. Hanington,	Jordan,
	Mr. Carman,	Botsford,
	S. Earle,	Landry,
	Boyd,	Smith,
	Cranney,	Steves,
	Brown,	J. Earle.
	Wark,	R. D. Wilmot,
	M'Leod,	Ritchie,
	Gilbert,	Read.
	Baillie,	

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

That the Committee then proceeded in the Bill, and agreed to the same without making any amendment thereto.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed. On

On motion of Mr. Steves,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to establish the Road leading from the Great Road near Crooked Creek Bridge, in Hopewell, County of Albert, through the Parish of Harvey, to the Parish of Upham, in King's County, thence by the Hammond River, to the Great Road leading from Saint John to Saint Martins, as one of the Great Roads of Communication.

Mr. Gilbert in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of Mr. R. D. Wilmot,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to authorize the issuing of Treasury Notes.

Mr. Vail in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, the following Resolution was moved:—

Resolved, That the further consideration of this Bill be postponed for three months.

And upon the question, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.	NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Hon. Mr. Wilmot,	Mr. Ritchie,
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Hon. Mr. Hanington,	Jordan,
Hon. Mr. Fisher,	Mr. Boyd,	Landry,
Mr. Botsford,	Porter,	Wilson,
Gilbert,	M'Leod,	Smith,
Wark,	Baillie,	Steves,
S. Earle,	Thomson,	Read,
Cranney,	Woodward,	J. Earle,
Taylor,	Ansley,	Montgomery.
Connell.	R. D. Wilmot,	Barberie.

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

That the Committee then proceeded in the Bill, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Fisher,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on a Bill in addition to an Act to repeal the several Acts of Assembly relating to Bankruptcy in this Province.

Mr. Brown in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their further consideration, had made amendments thereto, and then agreed to the said Bill.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed as amended.

On motion of Mr. Taylor,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to authorize the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry of Saint Thomas' Church, in the Parish of Queensbury, to sell and dispose of certain Lands in the said Parish.

Mr. Hayward in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, the following Resolution was moved:—

Resolved, That the further consideration of this Bill be postponed for three months.

And upon the question, it was carried in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the further consideration of the said Bill accordingly postponed for three months.

Mr. Woodward, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address of the House of yesterday, relative to the exportation

exportation of Stores in Vessels on certain long voyages free of Duty, reported—That they had attended to that duty, and that His Excellency was pleased to say, he would, with a desire to carry into effect the wishes of the House, consult his Council upon the subject.

Mr. S. Earle, by leave, presented a Petition from George Coats and four others, licenced School Teachers in King's County, praying for an amendment in the existing Law as regards Parish Schools, for the reasons set forth in the said Petition; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Hanington,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Buoys and Beacons.

Mr. Steves in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the local government of Counties and Parishes.

Mr. Cranney in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill from time to time before them, proceeded therein, and Article 17 of the II. Section, which provides for the levying of assessments, being under consideration, an amendment was moved thereto—

To insert after the word "Corporation," the words "Banking and Insurance Corporations excepted."

Upon the question for the amendment, the Committee divided—

YEAS 5. NAYS 20.

And it was thereupon decided in the negative.

That the Committee having agreed to the said Article, then proceeded to Article 18 of the said II. Section, and which is as follows:—

"ARTICLE 18.

"No Stockholder of any such Joint Stock Corporation shall be rated or assessed for or on account of any property in or income derived from any such Corporation."

Upon the question for adopting this Article, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Mr. Ansley,	Hon. Mr. Speaker,
Hon. Mr. Wilmot,	Boyd,	Mr. Hayward,
Hon. Mr. Hanington,	Taylor,	Gilbert,
Mr. Wilson,	Vail,	Wark,
Woodward,	Tibbits,	Thomson,
Read,	Porter,	Carman,
Botsford,	Jordan,	Barberie.
Smith,	Ritchie.	

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative.

The Committee then proceeded in the Bill, and had under their consideration the Schedule or Scale of Fees to be received by the Clerks of the Peace, wherein it was proposed—That the item for drawing or preparing an Indictment, be settled at *Five Shillings.*

To which an amendment was moved—To expunge the words "Five Shillings," and insert those of "*Two Shillings and six pence.*"

And upon this question, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Gilbert,	Hon. Mr. Hanington,	Mr. Jordan,
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Smith,	Mr. Steves,	Ritchie,
Hon. Mr. Wilmot,	Taylor,	Read,	Thomson.
Hon. Mr. Fisher,	Woodward,	Wilson,	
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Connell,	R. D. Wilmot,	
Mr. Porter,	Street,	Botsford,	
Brown,	Vail,	J. Earle,	
Wark,	Carman.	Barberie,	
M'Leod,		Hayward,	

Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative.

That the Committee then having gone through the Bill, and after making several amendments thereto, agreed to the same, under the Title of—

A Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the local government of Counties, Towns and Parishes.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed as amended, under the amended Title.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Friday, 1st March, 1850.

Prayers.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill in addition to an Act to repeal the several Acts of Assembly relating to Bankruptcy in this Province.

And upon the question, that the said Bill do now pass, and be sent to the Council for their concurrence, the House divided—

YEAS 15. NAYS 8.

Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative.

Resolved, thereupon, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Fisher take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to authorize the issuing of Treasury Notes.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. R. D. Wilmot take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to settle certain doubts raised under the last Will and Testament of Mark Varley, late of the City of Saint John, Brick Maker, but now deceased, with reference to certain Bequests and Devises therein contained—"To the Trustees of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in the City of Saint John, for the establishment and maintenance of a Day School,"—and to make more effectual provision for carrying out the charitable intentions of said Testator with as little delay as possible.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Ritchie take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to establish the Road leading from the Great Road near Crooked Creek Bridge, in Hopewell, County of Albert, through the Parish of Harvey, to the Parish of Upham, in King's County, thence by the Hammond River, to the Great Road leading from Saint John to Saint Martins, as one of the Great Roads of Communication.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Steves take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

On

On motion of Mr. Boyd,

Resolved, That the Petition from the President and Directors of the Saint Croix Steam Navigation Company, together with Thomas Turner and other inhabitants of the County of Charlotte, praying that a Grant may pass for the improvement of the navigation over the West Bar at the entrance of the Harbour of Saint Andrews, which was presented to the House on the eleventh day of February last, and ordered to lie on the Table, be now referred to the Committee of Supply.

On motion of Mr. Wark,

Resolved, That the Petition from William M'Lelland, of Richibucto, in the County of Kent, praying to be compensated for having taught a School at that place in the year 1849, which was presented to the House on the fourteenth day of February last, and ordered to lie on the Table, be now referred to the Committee for taking into consideration the subject of the Education of the Youth of the Province, to report thereon.

On motion of Mr. Hayward,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to incorporate the Agricultural Society of Sunbury.

Mr. Cranney in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Taylor,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to relieve Aliens from the Tax imposed by the Militia Laws of this Province.

Mr. Cranney in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the first and only Section of the Bill under their consideration, which enacts—"That the sixteenth and seventeenth Sections of the Act made and passed in the sixth year of the Reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, be repealed."

To which an amendment was moved—To expunge the said Section, and substitute as follows:—

"That all the Laws now in force relating to the Militia of this Province, be and the same are hereby suspended; provided always, that in case of invasion, it shall and may be lawful for the Commander in Chief, by Proclamation, to call out the Militia of this Province, in the same manner as if this Act had not been passed."

And upon the question for adopting the said amendment, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.	NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Mr. Wark,
Hon. Mr. Hanington,	Mr. Smith,	Vail,
Mr. Barberie,	Montgomery,	M'Leod,
Read,	J. Earle,	Porter,
Connell,	Steves,	Carman,
Woodward,	Jordan,	Boyd,
Taylor,	R. D. Wilmot,	Street.
Gilbert,	Hayward,	
Thomson,	S. Earle.	
Botsford.	Brown,	

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

The question was then taken upon the original Section, and it was also decided in the negative.

The following Resolution was then moved:—

Resolved, That the further consideration of the Bill be postponed for three months. And upon the question for sustaining the Resolution, it was carried in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the further consideration of the said Bill accordingly postponed for three months.

On

On motion of Mr. Woodward,

Resolved, That—The Bill to extend the provisions of an Act, intituled "An Act in addition to an Act, intituled 'An Act to extend the privilege of Solemnizing Marriage to all Ministers or Teachers of the several Religious Congregations in this Province,'" to the Reverend William Thomas Wishart, Spiritual Teacher to the Congregation of Modern Calvanists in the City of Saint John,—be now read a third time as engrossed.

To which the Honorable Mr. Rankin moved as an amendment—To expunge the word "now," and substitute the words "this day three months."

And upon the question for adopting the amendment, the House divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Mr. Gilbert,	Hon. Mr. Wilmot,	Mr. Jordan,
Mr. Barberie,	M'Leod,	Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Taylor,
Montgomery,	Wark,	Hon. Mr. Hanington,	Woodward,
Read,	Thomson,	Mr. Botsford,	Hayward,
Smith,	Boyd.	Steves,	Brown,
Street,		Ritchie,	S. Earle,
Baillie,		Porter,	Connell.
Carman,		Vail,	

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

The question was then taken upon the original Resolution, when it was carried in the affirmative, and the Bill accordingly read a third time.

The question was then taken upon the final passing of the Bill, when the House divided—

YEAS 15. NAYS 13.

And so it was carried in the affirmative.

Resolved, thereupon, That the Bill do pass; and

Ordered, That Mr. Woodward take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

On motion of Mr. Barberie,

Resolved That the Petition from Charles M. La Billois, of Maquasha, Restigouche, Surgeon, praying to be remunerated for medical and surgical attendance on persons confined in the Hospital at Tracadie, in the County of Gloucester, during the past year, which was presented to the House on the eighteenth day of February last, and ordered to lie on the Table, be now referred to the Committee of Supply.

On motion of Mr. Smith,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to establish the Road leading from Isaac Derry's, in the Parish of Harvey, in the County of Albert, to Point Wolfe River, as one of the Great Roads of Communication in this Province.

Mr. Woodward in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Taylor,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to repeal all the Laws now in force relating to the Incorporation of the City of Fredericton.

Mr. Vail in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

On motion of Mr. R. D. Wilmot,

Ordered, That the Bill sent down from the Legislative Council, intituled "An Act in further amendment of the Law," be printed, and one hundred copies thereof furnished for the use of the Legislature.

On

On motion of Mr. Carman,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to amend an Act, intituled "An Act to regulate proceedings before Justices of the Peace in Civil Suits."

Mr. Hayward in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee, Master in Chancery, informed the House that the Council had agreed to the following Bills, viz:—

The Bill to alter and amend the Act incorporating the Carleton County Agricultural Society:

The Bill for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the Portland and Lancaster Steam Ferry Company: and

The Bill to authorize the Corporation of the City of Saint John to become Shareholders in the additional Stock of the Saint John Water Company;

Without making any amendments thereto.

And he further informed the House that the Council had agreed to the following Bills, viz:—

The Bill to incorporate the Shediac Grindstone Manufacturing, and Mining Company:

The Bill for the better extinguishing of Fires which may happen in the City of Saint John: and

The Bill for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the Saint John Mechanics' Whale Fishing Company;

With amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

The amendment made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill to incorporate the Shediac Grindstone Manufacturing, and Mining Company,—was read a first and second times, and is as follows:—

At A in Section I. expunge the words "and for other manufacturing purposes," and insert the words "and for manufacturing Lumber, Cotton and Woollen Goods, Flour and Meal."

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended by the Legislative Council, stand for a third reading to-morrow.

The amendments made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill for the better extinguishing of Fires which may happen in the City of Saint John,—were severally read a first and second times, and are as follow:—

At A in Section V. expunge the words "number of Members present," and insert the words "whole body."

At B add the following Section:—

"XII. And be it enacted that this Act shall continue and be in force until the first day of April which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty two."

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended by the Legislative Council, stand for a third reading to-morrow.

The amendment made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the Saint John Mechanics' Whale Fishing Company,—was read a first and second times, and is as follows:—

At A insert the two following new Sections, and alter the number of the succeeding Section accordingly:—

"VI. And be it enacted, That a meeting of the stockholders of the said Company shall be called within six calendar months after the passing of this Act, for the purpose of this Act.

"VII.

"VII. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the stockholders of the said Company, or a majority thereof, at any meeting of the said Company called for the purposes of this Act or any other purpose, to appoint a Committee of the said stockholders, consisting of such and so many stockholders of the said Company as they may select therefor, to examine into and report upon the Accounts and affairs of the said Company, to whose inquiries the Directors and all other officers of the said Company are required to give the fullest satisfaction and information, and the said Committee shall present and make their Report of the state of the Accounts and affairs of the said Company, at some further meeting thereof to be for that purpose holden, and it shall be lawful for the stockholders or a majority thereof to take such action and make such order thereon as they may deem most advisable and promotive of the interests of the said Company, preparatory to or connected with the winding up and closing the whole affairs and business of the said Company."

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended by the Legislative Council, stand for a third reading to-morrow.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the local government of Counties, Towns and Parishes in this Province.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

On motion of Mr. J. Earle,

Ordered, That the House do on Friday next, the eighth day of March instant, resolve itself into Committee of the whole on—The Bill to incorporate the Grand Lodge and Subordinate Lodges in New Brunswick of the Loyal Orange Institution of British America.

On motion of Mr. Ritchie,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to amend an Act, intituled "An Act to increase the Capital Stock of the Saint John Water Company, and to provide a more efficient supply of Water in the City of Saint John.

The Honorable Mr. Hanington in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Saturday, 2d March, 1850.

Prayers.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to incorporate the Agricultural Society of Sunbury.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Hayward take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to establish the Road leading from Isaac Derry's, in the Parish of Harvey, in the County of Albert, to Point Wolf River, as one of the Great Roads of Communication in this Province.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Smith take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to amend an Act to increase the Capital Stock of the Saint John Water Company, and to provide a more efficient supply of Water in the City of Saint John.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Ritchie take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

According

According to the Order of the Day, the amendment made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill to incorporate the Shediac Grindstone Manufacturing and Mining Company,—was read a third time.

Resolved, That the House do concur therein.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Hanington return the Bill, with the amendment, to the Council, and acquaint them therewith.

According to the Order of the Day, the amendments made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill for the better extinguishing of Fires which may happen in the City of Saint John,—were severally read a third time.

Resolved, That the House do concur therein.

Ordered, That Mr. R. D. Wilmot return the Bill, with the amendments, to the Council, and acquaint them therewith.

According to the Order of the Day, the amendments made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the Saint John Mechanics' Whale Fishing Company,—were severally read a third time.

Resolved, That the House do concur therein.

Ordered, That Mr. Ansley return the Bill, with the amendments, to the Council, and acquaint them therewith.

On motion of Mr. Boyd,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to aid in the construction of the Saint Andrews and Quebec Rail Road.

Mr. Cranney in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

On motion of Mr. Taylor,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to amend an Act to provide for the summary punishment of persons committing trespasses upon Square Timber and other Lumber.

Mr. Wilson in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made amendments thereto, and then agreed to the said Bill.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed as amended.

The House adjourned until Monday morning next at 10 o'clock.

Monday, 4th March, 1850.

Prayers.

The Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot moved for leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the assessing, collecting and levying of Rates in the City of Saint John.

The Order of the House, limiting the time for introducing Bills or Petitions of a private or local nature, as also that requiring such Bills to be read at the Assizes or Court of Nisi Prius or General Sessions of the Peace, in the presence of the Grand Jury, being dispensed with, leave was granted; and

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Hayward,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill for erecting a part of the Parish of Sheffield, in the County of Sunbury, into a separate Town or Parish.

Mr. Thomson in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, the following Resolution was moved:—

Resolved

Resolved, That the further consideration of this Bill be postponed for three months. And upon the question, it was carried in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the further consideration of the said Bill accordingly postponed for three months.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Landlord and Tenant, and regulating Rents and Replevin.

Mr. Cranney in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House the following Documents, viz:—

The Province Treasurer's Accounts, together with those of the several Deputy Treasurers, for the year ending on the thirty first day of December, 1849; and the Auditor General's Report thereon.

[*See Appendix.*]

Concluding Report from John Wilkinson, Esquire, on the proposed Line of Railway between the City of Saint John and the Harbour of Shediac, accompanied by the various Plans of the Survey.

[*See Report in Appendix.*]

Reports from Supervisors and Commissioners, relative to the Road Service, viz:—

From Fredericton to Woodstock—Alexander Goodfellow, Supervisor:

" Woodstock to Grand Falls, and Houlton—James Ketchum, Supervisor:

" Grand Falls to Canada Line; and Lower Landing at Grand Falls to American Boundary—L. R. Coombes and John Emerson, Supervisors:

" Fredericton to the Finger Board—Nathaniel Hubbard, Supervisor:

" Fredericton to Newcastle—Alexander Goodfellow, Supervisor:

" Newcastle to Campbelton—David Crocker, Supervisor:

" Bathurst to Miramichi—Alexander Davidson, Supervisor:

" Saint John to Hayward's Mills, Quaco, and Head of Bellisle—Robert S. Matthew, Supervisor:

" Hayward's Mills to Nova Scotia Line—Silas C. Charters, Supervisor:

" Shediac to Richibucto—William Chandler, Supervisor:

" Richibucto to Chatham—David Crocker, Supervisor:

" Saint Andrews to Fredericton, and Saint Stephen—William H. Mowat, Supervisor:

" Oak Bay to Little Digdeguash—Josephus Moore, Supervisor:

" Nerepis to Gagetown—Gilbert Williams, Supervisor.

[*See Appendix.*]

Report from Commissioners of Light Houses in the Bay of Fundy for the year 1849, with Report on Thomas Robson's invention for ringing Fog Bells:

Communication from Provincial Secretary of Nova Scotia, upon subject of expense of Steam Packet between Digby and Saint John, and Apple River Light House.

[*See Appendix.*]

Reports

Reports from the following Agricultural Societies in the Province for the past year, viz:—

Northumberland—Carleton, and Simonds District in Carleton—King's—Westmorland—Sunbury, and Sheffield District in Sunbury—and Albert:

Communication from James Brown, Esquire, as to the nature and extent of his services while employed in the Agricultural Survey, with an account of the time he was so employed, during the past year:

Application from William Wright, Esquire, to be remunerated for Professional services performed as Advocate General:

Petition from Moses Orser, to be reimbursed expenses incurred in defending Suits brought against him as a Commissioner for Bye Roads in the County of Carleton:

Communication from George W. Hoben, a Road Commissioner, in reference to an Address of the House to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the twelfth April, 1849, calling upon him to refund a sum, stated in the said Address as not to have been expended on the Road for which it was appropriated.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, also by command of His Excellency, laid before the House—

The Annual Blue Book for the year 1848.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow,

Ordered, That the Accounts from the Province Treasurer, together with the Auditor's Report thereon, be referred to the Committee on Public Accounts.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, from the Committee appointed on the twenty second day of February last, under a Resolution reported from the Committee of the whole House when in consideration of Ways and Means, to prepare a Revenue Bill, reported —That having the subject referred for their consideration before them, had prepared two Bills, severally under the Titles of—

A Bill to continue and amend the Act, intituled "An Act imposing Duties for raising a Revenue:" and

A Bill relating to the Trade between the British North American Possessions;

Which he was directed to submit to the House.

The Bills, reported by the Committee, were then handed in and severally read a first time.

Mr. Street, from the Committee appointed on the eighteenth day of February last, to take under consideration a Petition from the Reverend Jerome Alley, D. D., as regards loss on certain Lands granted to him from the Crown, and to which Committee was referred a Petition from John Burns, presented to the House on the nineteenth day of the same month, praying compensation for loss sustained in defence of his Title to certain Lands, submitted their Report; and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

"The Select Committee to whom were referred the Petition of the Reverend Doctor Alley, praying to be remunerated for the loss of thirty nine acres of Land included in a Grant to him by Government, and which turned out to have been previously granted to Joseph and D. Glendenning; and also the Petition of John Burns, praying remuneration for losses sustained by him in consequence of Government having granted Lands which had been previously granted to another person, Report—

"That your Committee having had these Petitions under consideration, and after giving the subject matter of the complaints of the respective Petitioners the most thorough investigation, find in respect to Doctor Alley's Petition, the state of the case to be as follows, viz:—That Doctor Alley, in the year 1830, or thereabouts, having obtained from the Home Government an Order to the Provincial Government for the Grant of two Tracts of Land in the County of Charlotte, containing together 1,200 acres, applied to and obtained from the Honorable Thomas Baillie, the Surveyor General, an Order of Survey thereof, which was directed to George N. Smith, Esquire, at that time one of the local Deputies and sworn Surveyors of the Land Department; which

which Order contained, as stated by Mr. Smith, special instructions and directions as to the Survey;—That this Order was delivered by Doctor Alley to the Deputy to whom directed;—That Doctor Alley did not at all interfere with or attempt to influence the said Deputy Surveyor in the discharge of his duty;—That said Surveyor proceeded to lay out the Tracts of Land contained in the Order of Survey, (which was to lay off the Land with the usual allowances at that time made to Grantees);—That the said Deputy Surveyor made his Return, and Doctor Alley paid him for such Survey and Return;—That in pursuance of this Return, a Grant of the Tracts of Land was issued to Doctor Alley, agreeably to such Return;—That in 1841, Doctor Alley, on getting one of the Blocks of Land so granted to him, again laid off and subdivided into small Lots, for the purpose of location, by Mr. Mahood, another sworn Deputy of the Land Department, discovered that his Grant took in 39 acres of Land that had been previously granted to the above named Glendennings, by which means Doctor Alley was deprived of 39 acres of the Land granted to him, and which according to the Grant he was entitled to: Your Committee, therefore, recommend such a Grant to Doctor Alley as will be sufficient to enable him to procure a Grant of the like number of acres of Wilderness Land elsewhere of equal value.

"That in respect to John Burns' Petition, your Committee find the following to be the facts, viz:—That the Petitioner in the year ——, purchased a Tract of Land containing 200 acres, situate in the Baillie Settlement, in the Parish of Saint James, County of Charlotte, from one Thomas Branniff;—That this Tract of Land had been prior to such purchase granted by Government in 1834 to the said Thomas Branniff;—That the Petitioner, subsequently to his purchase from Branniff, on the twenty sixth May, 1835, under the full conviction that Branniff's Grant and Title to the Land in question were good, sold the said Tract of Land to one Thomas Fulton, after having made considerable improvements thereon, and gave to said Fulton a Warrantee Deed thereof, feeling at the time perfectly safe in so doing, from believing the same had been *bona fide* granted to Branniff, and that there could therefore be no question as to the Title;—That Fulton, subsequently to the purchase, went into the possession of the Tract of Land so purchased, and also made extensive improvements thereon;—That some time after this, on the Land being again run out, it was found that 72 acres thereof, and especially that part on which the improvements had been made, was included in a Grant of Land to the Reverend Doctor Alley, bearing date prior to Branniff's Grant;—That Branniff's Grant, therefore, contained a portion of Land that had been previously granted;—That on this being discovered, Doctor Alley, not wishing to avail himself of the Petitioner's improvements, in 1844 applied to Government upon the subject, praying that other Lands, equivalent in value, might be granted to him in the place of the Lands so included in the Branniff Grant, or in such other way to be indemnified as to the Government might seem meet, which Petition not being complied with, Doctor Alley instituted an Action of Ejectment against Fulton, and ejected him, by force of law, from the Land in question, upon which the said Fulton brought an action upon the Petitioner's covenant in the Warrantee Deed, and recovered against the Petitioner in such action, damages, £112 11 5, and costs, £38, making in the whole £150 11 5, for which, judgment in the Supreme Court now stands against the Petitioner, besides which, the Petitioner stands liable to his own Attorney for the costs of defence;—That under the above circumstances, your Committee think the Petitioner has a fair claim for remuneration, inasmuch as the whole difficulty has arisen from the Government having, most improperly, made two Grants of the same Land; and although your Committee can entertain no doubt of this having arisen from an unintentional mistake or oversight in the Land Department, yet your Committee are decidedly of opinion, that the Petitioner ought not to be the sufferer, and therefore recommend that a Grant may be made in Supply, at all events sufficient to satisfy the Judgment now standing against the Petitioner John Burns, as already stated.

"All which is respectfully submitted.

"J. A. STREET,
W. CARMAN,
J. BROWN.

"*Committee Room, March* 4, 1850."

Ordered, That the Report be accepted; and

On motion of Mr. Street; further

Ordered, That the said Report be referred to the Committee of Supply.

On

On motion of Mr. J. Earle,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before the House,—Returns of all Mining Leases and Grants, shewing the extent of each, and where situate—the nature of the Minerals granted, and upon what terms, and under what Regulations they were originally made, together with the Rules and Regulations under which Leases or Grants of Mining Companies are now made.

Ordered, That Mr. J. Earle, Mr. Taylor, and Mr. R. D. Wilmot, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

Mr. Steves moved for leave to present a Petition from John Steves, Peter Gallagher, and twelve others, of the Parish of Hillsborough, in the County of Albert, praying that an Act may pass providing for the erection of Dyke Sewers by the owners of Marsh Lands.

The Order of the House, as regards the time for introducing Petitions or Bills of a private or local nature, being in this instance dispensed with, leave was granted, and the Petition then read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

On motion of Mr. Botsford,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill sent down from the Legislative Council, intituled "An Act relating to the appointment of Commissioners of Sewers for the Counties of Westmorland and Albert."

Mr. Taylor in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made amendments thereto, and then agreed to the said Bill.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted.

The amendments being then handed in at the Clerk's Table, were there severally read a first time, and are as follow:—

At A in Section I. add—"Provided that in case the proprietors of any Parish or Division should fail to elect Commissioners of Sewers on the day named by the Court as aforesaid, then the said Court may, on the application of any proprietor, appoint another day for the election in such Parish or Division, in manner as before provided."

At B in Section II. add—"Provided also, that one Commissioner so chosen shall be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to superintend work actually in progress, and employ labourers and workmen for such reasonable wages as may be agreed on for that purpose."

At C in Section IV. add—"Provided that no proprietor shall be entitled to vote for or upon any Bog or Marsh not yielding the annual value of two shillings and six pence per acre, except such Bog or Marsh has at the time of such election been assessed to the amount of two shillings and six pence per acre; and in case the number of such votes claimed by any voters should be disputed at the time he offers to vote by any other proprietor, then, before such votes are received and entered, the person claiming the right to vote shall take the following oath:—

'You do swear that you are the proprietor of acres of Marsh or Bog, [*as the case may be,*] situate in District Number , in the Parish of , or Division Letter , in the Parish of , or acres in District Number , and acres in District Number , [*as the case may be,*] (where the person claims the right to vote for more than one District,) and that you are entitled to vote therefor at this election of Commissioners of Sewers, and that you have not before voted at this election of Commissioners of Sewers.'"

At D in same Section, expunge the word "oath," and insert the word "oaths."

The said amendments were then severally read a second time.

Ordered, That the said amendments be engrossed, and the Bill, as amended, read a third time to-morrow.

Mr. Ritchie, by leave, presented a Petition from Thomas Prince, Bliss Botsford, Jacob Wortman, Charles Tibideau, and seventy-eight others, inhabitants of the County of

of Westmorland, praying that the Legislature will grant such aid as may enable the construction of a Rail Road from the Harbour of Shediac to the Bend of Petitcodiac and the City of Saint John, to be commenced during the present year; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

On motion of Mr. Ritchie,

Ordered, That the Report of John Wilkinson, Esquire, on the proposed Line of Railway between the City of Saint John and the Harbour of Shediac, be forthwith printed, and that one hundred copies thereof be furnished for the use of the Legislature; and

On like motion of Mr. Ritchie,

Ordered, That the Report from Captain George Bent, of the Royal Engineers, and John Grant, Esquire, Civil Engineer, of a Survey of the River Saint John, between the Grand Falls and Fredericton, be forthwith printed, and that one hundred copies of the said Report be furnished for the use of the Legislature.

On motion of Mr. Taylor,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to repeal all the Laws now in force relating to the Incorporation of the City of Fredericton.

Mr. Woodward in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made amendments thereto, and then agreed to the said Bill, under the Title of—

A Bill to consolidate and amend the several Acts to incorporate the City of Fredericton.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed as amended, under the amended Title.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee, Master in Chancery, informed the House that the Council had agreed to

The Bill to incorporate the Newcastle and Douglastown Mechanics' Institution: and

The Bill to continue the several Acts relating to the Maduxnikik Boom Company;

Without making any amendments thereto.

And that the Council had also agreed to the following Bills, with amendments, viz:—

The Bill to alter and amend the Practice and Proceedings in the City Court of Saint John:

The Bill to authorize limited Partnerships in this Province: and

The Bill to incorporate the King's County Union Agricultural Society;

To which they desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

The amendments made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill to alter and amend the Practice and Proceedings in the City Court of Saint John,—were severally read a first and second times, and are as follow:—

At A in Section XV. add the following words—"and that the service of the Subpœna shall be effected in the mode, and the person subpœnaed shall be subject to the liability prescribed and provided in those respects in and by the 'Act to regulate proceedings before Justices of the Peace in Civil Suits.'"

At B in Section XXIV. add the following words—"and in addition thereto that the jurisdiction and authority of the said Court shall extend to actions against Bail on any Limit Bond in a suit in the said Court, notwithstanding the penalty of the said Bond may exceed five pounds."

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended by the Legislative Council, stand for a third reading to-morrow.

The amendments made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill to authorize limited Partnerships in this Province,—were severally read a first and second times, and are as follow:—

At A at the end of the Bill, add the following Sections:—

"XIV.

"XIV. And be it enacted, That a certificate of the dividend of interest or profits made from any such Partnership to the special partners shall from time to time and so often as the same may happen, be signed and sworn to by one or more of the general partners, setting forth the amount of the actual cash payments originally subscribed and paid by the special partners, and the dividends or profits and sums of money declared payable under such statement to each of the several partners, which certificate so executed and sworn to shall be recorded by the Register of the County in which the general partners reside or wherein the business is conducted; provided always, that no dividend or division of profits or interest shall be made or declared for any period less than one year.

"XV. And be it further enacted, That the amount of profits or dividends made or declared to be made under and by virtue of the certificate mentioned in the foregoing Section shall be taken and deemed to be *prima facie* evidence of the sum or sums of money received, withdrawn or divided by and between the parties for the purposes of the eighth Section of this Act."

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended by the Legislative Council, stand for a third reading to-morrow.

The amendment made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill to incorporate the King's County Union Agricultural Society,—was read a first and second times, and is as follows:—

At A in Section II. expunge the word "seven," and insert the word "thirteen."

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended by the Legislative Council, stand for a third reading to-morrow.

Mr. Brown moved for leave to bring in a Bill relating to the Naturalization of Aliens in this Province.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Tuesday, 5th March, 1850.

Prayers.

Read a second time the following Bills, viz:—

A Bill to provide for the assessing, collecting and levying of Rates in the City of Saint John:

A Bill to continue and amend the Act, intituled "An Act imposing Duties for raising a Revenue:"

A Bill relating to the Trade between the British North American Possessions: and

A Bill relating to the Naturalization of Aliens in this Province.

On motion of Mr. Taylor,

Resolved, That—The Bill to amend an Act to provide for the summary punishment of persons committing trespasses upon Square Timber and other Lumber,—be now read a third time as engrossed.

To which Mr. Gilbert moved as an amendment—To expunge the word "now," and substitute the words "this day three months."

Upon the question for the amendment, the House divided—

YEAS 6. NAYS 18.

And it was thereupon decided in the negative.

The question being then taken upon the original motion, it was carried in the affirmative, and the Bill accordingly read a third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Taylor take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

According

According to the Order of the Day, the amendments made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill to alter and amend the Practice and Proceedings in the City Court of Saint John,—were severally read a third time.

Resolved, That the House do concur therein.

Ordered, That Mr. R. D. Wilmot return the Bill, with the amendments, to the Council, and acquaint them therewith.

According to the Order of the Day, the amendment made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill to incorporate the King's County Union Agricultural Society,—was read a third time.

Resolved, That the House do concur therein.

Ordered, That Mr. S. Earle return the Bill, with the amendment, to the Council, and acquaint them therewith.

According to the Order of the Day, the amendments made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill to authorize limited Partnerships in this Province,—were severally read a third time; when

Mr. Ritchie moved the following amendment, to be added to the XIV. Section sent down from the Council, viz:—

"And if they do not make such return within thirty days after the same shall be received by them, such special partners shall be deemed and taken to be general partners for all transactions that may have taken place, or that may take place thereafter during the continuance of said Partnership."

The question being taken upon the said amendment, when the House divided as follows:—

YEAS.	NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Hon. Mr. Wilmot,	Mr. S. Earle,
Mr. Ritchie,	Hon. Mr. Fisher,	Porter,
Montgomery,	Hon. Mr. Hanington,	Botsford,
Barberie,	Mr. Carman,	Landry,
Miles,	Baillie,	R. D. Wilmot,
Read,	Woodward,	Smith,
Taylor,	Hayward,	Steves,
Wark,	Thomson,	Jordan,
Cranney,	Gilbert,	Connell.
Boyd.	Brown,	

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

The question was then taken upon the said amendments, when the House again divided—

YEAS 19. NAYS 10.

And it was carried in the affirmative.

Resolved, thereupon, That the House do concur therein.

Ordered, That Mr. Woodward return the Bill, with the amendments, to the Council, and acquaint them therewith.

According to the Order of the Day, the Bill sent down from the Legislative Council, intituled "An Act relating to the appointment of Commissioners of Sewers in the Counties of Westmorland and Albert," as well as the engrossed amendments made by the House thereto,—were severally read a third time.

Resolved, That the House do agree to the said Bill as amended.

Ordered, That Mr. Botsford return the Bill to the Council, and acquaint them that the House had made amendments thereto, and then agreed to the said Bill, and request the concurrence of the Council in the said amendments.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Fisher,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to consolidate all the Laws now in force for the division of the Province into Counties, Towns and Parishes.

Mr. Cranney in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their further consideration, had agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed. On

On motion of the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Landlord and Tenant, and regulating Rents and Replevin.

Mr. Cranney in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their further consideration, had made amendments thereto, and then agreed to the said Bill, under the Title of—

A Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Landlord and Tenant, and regulating proceedings in Replevin.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed as amended, under the amended Title.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow,

Ordered, That the House do on Saturday next, the ninth day of March instant, resolve itself into Committee of the whole on a Bill to continue and amend the Act, intituled "An Act imposing Duties for raising a Revenue."

On like motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow,

Ordered, That the House do on Saturday next, the ninth day of March instant, resolve itself into Committee of the whole on a Bill relating to the Trade between the British North American Possessions.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to absconding, concealed and departed Debtors.

Mr. Steves in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made amendments thereto, and then agreed to the said Bill, under the Title of—

A Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to absconding, concealed and absent Debtors.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed as amended, under the amended Title.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws establishing the value of Coins and a Legal Tender within the Province.

Mr. Hayward in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the Great Roads of Communication through this Province.

Mr. Jordan in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

On motion of Mr. Brown,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to establish the Road from Dead Water Brook to Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, as one of the Great Roads in this Province.

Mr. Steves in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed. On

On motion of Mr. Thomson,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to establish the Road leading from Lower Trout Brook Bridge, on the Great Road between Saint Andrews and Fredericton, to the Town of Magaguadavic, as one of the Great Roads of Communication.

Mr. Steves in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

Mr. Carman moved for leave to bring in the following Bills, continuing several Acts that are about expiring, viz:—

A Bill to continue an Act to provide for the services of the Clerk of the Circuit Courts in this Province:

A Bill to continue an Act to provide for Reporting and Publishing the Decisions of the Supreme Court:

A Bill to continue and amend an Act for the relief of old Soldiers of the Revolutionary War, and their Widows:

A Bill to continue an Act to prevent the spread of a Disorder now existing in certain parts of the Counties of Gloucester and Northumberland:

A Bill to continue an Act to authorize the granting of Mill Reserves in certain cases:

A Bill to continue an Act to regulate the Survey and Exportation of Lumber:

A Bill to continue several Acts relating to Highways:

A Bill to continue an Act relating to the collection of Duty on Timber and other Lumber: and

A Bill to continue an Act to make provision for Seamen shipped on board Vessels belonging to this Province.

Leave was granted to introduce the several Bills, and they being brought in were severally read a first time.

Mr. Ansley moved for leave to bring in a Bill to continue several Acts providing for the more efficient inspection of Flour and Meal.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to incorporate a Society called the New Brunswick Society for the encouragement of Agriculture, Home Manufacture and Commerce throughout the Province.

Mr. Cranney in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

The Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot moved for leave to bring in a Bill to prevent desertion from Her Majesty's Forces.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Thomson moved for leave to bring in a Bill to continue an Act relating to the Parish Church of Saint Andrews.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The Honorable Mr. Hanington, by leave, presented a Petition from Philip Chapman, William H. Scovil, Thomas E. Smith, Esquires, and sixty two others, praying that aid may be given by the Legislature, to enable the construction of a Rail Road from the Harbour of Shediac to the Bend of Petitcodiac, or to the City of Saint John, in order to the commencement of the work the present year; which be read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table. On

On motion of Mr. Brown,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to incorporate the Pirate Brook River Driving Company.

Mr. Taylor in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made amendments thereto, and then agreed to the said Bill.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed as amended.

Mr. J. Earle, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address of the House of the fourth day of February instant, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to cause to be laid before the House, Returns of Mining Leases and Grants, shewing the extent of each, and where situate —the nature of the Mineral Grants, and upon what terms the Grants were made, as well as the Regulations under which Leases and Grants of Mines are now issued, reported—That they had attended thereto, and that His Excellency was pleased to say, the information should be furnished.

Mr. Boyd moved for leave to bring in a Bill to continue an Act to provide for the more effectually repairing the Streets and Bridges in the Town Plat of Saint Andrews.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill relating to Emigrants arriving in this Province.

Mr. Connell in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Wednesday, 6th March, 1850.

Prayers.

Read a second time the following Bills, viz:—

A Bill to continue an Act to provide for the services of the Clerk of the Circuit Courts in this Province:

A Bill to continue an Act to provide for Reporting and Publishing the Decisions of the Supreme Court:

A Bill to continue and amend an Act for the relief of old Soldiers of the Revolutionary War, and their Widows:

A Bill to continue an Act to prevent the spread of a Disorder now existing in certain parts of the Counties of Gloucester and Northumberland:

A Bill to continue an Act to authorize the granting of Mill Reserves in certain cases:

A Bill to continue an Act to regulate the Survey and Exportation of Lumber:

A Bill to continue several Acts relating to Highways:

A Bill to continue an Act relating to the collection of Duty on Timber and other Lumber:

A Bill to continue an Act to make provision for Seamen shipped on board of Vessels belonging to this Province:

A Bill to continue several Acts providing for the more efficient inspection of Flour and Meal:

A Bill to prevent desertion from Her Majesty's Forces:

A Bill to continue an Act relating to the Parish Church of Saint Andrews: and

A Bill to continue an Act to provide for the more effectually repairing the Streets and Bridges in the Town Plat of Saint Andrews.

Read

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to establish the Road leading from Lower Trout Brook Bridge, on the Great Road between Saint Andrews and Fredericton, to the Town of Magaguadavic, as one of the Great Roads of Communication.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Thomson take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to establish the Road from Dead Water Brook to Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, as one of the Great Roads in this Province.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Brown take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to incorporate the Pirate Brook River Driving Company.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Brown also take this Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on a Bill relating to Emigrants arriving in this Province.

Mr. Connell in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

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, under the Title of—

A Bill to regulate Vessels arriving from Europe with Passengers.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed as amended, under the amended Title.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to sick and disabled Seamen.

Mr. Taylor in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

On motion of Mr. Brown,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill relating to the Naturalization of Aliens in this Province.

Mr. Carman in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made amendments thereto, and then agreed to the said Bill.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed as amended.

Mr. Hayward submitted to the House, a Communication from Calvin L. Hatheway, Esquire, containing suggestions in reference to the improving of the Navigation of the River Saint John, by the erection of Dams, accompanied by a Sketch or Plan, shewing the places where he would recommend the erection thereof.

Ordered, To lie on the Table.

Mr. Brown moved for leave to bring in a Bill to reduce the Alien Tax.

And upon the question for granting leave, the House divided—

YEAS 6. NAYS 10.

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

On

On motion of Mr. Jordan,

Resolved, That the Petition of Jesse Olmstead, praying that a Grant may pass to him for Land to which his late Father was entitled for his services in the Queen's Rangers during the Revolutionary War, and which was presented to the House on the nineteenth day of February last, and ordered to lie on the Table, be now referred to a Select Committee to report thereon.

Ordered, That Mr. Jordan, Mr. Gilbert, and Mr. Hayward, do compose the said Committee.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House the following Documents, viz:—

Minute of Council relative to Free Trade between the North American Colonies:

Report from the Honorable James Davidson, relative to the Leper Establishment at Tracadie, and the employment of Doctor LaBellois, who has apparently cured several of the Lepers: and

Report from Doctor LaBellois on the present state of the Lazaretto and its inmates.

These Documents being read at the Clerk's Table, are as follow:—

FREE TRADE WITH COLONIES.

IN COUNCIL, 5TH MARCH, 1850.

PRESENT:

His Excellency The Lieutenant Governor,

The Honorable Messieurs Hazen, Rankin, Wilmot, Partelow, Fisher, and Hanington.

Read a Letter addressed to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, from the Governor General of Canada, dated February 21st, 1850, enclosing an extract from a Report of a Committee of Council to the following effect—approved by the Governor General in Council, viz:—

"The Committee of the Executive Council have had under consideration, on Your Excellency's reference, a Report from the Honorable L. H. LaFontaine, and the Honorable W. H. Merritt, of certain Resolutions adopted at a Conference of Delegates from the Executive Governments of the Provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, held in Halifax on the 3rd and 4th days of September, 1849, at which the Members of the Executive Council of Nova Scotia were present.

"The 4th Resolution adopted at the said Conference contains a recommendation to the respective Colonial Governments of British North America to propose to their Legislatures the removal of all Duties on their respective natural products, which are enumerated in a previous Resolution.

"The Committee of the Executive Council are respectfully of opinion that it is highly expedient that Reciprocal Free Trade, in the articles enumerated, should be established between the several North American Colonies, and are therefore prepared to recommend to the Canadian Parliament to pass an Act to carry out the recommendation above referred to; but they are anxious to ascertain the views of the Legislatures of the other Provinces now in Session, and therefore humbly recommend Your Excellency to communicate with the several Lieutenant Governors on the subject, and to obtain from them copies of any Bill which may be introduced for giving effect to the recommendation of the Delegates who met at Halifax.

Certified. (Signed) "J. JOSEPH, C. E. C."

Whereupon—

Resolved, That His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and the Executive Council, fully concur in the views expressed in the Minute in question, and that His Excellency be requested to forward a copy of the Bill now before the House of Assembly to the Governor General of Canada, the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, and the Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward Island.

Extract from the Minutes. R. FULTON.

(Copy)

"3. *Resolved*, That the following be the Articles to be so imported, viz:—

"Grain and Bread Stuffs of all kinds, Vegetables, Fruits, Seeds, Hay and Straw, Animals, Salted and Fresh Meats, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Tallow, Hides, Horns, Wood, Undressed Skins and Furs of all kinds.

"Ores

"Ores of all kinds, Iron in Pigs and Blooms, Copper, Lead in Pigs, Grindstones and Stones of all kinds, Earth, Coals, Lime, Ochres, Gypsum ground and unground, Rock Salt, Wood, Timber and Lumber of all kinds, Firewood, Ashes, Fish, Fish Oil, viz., Train Oil, Spermaceti Oil, Head Matter and Blubber, Fins and Skins, the produce of Fish or Creatures living in the Sea.

"4. *Resolved*, That it be recommended to the respective Colonial Governments of British North America to propose to the Legislatures the removal of all Duties on their respective natural products as above enumerated.

LEPER ESTABLISHMENT AT TRACADIE.

REPORTS FROM HONORABLE MR. DAVIDSON.

(Copy) *Miramichi, September 8th*, 1849.

SIR,—I am directed by the Board of Health to acquaint you, for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that all the persons affected with Leprosy in the Counties of Northumberland and Gloucester, are now in the Lazaretto at Tracadie, and number thirty one. They appear to be well contented, and so far have not shown any disposition to leave the establishment—they all came of their own accord, and I have much pleasure in being able to state, that they now pay every attention to cleanliness, both as regards their own persons and the interior of the Lazaretto. Indeed there is a decided improvement in the whole arrangement, and I have every reason to believe that the management of the Institution will be carried on in a much more satisfactory manner, both as regards those unfortunate people themselves, and the public, and at considerably less expense than heretofore. Their ordinary diet consists chiefly of porridge and milk, morning and evening, and soup and meat for dinner, with potatoes, fish, bread and tea on certain days.

In my communication of the 4th of June, I mentioned that the amount paid for the erection of the buildings and the piece of ground, was £269 15s.; but on inquiry we found that the number of Lepers exceeded our expectation, and we were therefore induced to finish the upper part of the building, which cost £18 additional, making the whole amount for the buildings and the purchase of land £287 15s. Had the upper part of the building not been finished prior to the Lepers going in, it could not have been done afterwards, as no person could be got to do it for fear of contracting the disease. The building will thereby contain nearly double the number, and much more comfortable, as they sleep in the upper part, and occupy the lower flat during the day; and should there be an increase of Lepers, it will save any additional buildings for some time at least. In addition to the above, we had to sink wells, erect privies, with some extra work on the buildings, which together with additional furniture, transporting the Lepers and their luggage from Sheldrake Island to Tracadie, premiums for insurance on the buildings, and other unavoidable necessaries, amounted to the further sum of £52 2s. 11½d., thus making the whole amount up to the present time, for the establishment at Tracadie, £339 17s. 11½d., exclusive of provisions and clothing. This expenditure is altogether for articles of a permanent nature which will not be required to be renewed for several years. I am directed by the Board to state, that it would require about seventy or eighty pounds more to complete the establishment, viz:—for the purchase of a small piece of ground adjoining the piece already purchased, which is too close to the Lazaretto—for the erection of a wash-house with a chimney, which is indispensable, and for the erection of a rough Verandah in front of the Lazaretto. These additions would be highly desirable, and would afford great additional comfort to those poor afflicted people; but as the Board have already exceeded the grant made by the Legislature, in erecting buildings, &c., they do not intend to make any further improvements without the sanction of Government. They are therefore anxious to have His Excellency's instructions on this head.

The grant for the support of the Lazaretto on Sheldrake Island was wholly expended, except a few pounds, before the Lepers were removed from that place to Tracadie; a particular account of which, as well as the expenditure since, will be sent to the Auditor General in due time.

The Board have been at considerable outlay for provisions, clothing, &c. for the Lazaretto at Tracadie, and they are anxious that a Warrant may issue for the £250 granted at the last Session of the Legislature for the support of the same.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JAMES DAVIDSON, *Secretary to the Board.*

Hon. John R. Partelow, Secretary's Office, Fredericton.

(Copy) *Miramichi, December 15th*, 1849.

SIR,—I am directed by the Board of Health to acquaint you, for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that in the early part of September last, an application was made to the Board by the Lepers and their friends, praying that one Charles LaBellois, a gentleman who is said to have been a Surgeon in the French Army, and who has been practising for several years on the North side of the Bay Chaleur, in Lower Canada, might be allowed to attend and prescribe for the patients in the Lazaretto, and giving the Board to understand that this man had cured several persons who were affected with the same disease, or a disease very similar to it, about twenty years ago at Caraquette, and that if he was allowed to attend the sick in the Lazaretto their friends would pay him for his services. The Board having taken the said application into consideration, and being desirous of indulging

indulging the Lepers in every possible indulgence consistent with the public safety, passed an order authorizing the above named gentleman to visit the Hospital as often as he might consider necessary, and prescribe for the patients, but at the same time giving him to understand, as well as the friends of the Lepers, that the Board would not incur any part of the responsibility, nor would they be accountable in any way for the payment of his services. He has been attending since then, up to the present time, and it is his opinion, as well as the opinion of the Rev. Mr. LaFrance, (a member of the Board, and who was educated in early life for the Medical profession,) that several of the Lepers are completely cured and are now free from the disease. So strong was the impressions of Mr. LaFrance on this point that he took upon himself to discharge three of the Lepers, two of which were cases of very long standing, who had been in the Lazaretto on Sheldrake Island for several years. He states that from his knowledge of the disease, he felt assured those three cases were cured and free from the disease, as well as ten other cases still remaining in the Lazaretto; and as he could not at the time conveniently convene a meeting of the Board, and there being no convalescent ward belonging to the establishment, nor any place where he could separate the healthy from the infected, he had acted on his own judgment, and discharged those three persons, considering that it would be dangerous to keep them longer in the Lazaretto with the infected persons, for fear of again contracting the disease. A meeting of the Board was called, and the conduct of Mr. LaFrance for discharging any of the inmates of the Lazaretto was disapproved of, (although they conceive he did so from the best of motives) on the principle that the Government ought to be made acquainted, in the first instance, before any such step should be taken, and that the Board ought to have the opinion of other Medical men on a matter of such importance. I am therefore directed by the Board to suggest to the Government, the propriety of being allowed to employ one or two of the Medical men at Miramichi, to go down to Tracadie, and examine those persons who have been discharged, as well as those in the Lazaretto who are said to be cured, and to make such Report as they may consider necessary, for the information of the Government and the Board. I fear the state of Doctor Key's health will not permit him to go down there, particularly at this season of the year, but there are two other Medical Gentlemen of high standing here, viz. Doctor Benson and Doctor Thompson, whose services might be had. The Board are particularly anxious that such examination might take place with as little delay as possible, so that the matter may be set at rest; and if those persons really are cured, and free from disease, as represented, they may at once be separated from the others who are still infected. I have visited the Hospital lately myself, and do not hesitate to say, that there is a decided improvement. In most of the cases the tubercles have wholly disappeared, the swelling completely removed, as well as the yellow spots on the skin; the whole of the sores or ulcers on their face, hands, feet, and other parts of the body, are completely cured, and the skin is whole and returned to its natural colour. They say their general health is very much improved, and they appear to be in good spirits, but I do not consider myself competent to give an opinion as to whether the disease is eradicated or not. His Excellency will therefore see the necessity of having the Establishment examined by one or two Medical men as early as possible, so that as many of the patients as are free from disease may be discharged at once, otherwise, as I am told, they would be in danger of taking the disease again.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JAMES DAVIDSON, *Secretary to the Board.*

Hon. John R. Partelow, Provincial Secretary, &c. &c. &c., Fredericton.

REPORT OF DOCTOR LABELLOIS.

Report of Charles M. LaBellois, Surgeon, Second Battalion of Bonaventure Militia, Province of Canada, regarding the Tracadie disease.

The inhabitants of Tracadie, in the Province of New Brunswick, employed two persons in the course of last winter, to call on me for the purpose of inquiring whether I was the French Doctor who in the year 1818 effected radical cures in Caraquette, on persons infected with the disease resembling what is at present improperly designated *Leprosy*. I answered that I was the person; they then assured me, that the disease prevailing at Tracadie and Sheldrake Island, was the same as I had hitherto attended and treated successfully in the year 1818; and also, that the Medical Gentlemen employed by the Government, had pronounced the disease to be Leprosy, and incurable; requesting, at the same time, that I would proceed to Tracadie, for the purpose of examining the persons so diseased, which had already proved fatal to so many, and leaving the unfortunate survivors a burthen to themselves and a pest to society.

On the 12th August, 1849, I received a Letter from the Reverend Mr. LaFrance, Chaplain to the Hospital, and a Member of the Board there, stating that the inhabitants had delegated the bearer, Bonaventure Savois, to agree with me to proceed at once, and treat the unfortunate individuals attacked with Leprosy, as the Board of Health had not the power to employ a Medical man, neither had they funds for that purpose.

Unwilling to compromise myself, or mislead the Reverend Gentleman thus enlisted in the cause of humanity, I wrote him that I had never cured, or seen a cure of Leprosy, and described some of the symptoms which marked the true nature of the disease I formerly treated, requesting him, if on examination he found I was correct, to let me know, and I would forthwith proceed, and take them in charge.

On

On the 7th September, I received an answer from Mr. LaFrance, in which he stated, that he had carefully examined the appearances of the sores, &c., and other symptoms pointed out by me, and that he was confident I was correct in my views. I accordingly left my private practice, and other occupations, and proceeded without delay to Tracadie.

On the 12th September, I examined the afflicted at the Hospital, and I must frankly state that I never saw a spectacle more calculated to harrow the feelings of humanity. The stench was so intolerable from putrefaction, that it required the greatest determination even to undertake the treatment of the unfortunates so situated, and so far advanced in the disease,—many suffering from Consecutive Fever, and one in the last stage of Phthisis, who has since died of that disease; her name was Mary Rose Robicheau.

I cannot allow this opportunity to pass, without drawing the attention of the Government to the wretched accommodations afforded in the so called Hospital, there being only two rooms, one for males and the other for females, without any convalescent ward to remove those persons from amongst the infected, who thereby incur the risk of fresh inoculation.

Another great want is water closets, to which those under treatment could at any time have access, without exposure to cold or damp; again, is the great want of proper ventilation; another, the want of proper diet.

I entered in charge of the Hospital on the 16th September, and having satisfied myself by examining each patient, I was convinced that it was the same disease I treated in Caraquette in 1818, but far more inveterate and spread in the system, from its being almost entirely abandoned to nature, from the absurd idea of its being incurable, and the Greek Elephantiasis.

I concur in the opinion of Doctors Wilson and Bayard as to its being *non-contagious*, and I fully concur in its being communicated by inoculation, but to a much greater extent than is admitted by those professional Gentlemen. Neither can I agree with them, that it requires a great degree of susceptability in persons to be infected, than upon any characteristic virulence of the matter.

I deny the hereditary nature of the disease, if the parents have been cured of the disease before the impregnation of the female, or at the birth of the fœtus. I know of no instance in medical science which can warrant me in believing the possibility of its development in the child or grandchild, without positive inoculation.

I fully agree with the before named Gentlemen, as to its ravages being accelerated by increased impurities of person, food, and air.*

The disease, in my opinion, is inveterate Syphilis, and not Elephantiasis, and I have much pleasure in being able to lay before the public my successful treatment of numbers of the unfortunate creatures so afflicted.

Case 1.—Fabien Garbreau, from the Miramichi Hospital, and who I regarded as one of the worst cases, having a portion of the nose and lips eaten away by cancers, and having asked him, (seeing no other wounds,) how he became affected in these parts, the unfortunate man answered, that his *genitals* were in a most deplorable condition, *and often for the want of the necessary supply of water, he was obliged to make use of his saliva to wash the parts affected, and in this manner had infected his face.*

I had the satisfaction to shew this person to Professor Robb, when he came to visit the Hospital, and when I only had him six weeks under treatment, and he was then well advanced towards cure, and considered by me out of danger when he left the Hospital. Charles Comeau, aged 62, cured; Fidelle Bredeau, cured, an old Miramichi patient; Augustin Benoi, aged 14, cured; Louis Gonier, aged 10, cured; Edward Vuneau, aged 24, an old Miramichi patient, cured. Amongst the patients are, Mr. Elixer Sonnier, aged 55, cured; Mrs. Sonnier, aged 36, from the Miramichi Hospital, cured, and with her family; Mrs. Ferguson, aged 35, also from the Miramichi Hospital, she is now quite well, and doing her domestic duties amongst her family;—the writer has been informed that this woman's *Daguerrotype likeness* was exhibited in the House of Assembly, as incurable, and one of the most inveterate cases of Leprosy: Melina Sansie, aged 12, from the Miramichi Hospital; Mrs. Charles Comeau, aged 58.—The entire of the above cases are now quite well, and the treatment I adopted was entirely for Syphiletic disease; thus establishing, without any doubt, the truth of the nature of the disease.

It is only surprising to me, that the real nature of the disease should have escaped the keen observation of Gentlemen so eminent in their profession and varied in their general acquirements. The nature, and above all, the appearance of a Syphiletic sore, is so well known as to require no description; and again, the copper coloured spots would, in my mind, be conclusive.†

From these cases, the deductions to be drawn are—1st. That the disease is not incurable; and 2dly. That the premises which I advocated are correct, as any person may receive the information from the individual cases above alluded to.

Again, we find that the Leprous infection is of a different nature from that of Syphilis; it is not so easily communicated, nor will it yield to the same remedies; on the contrary, its virulence is increased by them, and they make it break out with more violence. This has been particularly experienced, when, after due preparation, Mercurial frictions have been used.‡

On

* Vide Adams on Morbice Poisons; Fordyer, Surgeon Third Regiment of Foot Guards; also, London Medical Observations and Inquiries, page 150, case from 1 to 9.

† Vide Remarks on London Medical Observations and Inquiries, from page 169 to 183.

‡ Vide London Medical Observations, page 210; also, Pringle on Venereal, page 19; Mason Good on Elephantiasis; Doctor Hendy, 1785; Hillary on the Diseases of Barbadoes, page 313; Hendy, part 1st, sec. 2d; Grey, Horst and Ulm.

On the approach of Winter, I desisted from my treatment, in consequence of the Hospital being unfit, and unwilling to expose the lives of those remaining, by subjecting them to the treatment, and unable, from the want of the necessary articles, even to give that almost indispensable necessary—a warm bath—even for the sake of cleanliness.

From my constant attendance at the Hospital, breathing so impure an atmosphere, having been engaged in the Hospital from 9 A. M. to noon, and again from 2 P. M. until sunset, and even then to pay visits in particular cases, I found my health very much affected thereby, nevertheless I would have continued to discharge my duties to the best of my abilities, had the Hospital been in such a state as to warrant my continuance. I however deemed it expedient to leave in the hands of the Reverend Mr. LaFrance, a sufficient supply of Medicines, with instructions for use, for the further treatment of those still remaining, and who have not been totally cured, in the hopes that they may be equally benefited as their fellow sufferers. Owing to the very imperfect manner of carrying the Mail between that remote and unfortunate part of the Province, I have not had the pleasure of any communication from the Reverend Gentleman, and am waiting anxiously for his Report. I left many in the Hospital, from the causes before mentioned, which I intend, should the Government require my services, in the Spring to undertake their perfect cure and restoration to society, their poor families, and friends. I also beg leave further to remark, that the disease is not confined to the small number of persons enclosed in the Hospital, for half of the cases were persons who secreted themselves, afraid of being incarcerated in the Hospital, and thus abandoned, without any means being used for their recovery. A number of the neighbouring Counties are also infected with the disease, and all those appear desirous of coming forward next Summer, and submitting to the treatment which they have seen attended with such beneficial results in so many cases.

In conclusion, I beg of the Government, or of any person incredulous of the facts, to inquire of the Honorable James Davidson or the Reverend Mr. LaFrance, who, I have no doubt, will authenticate the facts within set forth.

(Signed) CHAS. M. LABELLOIS, *Surgeon.*

Dalhousie, 12th February, 1850.

On motion of Mr. Ritchie,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill relating to the Police Office established in the City of Saint John, and for the relief of Debtors confined in the Gaol of the said City for small sums.

Mr. Wilson in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made amendments thereto, and then agreed to the said Bill, under the Title of—

A Bill relating to the Police Office established in the City of Saint John, and for the relief of Debtors confined in the Gaol of the said City for small sums, and making provision for the levying and collecting of assessments in the said City, and other purposes.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed as amended, under the amended Title.

On motion of Mr. Boyd,

Resolved, That the Petition of Robert Purves, Otis Turner, and others, of Saint Patrick, in the County of Charlotte, praying that a Grant may pass for the removal of obstructions in the Bocabec River, which was presented to the House on the twentieh day of February last, and ordered to lie on the Table, be now referred to the Committee of Supply.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot,

Resolved, That the House do now go into Committee of the whole upon the reconsideration of a Bill to consolidate the Laws relating to Buoys and Beacons.

Whereupon the House again went into Committee of the whole on the said Bill.

Mr. R. D. Wilmot in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill again before them, had made amendments thereto, and then agreed to the said Bill.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed, as amended.

Mr. Thomson moved for leave to present a Petition from Donald M'Kay, Esquire, and thirty five others, inhabitants of the County of Northumberland, praying that no

Grant may pass to the Newcastle and Douglastown Mechanics' Institute, for procuring Books and Apparatus for the use thereof, as also that no Act may pass incorporating the same.

And the Rule of the House, passed at the Session of 1848, limiting the time for introducing Petitions or Bills of a private or local nature, being dispensed with in this instance, leave was granted, and the Petition then read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to annex certain Islands in the River Saint John to the Parish of Douglas, in the County of York.

Mr. Botsford in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, the following Resolution was moved:—

Resolved, That the further consideration of this Bill be postponed until the next Session of the Legislature.

And upon the question, it was carried in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the further consideration of the said Bill accordingly postponed until the next Session.

On motion of Mr. Wark,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before the House, a Return, shewing all Balances now in the hands of the several Deputy Treasurers, of Duties collected for the year 1849.

Ordered, That Mr. Wark, Mr. Gilbert, and Mr. Porter, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Landlord and Tenant, and regulating proceedings in Replevin.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Thursday, 7th March, 1850.

Prayers.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to regulate Vessels arriving from Europe with Passengers.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill relating to the Naturalization of Aliens in this Province.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Brown take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to consolidate the Laws relating to Buoys and Beacons.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read

Read a third time as engrossed,
A Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws establishing the value of Coins and a Legal Tender within the Province.
Resolved, That the Bill do pass.
Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot also take this Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,
A Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to absconding, concealed and absent Debtors.
Resolved, That the Bill do pass.
Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,
A Bill relating to the Police Office established in the City of Saint John, and for the relief of Debtors confined in the Gaol of the said City for small sums, and making provision for the levying and collecting of assessments in the said City, and other purposes.
Resolved, That the Bill do pass.
Ordered, That Mr. Ritchie take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

On motion of Mr. Boyd,
The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to continue an Act to provide for the more effectually repairing the Streets and Bridges in the Town Plat of Saint Andrews.
Mr. Hayward in the Chair of the Committee.
Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.
The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.
Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Wark,
Ordered, That the House do on Monday the eighteenth day of March instant, resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House to take into consideration the state of the Province.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot,
The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to prevent desertion from Her Majesty's Forces.
The Honorable Mr. Hanington in the Chair of the Committee.
Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.
The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.
Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

Mr. Ritchie moved for leave to present a Petition from John Gregory, of the City of Fredericton, praying Legislative interference in the management of the Collegiate School in the County of York, in reference to the dismissal of his Son from the said School.

The Rule of the House, passed at the Session of 1848, limiting the time for introducing Petitions or Bills of a private or local nature, being dispensed with in this instance, leave was granted, and the Petition then read.
Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

On motion of Mr. Ritchie,
Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be furnished for the information of this House,—Copies of the reasons of the Head Master of the Collegiate School, for dismissing George Gregory from the School, as given to the School Committee; also, copies of the Letters, and other Papers, laid before the College Council, in

in reference to the said dismissal, either before, at, or after the hearing of the application of John Gregory, the Father of George Gregory; also, copies of all proceedings had thereupon by the College Council; and also, an account of all moneys paid from the Public Revenues towards the keeping up of the said School for the year 1849, and of all Tuition Fees or entrance moneys of any kind, or other emoluments, paid to the Masters of said School, or for its support, during the same period.

Ordered, That Mr. Ritchie, Mr. Gilbert, and Mr. Wark, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House—

Report from the Auditor General on the Accounts of John Simpson, Esquire, Queen's Printer.

[*See Appendix.*]

Report from Commissioners for Provincial Lunatic Asylum at Saint John; together with

Report from John Waddell, Esquire, Medical Superintendent; as also,

Record of Lunatics in the Establishment, for the year 1849.

[*See Appendix.*]

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow,

Ordered, That the Accounts of John Simpson, Esquire, with the Auditor's Report thereon, be referred to the Committee on Public Accounts.

On motion of Mr. Thomson,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to continue an Act relating to the Parish Church of Saint Andrews.

Mr. S. Earle in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Carman,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to continue an Act to regulate the Survey and Exportation of Lumber.

Mr. Miles in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Wilson,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to direct to be laid before the House the following Papers:—

A Statement of all Actions that have been instituted in the Supreme Court of Judicature in this Province in 1849, for the recovery of claims and demands, particularizing the respective amounts sued for, the Judgments obtained, distinguishing those undisputed from those disputed and tried, the amounts recovered or adjudged in each case, and the taxed costs which have accrued in every such action,—An Account of all Suits tried at the various Circuits in this Province in 1849, as well as of those tried at Fredericton for the same period, the Verdicts obtained in every Suit tried, and the amounts thereof respectively, the nature of the Suits, and the taxed costs accruing on each,—Also a Statement shewing the number of applications made to the Supreme Court, to set aside Verdicts so obtained at Fredericton and on the Circuits,—The number of Rules Nisi granted, and the decisions thereon, as well as those remaining over, upon which no decisions have as yet been pronounced, together with the respective amounts involved in either case.

Ordered, That Mr. Wilson, Mr. S. Earle, and Mr. Thomson, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

On

On motion of Mr. Carman,
The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to continue and amend an Act for the relief of old Soldiers of the Revolutionary War, and their Widows.
Mr. Hayward in the Chair of the Committee.
Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.
The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.
Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Carman,
The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to continue an Act to provide for Reporting and Publishing the Decisions of the Supreme Court.
Mr. Woodward in the Chair of the Committee.
Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.
The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.
Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Ansley,
The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to continue several Acts providing for the more efficient inspection of Flour and Meal.
Mr. Connell in the Chair of the Committee.
Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.
The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.
Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot,
The House again went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to sick and disabled Seamen.
Mr. Taylor in the Chair of the Committee.
Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.
The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their further consideration, had agreed to the same.
Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Carman,
The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to continue an Act to make provision for Seamen shipped on board of Vessels belonging to this Province.
Mr. Botsford in the Chair of the Committee.
Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.
The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.
Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

The Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the better prevention of Trespasses on Crown Lands and private property.
Leave granted.
The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Carman,
The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to continue several Acts relating to Highways.
Mr. Cranney in the Chair of the Committee.
Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.
The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.
Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Friday, 8th March, 1850.

Prayers.

Read a second time—
A Bill for the better prevention of Trespasses on Crown Lands and private property.

Read a third time as engrossed,
A Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to sick and disabled Seamen.
Resolved, That the Bill do pass.
Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,
A Bill to prevent desertion from Her Majesty's Forces.
Resolved, That the Bill do pass.
Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot also take this Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,
A Bill to continue and amend an Act for the relief of old Soldiers of the Revolutionary War, and their Widows.
Resolved, That the Bill do pass.
Ordered, That Mr. Carman take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,
A Bill to continue an Act to make provision for Seamen shipped on board of Vessels belonging to this Province.
Resolved, That the Bill do pass.
Ordered, That Mr. Carman also take this Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,
A Bill to continue an Act to regulate the Survey and Exportation of Lumber.
Resolved, That the Bill do pass.
Ordered, That Mr. Carman also take this Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,
A Bill to continue an Act to provide for Reporting and Publishing the Decisions of the Supreme Court.
Resolved, That the Bill do pass.
Ordered, That Mr. Carman also take this Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,
A Bill to continue several Acts providing for the more efficient inspection of Flour and Meal.
Resolved, That the Bill do pass.
Ordered, That Mr. Ansley take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,
A Bill to continue an Act relating to the Parish Church of Saint Andrews.
Resolved, That the Bill do pass.
Ordered, That Mr. Thomson take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,
A Bill to continue an Act to provide for the more effectually repairing the Streets and Bridges in the Town Plat of Saint Andrews.
Resolved, That the Bill do pass.
Ordered, That Mr. Boyd take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

The

The Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot moved for leave to bring in a Bill to remove doubts relating to Marriages in certain cases.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. J. Earle, by leave, presented a Petiton from John Wightman, Esquire, and one hundred and seven others, inhabitants of the Parish of Westfield, in King's County, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the Grand and Subordinate Lodges of the Loyal Orange Institution of New Brunswick, in connexion with the Grand Lodge of Canada; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Ansley, by leave, presented a Petition from Robert Beard, and fifty six others, inhabitants at Pisirinco, in the Parish of Lancaster, in the County of Saint John, praying that an Act may pass incorporating the Grand and Subordinate Lodges of the Loyal Orange Institution of New Brunswick, in connexion with the Grand Lodge of Canada; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Taylor, by leave, presented a Petition from Solomon Parent, George Morehouse, and thirty others, inhabitants of the Parish of Queensbury, in the County of York, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the Grand and Subordinate Lodges of the Loyal Orange Institution of New Brunswick, in connexion with the Grand Lodge of Canada; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Taylor, also by leave, presented a Petition from Henry Fisher, Junior, John M'Knight, and fifty others, inhabitants of the Parish of Fredericton, in the County of York, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the Grand and Subordinate Lodges of the Loyal Orange Institution of New Brunswick, in connexion with the Grand Lodge of Canada; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Fisher moved for leave to bring in a Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws to provide for the administration of Justice in the Inferior Courts of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. J. Earle,

That the House proceed to the Order of the Day of the first day of March instant, to go into Committee of the whole House on a Bill to incorporate the Grand Lodge and Subordinate Lodges in New Brunswick of the Loyal Orange Institution of British North America—

The Order of the Day being read, the House according thereto resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Botsford in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Saturday, 9th March, 1850.

Prayers.

Read a second time—

A Bill to remove doubts relating to Marriages in certain cases: and

A Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws to provide for the administration of Justice in the Inferior Courts of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Fisher,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to impose a Tax upon Wild Lands.

Mr. Hayward in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee, Master in Chancery, informed the House that the Council had agreed to

The Resolutions of Appropriation sent up from the Assembly, dated the twenty first day of February last.

And that the Council had also agreed to the following Bills, viz:—

The Bill to incorporate the Fredericton Gas Light Company:

The Bill in addition to an Act to repeal the several Acts of Assembly relating to Bankruptcy in this Province: and

The Bill to establish the Road leading from the Great Road near Crooked Creek Bridge, in Hopewell, County of Albert, through the Parish of Harvey, to the Parish of Upham, in King's County, thence by the Hammond River, to the Great Road leading from Saint John to Saint Martins, as one of the Great Roads of Communication;

Without making any amendment thereto.

And that they had also agreed to

The Bill to provide for more effectually repairing the Streets and Bridges in a part of the Parish of Richibucto,

With amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

The amendments made by the Legislative Council to this Bill, were then severally read a first and second times, and are as follow:—

At A in Section II. expunge the word "assessed."

At B expunge the word "assessed."

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended by the Legislative Council, stand for a third reading on Monday next.

Mr. Carman moved for leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the greater safety of Passengers on board of Steam Boats.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow,

That the House proceed to the Order of the Day of the fifth day of March instant, to go into Committee of the whole on a Bill relating to the Trade between the British North American Possessions—

The Order of the Day being read, the House according thereto resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Taylor in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

The House adjourned until Monday morning next at 10 o'clock.

Monday, 11th March, 1850.

Prayers.

Read a second time—
A Bill to provide for the greater safety of Passengers on Board of Steam Boats.

Read a third time as engrossed,
A Bill to appropriate a part of the Public Revenue for the payment of the Ordinary Services of the Province.
Resolved, That the Bill do pass.
Ordered, That Mr. Brown take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,
A Bill relating to the Trade between the British North American Possessions.
Resolved, That the Bill do pass.
Ordered, That Mr. Woodward take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

According to the Order of the Day, the amendments made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill to provide for more effectually repairing the Streets and Bridges in a part of the Parish of Richibucto,—were severally read a third time.
Resolved, That the House do concur therein; and
Ordered, That Mr. Wark return the Bill, with the amendments, to the Council, and acquaint them therewith.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow moved for leave to bring in a Bill in amendment of the Act to provide for the collection of the Revenue of this Province.
Leave granted.
The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the establishment and regulation of Inland Posts within this Province.
Leave granted.
The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot moved for leave to bring in a Bill to establish a Board of Health in the City and County of Saint John.
And the Rule of the House, limiting the time for introducing Bills or Petitions of a private or local nature, being in this instance dispensed with, leave was granted; and
The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The Honorable Mr. Hanington, by leave, presented a Petition from Andrew Weldon, Marcus Palmer, Robert B. Chapman, and ninety nine others, inhabitants of the County of Westmorland, praying that aid may be afforded by the Legislature, to enable the construction of a Rail Road from the Harbour of Shediac to the Bend of Petitcodiac, or to the City of Saint John, in order that the same may be commenced the present year; which he read.
Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot,
The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to remove doubts relating to Marriages in certain cases.
Mr. Woodward in the Chair of the Committee.
Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.
The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.
Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow,
That the House proceed to the Order of the Day, of the fifth day of March instant, to go into Committee of the whole House on a Bill to continue and amend the Act, intituled "An Act imposing Duties for raising a Revenue," which Order was adjourned over until this day by operation of the Twenty third Rule of the House—

 The

The Order of the Day being read, the House according thereto resolved itself into said Committee.

Mr. Taylor in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill before them, and the first Section thereof under their consideration, which continues the Act of 12 Victoria, without alteration.

And the question being taken thereon, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.
Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Landry,	Mr. J. Earle,
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	S. Earle,	Boyd,
Hon. Mr. Wilmot,	Botsford,	Porter,
Hon. Mr. Hanington,	Vail,	Brown,
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Woodward,	M'Leod,
Hon. Mr. Fisher,	Hayward,	Ansley,
Mr. Street,	Wark,	Baillie,
Barberie,	Thomson,	R. D. Wilmot,
Montgomery,	Cranney,	Connell,
Wilson,	Carman,	Smith.
Read,	Jordan.	
Steves,		

Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative.

That the Committee then went through the Bill, and agreed to the same, under the Title of—

A Bill to continue the Act, intituled "An Act imposing Duties for raising a Revenue."

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed, under the amended Title.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House the following Documents, viz:—

Report from the British North American Electric Telegraph Association at Quebec, and application for aid from Legislature of this Province.

[*See Appendix.*]

Communication from Commissioners for the Provincial Penitentiary; with

Letter from T. S. Wetmore, M. D., Surgeon to the Establishment, upon the subject of the erection of an Hospital.

[*See Appendix.*]

Communications from former Commissioners of the Lunatic Asylum at Saint John, relative to an Action of Ejectment instituted against them by one Nathan Godsoe; as also

Salary to George P. Peters, Esquire, M. D., formerly Physician and Superintendent of the Establishment.

[*See Appendix.*]

Annual Report from Board of Health for Gloucester and Northumberland; as also

Auditor General's Report on the Accounts of Expenditures at the Lazaretto Establishments at Sheldrake Island and Tracadie during the year 1849.

[*See Appendix.*]

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow,

Ordered, That the Report from the Auditor General, now laid before the House, together with the Accounts, be referred to the Committee on Public Accounts.

On

On motion of the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot,
The House again went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the Great Roads of Communication through this Province.
Mr. Brown in the Chair of the Committee.
Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.
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.
Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed as amended.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Tuesday, 12th March, 1850.

Prayers.

Read a second time the following Bills, viz:—
A Bill in amendment of the Act to provide for the collection of the Revenue of this Province:
A Bill for the establishment and regulation of Inland Posts within this Province: and
A Bill to establish a Board of Health in the City and County of Saint John.

Read a third time as engrossed,
A Bill to continue the Act, intituled "An Act imposing Duties for raising a Revenue."
Resolved, That the Bill do pass.
Ordered, That Mr. Hayward take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,
A Bill to remove doubts relating to Marriages in certain cases.
Resolved, That the Bill do pass.
Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Mr. Connell, by leave, presented a Petition from Francis Toma, Joseph Francis, Louis Sabelmont, and others, on behalf of the Tribe of Indians resident in the County of Carleton, setting forth certain grievances under which they labour, with respect to encroachments upon Lands allotted to them, and praying the interposition of the Legislature, in order that they may be protected and secured in their rights; which he read.
Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot,
The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill for the better prevention of Trespasses on Crown Lands and private property.
Mr. Miles in the Chair of the Committee.
Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.
The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made amendments thereto, and then agreed to the said Bill.
Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed as amended.

Mr. Wilson, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address of the seventh day of March instant, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to direct certain Returns from the Supreme Court of this Province to be laid before the House, reported—That they had attended to that duty, and that His Excellency was pleased to say, so far as was in his power, the wishes of the House should be complied with.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Fisher,
The House again went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to impose a Tax upon Wild Lands.
Mr. Hayward in the Chair of the Committee.
Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them again under their consideration, the following Resolution was moved:—

Resolved, That the further consideration of this Bill be postponed for three months.

And upon the question, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. R. D. Wilmot,	Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Mr. Tibbits,
Mr. Barberie,	Gilbert,	Hon. Mr. Rankin,	S. Earle,
Carman,	M'Leod,	Hon. Mr. Hanington,	Taylor,
Read,	Thomson,	Hon. Mr. Fisher,	Street,
Smith,	Vail,	Hon. Mr. Wilmot,	Steves,
Wilson,	Montgomery.	Mr. J. Earle,	Woodward,
Botsford,		Boyd,	Connell,
		Cranney,	Landry,
		Brown,	Ansley,
		Wark,	Jordan.
		Porter,	

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

That the Committee then proceeded in the Bill, when the tenth Section was under their consideration, and which is as follows:—

"X. And be it enacted, That when any proprietor or owner of any tract or quantity of Land containing five hundred acres, or less, shall have actually settled, or in case of non-residents, shall have enclosed and cultivated in the proportion of five acres for each and every hundred acres of Land of which such person shall be the owner or proprietor for the time being, as aforesaid, such tract of Land shall be deemed cultivated and improved Land, and exempt from taxation under this Act."

And the question being taken upon the said Section, the Committee divided, and it was decided in the negative.

The Committee then further progressed in the Bill, when the following Resolution was moved:—

Resolved, That the further consideration of the Bill be postponed for six months.

To this motion, an amendment was moved—To expunge the whole thereof, and substitute, "that the tenth Section be reconsidered."

And upon the question for the amendment, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Fisher,	Mr. Woodward,	Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Smith,
Mr. J. Earle,	Baillie,	Mr. Botsford,	Vail,
Landry,	S. Earle,	Steves,	Ansley,
Tibbits,	Wark,	Wilson,	R. D. Wilmot,
Boyd,	Brown,	Barberie,	Gilbert,
Jordan,	Cranney,	Street,	M'Leod.
Connell,	Porter,	Montgomery,	
Taylor,	Miles.	Read,	

Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative, and the Committee then had the said Section again under their consideration, and the question being taken thereon, the Committee again divided—

YEAS 16. NAYS 14.

And it was carried in the affirmative, and the said Section to stand as part of the Bill.

That the Committee then proceeded further in the Bill, and had the sixteenth Section before them, and which is as follows:—

"XVI. And be it enacted, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to the Lands owned by the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Land Company."

Upon the question for adopting this Section, the Committee again divided as follows:

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Mr. Baillie,	Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Jordan,
Hon. Mr. Wilmot,	Miles,	Mr. Montgomery,	M'Leod,
Hon. Mr. Fisher,	S. Earle,	Read,	Cranney,
Mr. Wilson,	Boyd,	Smith,	Thomson,
J. Earle,	Carman,	Landry,	Gilbert,
Barberie,	Porter,	Steves,	Ansley,
Vail,	Brown,	Botsford,	R. D. Wilmot.
Street,	Wark,		
Connell,	Taylor,		
Woodward,	Tibbits.		

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative.

That the Committee then having gone through the Bill, agreed to the same.

The Report being then read, and the question taken for accepting the same, the House divided—

YEAS 18. NAYS 16.

And it was carried in the affirmative.

Ordered, thereupon, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

Mr. Brown, from the Committee of Finance, submitted their Report; and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

"The Committee appointed to take into consideration all matters relating to the Finances of the Province, have prepared an Estimate of the Revenue for the present year, which they beg leave to submit, and which is as follows:—

"They consider that the Incomes under the Light House, Marine Hospital and Emigrant enactments, will meet the charges on the same respectively, and that the Revenue arising from other sources will be about £86,850, that is to say—

Ordinary Revenues, Auction Duties, and Pedlars' Licences, ...		£64,150	0	0
Land Sales, ...		2,000	0	0
Export Duties, ...		15,000	0	0
Loan Fund, ...		5,000	0	0
Supreme Court Fees, ...		700	0	0
		£86,850	0	0

From this sum, deduct the sums payable by Legislative enactments, and not usually granted in Supply, viz:—

Civil List, ...	£14,500	0	0			
Master of the Rolls, ...	800	0	0			
Judges' Travelling Charges, ...	250	0	0			
Clerk of the Pleas, ...	900	0	0			
Clerk of the Circuits, ...	250	0	0			
Supreme Court Reporter, ...	50	0	0			
College, ...	1,100	0	0			
Old Soldiers and Widows, ...	800	0	0			
Militia Expenses, ...	450	0	0			
Members of Legislature, ...	3,200	0	0			
Sixth Instalment of Loan, ...	6,000	0	0			
Interest on balance of Loan, ...	2,310	0	0			
Interest on Savings' Bank Deposit, ...	2,100	0	0			
Interest on Cash Credit and Loan, Bank of New Brunswick, ...	2,018	0	0			
Interest on Central Bank Debt, ...	473	0	0			
Interest on Burnt District Debentures, ... —	537	0	0			
				35,738	0	0
Leaving the amount to be granted in Supply, ...				£51,112	0	0

"All

"All which is respectfully submitted, and the Committee ask leave to make a further Report.

"JAMES BROWN,
DAVID WARK,
ROBT. D. WILMOT.

"*Committee Room*, 12*th March*, 1850."

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Committee continued to enable them to report further upon the subject referred for their consideration.

A Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

The Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, delivered the following Message:—

"New Brunswick.

"*Message to the House of Assembly*, 12*th March*, 1850.

"EDMUND HEAD.

"The Lieutenant Governor lays before the House, Despatches from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, relative to Free Ports and the Post Office, which he has received this day.

"E. H."

The Despatches communicated by this Message, being read at the Clerk's Table, are as follow:—

FREE PORTS.

No. 74.—(Copy) *Government House, Frederic..., August* 3, 1849.

MY LORD,—At a Meeting of the Executive Council held at Saint John on the 31st of July, the following Memorandum was handed to me by the Members of the Council, with a request that I would communicate the purport of it to Your Lordship:—

"*Resolved*, That the Commerce and Revenue of this Province are materially injured by the delay which has taken place in the establishing additional Free Ports, and that the public interest requires that this subject should be immediately pressed upon the consideration of Her Majesty's Government."

I have of course communicated to the Council the Despatches received by me from time to time relating to this subject, especially Your Lordship's Despatch of the 14th November, 1848, No. 75. Now that the alteration of the Navigation Laws has been effected, there may be less difficulty in dealing with the subject, and I must add, that I do not believe its importance to be exaggerated by the Council. Repeated instances of great inconvenience have been stated to me as recurring in the Ports on which it is sought to confer this privilege. I have, &c.

(Signed) EDMUND HEAD.

The Rt. Hon. Earl Grey, &c. &c. &c.

No. 180.—(Copy) *Downing Street*, 18*th February*, 1850.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatches of the numbers and dates noted in the margin,* enclosing a Resolution of the House of Assembly of New Brunswick, and also copies of Letters and Petitions from Merchants resident in the Colony, on the subject of declaring certain places Free Ports and Ports of Entry.

I have to instruct you to acquaint the House of Assembly, and the other parties from whom these representations emanated, that by the effect of the Law passed in the last Session of the Imperial Parliament, 12th and 13th Victoria, chapter 29, repealing, among other Acts, parts of the 8th and 9th Victoria, chapter 93, Foreign Ships may now resort to any established Port of Entry in Her Majesty's Possessions, without any designation of such Port by Her Majesty as a Free Port, subject however to the provisions of the 4th clause of the first mentioned Act which confines the carriage by Sea from one part of a Colony to another part of the same Colony. I am, &c.

(Signed) GREY.

Lt. Governor Sir E. Head, Bart., &c. &c. &c.

* No. 80, 18th August, 1848; No. 22, 23d February, 1849; No. 35, 11th April, 1849.

POST OFFICE.

No. 181.—(Copy) *Downing Street*, 20*th February*, 1850.

SIR,—I wish to direct your attention, and that of your Executive Council, to the provisions of the Act 12th and 13th Victoria, chapter 66, for enabling Colonial Legislatures to constitute Inland Posts.

2. That Act was passed by the Imperial Parliament, in order to carry into execution, as far as lay within its province, the Resolutions embodied in an approved Minute of the Executive Council of Canada.

Canada, drawn up after communication with certain Members of the Executive Council of Nova Scotia, and dated 10th June, 1848. It appeared to Her Majesty's Law advisers, that those Resolutions could not be carried into effect, unless an Imperial Act were previously passed, in order to repeal the various Statutes under which Her Majesty's Post Master General had exclusive privileges in the Colonies, and give the Colonial Legislatures the necessary powers.

3. You will now propose to the Legislature to pass an Act, according to the provisions of the Imperial Act above recited, observing especially that, under Section 2, such Act cannot take effect until it has received the assent of Her Majesty in Council, a provision which has been adopted to ensure, as far as possible, uniformity in the execution of this transfer of an important branch of the public service in the several Colonies.

4. With respect to the other provisions to be contained in the Act to be passed by the Legislature, Her Majesty's Government are fully prepared to approve of those which are embodied in the Minute of the Canadian Executive Council above referred to, and which the Canadian Legislature made the foundation of an Act passed in its last Session, of which a copy is annexed for your information. They are especially sensible of the importance of maintaining the principle that there should be but one uniform rate for the single Letter throughout the whole of the North American Provinces, and that no Province should levy a transit rate on the correspondence transmitted from another. On this head, I feel satisfied from your Despatch, No. 108, of December 1st, 1849, that New Brunswick will be fully disposed to co-operate with the other Provinces.

5. There would likewise be great advantage in a simultaneous transfer on the same day, of the Accounts of the several Post Offices from the Post Master General to the Provincial Authorities, through the Officers of the Imperial Post Office now administering the Department under his control. For obvious reasons, that day, if possible, should be a Quarter day.

6. As there is great advantage in avoiding the complication of correspondence with the several Colonies by naming a day beforehand, I propose the 6th October next ensuing as the day which it would be most convenient the transfer should take place simultaneously in Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and also in Prince Edward Island, if practicable. You will signify to the Governor General, (to whom I have made the same communication,) whether this day will be suitable in your opinion, and that of your advisers. Should this be otherwise, further correspondence will become necessary.

7. It will, however, in my opinion, not be advisable that this day should be fixed specifically in the Act to be passed, as this would occasion inconvenience, if unforeseen circumstances should render a postponement of the day desirable. It will be better that the day should either be left to be fixed by Her Majesty in the Order in Council assenting to the Act, or that the Act should leave the determination of the day to the Lieutenant Governor of the Province.

8. Another point will necessarily engage your attention. The existing Post Office Acts in this Country contain various Criminal provisions, under which many actions, which, when committed by other individuals, are either venial or mere breaches of trust, become serious offences in the eye of the law, and are punished with great severity when committed by Officers of the Post Office. I may refer you on this subject to the Imperial Acts 5th Geo. 3, chapter 25, 1st Victoria, chapter 33, and 1st Victoria, chapter 36. As it appears that these enactments relate in terms only to offences regarding Letters, &c. under the control of the Post Master General, it should seem that they will no longer be in force in the Colonies after the transfer, and it will be advisable that the Legislature should adopt the Criminal provisions of these Acts, or others which may appear equally effective for the purpose. You will observe that this renders it unnecessary to determine the legal question submitted to me in your Despatch of December 1st, 1848.

9. I have addressed Despatches to a similar effect to the Lieutenant Governors of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, and shall be glad to hear that measures are in progress for carrying into execution this important object.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GREY.

Lt. Governor Sir E. Head, Bart., &c. &c. &c.

On motion of Mr. Connell,

Whereas on reference to the remote districts in this Province, persons have, (prior to the passage of the Civil List Act,) purchased Crown Lands at a price exceeding *Three shillings per acre;* and for relief,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to Grant to such persons who have heretofore purchased Lots from the Crown, not exceeding two hundred acres, and being actual Settlers, that they may be allowed to pay for the said Land so occupied, at a rate not exceeding *Three shillings* per acre; and further, that they may receive credit for any sum of money they may have paid on such purchase.

Upon the question for sustaining the Resolution for this Address, the House divided—

YEAS 7. NAYS 19.

And it was thereupon decided in the negative.

The

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House—

Return, shewing Sales of Mining Lots in the Province in force the eleventh March, 1850, as also copies of the Regulations connected therewith; the same being furnished under an Address to His Excellency of the fourth day of March instant.

[*See Appendix.*]

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, also by command of His Excellency, laid before the House—

Report from Marshall d'Avray, Superintendent of the Training and Model School at Fredericton, in reference to that Establishment.

[*See Appendix.*]

Mr. Carman moved for leave to bring in a Bill to continue the several Acts now in force relating to Tavern Keepers and Retailers.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Carman also moved for leave to bring in a Bill to continue an Act to prevent injuries on Lands in the vicinity of the River Saint John, by persons conveying Timber, Logs and Lumber down the same.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Tibbits moved the following:—

Ordered, That Mr. Connell be added to the Committee appointed to take into consideration the state of the Roads in the Province, and the sums required for the improvement thereof.

And upon the question, the House divided—

YEAS 5. NAYS 21.

And it was thereupon decided in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Carman,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to provide for the greater safety of Passengers on board of Steam Boats.

Mr. Woodward in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Wednesday, 13th March, 1850.

Prayers.

Read a second time—

A Bill to continue the several Acts now in force relating to Tavern Keepers and Retailers: and

A Bill to continue an Act to prevent injuries on Lands in the vicinity of the River Saint John, by persons conveying Timber, Logs or Lumber down the same.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill for the better prevention of Trespasses on Crown Lands and private property.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read

Read a third time as engrossed,.
A Bill to provide for the greater safety of Passengers on board of Steam Boats.
Resolved, That the Bill do pass.
Ordered, That Mr. Carman take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,
A Bill to impose a Tax upon Wild Lands; when

The Honorable Mr. Hanington moved an engrossed amendment as an eighteenth Section to the Bill, to be added thereto by way of Ryder, and the same was read a first time, and is as follows;—

"XVIII. And be it enacted, That in the construction of this Act, a tract of Land held by any proprietor or proprietors of Wild Land shall be construed to include several lots or detached portions, so that the settler upon any Lot of Land, being the proprietor of Wild Land, shall not be liable to taxation under this Act for any Land in respect to which he is a proprietor, unless the whole quantity such proprietor owns exceed five hundred acres."

The question was then taken, that the said engrossed Section be read a second time, whereupon the House divided—

YEAS 17. NAYS 12.

And it was carried in the affirmative, and the same accordingly read a second time.

The said engrossed Section was then read a third time.

Upon the question, that the said Bill, with the engrossed amendment added thereto by way of Ryder, do now pass, and be sent to the Council for their concurrence, the House divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Mr. Hayward,	Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Mr. Woodward,
Hon. Mr. Fisher,	Tibbits,	Hon. Mr. Hanington,	Gilbert,
Mr. Landry,	S. Earle,	Mr. Montgomery,	M'Leod,
Connell,	Wark,	Read,	Thomson,
J. Earle,	Brown,	Steves,	Carman,
Taylor,	Boyd.	Jordan,	Cranney,
		Vail,	Porter,
		Ansley,	Botsford,
		R. D. Wilmot,	Smith.

And it was decided in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Carman,
The House again went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to continue several Acts relating to Highways.
Mr. Cranney in the Chair of the Committee.
Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.
The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them again under their consideration, had made further progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.
Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

The Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Laws relating to Juries.
Leave granted.
The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot,
The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to establish a Board of Health in the City and County of Saint John.
Mr. Hayward in the Chair of the Committee.
Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.
The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.
Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

Mr. Steves, from the Committee appointed on the seventh day of February last, to take into consideration the Petitions praying to be remunerated for services as Teachers of Schools, submitted their Report; and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

"The Committee to whom were referred the sundry Petitions for allowances to Teachers of Schools who have not received any part of the Provincial Grants, Report—

"That one hundred and three Petitions have been referred to them; and after having examined the same, your Committee recommend that there be granted to the several Teachers in the several Counties in this Province hereinafter named, the following sums for their services:—

IN KING'S COUNTY.

To Richard Holman the sum of £8 6 8 for five months services as Teacher, ending first May, 1849.

To Thomas Fowlie the sum of £10 for six months services as Teacher, ending first May, 1849.

To Margaret C. Bogle the sum of £10 for six months services as Teacher, ending twenty first May, 1849.

To Ann S. Flewelling the sum of £10 for six months services as Teacher, ending sixteenth June, 1849.

To Hannah Holder the sum of £3 6 8 in full for teaching up to twenty first May, 1849.

To Martin Dunn the sum of £20 for twelve months services as Teacher, ending October 1849.

To James M'Queen the sum of £10 for six months services as Teacher, ending twenty second May, 1849.

To Wellington A. Troop the sum of £10 for six months services as Teacher, ending October 1848.

KENT.

To Jacob Ferguson, First Class Teacher, the sum of £7 10s. for three months services as Teacher, ending eighteenth August, 1849.

To John C. Wood the sum of £10 for six months teaching, ending December 1849.

To Henry Renouard the sum of £40 in full for his services as Teacher up to first December, 1849.

To Daniel Robicheau the sum of £20 for twelve months services as Teacher, ending April 1849.

CHARLOTTE.

To Flora Jack the sum of £6 13 4 for four months services as Teacher, ending twenty fourth March, 1849.

To Elizabeth Borthwick the sum of £10 for six months services as Teacher, ending eighteenth October, 1849.

To James M'Bride the sum of £10 in full for his services as a Teacher up to first September, 1849.

To Cochran Craig the sum of £20 for twelve months services as Teacher, ending fifteenth January, 1850.

To Samuel Buhot the sum of £10 for six months services as Teacher, ending thirtieth December, 1849.

To Barbara A. Walker the sum of £5 for three months services as Teacher, ending fifteenth September, 1849.

To John Barry the sum of £5 for three months services as Teacher ending eighth September, 1849.

GLOUCESTER.

To Mary Ann Williston the sum of £6 13 4 for four months services as Teacher, in full to January 1850.

To C. E. F. LeFrange the sum of £8 6 8 for five months services as Teacher, ending first January, 1850.

CARLETON

CARLETON.

To Margaret Ingraham the sum of £10 for six months services as Teacher, ending second January, 1850.

To Nathan B. Milbery the sum of £10 for six months services as Teacher ending April 1849.

To Catharine A. Bubar the sum of £20 for twelve months services as Teacher, ending fifteenth December, 1849.

To William M'Clintock the sum of £10 for six months services as Teacher, ending twenty third April, 1847.

To Jedediah Carvell the sum of £15 in full for teaching up to fifth January, 1850.

To William W. Brannen the sum of £5 for three months services as Teacher, ending July 1848.

To William Owens the sum of £10 for six months services as Teacher, ending November 1849.

To Gregor M'Gregor the sum of £20 for twelve months services as Teacher, ending twentieth December, 1849.

To Susan Aitkins the sum of £14 3 4 in full for the services as Teacher of her late Father William Aitkins, up to the time of his death.

To Sarah C. Estey the sum of £10 for six months services as Teacher, ending first September, 1849.

RESTIGOUCHE.

To William M'Kenzie the sum of £20 for twelve months services as Teacher, ending twenty sixth January, 1850.

To Donald M'Alister the sum of £20 for twelve months services as Teacher, ending twenty second January, 1850.

SUNBURY.

To William A. Calnek the sum of £6 5s. in full for teaching up to sixteenth February, 1850.

QUEEN'S.

To William E. Burnett the sum of £10 for six months services as Teacher, ending May 1848.

ALBERT.

To Susannah Rodgers the sum of £10 for six months services as Teacher, ending fifth December, 1849.

To James Johnston the sum of £10 for six months services as Teacher, ending nineteenth December, 1849.

To John N. Chapman, John Wallace, and Noah Steves, Trustees of Schools for the Parish of Coverdale, the sum of £7 10s. to enable them to remunerate J. C. Wood for teaching four and a half months ending March 1849.

To Edward Groundwater the sum of £10 for six months services as Teacher, ending December 1849.

To James F. Woodman the sum of £20 for twelve months services as Teacher, ending third July, 1849.

SAINT JOHN.

To John Sullivan the sum of £5 for three months services as Teacher, ending first June, 1849.

To Michael Donavan the sum of £20 in full for teaching up to June 1849.

To Elizabeth Wilson the sum of £10 for six months services as Teacher, up to November 1848.

To Stephen H. Estabrooks the sum of £5 for three months services as Teacher, ending first December, 1849.

To Thomas Hutchings the sum of £10 for six months teaching, ending first January, 1850.

To Michael Tunney the sum of £10 for six months services as Teacher, ending first September, 1848.

To

To Patrick Bennett the sum of £5 for three months services as Teacher, ending May 1847.

To Elizabeth M'Cann the sum of £15 in full for teaching up to first January, 1850.

YORK.

To Catharine Johnston the sum of £10 in full for teaching up to first January, 1850.

To James Morris the sum of £8 6 8 for five months services as Teacher, ending eighteenth July, 1849.

To Rachel Martin the sum of £20 in full for services as Teacher, up to January 1850.

To Ann Scott the sum of £15 for nine months services as Teacher, ending fourteenth September, 1849.

To Chloe Dow the sum of £20 for twelve months teaching, ending twentieth November, 1849.

To Joseph Pickard the sum of £10 for six months services as Teacher, ending first June, 1848.

To Jonas Clarkson the sum of £12 10s. for seven and a half months services as Teacher, ending August, 1849.

WESTMORLAND.

To Catharine Jane Watts the sum of £20 for twelve months services as Teacher, ending December 1849.

To Michael M'Sweeney the sum of £20 for twelve months services as Teacher, ending November 1849.

To Mary Arceneau the sum of £10 in full for the services of her late Husband as a Teacher at the time of his death.

To Ann Cowdell the sum of £20 for twelve months services as Teacher, ending June 1849.

To Mary Jane Chapman the sum of £10 for six months services as Teacher, ending thirty first January, 1850.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

To Michael Ready the sum of £5 for three months services as Teacher, ending first November, 1849.

To Sidney P. Fayle the sum of £5 for three months services as Teacher, ending sixteenth September, 1849.

To William Wilson the sum of £10 for six months services as Teacher, ending twelfth November, 1849.

To Davis P. Howe the sum of £5 for three months services as Teacher, ending first January, 1850.

To James Johnston the sum of £10 for six months services as Teacher, ending fourth November, 1849.

To John M'Innes the sum of £15 for nine months services as Teacher, ending twentieth January, 1850.

"Your Committee refer the following Petitions to the consideration of the House' upon their respective merits :—

The Petition of John Beattie, of Alnwick, Northumberland :
The Petition of Elizabeth Doiron, of Dorchester, Westmorland :
The Petition of Mary E. Hayward, of Sussex, King's County :
The Petition of Angus M'Phee, of Hampton, King's County :
The Petition of James F. Gooldrup, Saint John :
The Petition of Edward Berry, of Charlotte :
The Petition of Lawrence L. O'Regan, Saint John :
The Petition of Samuel M'Curdy, Charlotte :
The Petition of Charlotte H. Turner, York County :
The Petition of John Walsh, Saint John :
The Petition of Matthew Barrett, of Sunbury :
The Petition of Matthew Thomas, Teacher of the African School, Saint John :
The Petition of Thomas Wetherall, of Queen's County :

The

The Petition of Mary M. Leggett, King's County:
The Petition of George Cummins, Saint John:
The Petition of William F. Brand, King's County:
The Petition of James Prince, County of Kent:
The Petition of Isaac Cleveland, King's County.

"Your Committee have rejected the following Petitions:—

Margaret G. Yerxa, appearing to be an Assistant only, and no certificate of Trustees:
Jonathan Carmault, not appearing to be licenced:
David Thibedeau, not properly certified:
Donald Cameron, not appearing to be licenced:
John M'Grigor, not appearing to be licenced:
Daniel M'Auliffe, not properly certified:
Johana Hurly, not appearing to be licenced:
John M'Court, not properly certified by Trustees; it appears also, that the Petitioner has received £15 for nine months of the time petitioned for:
James M'Cormick, not properly certified:
Samuel D. Miller, Saint John, not satisfactorily certified:
Thedosia E. Stultz, Northumberland; having received remuneration for one year previous to being licenced, your Committee cannot go further back:
Thomas Morrisy, Saint John, not certified:
Edward W. Guest, Charlotte, not properly certified:
John White, Queen's County, not certified:
Solomon Denton, your Committee see no difficulty in the Petitioner obtaining his allowance in the ordinary way:
William P. Robertson, not appearing to be licenced:
William Power, not certified by Trustees of Schools.

The Petition of James Brown, of Charlotte, setting forth, that he is a First Class Teacher, and that through some mistake in his Returns, he only received £10 for the six months ending twentieth February, 1849, and praying that he may receive the remaining £4 justly due him as a First Class Teacher. This Petition is supported by the certificate of two of the Trustees of Schools, and from the documents appears to be perfectly correct, but on examination in the Secretary's Office, your Committee find that, upon the facts being set forth as above stated, the Petitioner has been allowed £20 for the succeeding six months ending August 1849, making the full sum of £30 for the year.

Peter Brennan, not certified by Trustees of Schools.

"Your Committee have a further Report to make on several Petitions submitted to them upon the subject of Education.

"W. H. STEVES,
W. H. BOTSFORD,
JOHN JORDAN,
CHARLES CONNELL,
JOHN C. VAIL,
ROBERT THOMSON,
W. CARMAN.

"*Committee Room*, 12*th March*, 1850."

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Committee continued to enable them to report upon the general subject of Education referred for their consideration; and

On motion of Mr. Steves; further

Ordered, That so much of the said Report as recommends the appropriation of moneys, be referred to the Committee of Supply.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow,

Ordered, That the House do on Friday next, the fifteenth day of March instant, again resolve itself into Committee of the whole in consideration of Supplies to be granted for the Public Service.

On motion of Mr. Carman,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to continue an Act to prevent the spread of a disorder now existing in certain parts of the Counties of Gloucester and Northumberland.

Mr.

Mr. Steves in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made amendments thereto, and then agreed to the said Bill, under the Title of—

A Bill to prevent the spread of a Disorder now existing in certain parts of the Counties of Gloucester and Northumberland.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed as amended, under the amended Title.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee, Master in Chancery, informed the House that the Council had agreed to

The Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Buoys and Beacons.

And also to the amendments made by the Assembly to

The Bill, intituled "An Act relating to the appointment of Commissioners of Sewers in the Counties of Westmorland and Albert."

And they had also agreed to the following Bills, viz:—

The Bill to authorize the Justices of the Peace for the County of Northumberland to levy an assessment to pay off a part of the County Debt:

The Bill relating to the Naturalization of Aliens in this Province:

The Bill to authorize Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of York to levy an assessment to pay off the County Debt and Contingent Expenses of the County:

The Bill to authorize the Justices of the Peace of the County of Charlotte to levy an assessment to pay the County Debt and Contingent Expenses of the County: and

The Bill to amend an Act to increase the Capital Stock of the Saint John Water Company, and to provide a more efficient supply of Water in the City of Saint John;

Without making any amendments thereto.

And he further informed the House that the Council had passed—

A Bill, intituled "An Act to authorize the Trustees of the Church of Scotland, in the Town of Saint Andrews, to sell certain Lands and vest the proceeds in other Lands,"

To which they desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, Provincial Secretary, laid before the House—

A Communication he had received from John Howe, Esquire, Deputy Post Master General, upon the subject of the Contracts entered into with his Department for conveying Her Majesty's Mails in this Province.

Ordered, To lie on the Table.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill in amendment of the Act to provide for the collection of the Revenue of this Province.

Mr. Connell in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

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, under the Title of—

A Bill to amend the Act providing for the collection and protection of the Revenue of this Province.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed as amended, under the amended Title.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Fisher,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws to provide for the administration of Justice in the Inferior Courts of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace.

Mr.

Mr. Woodward in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Thursday, 14th March, 1850.

Prayers.

Read a second time—

A Bill to amend the Laws relating to Juries: and

A Bill sent down from the Legislative Council, intituled "An Act to authorize the Trustees of the Church of Scotland, in the Town of Saint Andrews, to sell certain Lands and vest the proceeds in other Lands.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to consolidate all the Laws now in force for the division of the Province into Counties, Towns and Parishes.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Fisher take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws to provide for the administration of Justice in the Inferior Courts of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Fisher also take this Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to establish a Board of Health in the City and County of Saint John.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to prevent the spread of a Disorder now existing in certain parts of the Counties of Gloucester and Northumberland.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Carman take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House—

Report from the Saint Andrews and Quebec Rail Road Company, shewing the operations thereof since its formation; accompanied by an Account of their Expenditures during the same period, amounting to £8,801 10s.

[*See Report in Appendix.*]

Mr. Ritchie, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with the Address of the House of the seventh day of March instant, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to cause to be furnished for the information of this House, certain Documents relating to the dismissal of George Gregory from the Collegiate School, and to other matters connected with the said School, reported—That they had attended to that duty, and that His Excellency was pleased to say, he would transmit a copy of the Address of the House to the College Council, and would recommend them to comply with the wishes of the House, and furnish the information required.

On

On motion of Mr. Carman,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to continue the several Acts now in force relating to Tavern Keepers and Retailers.

Mr. Steves in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Carman,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to continue an Act to prevent injuries on Lands in the vicinity of the River Saint John, by persons conveying Timber, Logs and Lumber down the same.

Mr. Steves in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee, Master in Chancery, informed the House that the Council had agreed to

The Bill for the regulation of the South Bay Canal: and

The Bill relating to the Police Office established in the City of Saint John, and for the relief of Debtors confined in the Gaol of the said City for small sums, and making provision for the levying and collecting of assessments in the said City, and other purposes;

With amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

The amendments made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill for the regulation of the South Bay Canal,—were severally read a first and second times, and are as follow:—

At A in Section I. expunge the words "the Public Highway," and insert "a Great Road."

At B expunge the words "the said Parish," and insert "this Province, and the said Commissioners were Supervisors of the said Great Road."

At C insert the words "and of Mosquito Cove opposite thereto."

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended by the Legislative Council, stand for a third reading to-morrow.

The amendment made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill relating to the Police Office established in the City of Saint John, and for the relief of Debtors confined in the Gaol of the said City for small sums, and making provision for the levying and collecting of assessments in the said City, and other purposes,—was read a first and second times, and is as follows:—

At A in Section X. expunge the words "or of his holding an office of profit in the gift of the Common Council created or established before the passing of the said Act."

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended by the Legislative Council, stand for a third reading to-morrow.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to divide the Parish of Madawaska, in the County of Carleton, into four separate Towns or Parishes.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Tibbits take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to consolidate and amend the several Acts to incorporate the City of Fredericton.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Fisher take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Mr.

Mr. Wark, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address of the House of the sixth day of March instant, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to cause to be laid before the House, a Return, shewing the Balances now remaining in the hands of Deputy Treasurers, of Duties collected for the year 1849, reported—That they had attended thereto, and that His Excellency was pleased to say, the said Return should be furnished.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Friday, 15th March, 1850.

Prayers.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to amend the Act providing for the collection and protection of the Revenue of this Province.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Woodward take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to continue an Act to prevent injuries on Lands in the vicinity of the River Saint John, by persons conveying Timber, Logs and Lumber down the same.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Carman take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to continue the several Acts now in force relating to Tavern Keepers and Retailers.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Carman also take this Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

According to the Order of the Day, the amendments made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill for the regulation of the South Bay Canal,—were severally read a third time.

Resolved, That the House do concur therein.

Ordered, That Mr. R. D. Wilmot return the Bill, with the amendments, to the Council, and acquaint them therewith.

According to the Order of the Day, the amendment made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill relating to the Police Office established in the City of Saint John, and to provide for the relief of Debtors confined in the Gaol of the said City for small sums, and making provision for the levying and collecting of assessments in the said City, and other purposes,—was read a third time.

Resolved, That the House do concur therein.

Ordered, That Mr. Ritchie return the Bill, with the amendment, to the Council, and acquaint them therewith.

Mr. R. D. Wilmot, from the Committee appointed to take into consideration all matters connected with the Fisheries, reported—That having the subject referred before them, they had prepared a Bill, under the Title of—

"A Bill for the encouragement of the Fisheries of this Province;"

Which he was directed to submit to the House.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Committee continued to enable them to report further upon the subject referred for their consideration.

The Bill so reported by the Committee, being handed in, was read a first time.

The Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House—:

Report from Edmund Hillyer Duval, Teacher of the Training and Model School at Saint John: also

Report from James Paterson, L. B. Botsford, and R. Jardine, Esquires, Examiners of the said School.

[*See Appendix.*]

On motion of Mr. Boyd,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill sent down from the Legislative Council, intituled "An Act to authorize the Trustees of the Church of Scotland, in the Town of Saint Andrews, to sell certain Lands and vest the proceeds in other Lands."

Mr. Cranney in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to amend the Laws relating to Juries.

Mr. S. Earle in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, from the Committee appointed on the seventh day of February last, to take into consideration the state of the Roads in the Province, with directions to report what sums it may be necessary to appropriate for improving and repairing thereof, submitted a Report; and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

"The Committee appointed to take into consideration what sums it may be necessary to grant for repairing and improving the Roads throughout the Province, had under their consideration the subject of the Bye Roads, and recommend to the House that an appropriation of £13,700 be made for the improvement thereof, and the various Bridges, in the several Counties, the sums to be apportioned as follows:—

York,	£1,233	15	0
Carleton, including Victoria,	1,432	10	0
Queen's,	1,150	0	0
Gloucester,	875	0	0
Charlotte,	1,357	10	0
King's,	1,317	10	0
Saint John,	983	10	0
Sunbury,	694	0	0
Northumberland,	1,296	5	0
Restigouche,	693	15	0
Westmorland,	1,130	0	0
Kent,	842	10	0
Albert,	693	15	0
	£13,700	0	0

"Respectfully submitted.

"J. R. PARTELOW,
D. HANINGTON,
CHARLES FISHER,
DAVID WARK,
J. A. STREET,
W. H. STEVES,
A. BARBERIE,
JOSEPH READ,
JOHN C. VAIL,
WM. PORTER,
GEO. HAYWARD,
JAMES TIBBITS,
THOMAS GILBERT.

"*Committee Room, 15th March,* 1850."

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Committee continued to enable them to report further upon the matters referred for their consideration; and

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow; further

Ordered, That the said Report be referred to the Committee of Supply.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow,

That the House proceed to the Order of the Day, to go into Committee of the whole in consideration of Supplies to be granted for the Public Service—

The Order of the Day being read, the House according thereto resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Botsford in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the matters referred to them again under their consideration, had passed a number of Resolutions; and he having read the same, handed them in at the Clerk's Table, where they were again read, and are as follow:—

Resolved, That there be granted

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £150 towards the support of the Roman Catholic School established in the City of Saint John.

To William Watts the sum of £10 for his services as Crier and Usher of the Supreme Court the past year.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £100 to pay a Sub-Collector and Deputy Treasurer at Woodstock, in the County of Carleton, the duties of both Offices to be performed by one Officer; this being in addition to the allowance made to Deputy Treasurers by law.

To Mary Harned, Widow of the late Alward Harned, formerly Doorkeeper to this House, the sum of £10.

To the Clerk of the Crown in the Supreme Court the sum of £100 for his services for the year 1849.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £50 for a Missionary to the Melicite Tribe of Indians stationed at Fredericton for the year 1850.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £50 in aid of the Grammar School presently taught by John Sivewright, to whom the same shall be paid in part of his Salary for teaching said School the present year, on the usual certificate being given.

To Jacob Kollock, an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, the sum of £15 to aid him in his present indigent circumstances.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £30, in aid of individual subscription, towards the free School in the Parish of Portland; the same to be expended by the Board of Commissioners of the Roman Catholic School in Saint John.

To the Governor and Trustees of the Madras Board the sum of £400 towards the support of that Institution.

To the Trustees of the Wesleyan Academy at Sackville the sum of £300 towards the support of that Institution.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £250, to be paid to the Managing Committee of the Baptist Seminary at Fredericton, under the controul of the Committee, when it shall be certified to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government, that the said Institution is in an efficient state.

To the Reverend Robert Irvine and Trustees of the Presbyterian Church in Saint John the sum of £200 towards the support of the School established in connexion with that Church in the said City for the two last years.

To Edmund H. Duval, Teacher of the British School in Saint John, the sum of £100 towards the support of that Institution.

To Deborah Ann Lugrin, Widow of the late George K. Lugrin, many years King's Printer in this Province, the sum of £15 to assist her in her present destitute situation.

To Sarah Cyphers, Widow of an Officer of the Revolutionary War, the sum of £10 to assist her in her present destitute condition.

To

To the Committee of the Infant School at Fredericton the sum of £50 in aid of that Institution.

To the Commissioners of Government House the sum of £100 for Coals for the Public Rooms and Offices in Government House.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £—— for Provincial Contingencies the present year.

It was moved—To fill up the blank with the sum of £150.

And upon the question, the Committee divided as follows :—

YEAS.	NAYS.	
Mr. Ansley,	Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. End,
Ritchie,	Hon. Mr. Wilmot,	Baillie,
S. Earle,	Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Street,
Barberie,	Hon. Mr. Partelow,	R. D. Wilmot,
Gilbert.	Hon. Mr. Fisher,	Jordan,
	Hon. Mr. Hanington,	Vail,
	Mr. Carman,	Porter,
	Boyd,	Smith,
	Thomson,	Wilson,
	Cranney,	Miles,
	Brown,	Steves,
	Wark,	Read,
	M'Leod,	Montgomery,
	Tibbits,	Taylor.
	Woodward,	

And it was thereupon decided in the negative.

It was then moved—That the said blank be filled up with the sum of £350.

Upon this question, the Committee again divided as follows :—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. M'Leod,	Mr. Ritchie,	Mr. Hayward,
Hon. Mr. Wilmot,	Tibbits,	Ansley,	Barberie,
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Baillie,	R. D. Wilmot,	S. Earle,
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Street,	Jordan,	Woodward,
Hon. Mr. Hanington,	Taylor,	Steves,	End,
Hon. Mr. Fisher,	Vail,	Miles,	Gilbert.
Mr. Carman,	Porter,		
Boyd,	Wilson,		
Cranney,	Read,		
Brown,	Montgomery,		
Wark,	Thomson.		

And it was carried in the affirmative, and the blank to be filled up with the said sum of £350.

To Commissioners to be appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, £—— to be expended in improving the navigation of the West Bar in the Harbour of Saint Andrews.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the Committee divided—

YEAS 16. NAYS 12.

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative, and the blank filled up with the sum of £55.

To Commissioners to be appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £—— to improve the navigation of the Bocabec River.

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

And the Chairman further reported, that he was directed to ask for leave to sit again on Tuesday next.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, the Resolutions as passed in the Committee engrossed, and that the House do on Tuesday next, the nineteenth day of March instant, resolve itself into Committee of the whole, and resume the further consideration of Supplies to be granted for the Public Service.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Saturday, 16th March, 1850.

Prayers.

Read a second time—
A Bill for the encouragement of the Fisheries of this Province.

Read a third time as engrossed,
A Bill to amend the Laws relating to Juries.
Resolved, That the Bill do pass.
Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read as engrossed,
The Resolutions of Appropriation made and passed in Supply yesterday the fifteenth day of March instant.
Ordered, That Mr. Hayward do take the said Resolutions to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

On motion of Mr. Boyd,
The House again went into Committee of the whole on a Bill sent down from the Legislative Council, intituled "An Act to authorize the Trustees of the Church of Scotland, in the Town of Saint Andrews, to sell certain Lands and vest the proceeds in other Lands."
Mr. Cranney in the Chair of the Committee.
Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.
The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their further consideration, had agreed to the same.
Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill read a third time on Monday next.

On motion of Mr. Carman,
The House again went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to continue several Acts relating to Highways.
Mr. Cranney in the Chair of the Committee.
Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.
The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their further consideration, had made amendments thereto, and then agreed to the said Bill, under the Title of—

A Bill relating to Highways.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed as amended, under the amended Title.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee, Master in Chancery, informed the House that the Council had agreed to

The Bill relating to the Trade between the British North American Possessions: and
The Bill to regulate Vessels arriving from Europe with Passengers.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House—

Auditor General's Report on the Accounts furnished by the Commissioners of Bye Roads during the past year.

[*See Appendix.*]

Auditor General's Report on the Accounts furnished by the Supervisors of Great Roads for the past year.

[*See Appendix.*]

Auditor General's Report on Account of Moses H. Perley, Esquire, Emigrant Agent at Saint John, for the Contingent Expenses of his Office for the year ending first February last.

[*See Appendix.*]

On

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow,

Ordered, That the said Reports, and Accounts accompanying them, be referred to the Committee on Public Accounts.

Mr. M'Leod, by leave, presented a Petition from Isaac Haviland, Esquire, Caleb Flewelling, William D. Richards, Thomas Connor, and seventy seven others, inhabitants of the Parish of Greenwich and its vicinity, in King's County, praying that no Act may pass having for its object the assessment of the inhabitants of this Province towards the support of Parish Schools; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Taylor, by leave, presented a Petition from Thomas Jones, Solomon Parent, Ira Ingraham, and fifty two others, Magistrates and Inhabitants of the County of York, praying that no Act may pass authorizing a general assessment for the support of Parish Schools; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee, Master in Chancery, informed the House that the Council had agreed to

The Bill to continue the Act, intituled "An Act imposing Duties for raising a Revenue."

And that they had also agreed to

The Bill to authorize the Trustees of Saint Andrews Church, in the City of Saint John, to re-convey to the Crown a certain Tract of Land in the County of Albert, and for other purposes,

Without making any amendment thereto.

And that the Council had also agreed to

The Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the local government of Counties, Towns and Parishes in this Province,

With certain amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

The amendments made by the Legislative Council to this Bill, were then severally read a first and second times, and are as follow:—

At A in Section I. insert—"Provided also, that all Gaol Limits fixed or established under and by virtue of any of the Acts hereby repealed, or under and by virtue of any Acts which may expire during the present year, be and remain so established until such Gaol Limits are further defined and established by the General Sessions, under and by the authority of this Act."

At B in Schedule, Section I. Article 1, add—"1 or more Field Drivers."

At C in Article 2, expunge the word "of," and insert the words "on property."

At D insert the words "and who shall have paid their rates for the previous year."

At E in Article 15, add the words "or hold any other office by virtue of which they are required by law to account to the General Sessions for the receipt, expenditure or payment of public moneys."

At F in Section III. Article 1, expunge the words "fifteen per cent." and insert the words "per centage as may be allowed."

At G in Article 4, insert the words "the Sheriff and."

At H in Section IV. Article 7, add the words "if the Sessions shall deem it necessary."

At I in Section X. Article 1, No. 5, insert the words "carriages for hire."

At K in No. 8, insert the words "and keeping in repair."

At L add the words "provided that no gate or fence be erected across any highway not heretofore authorized by law."

At M in No. 9, add the words "and for determining what lakes, swamps, creeks, rivers and fences shall be deemed lawful enclosures of the same; and the Commissioners of Sewers appointed or elected under any Act passed or to be passed, of any such marshes, low lands and islands, are hereby authorized and empowered to carry into effect such rules, and to assess the proprietors thereof for the necessary expenses that may be thereby incurred."

Mr.

Mr. Tibbits moved for leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the holding a Circuit Court in the County of Victoria.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Carman,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to continue an Act to authorize the granting of Mill Reserves in certain cases.

Mr. Miles in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

Mr. Barberie, from the Committee appointed on the seventh day of February last, to take into consideration all matters relating to the Agricultural Interests of the Province, submitted their Report; and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

"The Committee on Agriculture report—That they have attended to the business referred to them, and beg leave to submit the following:—

"No. 1. Is the Petition of John H. Ryan, President of the Sussex and Studholm Agricultural Society of King's County, praying the usual allowance which by Law they claim to be entitled to for moneys subscribed and paid to the Treasurer of the Society during the years 1846 and 1847, but which was not drawn from the Provincial Treasury: As no satisfactory reasons are given why the money they were entitled to by Law was not drawn at the time, the Committee cannot recommend the prayer of this Petition.

"No. 2. Is the Petition of Elizabeth Gardiner, Widow of the late James Gardiner, who lately died at the advanced age of 101 years, praying for a Grant of money sufficient to enable her to complete the purchase of one hundred acres of Land from the Crown, applied for by her late Husband, and towards which he paid in his life time the sum of £5, but from extreme age and want, was unable to complete the purchase: The Committee recommend the sum of £10 to be granted to Elizabeth Gardiner, (now 88 years of age,) for that purpose, and that the Grant do issue in her name.

"No. 3. Is the Petition of the Upham Agricultural Society in King's County, praying Legislative aid to enable them to establish a Model Farm for the improvement of Agriculture, in connexion with a Training School, &c.: The Committee are of opinion, that for the present, the encouragement held out for such desirable objects by the Act of 12 Victoria, chapter 25, is sufficient to induce enterprising individuals to make a commencement without further Legislative aid being pledged.

"No. 4. Is the Petition of John Prosser, an old Soldier in the West India Rangers, praying that a Grant may be made to enable him to pay for a Lot of Crown Land on which he now resides: The Committee recommend that a Grant be made in Supply of £15 for that object.

"No. 5. Is the Petition of William Grieve, of the Harvey Settlement, setting forth, that in the year 1841, he had purchased Lot Number 5, near Gardiner's Creek, containing one hundred and five acres, which, as he states, turned out to be of little or no value, and praying for a Grant to enable him to purchase as much more ground on the west side of the Magaguadavic River: From the information received by the Committee, they are induced to recommend the prayer of the Petition to the favourable consideration of the House.

"No. 6. Is the Petition of Joseph Merredith, of the Parish of Saint James, County of Charlotte, praying for a sum of money to enable him to pay the balance of the purchase of a Lot of Land on which he now resides, in consequence of his having a large helpless family, and being an industrious Settler: It appearing to the Committee that when engaged on a Contract on the Road, with the view of earning money sufficient to pay for his Grant, he unfortunately had both his thighs broken by the falling of a tree; under these circumstances, the Committee recommend a Grant to pass in Supply for the sum of £12 15 4, being the amount of the instalments and interest now due.

"No. 7

"No. 7. Is a Petition from the Carleton County Agricultural Society, praying for a sum of money to enable them to meet the amount of Premiums awarded by the said Society, which they were unable to do in consequence of two other Branch Societies in the County having previously drawn for the amount allowed by law, which was not anticipated by the Society, and which caused a deficiency in their anticipated Grant of £43 5s.: The Committee recommend that a Grant of £40 be made in Supply for the above object.

"No. 8. Is the Petition of A. Barberie, President of the Restigouche Agricultural Society, praying a return of Duties paid on various Agricultural Implements, &c., imported by the Society the past year, amounting to the sum of £9 15 7, as certified by the Deputy Treasurer: The Committee recommend a Grant to be made in Supply to reimburse the Society for the above sum.

"No. 9. Is the Petition of John H. Reid, of Fredericton, praying Legislative aid to enable him to import a short horned Durham Bull, and Heifer or Cow of the most improved breed, the present season: It appearing to the Committee that Mr. Reid had sustained a loss of £108 12s. by the importation of three most valuable Sheep for the use of the Province, which died on the passage from Liverpool to Saint John the past season; the Committee, in order to encourage Mr. Reid in his laudable undertaking, recommend that a Grant be made to him in Supply to the amount of £108 12s., upon condition that he import the Cattle named, and that he shall be bound to keep them in the Province at least five years, and the Warrant not to issue until it shall be certified to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor by two competent persons, that the Stock has been landed, and that they are in every respect worthy of the Premium thus offered.

"No. 10. Is the Petition of the Loch Lomond and Golden Grove Agricultural Society, praying that an Act may pass causing all Grains and Vegetables offered for sale to be estimated by weight instead of measure: The Committee recommend the prayer of the Petition to the favourable consideration of the House.

"No. 11. Is the Petition of Leonard R. Coombes, on behalf of the Victoria Agricultural Society of Carleton, praying for a Grant to make up the deficiency on their subscriptions, equal to triple the amount as certified by the President of the Society: As the full amount allowed by law to any one County appears to have been drawn, the Committee cannot recommend any further sum for that purpose.

"No. 12. Is the Petition of the Carleton County Agricultural Society, praying that the Act of Incorporation of the said Society may be amended: This subject having been already before the House by Bill, the Committee consider it disposed of.

"No. 13. Is the Petition of the Simonds District Agricultural Society of Carleton, praying a return of Duty paid on sundry Agricultural Implements imported for the use of the Society: The Committee recommend the sum of £3 10s. thus paid, as certified by the Deputy Treasurer, to be granted in Supply.

"No. 14. Is the Petition of the King's County Central Agricultural Society, praying that an Act may pass subjecting all sorts of Grains and Vegetables to be sold by weight instead of measure: The prayer of this Petition, the same as No. 10, the same answer is given.

"No. 15. Is the Petition of Patrick M'Cawley, praying for a Grant of money to encourage him in bringing to perfection a Nursery of Fruit Trees, &c. in the Parish of Fredericton: The Committee cannot recommend the prayer of this Petition.

"No. 16. Is the Petition of Charles Taylor, of Bathurst, praying the usual Legislative aid to assist him in the re-erection of an Oat Mill and Kiln recently burnt down: It appearing to the satisfaction of the Committee that the Petitioner did erect a good and sufficient Mill and Kiln, and had the same in full operation, and that he had not applied for or drawn the amount allowed by law previous to the same being destroyed by fire, and which he was entitled to; and it also appearing, by satisfactory certificates, that the Mill and Kiln has been re-erected, and now in full operation, the Committee recommend that a Grant of £25 be made in Supply to the applicant.

"No. 17. Is the Petition of the Saint John County Agricultural Society, with the like prayer as Nos. 10 and 14, previously recommended.

"No. 18. Is the Petition of the last named Society, praying for a Grant to enable the Commissioners of the Provincial Penitentiary to import a Machine for the manufacturing of Tiles, to be employed in that Institution: The Committee recommend that a Grant of £40 be made in Supply for that object.

"No. 19

"No. 19. Is the Petition of John Harris, of the City of Saint John, Nurseryman and Seedsman, praying for Legislative aid to enable him to publish a concise and practical Manual, adapted to the comprehension of all classes, for the dissemination of useful information relating to the culture of all kinds of Grain, Vegetables and Fruits, and the diseases to which they are severally liable: The Committee cannot comply with the prayer of this Petition.

"The Committee have had before them the Reports of various Agricultural Societies, by which they are gratified to learn that the encouragement held out by the Legislature to the Province generally, in the liberal Grants made to the different Societies that come forward to avail themselves of such Bounty, has been duly appreciated, and that a corresponding benefit, commensurate with the offered means, has been the result, whenever the inhabitants of any one County have availed themselves of the same. The northern section of the Province especially, have made, and are continuing to make, rapid strides in the Science of Agriculture, which is manifest in the abundance of the crops and the general improvement of the country; and the Committee cannot here omit reporting some valuable information received from the Honorable Alexander Rankin, in relation to the Agriculture of Northumberland, which they deem it their duty to communicate the same to the House, as they are satisfied the publication of such facts must have an important bearing upon the Agricultural capabilities of the country.

"From this information, it appears that at Messieurs Gilmour, Rankin and Company's Steam Mill in Chatham, between the month of October last and the first February, there were ground, of the growth and production of the County, 847 barrels Flour, 1,478 barrels Oatmeal, 116 barrels Barley Meal, 20 barrels Indian Meal, 15 barrels Rye Flour, 10 barrels Pease Meal, and 7 barrels Buckwheat Flour, making in all, 2,493 barrels of Bread Stuffs;—and the Committee are credibly informed, that at least 3,000 barrels additional will be ground at the same Mill before the first May next. When it is considered that other Mills are at work constantly in the same vicinity, and are engaged in manufacturing the produce of the country, it affords a most gratifying and encouraging illustration of what may be done in the prosecution of Agricultural labour. From the same source, the Committee have been informed, that Alexander M'Laggan, Esquire, of the South West, killed last Autumn 11 Hogs, weighing 4,686 pounds,—one, being two years old, weighing 630 pounds, and the other 10 from fifteen to eighteen months, making an average of 424 pounds each, besides five Spring Pigs, weighing 900 pounds, being an average of 180 pounds each.

"The Committee also report two Bills, severally under the Titles of—

"A Bill to regulate the putting up of Beef and Pork in this Province for Exportation: and

"A Bill to authorize the sale of all kinds of Grain and Vegetables by weight instead of measure.

"All which is respectfully submitted.

"A. BARBERIE, *Chairman.*

"*Committee Room, 16th March,* 1850."

Ordered, That the Report be accepted; and

On motion of Mr. Barberie; further

Ordered, That such parts of the said Report as recommends the appropriation of moneys, be referred to the Committee of Supply.

The Bills, as reported by the Committee, were then handed in, and severally read a first time.

The House adjourned until Monday morning next at 10 o'clock.

Monday, 18th March, 1850.

Prayers.

Read a second time the following Bills, viz :—

A Bill to provide for the holding a Circuit Court in the County of Victoria:

A Bill to regulate the putting up of Beef and Pork within this Province for exportation: and

A Bill to authorize the sale of all kinds of Grain and Vegetables by weight instead of measure.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to continue an Act to authorize the granting of Mill Reserves in certain cases.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Carman take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

According to the Order of the Day, the Bill sent down from the Legislative Council, intituled "An Act to authorize the Trustees of the Church of Scotland, in the Town of Saint Andrews, to sell certain Lands and vest the proceeds in other Lands,"—was read a third time.

Resolved, That the House do agree thereto.

Ordered, That Mr. Carman return the Bill to the Council, and acquaint them therewith.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibble, Master in Chancery, informed the House that the Council had agreed to the following Bills, viz :—

The Bill for the better prevention of Trespasses on Crown Lands and private property:

The Bill to continue and amend an Act for the relief of old Soldiers of the Revolutionary War, and their Widows:

The Bill to continue an Act to regulate the Survey and Exportation of Lumber: and

The Bill to continue an Act to provide for Reporting and Publishing the Decisions of the Supreme Court;

Without making any amendments thereto.

And that the Council had also agreed to

The Bill relating to the Trade between the British North American Possessions.

And he further informed the House that the Council had passed

A Bill, intituled "An Act to amend the Act relating to the New Brunswick Electric Telegraph Company:" and

A Bill, intituled "An Act relating to the Saint Andrews and Quebec Rail Road;"

To which they desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

The Bills sent down from the Legislative Council were then severally read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Wark,

That the House proceed to the Order of the Day, of the seventh day of March instant, to go into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the state of the Province—

The Order of the Day being read, the House according thereto resolved itself into said Committee.

Mr. Hayward in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; when

A Message was received from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, requiring the immediate attendance of the House in the Council Chamber.

The House attended, and being returned—

The Honorable Mr. Speaker reported, that he had addressed His Excellency as follows :—

"*May*

"*May it please Your Excellency,*

"The Assembly have passed the following Bills, intituled—

"A Bill to continue an Act, intituled 'An Act imposing Duties for raising a Revenue:'

"A Bill relating to the Trade between the British North American Possessions: and

"A Bill to regulate Vessels arriving from Europe with Passengers;

"These Bills I now present on behalf and in the name of the Representatives of the People of New Brunswick, and pray Your Excellency will be pleased to give Your assent thereto."

That His Excellency was then pleased to give His assent to the several Bills presented by the Assembly, as also to—

A Bill, intituled "An Act relating to the Police Office established in the City of Saint John, and to provide for the relief of Debtors confined in the Gaol of the said City for small sums, and making provision for the levying and collecting of assessments in the said City, and other purposes:" and

A Bill, intituled "An Act to incorporate the New Brunswick Iron Company."

The House then again resolved itself into Committee of the whole, and resumed the consideration of the state of the Province.

Mr. Hayward in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the matter referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot,

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the local government of Counties, Towns and Parishes in this Province.

The said several amendments as far as Section X. Article 1, No. 8, being severally read a third time, were agreed to.

The next amendment, at M in Section X. Article 1, No. 9, was read a third time, and is as follows:—

At M in No. 9, add the words—"And for determining what Lakes, Swamps, Creeks, "Rivers and Fences shall be deemed lawful enclosures of the same;–Aa–*and the Com-* "*missioners of Sewers appointed or elected under any Act passed or to be passed, of any* "*such Marshes, Low Lands and Islands, are hereby authorized and empowered to carry* "*into effect such Rules, and to assess the proprietors thereof for the necessary expenses* "*that may be thereby incurred.*"

On motion of the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot,

Resolved, That this House do disagree in that part of this last proposed amendment made by the Legislative Council, from–Aa–to the end thereof.

The question being put thereon, it was carried in the affirmative.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot,

Ordered, That a conference be desired with the Legislative Council, upon the subject matter of one of the amendments made by them to the said Bill; and further

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot do go to the Legislative Council, and desire the said conference.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Tuesday, 19th March, 1850.

Prayers.

Read a second time the following Bills sent down from the Legislative Council, viz:—

A Bill, intituled "An Act relating to the New Brunswick Electric Telegraph Company:" and

A Bill, intituled "An Act relating to the Saint Andrews and Quebec Rail Road."

On motion of the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill for the establishment and regulation of Inland Posts within this Province.

Mr. Taylor in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee, Master in Chancery, informed the House that the Council had agreed to the following Bills, viz:—

The Bill to consolidate all the Laws now in force for the division of the Province into Counties, Towns and Parishes:

The Bill to prevent the spread of a Disorder now existing in certain parts of the Counties of Gloucester and Northumberland:

The Bill to establish a Board of Health in the City and County of Saint John: and

The Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Landlord and Tenant, and regulating proceedings in Replevin;

Without making any amendments thereto.

And that the Council had also agreed to

The Bill to remove doubts relating to Marriages in certain cases,

With a certain amendment, to which they desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

And he further informed the House that the Council had passed

A Bill, intituled "An Act to consolidate and improve the Laws for the administration Justice in Equity,"

To which they also desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

And he also communicated the following:—

"*Legislative Council Chamber,* 19*th March,* 1850.

"*Resolved,* That the Legislative Council do agree to the proposed conference on the subject of the amendment to—The Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the local government of Counties, Towns and Parishes in this Province; and

"That the Honorable Messieurs Botsford and Simonds be a Committee on the part of this House, to meet such Committee as may be appointed to manage the conference on the part of the Assembly.

"G. BOTSFORD, *Clerk.*"

On motion of the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot,

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to meet the Committee of the Legislative Council to manage the conference on the part of this House, on the subject of the amendment to—The Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the local government of Counties, Towns and Parishes in this Province.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot, Mr. Brown, Mr. End, and Mr. M'Leod, be a Committee of this House to manage the said conference; and that they assign the reasons to the Legislative Council for disagreeing in part to the said amendment; and further

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot inform the Council of the appointment.

The Bill, with the amendments, were then delivered to the Committee of this House to manage the said conference.

The

The Bill sent down from the Legislative Council, intituled—"An Act to consolidate and improve the Laws for the administration of Justice in Equity,"—was then read a first time.

The amendment made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill to remove doubts relating to Marriages in certain cases,—was read a first and second times, and is as follows:—

At A in Section I. insert the words "actually solemnized and."

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended by the Legislative Council, stand for a third reading to-morrow.

Mr. Hayward, from the Committee appointed on the fifteenth day of February last, to take under consideration claims for labour performed on the Nerepis Line of Great Road, under the supervision of the late Henry T. Partelow, Esquire, deceased; and to which Committee was referred other Petitions to be remunerated for labour on Roads, submitted their Report; and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

"The Committee to whom was referred the Petition of John M'Govern and James Cunningham, with other claims for work done on the Roads under the direction of the late Henry T. Partelow, Supervisor, having attended to that duty, Report—

"That having investigated the claims laid before the Committee, they find that in consequence of the sudden death of the Supervisor, during the progress of the work, the sum of £153 6 7 was left unpaid, as follows, viz:—

John Smith, ...	£13	1	6	Alexander Law, ...	£8	15	4
Jeremiah Gillon, ...	33	9	9	Martin Moran, ...	2	8	0
Patrick Dolan, ...	3	0	0	Dennis M'Keon and Edward Brophy, ...	2	4	0
John M'Quade, ...	7	19	3				
James Derrig,....	15	2	0	Francis Woods, ...	3	5	0
James Given, ...	1	0	6	James Gault, ...	3	3	0
Patrick Gallagher,....	3	10	0	William Payne, ...	21	15	9
Timothy Herrington, ...	8	6	0	John M'Govern and James Cunningham, ...	3	19	8
Jeptha S. Hubble,....	15	4	3				
Ammon S. Hubble, ...	7	2	7				

"By the documents before your Committee, it appears that there has been paid by the late Supervisor during the past year, on account of work done under his supervision, the sum of £334 5 4. The amount which he was appointed to expend in 1849, was £395, which, after deducting the Commission, would leave about £55 10s. in the hands of the late Supervisor, on the transactions of the past year: The amount paid by the late Supervisor, together with the above claims, exceed the amount of the appropriations about £100; but as it appeared to your Committee, during the investigation, that several of the parties claiming had been employed to work by the day with Teams, &c., and that such parties continued to work to a much greater extent than would have been authorized had the Supervisor lived, your Committee, being satisfied that the work was performed, would recommend the several amounts to be paid.

"Your Committee have also had under their consideration the Petition of David Goddard, of King's County, praying to be paid for building a Bridge, by direction of a Bye Road Commissioner, in King's County during the past year; but your Committee have no means to investigate the claims of Petitioner, which, if correct, should be provided for from the Bye Road Appropriations of King's County.

"Also the Petition of Andrew Blair, praying that the amount of £4 which he states was deducted from the amount of his Contract for building a Bridge over Phillis' Creek, in the County of York, may be paid to him: The Petitioner states, that the Bridge was contracted to be built for £49, and that he was induced to take £45, for which sum he gave a receipt, which also states that it was in full for the Contract; but there is no information before your Committee to authorize their recommending the payment of the balance. "All which is respectfully submitted.

"GEO. HAYWARD,
D. HANINGTON,
JOHN JORDAN.

"*Committee Room*, 19*th March*, 1850."

Ordered, That the Report be accepted.

At

Mr. Steves, from the Committee on School Petitions, and to whom was referred the general subject of Education, submitted their Report; and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

"The Committee appointed on the thirteenth day of February last, to take into consideration all matters connected with the Education of the Youth of the Province, make the following Report—

"No. 1. Is the Petition of Robert Morrison, and sixty six others, inhabitants of the Parish of Saint James, in the County of Charlotte, setting forth, that a parcel of Land, originally reserved for the use and purpose of a School, had since been conveyed by Government to the Episcopal Church: The principle involved in this Petition is one of application to many parts of the Province, where Lands originally reserved for School purposes have since been granted to different Churches: Your Committee deeply regret that such Lots were so improperly diverted from their original purposes, and thereby creating difficulty and dissatisfaction; but as the subject may involve a question of law, your Committee decline making any special recommendation.

"No. 2. Is the Petition of James Johnston, a licenced Teacher, praying additional compensation for having conducted a very superior School, and having taught the higher branches of Education in the County of Albert: As Mr. Johnston appears, by the certificates, to have taught a very large and superior School, they recommend that the sum of £20 be granted to him.

"No. 3. Is the Petition of Cain Spillane, of Richibucto, praying additional compensation for teaching a number of poor Scholars in that Parish: As Petitioner receives the usual Grant, your Committee cannot recommend any further allowance.

"No. 4. Is the Petition of Daniel Bulman and nine others, inhabitants of the County of Northumberland, praying that a Grant may pass to enable them to furnish School No. 4 with Books and Maps: As a large sum of public money has already been appropriated for Books and Maps, your Committee cannot recommend a compliance therewith.

"No. 5. Is the Petition of William Hawkshaw, of Queen's County, setting forth his having taught a School in a very remote Settlement: Under the peculiar circumstances of the Petitioner having taught the Children of a Settlement of poor Emigrants, your Committee recommend that the sum of £10 be granted to Petitioner, in full to January 1850.

"No. 6. Is the Petition of the Trustees of Schools for the Parish of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, praying that a Grant of money may pass to the Reverend William Hall for having taught a very superior School in that place: Your Committee recommend the sum of £30 be granted to the Petitioner for his services up to the first of January, 1850.

"Nos. 7, 8, and 9. Are the Petitions of the Trustees of the Cocagne Academy, praying Legislative aid to that Institution: It appearing by the Returns that the School is in successful operation, your Committee recommend the sum of £50 be granted to the Trustees of said Academy.

"No. 10. Is the Petition of William M'Clelland, praying remuneration for having taught a School in the Parish of Richibucto, in the County of Kent: Your Committee recommend the sum of £20 be granted to Petitioner.

"No. 11. Is the Petition of the Reverend Mr. M'Devitt, and Messieurs D. and C. Bradley, Committee of the Roman Catholic School in Saint Andrews, praying for a Grant in aid of that Institution: Your Committee recommend the sum of £60 be granted to the said Committee, in support of said School for the years 1848 and 1849.

"All which is respectfully submitted.

"WM. H. STEVES,
JOHN JORDAN,
W. H. BOTSFORD,
JOHN C. VAIL,
JAMES TAYLOR,
ROBERT THOMSON.

"*Committee Room, 19th March*, 1850."

Ordered, That the Report be accepted; and

On motion of Mr. Steves; further

Ordered, That so much of the said Report as recommends the appropriation of moneys, be referred to the Committee of Supply.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Wednesday, 20th March, 1850.

Prayers.

Read a second time—

A Bill sent down from the Legislative Council, intituled "An Act to consolidate and improve the Laws for the administration of Justice in Equity."

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill relating to Highways.

Upon the question, that the said Bill do now pass, and be sent to the Council for their concurrence, the House divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Mr. Taylor,	Mr. Steves,
Hon. Mr. Wilmot,	Woodward,	Thomson,
Mr. Brown,	S. Earle,	Barberie,
J. Earle,	Cranney,	Montgomery,
Jordan,	Boyd,	Gilbert.
Read,	Porter,	
Vail,	Ritchie,	
Botsford,	Ansley.	

And so it was carried in the affirmative.

Resolved, thereupon, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Carman take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

According to the Order of the Day, the amendment made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill to remove doubts relating to Marriages in certain cases,—was read a third time.

Resolved, That the House do concur therein.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot return the Bill, with the amendment, to the Council, and acquaint them therewith.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House—

Auditor General's Report on Accounts of Commissioners for expending Special Appropriations during the past year.

[*See Appendix.*]

Auditor General's Report on the Accounts of the Commissioners of the Marine Hospital at Saint John for the year 1849.

[*See Appendix.*]

Return from Central Fire Insurance Company for the year ended on the sixth day of March, 1850.

[*See Appendix.*]

Return from the Province Treasurer, shewing Balances in the hands of Deputy Treasurers on the sixth March instant; the same being furnished under an Address of the House.

[*See Appendix.*]

The Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House—

Copies of Correspondence had by John Howe, Esquire, Deputy Post Master General at Saint John, upon the subject of the transmission of Express and Daily Mails.

[*See Appendix.*]

On motion of Mr. Tibbits,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to provide for the holding a Circuit Court in the County of Victoria.

Mr. Botsford in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

The Honorable Mr. Rankin, by leave, presented six several Petitions, viz :—

From Alexander Davidson, John Bowie, and thirty seven others, inhabitants of the Parish of Alnwick, in the County of Northumberland:

From John Leslie, David Crocker, and eighty two others, of the Parish of Nelson, in the said County:

From Alexander M'Laggan, Thomas W. Underhill, William O'Brien, and one hundred and eight others, of the Parish of Blackville, in the said County:

From Henry B. Allison, William Loch, John Nesmith, and one hundred and nine others, of the Parish of Newcastle, in the said County:

From John Murdock, Robert Loggie, Thomas Vondy, and forty five others, of the Parish of Chatham, in the said County: and

From Alexander M'Donald, Senior, Robert A. Mowad, James Chapman, and thirty seven others, of the Parish of Glenelg, in the same County;

Severally praying that the Bill now before the House for the regulation and protection of the Fisheries of the River and Bay of Miramichi, may pass into a Law;

Which Petitions he severally read.

Ordered, That the said Petitions be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Street, by leave, presented a Petition from Donald M'Kay, Jared Tozer, and fifty five others, inhabitants of the Parish of Northesk, in the County of Northumberland, of a like prayer, that the Bill before the House for the protection of the Fisheries in that County, may pass into a Law; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Street, also by leave, presented a Petition from Robert Doak, John Decantillon, John Nelson, and thirty six others, of the Parish of Blissville, in the same County, of a like prayer, as regards the Bill for the protection of the Fisheries in the said County; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Street, also by leave, presented a Petition from Ebenezer Whitney, and eleven others, inhabitants of that part of the Parish of Northesk, in the County of Northumberland, lying between Saw Mill Cove and Barr's Point, praying that the Bill now before the House for the protection of the Fisheries in the said County, may not pass with its present provisions; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

On motion of Mr. Barberie,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to regulate the putting up of Beef and Pork within this Province, for exportation.

Mr. Hayward in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

Mr. Tibbits moved for leave to bring in a Bill to establish Polling places in the County of Victoria.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Tibbits also moved for leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the establishment of a Grammar School in the County of Victoria.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On

On motion of Mr. Boyd,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to aid the construction of the Saint Andrews and Quebec Rail Road.

Mr. Cranney in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their further consideration, the following Resolution was moved:—

Resolved, That the further consideration of this Bill be postponed for three months.

And upon the question, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Mr. Vail,	Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Brown,
Hon. Mr. Hanington,	Jordan,	Mr. Connell,	Porter,
Mr. J. Earle,	Barberie,	Taylor,	Thomson,
Botsford,	Hayward,	Street,	Boyd,
Montgomery,	Miles,	Baillie,	S. Earle.
Ritchie,	Gilbert,	Woodward,	
Steves,	M'Leod,		
Read,	Wark.		

Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the further consideration of the said Bill accordingly postponed for three months.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee, Master in Chancery, informed the House that the Council had agreed to the following Bills, viz:—

The Bill to incorporate the Pirate Brook River Driving Company:

The Bill to continue the several Acts now in force relating to Tavern Keepers and Retailers: and

The Bill to continue an Act to prevent injuries on Lands in the vicinity of the River Saint John, by persons conveying Timber, Logs and Lumber down the same;

Without making any amendments thereto.

And that the Council had also agreed to the following Bills, with amendments, viz:—

The Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to absconding, concealed and absent Debtors:

The Bill to amend the Act providing for the collection and protection of the Revenue of this Province: and

The Bill to amend an Act, intituled "An Act to provide for the summary punishment of persons committing trespasses upon Square Timber and other Lumber;"

To which amendments they desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

The amendments made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to absconding, concealed and absent Debtors,—were severally read a first and second times, and are as follow:—

At A in Section VI. insert the words "or who may reside out of."

At B insert the words "or so residing out of."

At C insert the words "or remained out of."

At D insert the words "or been."

At E at the end of Section XVII. insert a new Section, as follows, and alter the numbers of the remaining Sections:—

"XVIII. And be it enacted, That if such absconding or concealed debtor shall return within the time limited by this Act and discharge his debts or otherwise compound with or satisfy his creditors as aforesaid, such creditors being, for the purposes of this section, deemed to be such persons only as shall file their respective claims with the Attorney of the Creditor instituting the proceedings, then and in such case the Judge who issued the said Warrant, or any other Judge of the same Court, on satisfactory proof thereof by affidavit or otherwise, shall grant a supersedeas to such Warrant."

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended by the Legislative Council, stand for a third reading to-morrow.

The

The amendments made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill to amend the Act providing for the collection and protection of the Revenue of this Province,—were severally read a first and second times, and are as follow:—

At A in Section V. insert the words "or who shall proceed up the River without taking such Officer on board."

At B in Section IX. insert the words "of Assembly made and passed in the eleventh year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, intituled 'An Act to provide for the collection and protection of the Revenue of this Province.'"

At C insert the word "Act."

At D insert the words "and convicted."

At E in Section X. insert the word "aforesaid."

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended by the Legislative Council, stand for a third reading to-morrow.

The amendments made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill to amend an Act, intituled "An Act to provide for the summary punishment of persons committing trespasses upon Square Timber and other Lumber,"—were severally read a first and second times, and are as follow:—

At A at the end of Section II. add the following words:—"Provided always, that no person shall be deemed or taken to be in possession of any Timber, Logs or other Lumber only from the fact of such Timber, Logs and other Lumber being found upon Lands in his possession, and carried upon such Land by force or action of the water."

At B insert a new Section, as follows, and alter the numbers of the remaining Sections:—

"III. And whereas it frequently happens that on the removal of Timber, Logs, Spars or other Lumber carried by the water upon the Intervale Lands adjoining the River Saint John, considerable damage is done to the said Lands by the persons managing the same, who are either unknown or unable to pay such damage; Be it enacted, that whenever such damage shall be sustained, the owner or agent of such Timber, Logs, Spars and other Lumber, shall be liable for all such damage to the owner or occupier of such Intervale Land, and may be prosecuted for the same in the form of an action of Trespass, or on the case, at the election of the party grieved, in any Court of Law in this Province; and when the damage claimed may not exceed the sum of five pounds, before any two Justices of the Peace in any County in this Province."

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended by the Legislative Council, stand for a third reading to-morrow.

Mr. Hayward, from the Committee appointed on the seventh day of February last, to take under consideration the Lumbering Interests of the Province, submitted a Report; and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

"The Committee to whom was referred all matters affecting the Lumbering Interests of the Province, beg to report two Bills, under the several Titles of—

"A Bill to continue an Act, intituled 'An Act relating to the collection of Duty on Timber and other Lumber:' and

"A Bill imposing a Duty on the exportation of Hacmatack or Juniper Knees or Roots.

"The Committee have had also under their consideration, the Petition of Alexander M'Laggan and others, praying Legislative aid to improve the navigation of the South West Branch of the Miramichi River: From the statements contained in the said Petition, your Committee are of opinion, that the prayer of the Petition ought to be entertained by this House, and beg to recommend that the sum of £100 be appropriated for this purpose.

"And they beg to be allowed to make a further Report.

"Respectfully submitted.

"GEO. HAYWARD, *Chairman*.

"*Committee Room*, 20*th March*, 1850."

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Committee continued to enable them to report further upon the subject referred for their consideration; and

On

On motion of Mr. Hayward; further

Ordered, That such part of the said Report as recommends the appropriation of money, be referred to the Committee of Supply.

The Bills reported by the Committee, being then handed in, were severally read a first time.

The Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot, from the Committee appointed on the twentieth day of February last, on the part of this House, to join the Committee of the Honorable the Legislative Council, to prepare an Address to Her Most Gracious Majesty, upon the subject of the Navigation Laws, reported—That the Committees had met and prepared a Draft of the said Address, which he was directed to submit to the House; and the same being read, was handed in at the Clerk's Table, and there again read.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted.

Mr. Jordan, from the Committee appointed to take under consideration a Petition from Jesse Olmstead, as regards certain Land which he conceived his late Father was entitled to, submitted their Report; and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

"The Committee to whom was referred the Petition of Jesse Olmstead, of the Parish of Portland, in the County of Saint John, praying for an investigation relative to a claim for two hundred acres of Land which his late Father, Aaron Olmstead, was entitled to for his services in the Queen's Rangers, during the Revolutionary War, Report—

"That on reference to the Plan of the City of Saint John in the Surveyor General's Office, it appears that Lot Number 758 was granted to the late Aaron Olmstead in the year 1784; but on reference to the Plan of Lands granted to the Queen's Rangers in the County of York, your Committee cannot find the name of the said Aaron Olmstead, and therefore they cannot recommend the prayer of the Petition to the favourable consideration of the House.

"Respectfully submitted.

"JOHN JORDAN,
THOMAS GILBERT,
GEO. HAYWARD.

"*Committee Room, 20th March,* 1850."

Ordered, That the Report be accepted.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow,

Ordered, That the House do on Friday next, the twenty second day of March instant, again resolve itself into Committee of the whole in further consideration of Supplies to be granted for the Public Service.

The Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot, from the Committee appointed to take under consideration a Petition from James B. Toldervy, M. D., to be remunerated for services in vaccinating the Poor, submitted their Report; and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

"The Committee to whom was referred the Petition of Doctor James B. Toldervy, praying compensation for services performed in keeping up a supply of Vaccine Lymph, and vaccinating and attending a great number of poor persons, under the direction of Government, having attended to that duty, Report—

"That on fully investigating the subject referred, the Committee are satisfied that, to the professional labours and diligence of the Petitioner, may be attributed, under Providence, the arrest and disappearance of that loathsome disease, the Small Pox, in Fredericton and its vicinity,—That the Petitioner, almost continually during the administration of Sir W. Colebrooke, by direction of the Government, at very considerable trouble, kept up a supply of Vaccine Lymph, with which article he repeatedly supplied applicants from Madawaska, Tobique, Fish River Settlement, Woodstock, Richibucto, Restigouche, Sussex Vale, Saint John, Saint Andrews, and other places, thereby enabling those communities to meet, and successfully grapple with the disease before it had, on any occasion, made much progress,—Petitioner being, during a great part of that period, the only Medical man in the Province from whom Lymph could be obtained.

"That

"That the Petitioner also appears to have been in frequent communication with the Government, respecting the general health of Fredericton and its neighbourhood. The written Reports by him repeatedly made, must have cost him a great deal of labour, and were, doubtlessly, highly advantageous to the country, furnished during times when the public health was supposed to be in imminent danger.

"That it has been satisfactorily shewn to your Committee, that the Petitioner has actually vaccinated upwards of eight hundred individuals in and about Fredericton and its vicinity, under the directions before referred to, and that, although his claims have been fully and officially admitted, he has as yet received no remuneration therefor, his application, (by an oversight with which he was not connected,) not having been communicated to the Legislature.

"Your Committee, seeing that authorized services of the same nature have always been remunerated by the Legislature, recommend that the sum of £100 be granted to the Petitioner; and your Committee, in making this recommendation, think it right to add, that they consider, from the evidence before them, that the sum suggested is a very moderate compensation for the services rendered.

"Respectfully submitted.

"L. A. WILMOT,
WILLIAM END,
W. H. BOTSFORD.

"*Committee Room, 20th March*, 1850."

Ordered, That the Report be accepted; and

On motion of the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot; further

Ordered, That the said Report be referred to the Committee of Supply.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Thursday, 21st March, 1850.

Prayers.

Read a second time the following Bills, viz:—

A Bill to establish Polling places in the County of Victoria:

A Bill to provide for the establishment of a Grammar School in the County of Victoria:

A Bill to continue an Act, intituled "An Act relating to the collection of Duty on Timber and other Lumber:" and

A Bill imposing a Duty on Hacmatack or Juniper Knees or Roots exported from this Province.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to provide for the holding a Circuit Court in the County of Victoria.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Tibbits take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

According to the Order of the Day, the amendments made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to absconding, concealed and absent Debtors,—were severally read a third time.

Resolved, That the House do concur therein.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot return the Bill, with the amendments, to the Council, and acquaint them therewith.

According to the Order of the Day, the amendments made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill to amend an Act, intituled "An Act to provide for the summary punishment of persons committing trespasses upon Square Timber and other Lumber,"—were severally read a third time.

Resolved, That the House do concur therein.

Ordered, That Mr. Taylor return the Bill, with the amendments, to the Council, and acquaint them therewith.

According

According to the Order of the Day, the amendments made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill to amend the Act providing for the collection and protection of the Revenue of this Province,—were severally read a third time; when

Mr. Woodward moved the following as a further amendment to the Bill:—

At A in Section III. add the words—"And so in like manner if any further transfer be made of the said Goods while in Warehouse; provided that all such Goods be taken out of the Warehouse by payment of Duties, or for Exportation, within two years from the first entry thereof."

And the same being read three several times—

Resolved, That the House do agree thereto, as well as to the several amendments sent down from the Legislative Council.

Ordered, That Mr. Woodward return the Bill, with the amendments, to the Council, and acquaint them therewith, and request their concurrence to the further amendment made by this House.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot,

The House went into Committee of the whole on the Draft Joint Address to Her Gracious Majesty, reported from the Select Committee on the part of this House, upon the subject of the Navigation Laws.

Mr. Woodward in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone into consideration of the said Draft Address referred to them, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted; and

The Address being then agreed to by the House, was ordered to be engrossed; and

On motion of the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot,

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to acquaint the Legislative Council that the House have agreed to the Joint Address to Her Majesty upon the subject of the Navigation Laws; and

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot be the Committee for that purpose.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on a Bill for the establishment and regulation of Inland Posts within this Province.

Mr. Taylor in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill again before them, proceeded therein, and after agreeing to several Sections thereof, the XI. Section was under their consideration, which provides for the transmission of Newspapers; when

It was moved—To fix a Postage of *One half penny* to be paid on each Paper transmitted within and throughout the Province.

And upon the question, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.
Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Vail,	Mr. End,
Hon. Mr. Wilmot,	Street,	Carman,
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Cranney,	Brown,
Hon. Mr. Hanington,	M'Leod,	Wark,
Mr. Thomson,	Hayward,	Connell,
Steves,	Baillie,	J. Earle,
Botsford,	Gilbert,	Barberie,
Boyd,	S. Earle.	Read.
Porter,		

Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative, and the Section agreed to.

The Committee then progressed in the Bill, and had the Section fixing the Salaries for the several and respective Officers and Clerks under consideration; when

It was moved—That the annual Salary of the Post Master General be *Four hundred pounds.*

To which an amendment was moved—To substitute in place thereof, *Three hundred pounds.*

The question being taken upon the said proposed amendment, when the Committee divided as follows :—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Mr. Steves,	Mr. Miles,	Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Montgomery,
Ansley,	Gilbert,	Hon. Mr. Wilmot,	Wilson,
Barberie,	Wark,	Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Jordan,
Landry,	Tibbits,	Hon. Mr. Fisher,	Vail,
Connell,	Brown,	Hon. Mr. Hanington,	Botsford,
J. Earle,	Cranney.	Mr. Ritchie,	End,
Hayward,		Carman,	Read,
		Boyd,	Baillie,
		S. Earle,	M'Leod.

And it was thereupon decided in the negative.

The question was then taken upon the original motion for *Four hundred pounds,* when the Committee again divided as follows :—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Jordan,	Mr. Cranney,	Mr. Tibbits,
Hon. Mr. Wilmot,	Wilson,	Brown,	Connell,
Hon. Mr. Fisher,	Montgomery,	Wark,	Landry,
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	M'Leod,	Gilbert,	Barberie,
Hon. Mr. Hanington,	S. Earle,	Miles,	Read,
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Carman,	Hayward,	Ansley,
Mr. Ritchie,	Boyd,	J. Earle,	Steves.
End,	Street,		
Botsford,	Baillie.		
Vail,			

Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative; and the Committee then went through the Section, agreed thereto, and settled and determined the amounts of Salaries of the several and respective Officers and Clerks of the Department.

A motion was then made—That the XI. Section, in which it was provided that a Postage of *One half penny* be paid on each Newspaper transmitted within and throughout the Province, be reconsidered.

And upon this question, the Committee again divided as follows :—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Fisher,	Mr. Montgomery,	Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Gilbert,
Mr. Wilson,	Connell,	Hon. Mr. Wilmot,	Baillie,
Read,	Woodward,	Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Street,
J. Earle,	Hayward,	Hon. Mr. Rankin,	S. Earle,
Landry,	M'Leod,	Hon. Mr. Hanington,	Ansley,
End,	Tibbits,	Mr. Porter,	Botsford,
Barberie,	Wark,	Boyd,	Vail,
Jordan,	Brown,	Thomson,	Steves.
Ritchie,	Carman.	Cranney,	

Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative, and the Section being then again under their consideration ; when

It was moved—To expunge from the said Section that part thereof which fixes a rate of Postage of *One half penny* on Newspapers, and insert the following words :— " Shall be transmitted within and through the Province free of Postage."

Upon this question, the Committee again divided as follows :—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Fisher,	Mr. Woodward,	Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Tibbits,
Mr. J. Earle,	M'Leod,	Hon. Mr. Wilmot,	Vail,
Read,	Brown,	Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Carman,
Landry,	Barberie,	Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Gilbert,
End,	Montgomery,	Hon. Mr. Hanington,	Boyd,
Wilson,	Connell,	Mr. Botsford,	Porter,
Jordan,	Hayward.	Ansley,	Cranney,
Ritchie,		Steves,	Thomson,
		S. Earle,	Wark.
		Baillie,	

Whereupon it was decided in the negative, and the Section then remained as originally agreed to in the Committee.

That the Committee then proceeded and went through the several Sections of the Bill, and after making several amendments thereto, agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed as amended.

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 they had also agreed to the following Bills, viz:—

The Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to sick and disabled Seamen belonging to this Province, not being Paupers:

The Bill to continue an Act relating to the Parish Church of Saint Andrews:

The Bill to prevent desertion from Her Majesty's Forces: and

The Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws to provide for the administration of Justice in the Inferior Courts of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace;

Without making any amendments thereto.

And they had also agreed to

The Bill to provide for the greater safety of Passengers on Board of Steam Boats,

With certain amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

And he further informed the House that the Council had passed

A Bill, intituled "An Act in advancement of Justice in Civil Cases,"

To which they also desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

The Bill sent down from the Legislative Council was then read a first time.

The amendments made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill to provide for the greater safety of Passengers on board of Steam Boats,—were severally read a first and second times, and are as follow:—

At A in Section IV. expunge the words "or ridge rope."

At B expunge the word "one," and insert the word "each."

At C in Section VI. expunge the words "mast head," and insert the words "at the top of a staff to be erected for that purpose near the Stem."

At D expunge the words "and not lower than the top of the Funnel."

At E insert the words "the said light to be not less than twelve feet above the deck and at least three feet below the top of the Funnel."

At F expunge the word "under," and insert the word "above."

At G insert the words "if such Vessel shall have a bowsprit, and if not then over the top of the Stem."

At H in Section VII. expunge the words "all and."

At I add a new Section, as follows:—

"X. And be it enacted, That an Act made and passed in the tenth year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, intituled 'An Act to continue and amend the several Acts to provide for the greater safety of Passengers on board Steam Boats,' be and the same is hereby repealed."

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended by the Legislative Council, stand for a third reading to-morrow.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Friday, 22d March, 1850.

Prayers.

Read a second time—

A Bill sent down from the Legislative Council, intituled "An Act in advancement of Justice in Civil Cases."

According to the Order of the Day, the amendments made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill to provide for the greater safety of Passengers on board of Steam Boats,—were severally read a third time.

Resolved, That the House do concur therein.

Ordered, That Mr. Carman return the Bill, with the amendments, to the Council, and acquaint them therewith.

On motion of Mr. Hayward,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to continue an Act, intituled "An Act relating to the collection of Duty on Timber and other Lumber."

Mr. Vail in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Tibbits,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to provide for the establishment of a Grammar School in the County of Victoria.

Mr. Botsford in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of Mr. End,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency may be pleased to direct that henceforth the Royal Gazette may be transmitted to the several Justices of the Peace and Sheriffs within the Province, and that this House will provide for the expense attending the same.

Upon the question for sustaining the Resolution for this Address, the House divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Mr. J. Earle,	Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Mr. Ansley,
Hon. Mr. Fisher,	Tibbits,	Hon. Mr. Hanington,	Miles,
Hon. Mr. Wilmot,	Wark,	Mr. Wilson,	Hayward,
Mr. Read,	Cranney,	Barberie,	Gilbert,
Steves,	Porter,	Montgomery,	Thomson,
End,	Vail,	Ritchie,	Brown,
Baillie,	M'Leod.	Botsford,	Boyd,
Street,		Jordan,	Carman,
		Woodward,	S. Earle.

And it was thereupon decided in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Woodward,

Resolved, That the House do go into Committee of the whole upon the reconsideration of—The Bill to continue an Act, intituled "An Act relating to the collection of Duty on Timber and other Lumber."

And upon the question, the House divided as follows:—

YEAS.	NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Wilmot,	Hon. Mr. Hanington,	Mr. Connell,
Hon. Mr. Fisher,	Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Vail,
Mr. Porter,	Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Taylor,
Brown,	Mr. Read,	Tibbits,
Thomson,	Barberie,	Wark,
Gilbert,	Montgomery,	M'Leod,
Ansley,	Landry,	S. Earle,
Woodward,	Wilson,	J. Earle,
Baillie,	Botsford,	Carman,
End,	Ritchie,	Cranney,
Steves.	Jordan,	Boyd.
	Street,	

And it was thereupon decided in the negative.

Mr. Wilson, by leave, presented a Petition from Peter Warren Dease, Senior, and forty seven others, Members of the Provisional Committee of "The Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Railway Company," and other Shareholders, praying that their Act of Incorporation may be extended to this Province; as also that certain Legislative aid and encouragement may be afforded to them, as set forth in the said Petition ; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House the following Documents, viz:—

Auditor General's Report on the Accounts of the Commissioners of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum for the year 1849.

[*See Appendix.*]

Auditor General's Report on the Accounts of John Wilkinson, Esquire, for expenses incurred and services performed on the Preliminary Survey for a Line of Railway from Shediac to Saint John.

[*See Appendix.*]

Return from the Clerk of the Circuits, shewing the Judges and Clerk's Fees received and receivable in the years 1848 and 1849, as well as the other information required by an Address of the House to His Excellency of the fifteenth day of February last.

[*See Appendix.*]

Reports from Supervisors relative to Road Service, viz:—

From Woodstock to Saint Andrews—L. Bradshaw Rainsford, Supervisor:
From Saint John to Saint Andrews—George Anderson, Supervisor.

[*See Appendix.*]

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow,

Ordered, That the Report from the Auditor General on the Accounts connected with the Lunatic Asylum; as also that of J. Wilkinson, Esquire, for the Survey of Line for Railway from Shediac to Saint John, be referred to the Committee on Public Accounts.

On motion of Mr. Hayward,

Resolved, That the House do now go into Committee of the whole on a Bill imposing a Duty on Hacmatack or Juniper Knees or Roots exported from this Province.

To which Mr. Gilbert moved as an amendment—To expunge all after the word "Resolved," and substitute the words "That the House proceed to the Order of the Day, and go into Committee of the whole in further consideration of Supplies to be granted for the Public Service."

Upon the question for the amendment, it was carried in the affirmative; and

The Order of the Day being then read, the House according thereto again went into Committee of the whole in further consideration of Supplies.

Mr. Botsford in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the matters referred to them again under their consideration, had passed a number of Resolutions; and he having read the same, handed them in at the Clerk's Table, where they were again read, and are as follow:—

Resolved, That there be granted

To Martha Pendleton, Widow of an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, the sum of £20, being the amount of Pension due her for the years 1846 to 1848, inclusive.

To Lawrence M'Laren, of Richibucto, Surgeon, the sum of £12 15s. to compensate him for services in attending and vaccinating the Poor and Indian population in the County of Kent, during the prevalence of the Small Pox in that County during the year 1849.

To Charles M. LaBellois, Surgeon, the sum of £100 to compensate him for service rendered to the Tracadie Lepers confined in the Hospital at that place during the past year.

To Simon Ballard the sum of £—— to pay him for his services in ferrying Her Majesty's Mails over the Arestook River, in the County of Carleton, in the Summer of 1841.

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

To Mary Ferris, of Waterborough, Queen's County, Widow of the late John Ferris, an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, the sum of £20, the usual Provincial Pension for the years 1847 and 1848.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £—— to enable him to remunerate the Reverend Jerome Alley for the loss of thirty nine acres of Land granted to him, and which had been previously granted to Joseph and D. V. Glendenning, in the County of Charlotte, agreeably to the Report of the Select Committee.

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

And the Chairman further reported, that he was directed to ask for leave to sit again to-morrow.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, the Resolutions as passed in the Committee engrossed, and that the House do to-morrow again resolve itself into Committee of the whole, and resume the further consideration of Supplies to be granted for the Public Service.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee, Master in Chancery, communicated the following:—

"*Legislative Council Chamber,* 21*st March,* 1850.

"*Ordered,* That the Master in Chancery do go down to the Assembly, and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have agreed to the Joint Address to Her Most Gracious Majesty, on the subject of the Navigation Laws, as reported by the Select Committee of this House from the Joint Committee of this House and House of Assembly.

"G. BOTSFORD, *Clerk.*"

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Saturday, 23d March, 1850.

Prayers.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to provide for the establishment of a Grammar School in the County of Victoria.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Tibbits take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to continue an Act, intituled "An Act relating to the collection of Duty on Timber and other Lumber;" when

The Honorable Mr. Fisher moved the following engrossed amendments as a second and third Sections to the Bill, to be added thereto by way of Ryder:—

"II. Provided always, and be it enacted, That nothing in the said recited Act relating to the collection of the Duty on Timber and other Lumber, shall extend or be construed to extend to impose any Duty upon Lathwood, Laths, Shingles, Clapboards, Sash pieces, Hand Spikes, Slabs, Staves, Fence Pickets, Palings, Oars, Scantling, and all other small Lumber, sawed or hewed, each and every piece whereof shall not exceed five inches square and nine feet in length, except Hacmatack.

"III. And be it enacted, That this Act may be altered or amended by any Act passed during this Session of the Legislature."

The said amendments having had three several readings, and the question severally taken thereon, they were agreed to by the House.

Resolved, That the Bill, with the Ryder added thereto, do pass, and that the Title be—A Bill to continue and amend an Act, intituled "An Act relating to the collection of Duty on Timber and other Lumber;" and

Ordered, That Mr. Taylor take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read as engrossed,

The Resolutions of Appropriation made and passed in Supply yesterday the twenty second day of March instant.

Ordered, That Mr. Hayward do take the said Resolutions to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

Mr. Connell, by leave, presented a Petition from Frances Wood, Mary E. Blair, and sixty two others, on behalf of Victoria Union Society, No. 4, Daughters of Temperance, at Woodstock, in the County of Carleton, praying that an Act may pass restraining the Courts of Sessions from granting Tavern Licences; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Connell moved for leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Grand Falls Rail Road Company.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot, from the Committee appointed on the eleventh day of February last, to take under consideration a Petition from James Tibbits to be reimbursed for certain extra expenditures in the erection of the Bridge over the River Arestook, and to which Committee were referred various other Petitions to be remunerated for Road Service, submitted their Report; and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

"The Select Committee to whom were referred the several Petitions of James Tibbits and others, having attended to that duty, beg leave to submit the following Report:—

"No. 1. Is the Petition of James Tibbits, setting forth certain extra expenditures incurred by him in the erection of a Bridge over the Arestook River, and praying to be reimbursed the same: We have examined the allegations of this Petition with great care, and have had before us James Ketchum and James Brown, Esquires, for the purpose of explaining some of the circumstances of the case. Mr. Ketchum stated that the Specification of the Bridge was eighty five feet shorter than the actual length—Mr. Tibbits alleges that the difference was ninety four feet:—The mistake originated with the persons who first measured the width of the River, with which Mr. Tibbits had nothing whatever to do, and as that measurement was made upon the Ice, it is surprising to us how such a mistake could have been made. The Commissioners were certainly to blame for not having themselves measured the distance across before the Contract was entered into, although, had the additional eighty five feet been

been known at the time, it would, we presume, have made a corresponding difference in the Contract. The work of the Bridge, we believe, is thoroughly well done, and in every respect according to the Specification, and we are satisfied that the Petitioner is entitled to receive remuneration for the eighty five feet extra work, which, according to the Contract price of the Bridge, would amount to £355 18 9. The Petitioner claims Interest on the amount due him for the extra work, but we are of opinion that the above amount should be granted in full for Petitioner's claim.

"No. 2. Is the Petition of William M'Leod and John W. Holderness, Commissioners for erecting a Bridge across the Richibucto River, praying for a Grant of money to reimburse them for losses sustained in that capacity. It appears that upwards of £600 was subscribed towards the erection of this Bridge, and that Mr. Holderness subscribed and paid £100, and Mr. M'Leod £20; some of the subscribers having failed in payment, the Petitioners have been obliged to make up the deficiency, which, they allege, amounts to £100. The usual Commission heretofore allowed on the like expenditures has been ten per cent, which, on the Legislative Grant, would be £160, and as the Petitioners charged no Commission, and now ask for only £100 to reimburse them for money actually paid to the Contractor beyond their own subscriptions, we recommend that £100 be granted in Supply to cover their losses, and in full of all claims. We cannot dispose of the present case without strongly recommending to the House, that in all cases of Grants in aid of individual subscription, a condition should be attached to the appropriation, that the Warrant be not issued until it be duly certified that the amount subscribed is paid and available for the purpose intended.

"No. 3. Is the Petition of James Ketchum, Esquire, praying relief from the Resolution of the House for the repayment of a part of the Commission received on the amount expended in building the first Bridge over the Arestook: There were two Commissioners, Messieurs Ketchum and Pickard, employed in this service, and they charged and retained ten per cent., making five per cent. each, amounting to £90. In the erection of the former Bridges over the Arestook, ten per cent. was charged and allowed, and the Commissioners in this instance had good reason to believe that the same allowance would be made. The work, as shewn in the Report on No. 1, was thoroughly done, and the Bridge is found to stand well: We are therefore of opinion that, under all the circumstances of this case, the Commissioners should be allowed to retain the amount of ten per cent. Commission as charged; but we would respectfully recommend, that in future whenever a large expenditure may be made in the erection of a Bridge, no greater Commission than five per cent. should be allowed, and that the Commissioners should be apprized thereof in the first instance.

"No. 4. Is the Petition of William Fitzgerald, the Contractor for the Richibucto Bridge, and eighty three others, setting forth, that four tons of Iron extra was required for bolts, and that the Bridge was raised two feet higher than required by the Contract, and praying the extra expense to be paid: It appears that the survey of the Site was made by the Petitioner, and that he drew the Plan and Specification of the Bridge: We consider, therefore, that if extra work was required, it was owing to the defective Survey and Specification of the Petitioner himself. Under such circumstances, we cannot recommend a compliance with the prayer of this Petition.

"No. 5. Is the Petition of Thomas Boies, praying to be paid a balance due on his Contract for the erection of a Bridge across Burnt Land Brook in the years 1827 and 1828: The Petitioner has not supported his claim by any evidence; but, on the contrary, by reference to an Account of the Supervisor on file with the Clerk of this House, under date 1827, the following entries appear in Account of the Supervisor:—"Amount "allowed Thomas Boies for erecting a Bridge over Burnt Land Brook by Contract, on "first payment, as per receipt, £100. Amount payable to T. B. next year, on the second "and full payment for erecting the said Bridge, £64." At the bottom of the same there is the following:—"N. B. Thomas Boies, in case he does not receive his payment for "the erection of the Bridge over Clear Water Brook this year, he will be entitled to "£60, as per Contract. He also waits until next year for £64, the balance due him for "the erection of Burnt Land Bridge." The Petitioner admits that £60 was paid, but he claims £40 as a balance of £200 which he alleges was the Contract price for the Bridge. This statement is not sustained, but, on the other hand, is contradicted by the evidence before

before us. We cannot, therefore, recommend a compliance with the prayer of the Petition.

"L. A. WILMOT,
WM. M'LEOD,

"I concur in this Report, except as to No. 3.
W. J. RITCHIE.

"*Committee Room, 22d March*, 1850."

Ordered, That the Report be accepted; and

On motion of the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot; further

Ordered, That such parts of the said Report as recommends the appropriation of moneys, be referred to the Committee of Supply.

On motion of Mr. Tibbits,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to establish Polling places in the County of Victoria.

Mr. Thomson in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Taylor,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill further to amend and continue the Act to incorporate the Nashwaak Boom Company.

Mr. Vail in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made amendments thereto, and then agreed to the said Bill.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed as amended.

The Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot moved for leave to bring in a Bill relative to the Printing and distribution of the Acts of Assembly.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Carman,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to continue an Act to provide for the services of the Clerk of the Circuit Courts in this Province.

Mr. Hayward in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, the following Resolution was moved:—

Resolved, That the further consideration of this Bill be postponed for three months.

And upon the question, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Mr. Ansley,	Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Street,
Hon. Mr. Hanington,	Vail,	Hon. Mr. Wilmot,	S. Earle,
Mr. Woodward,	Porter,	Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Baillie,
Taylor,	Brown,	Hon. Mr. Fisher,	Carman,
Read,	Tibbits,	Mr. Botsford,	M'Leod,
End,	Ritchie,	Montgomery,	Cranney,
Jordan,	Connell.	Wilson,	Boyd,
		Landry,	Wark.
		Barberie,	

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

The question was then taken upon the first and only Section of the Bill, and it was carried in the affirmative, and the Bill agreed to.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow,

That the House proceed to the Order of the Day of yesterday, to go into Committee of the whole, and resume the further consideration of Supplies to be granted for the Public Service—

The

The Order of the Day being read, the House according thereto resolved itself into said Committee.

Mr. Botsford in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the matters referred to them again under their consideration, had passed a number of Resolutions; and he having read the same, handed them in at the Clerk's Table, where they were again read, and are as follow:—

Resolved, That there be granted

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £—— to enable him to remunerate John Burns for loss and damage sustained in consequence of his having purchased Lands from one Thomas Branniff, in the County of Charlotte, to whom Government had granted the said Lands, and which Land turned out to have been previously granted to another person, and the said John Burns having subsequently sold the said Lands to one Thomas Fulton, with a covenant for good Title, who afterwards sued the said John Burns upon his covenant, and recovered Judgment against him for the said sum, the Title to the said Lands proving bad, by reason of the Lands having been previously granted,—agreeably to the Report of the Committee.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Mr. End,	Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. M'Leod,
Hon. Mr. Fisher,	Street,	Hon. Mr. Wilmot,	Wark,
Mr. Porter,	Wilson,	Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Ansley,
Cranney,	Baillie,	Hon. Mr. Hanington,	Woodward,
Brown,	Jordan,	Mr. S. Earle,	Read,
Carman,	Thomson.	Ritchie,	Landry,
		Tibbits,	Connell,
		Montgomery,	Steves.
		Hayward,	

And it was thereupon decided in the negative.

To Rebecca Berry, Widow of the late Thomas Berry, an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, the sum of £10 to assist her in her present destitute circumstances.

To Richard Holman the sum of £8 6 8 for five months services as Teacher, ending first May, 1849.

To Thomas Fowlie the sum of £10 for six months services as Teacher, ending first May, 1849.

To Margaret C. Bogle the sum of £10 for six months services as Teacher, ending twenty first May, 1849.

To Ann S. Flewelling the sum of £10 for six months services as Teacher, ending sixteenth June, 1849.

To Hannah Holder the sum of £3 6 8 in full for teaching up to twenty first May, 1849.

To Martin Dunn the sum of £20 for twelve months services as Teacher, ending October 1849.

To James M'Queen the sum of £10 for six months services as Teacher, ending twenty second May, 1849.

To Wellington A. Troop the sum of £10 for six months services as Teacher, ending October 1848.

To Jacob Ferguson, First Class Teacher, the sum of £7 10s. for three months services as Teacher, ending eighteenth August, 1849.

To John C. Wood the sum of £10 for six months teaching, ending December 1849.

To Henry Renouard the sum of £40 in full for his services as Teacher up to first December, 1849.

To Daniel Robicheau the sum of £20 for twelve months services as Teacher, ending April 1849.

To Flora Jack the sum of £6 13 4 for four months services as Teacher, ending twenty fourth March, 1849.

To Elizabeth Borthwick the sum of £10 for six months services as Teacher, ending eighteenth October, 1849.

To

To James M'Bride the sum of £10 in full for his services as a Teacher up to first September, 1849.

To Cochran Craig the sum of £20 for twelve months services as Teacher, ending fifteenth January, 1850.

To Samuel Buhot the sum of £10 for six months services as Teacher, ending thirtieth December, 1849.

To Barbara A. Walker the sum of £5 for three months services as Teacher, ending fifteenth September, 1849.

To John Barry the sum of £5 for three months services as Teacher ending eighth September, 1849.

To Mary Ann Williston the sum of £6 13 4 for four months services as Teacher, in full to January 1850.

To C. E. F. LeFrance the sum of £8 6 8 for five months services as Teacher, ending first January, 1850.

To Margaret Ingraham the sum of £10 for six months services as Teacher, ending second January, 1850.

To Nathan B. Milbery the sum of £10 for six months services as Teacher ending April 1849.

To Catharine A. Bubar the sum of £20 for twelve months services as Teacher, ending fifteenth December, 1849.

To William M'Clintock the sum of £10 for six months services as Teacher, ending twenty third April, 1847.

To Jedediah Carvell the sum of £15 in full for teaching up to fifth January, 1850.

To William W. Brannen the sum of £5 for three months services as Teacher, ending July 1848.

To William Owens the sum of £10 for six months services as Teacher, ending November 1849.

To Gregor M'Gregor the sum of £20 for twelve months services as Teacher, ending twentieth December, 1849.

To Susan Aitkins the sum of £14 3 4 in full for the services as Teacher of her late Father William Aitkins, up to the time of his death.

To Sarah C. Estey the sum of £10 for six months services as Teacher, ending first September, 1849.

To William M'Kenzie the sum of £20 for twelve months services as Teacher, ending twenty sixth January, 1850.

To Donald M'Alister the sum of £20 for twelve months services as Teacher, ending twenty second January, 1850.

To William A. Calnek the sum of £6 5s. in full for teaching up to sixteenth February, 1850.

To William E. Burnett the sum of £10 for six months services as Teacher, ending May 1848.

To Susannah Rodgers the sum of £10 for six months services as Teacher, ending fifth December, 1849.

To James Johnston the sum of £10 for six months services as Teacher, ending nineteenth December, 1849.

To John N. Chapman, John Wallace, and Noah Steves, Trustees of Schools for the Parish of Coverdale, the sum of £7 10s. to enable them to remunerate J. C. Wood for teaching four and a half months ending March 1849.

To Edward Groundwater the sum of £10 for six months services as Teacher, ending December 1849.

To James F. Woodman the sum of £20 for twelve months services as Teacher, ending third July, 1849.

To John Sullivan the sum of £5 for three months services as Teacher, ending first June, 1849.

To Michael Donavan the sum of £20 in full for teaching up to June 1849.

To Elizabeth Wilson the sum of £10 for six months services as Teacher, up to November 1848.

To Stephen H. Estabrooks the sum of £5 for three months services as Teacher, ending first December, 1849.

To

To Thomas Hutchings the sum of £10 for six months teaching, ending first January, 1850.

To Michael Tunney the sum of £10 for six months services as Teacher, ending first September, 1848.

To Patrick Bennett the sum of £5 for three months services as Teacher, ending May 1847.

To Elizabeth M'Cann the sum of £15 in full for teaching up to first January, 1850.

To Catharine Johnston the sum of £10 in full for teaching up to first January, 1850.

To Rachel Martin the sum of £20 in full for services as Teacher, up to January 1850.

To Ann Scott the sum of £15 for nine months services as Teacher, ending fourteenth September, 1849.

To Chloe Dow the sum of £20 for twelve months teaching, ending twentieth November, 1849.

To Joseph Pickard the sum of £10 for six months services as Teacher, ending first June, 1848.

To Jonas Clarkson the sum of £12 10s. for seven and a half months services as Teacher, ending August, 1849.

To Catharine Jane Watts the sum of £20 for twelve months services as Teacher, ending December 1849.

To Michael M'Sweeney the sum of £20 for twelve months services as Teacher, ending November 1849.

To Mary Arceneau the sum of £10 in full for the services of her late Husband as a Teacher at the time of his death.

To Ann Cowdell the sum of £20 for twelve months services as Teacher, ending June 1849.

To Mary Jane Chapman the sum of £10 for six months services as Teacher, ending thirty first January, 1850.

To Michael Ready the sum of £5 for three months services as Teacher, ending first November, 1849.

To Sidney P. Fayle the sum of £5 for three months services as Teacher, ending sixteenth September, 1849.

To William Wilson the sum of £10 for six months services as Teacher, ending twelfth November, 1849.

To Davis P. Howe the sum of £5 for three months services as Teacher, ending first January, 1850.

To James Johnston the sum of £10 for six months services as Teacher, ending fourth November, 1849.

To John M'Innes the sum of £15 for nine months services as Teacher, ending twentieth January, 1850.

And the Chairman further reported, that he was directed to ask for leave to sit again on Monday next.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, the Resolutions as passed in the Committee, engrossed, and that the House do on Monday next, the twenty fifth day of March instant, resolve itself into Committee of the whole, and resume the further consideration of Supplies to be granted for the Public Service.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee, Master in Chancery, informed the House that the Council had agreed to

The Bill to continue an Act to authorize the granting of Mill Reserves in certain cases: and

The Bill to continue several Acts providing for the more efficient inspection of Flour and Meal;

Without making any amendments thereto.

And that they had also agreed to the following Bills, with amendments, viz:—

The Bill to enable the Commissioners of Highways to establish a Public Road two rods wide across the Great Marsh in the Parish of Hopewell, in the County of Albert: and

The

The Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws establishing the value of Coins and a Legal Tender within the Province;

To which they desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

And he further communicated the following:—

"*Legislative Council Chamber, 22d March,* 1850.

"*Ordered,* That the Master in Chancery do go down to the Assembly, and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council do not insist upon such portion of the amendments to—The Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the local government of Counties, Towns and Parishes in this Province, to which the Assembly dissent; and that the Legislative Council have agreed to the further amendment sent up from the Assembly to the said Bill.

"G. BOTSFORD, *Clerk.*"

The amendments made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws establishing the value of Coins and a Legal Tender within the Province,—were severally read a first and second times, and are as follow:—

At A in Section II. insert the words "and four pence."

At B at the end of the Bill, add a new Section, as follows:—

"V. And be it enacted, That this Act shall not come into operation until Her Majesty's Royal approbation be thereunto first had and declared."

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended by the Legislative Council, stand for a third reading on Monday next.

The amendment made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill to enable the Commissioners of Highways to establish a Public Road two rods wide across the Great Marsh in the Parish of Hopewell, in the County of Albert,—was read a first and second times, and is as follows:—

At A in Section I. insert the following words:—"but subject in all other respects to the conditions and provisions required by the Law now in force providing for the laying out and establishing Public Highways."

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended by the Legislative Council, stand for a third reading on Monday next.

The House adjourned until Monday morning next at 10 o'clock.

Monday, 25th March, 1850.

Prayers.

Read a second time—

A Bill to incorporate the Grand Falls Rail Road Company: and

A Bill relative to the Printing and distribution of the Acts of Assembly.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill further to amend and continue the Act to incorporate the Nashwaak Boom Company.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Taylor take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to continue an Act to provide for the services of the Clerk of the Circuit Courts in this Province.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Carman take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to establish Polling places in the County of Victoria.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Tibbits take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read as engrossed,

The Resolutions of Appropriation made and passed in Supply on Saturday the twenty third day of March instant.

Ordered, That Mr. Steves do take the said Resolutions to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

According to the Order of the Day, the amendments made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws establishing the value of Coins and a Legal Tender within the Province,—were severally read a third time.

Resolved, That the House do concur therein.

Ordered, That Mr. Tibbits return the Bill, with the amendments, to the Council, and acquaint them therewith.

According to the Order of the Day, the amendment made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill to enable the Commissioners of Highways to establish a Public Road two rods wide across the Great Marsh in the Parish of Hopewell, in the County of Albert,—was read a third time.

Resolved, That the House do concur therein.

Ordered, That Mr. Steves return the Bill, with the amendment, to the Council, and acquaint them therewith.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot,

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed on the part of this House, to join such Committee as may be appointed by the Honorable the Legislative Council, to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Joint Address to Her Majesty, on the subject of the Navigation Laws; and request that His Excellency will be pleased to transmit the same, to be laid at the Foot of the Throne.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot and Mr. Ritchie be the Committee on the part of this House; and further

Ordered, That Mr. Tibbits do communicate the same to the Council.

Mr. End, from the Committee appointed on the fourteenth day of February last, to take into consideration a Petition from William K. Reynolds, praying Legislative aid towards the erection of a Bridge across the Falls at the entrance of the River Saint John, near Split Rock, submitted their Report; and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

"The Committee to whom was referred the Petition of William K. Reynolds, of Saint John, recommended by Edward Allison, William Livingston, John V. Thurgar, James White, and one hundred and eighteen others, Merchants and Inhabitants of Saint John, praying Legislative aid to encourage the erection of a Suspension Bridge at Split Rock, under the operation of the Act passed at the last Session, intituled 'An Act to incorporate the Saint John Suspension Bridge Company,' Report—

"That having attended to the duty imposed upon them,—considering the great importance and long existing necessity of the undertaking,—believing that nothing but its magnitude has hitherto prevented the interposition of the Legislature,—and conceiving that it is the duty of the House to extend every reasonable encouragement to a work which, (if carried on,) will necessarily cause the expenditure in this Province of a large amount of capital,—your Committee recommend that a Grant of £2,000 be made to the Shareholders, at present or hereafter to become interested under the Act of Incorporation; not however to be drawn from the Provincial Treasury until it shall be satisfactorily proved to the Government that the Suspension Bridge has been erected, and is *bona fide* capable of being used in all respects according to the requirements of the said Act: And as a further encouragement, your Committee recommend that the Provincial Treasurer be authorized to take Bonds, with two good Sureties, for the payment of such Duties as may be payable on all materials which may be hereafter imported into this Province for the erection and completion of the said Bridge, to be dealt with as the Legislature may hereafter see fit.

"All which is respectfully submitted.

"WILLIAM END,
J. R. PARTELOW,
ROBERT THOMSON,
JAMES TIBBITS,
W. H. BOTSFORD.

"*Committee Room, 25th March,* 1850."

Ordered, That the Report be accepted.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to incorporate a Society called the New Brunswick Society for the encouragement of Agriculture, Home Manufactures and Commerce throughout the Province.

Mr. Cranney in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them again under their consideration, had made further progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow,

That the House proceed to the Order of the Day of Saturday last, to go into Committee of the whole, and resume the further consideration of Supplies to be granted for the Public Service—

The Order of the Day being read, the House according thereto resolved itself into said Committee.

Mr. Botsford in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the matters referred to them again under their consideration, had passed a number of Resolutions; and he having read the same, handed them in at the Clerk's Table, where they were again read, and are as follow:—

To John Ormsby, Captain and Commandant of the Royal Artillery, the sum of £—— to reimburse Duties paid on a quantity of Wine consumed by him since the sixth day of January, 1848.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the Committee divided as follows:

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Woodward,	Hon. Mr. Hanington,	Mr. Connell,
Hon. Mr. Fisher,	Taylor,	Mr. Ritchie,	Carman,
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Street,	Steves,	Cranney,
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	M'Leod,	Landry,	Wark,
Mr. S. Earle,	Jordan,	Ansley,	Boyd.
Brown,	Vail,		
Tibbits,	End,		
Barberie,	Wilson.		

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative, and the blank to be filled up with the sum of £10 14 3.

To Collins Whitaker, of Saint John, the sum of £15 19 6 to reimburse him for Duties paid on a quantity of Oars imported at Woodstock from the State of Maine, and exported from Saint John to Boston, United States.

To William Napier the sum of £7 6s. for Gauging and Weighing at Bathurst the past year.

To Francis M'Manus, of Fredericton, the sum of £5 16 10 to reimburse Duties paid on fifty two barrels Wheat Flour imported from the United States, and subsequently exported to the State of Maine.

To Arthur Ritchie and Company the sum of £39 16 4 to reimburse Duties paid twice on a Cargo of Timber shipped in the Barque M'Donnell, at Dalhousie, which Vessel was stranded, and the Cargo subsequently shipped from that Port in the Ship Arethusa.

To the Reverend James Hudson, Rector of Nelson, Northumberland, the sum of £2 11s., being return of Duty paid on a Bell imported for a Church at that place in 1849.

To Gilmour, Rankin and Company the sum of £10, being return of Duty paid by mistake on one hundred barrels Flour more than was imported in the Schooner Maria from Canada in 1849.

To Charles Lloyd, Locker at Dalhousie, the sum of £7 12s., to reimburse him for expenses incurred at Campbelton by order of the Deputy Treasurer at Restigouche.

To J. W. Holderness and Chilton, of Richibucto, the sum of £4 1 8, being a return of Duty paid by them on an Organ imported by them for the use of Saint Mary's Church, at that place.

To

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £—— in aid of the erection of a Breakwater at Dipper Harbour for the making a Harbour of Refuge at that place.

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

To William Lock, of Miramichi, the sum of £1 17 6, being a return of Duty on a quantity of Fish imported at that place from Nova Scotia.

To Archibald M'Donald, of Shediac, the sum of £2 0 9, being a return of Duty paid by him on Farming Stock brought with him, as a Settler in this Province, from Prince Edward Island in 1849.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £—— in aid towards the erection of a Breakwater at Cape Enrage, in the County of Albert.

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

To R. K. Forbes, of Chatham, the sum of £7 12 10, being a return of Duty on twenty six packages of Tea exported to New York.

To James Macfarlane, of Saint John, the sum of £6 0 4, being a return of Duty on ten hogsheads of Molasses exported to Nova Scotia, and for excess of Duty paid on four hogsheads remaining in Warehouse in 1848, when the Imperial Act was repealed.

To Andrew M'Cullough the sum of £34 6 5, being return of Export Duty on Cargoes of Lumber exported in the Brigs Emeline and Helen Marks, and Ship Robert Lindsay, to the West Indies; and also the Buoy and Beacon money on the Ship Robert Lindsay.

To John Armstrong and Company, of Saint John, the sum of £3 17s., being Duty paid on a package of Merchandize short imported per Ship Unicorn from Liverpool.

To J. W. Holderness and Chilton, of Richibucto, the sum of £5 10s., being Duty paid on a Piano Forte imported from Liverpool, and subseqnently re-exported to that place; and the sum of £2 1 4, being Duty paid on a quantity of Drugs imported from Great Britain, and subsequently re-exported to Liverpool.

To William and Joseph Scammell, of Saint John, the sum of £5, being return of Duty on an Omnibus imported from Boston, and subsequently exported to that place.

To David and Thomas Vaughan the sum of £4 10s., reimbursement of Export Duty paid on a quantity of Pitch Pine Timber imported from Savannah, and exported per Ship David to Liverpool in October last.

To the Electric Telegraph Company the sum of £75 14s., being a return of Duty on Wire and other Apparatus imported during the past year for the use of the Company.

To Jardine and Company, of Saint John, the sum of £15 12 4, being a return of Duty paid on Stock imported from Ayrshire, in Scotland, in the past year.

To Elizabeth Cameron, of Wickham, Queen's County, Widow of the late William Cameron, an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, the sum of £10 to assist her in her destitute circumstances.

To Mary Hoyt, of Petersville, Queen's County, Widow of the late Joseph Hoyt, an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, the sum of £10 to assist her in her destitute circumstances.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £—— in payment of the balance due Francis Elliot for the erection of a Bridge over Bathurst Basin, in the County of Gloucester, including allowances for extra work in raising the height of the Bridge, in full for all demands for principal, interest, and extra work, for and on account of said Bridge, and as a final settlement of the transaction.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the Committee divided as follows:

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Fisher,	Mr. End,	Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Landry,
Hon. Mr. Wilmot,	Tibbits,	Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Vail,
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Woodward,	Hon. Mr. Hanington,	Jordan,
Mr. Wark,	Taylor,	Mr. S. Earle,	Ansley,
Thomson,	Street,	Ritchie,	Hayward,
Porter,	Connell,	Steves,	Boyd.
Carman,	Read,		
Cranney,	Montgomery,		
Brown,	Wilson,		
M'Leod,	Barberie.		
Baillie,			

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative.

It was then moved—That the blank be filled up with the sum of *Three hundred and fifty pounds.*

And upon this question, the Committee again divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Mr. End,	Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Jordan,
Hon. Mr. Wilmot,	Baillie,	Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Vail,
Hon. Mr. Fisher,	Tibbits,	Hon. Mr. Hanington,	Ritchie,
Mr. Street,	M'Leod,	Mr. Boyd,	Landry,
Montgomery,	Carman,	Porter,	S. Earle,
Wilson,	Thomson,	Hayward,	Steves.
Barberie,	Brown,	Ansley,	
Read,	Taylor,		
Connell,	Wark,		
Woodward,	Cranney.		

Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative, and the blank to be filled up with the said sum of £350.

To Jane M'Rae, of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, Widow of the late Duncan M'Rae, an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, the sum of £—— to assist her in her present destitute situation.

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

And the Chairman further reported, that he was directed to ask for leave to sit again to-morrow.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, the Resolutions as passed in the Committee engrossed, and that the House do to-morrow again resolve itself into Committee of the whole, and resume the further consideration of Supplies to be granted for the Public Service.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee, Master in Chancery, informed the House that the Council had agreed to

The Bill to continue an Act to make provision for Seamen shipped on board of Vessels belonging to this Province,

Without making any amendment thereto.

And that they had also agreed to

The Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the Great Roads of Communication through this Province,

With certain amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

The amendments made by the Legislative Council to this Bill, were then severally read a first and second times, and are as follow:—

At A in Section II. insert as follows:—" The Road from Fredericton to Richibucto, by the following line or route, that is to say: commencing at Barker's Landing, opposite Fredericton, at the Mouth of the Nashwaak Stream, in the Parish of Saint Mary's, in the County of York; thence running by the line of the Petitcodiac Road to Newcastle, in Queen's County; thence by the line of the Hardwood Ridge Road, to the Gaspereaux River, crossing said River above the Lower Mills, and following the

Beckwith line to M'Donald's, on the Richibucto River, and thence following the Harley line to the Town of Richibucto."

At B insert as follows:—"The line of Road leading from Isaac Derry's, in the Parish of Harvey, in the County of Albert, to the Post Office, thence to Point Wol River."

At C insert as follows:—"The line of Road leading from the Dead Water Brook Bridge, on the Great Road from Fredericton to Saint Andrews, and thence to Saint Stephen, by the way of Smith's and Moore's Mill and Upton's Farm, to the Public Landing."

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended by the Legislative Council, stand for a third reading to-morrow.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Tuesday, 26th March, 1850.

Prayers.

Read as engrossed,

The Resolutions of Appropriation made and passed in Supply yesterday the twenty fifth day of March instant.

Ordered, That Mr. Hayward do take the said Resolutions to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

According to the Order of the Day, the amendments made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the Great Roads of Communication through this Province,—were severally read a third time.

Resolved, That the House do concur therein.

Ordered, That Mr. Hayward return the Bill, with the amendments, to the Council, and acquaint them therewith.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill for the establishment and regulation of Inland Posts within this Province.

When Mr. Wark moved an engrossed amendment as the sixty fourth Section to the Bill, to be added thereto by way of Ryder; and the same was read a first time, and is as follows:—

"LXIV. And be it enacted, That no Post Master, Deputy Post Master, Way Office Keeper, or other person in charge of any Post Office or Way Office within this Province, shall receive or deliver any Letter or Paper, or shall make up or forward any Mail, nor shall any Courier or Mail Carrier convey any Mail from any part of this Province to any other part thereof, on the Lord's Day, commonly called Sunday, except in cases where Mails may be detained beyond their regular and accustomed time, by storms, accidents, or other unavoidable occurences; and every person offending against any of the provisions of this Section, shall for each and every offence forfeit and pay a penalty of Five pounds, to be recovered and appropriated according to the provisions of this Act."

The question was then taken, that the said engrossed Section be read a second time, whereupon the House divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Mr. Steves,	Mr. Tibbits,	Hon. Mr. Wilmot,	Mr. Street,
Jordan,	Wark,	Mr. Carman,	Woodward,
R. D. Wilmot,	Thomson,	Porter,	Vail,
Connell,	Boyd,	Cranney,	Baillie,
Miles,	Ansley.	Brown,	Landry,
Taylor,		M'Leod,	Botsford,
		Hayward,	Read,
		S. Earle,	Barberie.

And it was thereupon decided in the negative.

The

The question was then taken upon the final passing of the Bill; whereupon

Resolved, That the Bill do pass; and

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

On motion of Mr. Boyd,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill sent down from the Legislative Council, intituled "An Act relating to the Saint Andrews and Quebec Rail Road."

Mr. Hayward in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

Mr. Wilson moved for leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate "The Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Railway Company," for the Province of New Brunswick.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Vail, by leave, presented a Petition from John Barberie, A. C. Evanson, John H. Ryan, Esquires, and one hundred and one others, inhabitants of King's County, praying that some comprehensive measures may be adopted this present Session of the Legislature, in furtherance of the Line of Railway between Saint John and Shediac; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petitions be received and lie on the Table.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow,

That the House proceed to the Order of the Day of yesterday, to go into Committee of the whole, and resume the further consideration of Supplies to be granted for the Public Service—

The Order of the Day being read, the House according thereto resolved itself into said Committee.

Mr. Botsford in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the matters referred to them again under their consideration, had passed one Resolution, and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, together with other Resolutions which were moved and negatived, where they were again read, and are as follow:—

Resolved, That there be granted

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £—— to aid in the completion of a Building in Chatham, erected for the purpose of a Temperance Hall and School House, and occupied as such.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the Committee divided as follows:

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Mr. Woodward,	Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. M'Leod,
Hon. Mr. Fisher,	Street,	Hon. Mr. Hanington,	Wark,
Hon. Mr. Wilmot,	Connell,	Mr. Steves,	Brown,
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	End,	Wilson,	Tibbits,
Mr. Carman,	Read,	Vail,	Thomson,
Cranney,	Landry,	Jordan,	Porter,
Taylor,	Ritchie.	S. Earle,	Boyd,
		Hayward,	R. D. Wilmot,
		Gilbert,	Ansley.

And it was thereupon decided in the negative.

To Andrew Brown, Lieutenant Colonel Commanding First Battalion of Royals, the sum of £—— to reimburse the Officers for Duties paid by them on Wines and other Liquors consumed by the Mess of the said Regiment during the past year.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the Committee divided as follows:

YEAS

YEAS.		NAYS	
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Mr. Baillie,	Hon. Mr. Hanington,	Mr. Tibbits,
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Hayward,	Mr. Steves,	Carman,
Mr. Porter,	Street,	Ritchie,	Miles,
Cranney,	R. D. Wilmot,	Landry,	Boyd,
Brown,	Jordan,	Connell,	Ansley,
Thomson,	End,	Gilbert,	Woodward.
Wark,	Read,		
M'Leod,	Barberie,		
Vail,	Wilson.		

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative.

It was then moved—That the blank be filled up with the sum of £198 9 3.

Upon this question, the Committee again divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Mr. Vail,	Hon. Mr. Hanington,
Hon. Mr. Fisher,	Hayward,	Mr. Steves,
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Street,	Landry,
Mr. Boyd,	R. D. Wilmot,	Connell,
Carman,	Jordan,	Miles,
Porter,	Baillie,	Gilbert,
Cranney,	End,	Woodward,
Brown,	Wilson,	Ansley,
Thomson,	Read,	Ritchie.
Wark,	Barberie.	
M'Leod,		

And it was also carried in the affirmative, and the blank to be filled up with the said sum of £198 9 3.

To the Justices of the Peace for the County of Northumberland the sum of £—— to assist them in paying off the County Debt.

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

To the Newcastle and Douglastown Mechanics' Institute the sum of £—— to enable them to purchase a Library and Apparatus for the benefit of the said Institution.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the Committee divided—

YEAS 16. NAYS 16.

And the division being equal, the Chairman decided it in the negative.

And the Chairman further reported, that he was directed to ask for leave to sit again to-morrow.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, the Resolution which passed in the Committe engrossed, and that the House do to-morrow again resolve itself into Committee of the whole, and resume the further consideration of Supplies to be granted for the Public Service.

A Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, delivered the following Message:—

"New Brunswick.

"*Message to the House of Assembly, 25th March,* 1850.

"EDMUND HEAD.

"The Lieutenant Governor lays before the House, and recommends to consideration, three Despatches from Earl Grey on the following subjects:—

1. Circular on Free Ports:
2. Despatch containing remarks on the Act for the shipping of Seamen:
3. Circular on Industrial Exhibitions.

"E. H."

The Documents communicated by this Message, being severally read at the Clerk's Table, are as follow:—

FREE PORTS.

FREE PORTS.

(Copy)—Circular. *Colonial Office, 25th February,* 1850.

SIR,—The modification of the Laws relating to Navigation and Trade, by the Act cap. 29, of the last Session of Parliament, having removed the legal restrictions which previously existed on the opening of Ports in the Colony under your Government, for the admission of Foreign as well as British Shipping and Goods, Her Majesty's Government have had under their consideration some local arrangements which it seems necessary to make in consequence, and which I proceed to state.

2. The effect of the Act is, that the Colonial Authorities may now open Ports for the admission of Foreign and British Shipping and Goods, without the necessity of applying for the leave or concurrence, in any shape, of the Home Government.

3. But in trading from any Colony to other parts of the British Dominions, Home or Colonial, various formalities and regulations are still to be observed and conformed to, relating, for instance, to the registry of Shipping, and to certificates of produce and clearance, without obtaining which, traders from Colonial Ports might be exposed to much inconvenience and probable loss.

4. In the principal Ports in the West Indian and North American Colonies, Officers deputed by the Imperial Board of Customs are already stationed, who can grant these documents and perform the necessary formal acts.

5. But if the Colonial Authorities should establish any new Port, where no such Officer is stationed, the difficulties to which allusion is above made would immediately arise.

6. It is at the same time desirable that preparation should be made in all Ports for the transmission to England of various returns and documents relating to Trade and Shipping, which are required for the information of the Imperial Government and Parliament, and the compilation of which must also be extremely useful to the Colonial Governments and trading communities.

7. The course which Her Majesty's Government propose, with a view to obviate these difficulties, is the following :—In every new Port to be opened in a Colony, although there be no Imperial Officer of Customs, there will of necessity be a Colonial one—It is proposed that the Colonial Revenue Officers at such Ports should be furnished with the necessary deputations from the Imperial Authorities, so as to enable them to perform those duties with regard to registry and the issue of certificates, which are above specified, and execution of whatever other functions of an Imperial character may still require to be performed, if any, on condition that the Colonial Government will make it the duty of the same Officers to furnish the above mentioned Returns.

8. In order therefore to carry this arrangement into effect, the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury will cause the Principal Comptroller of Customs and Navigation Laws already appointed in each Colony, to be furnished with the requisite deputation Warrants, and with instructions and authority to issue these Warrants to the Colonial Officers, upon directions being given by the Colonial Governments to those Officers to comply with such regulations and requisitions regarding the performance of functions under the Imperial Law, or the preparation of Trade Returns, as may be communicated to them by the respective Comptrollers.

9. You will accordingly consider yourself authorized to open for Foreign Trade, whatever additional Ports you may consider to be required, provided that you are enabled to make arrangements for the performance of the duties adverted to by Officers, whose appointment shall be unattended with expense to this Country.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GREY.

Lt. Governor Sir E. Head, Bart., &c. &c. &c.

SHIPPING OF SEAMEN.

Extract from Despatch, No. 175, *of Earl Grey to Sir Edmund Head, dated* 17*th January,* 1850.

"With reference to the Act No. 1934, regulating the shipping of Seamen at the Port of Saint John, I transmit a copy of some observations by Lieutenant Brown, the Registrar of Seamen, upon the points of difference between this Act and the one recently passed for the same purpose by the Canadian Legislature, and I have to instruct you to submit them for the consideration of the Legislature of New Brunswick."

QUEBEC ACT.	SAINT JOHN ACT.
Clause 4. Every Seaman shipped by Shipping Master, entitled to receive from the Master of the Vessel, as a Fee, the sum of 5s.	Clause 4. For similar shipment entitled to receive the sum of 2s. 6d. from the Master of the Vessel.
No forfeiture for absence from duty.	Clause 10. For every day a Seaman is absent without leave, to forfeit two days pay ; every Seaman absent when unmooring or getting Ship ready for Sea, to forfeit £1.

QUEBEC ACT.

Clause 11. This clause is a copy of the English Law, and enacts that no advance note shall be given to any Seaman until six hours after signing Articles, *and then only to the Seaman himself.*

SAINT JOHN ACT.

Clause 11. Impossible to be carried into effect. No Owner, Master, &c. shall pay in advance, *nor give an advance Note* for any part of the wages, *until three days after the sailing of the Vessel* with the men certified by the Master to be on board.

Objections to this Clause.—Does not prevent the Note being given to the Crimps or Lodging House Keepers; and even if it were possible to carry the clause into effect, it is objectionable, as the Note is made payable only on certificate being forwarded by Master, which, if omitted to be done, parties cashing the same could not recover money.

Clause 14. Inflicts a penalty of £5 for removing the Clothes, &c. from any Ship, without permission of the Seamen, being same penalty as in England.

Clause 14. Inflicts a penalty for same offence in the sum of £10.

Clause 16. In *Quebec* and *Saint John* Act, gives power to Magistrates to commit to prison, for any offence committed under the Act, for any period not exceeding three months, with or without hard labour.

Clause 12. *In English Act*, gives Magistrates power to commit for any period not exceeding six months; which term of imprisonment, with hard labour, was inflicted by Mr. Yardley at the Thames Police Court, about two and a half years since.

Clause 19. Interprets Merchant Ships to be all Vessels lying and being within the Port of Quebec and River of Saint Lawrence, from Quebec to Montreal.

Clause 19. Interprets Merchant Ships to be those trading to Foreign Ports or Ports in British Dominions, and not Vessels in the Coasting Trade.

Objections to this Clause.—No protection afforded to their own Seamen in the Coasting Trade, among whom the Crimps will have to pursue their calling and obtain their living, and will commit no legal offence.

Clause 21. Act to take effect 1st July, 1850, and remain in force till May 1, 1852.

By the seventh Clause of the English Crimping Act, and the eleventh and similar clause of the Quebec Law, all payments of wages made by Master, &c., contrary to the provisions of these Acts, are recoverable as if they had not been paid nor advanced, thereby acting as a penalty upon Masters for any infringement in this respect:—But in the Saint John Act no such enactment exists, neither is there any penalty upon the *Master* for any offence he may commit, except for employing any person to ship his crew, he not being the Shipping Master, or his Assistant. Repayment of the first month's wages illegally advanced, have been recovered at the Thames Police Court, in the cases against *Captain Parker* and *Michael Hart*, prosecuted by order of the Board of Trade.

(Signed) J. H. BROWN, *Registrar of Seamen.*

23d November, 1849.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS IN LONDON.

(Copy)—Circular. *Downing Street*, 31*st January*, 1850.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you the accompanying extract from the London Gazette of Friday the 4th instant, containing the Commission which the Queen has been pleased to issue for the promotion of the Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations, to be holden in London early in next year.

In order to carry this design into effect, and to enable the Possessions of Her Majesty abroad to take part in it, it is necessary to obtain much preliminary information, and for this purpose a Letter, of which I enclose you a copy, has been addressed to my Office by one of the Secretaries to the Commission, expressing the wish of the Commissioners to be put in communication with such persons or bodies in each of the British Colonies from which articles are likely to be sent for Exhibition, as one considered likely to command the confidence of those who may become Exhibitors.

This Letter mentions the description of information which the Commissioners are desirous of procuring, before the questions relative to the admission of Foreign and Colonial productions can be decided upon, and the general character of the arrangements for the proposed Exhibition, in so far as they can be at present explained. I have therefore, on this occasion, only to instruct you to take such steps as you may consider best calculated to accomplish the objects explained in the accompanying enclosure, and to inform you, that all documents which may be sent to me by the Commissioners, for the purpose of being communicated to the Colonies, will be forwarded to you.

If

If any local committees or other bodies, likely to possess the confidence of the public, can be found in your Colony, for the purpose of conducting the necessary correspondence, you can place these documents in their possession; and any communications from such bodies to the Commissioners, you are at liberty to transmit to me along with your Despatches; but if no Committee or other local body can be so formed, you will yourself afford such information and assistance, as may be in your power, to the Commissioners.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GREY.

Lt. Governor Sir E. Head, Bart.

(Copy) *Board of Trade, 15th January*, 1850.

SIR,—I am directed by the Commissioners appointed by Her Majesty for the promotion of the Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations, to be holden in the year 1851, to request that you will move Earl Grey to communicate the fact of the appointment of the Commission to the Colonial Possessions and Dependencies of the Empire, and to acquaint them that the Exhibition will take place in London in the early part of the year 1851, and that the Commissioners are anxious to be put in communication with such persons or bodies in each Colony from which articles are likely to be sent for exhibition, as are considered likely to command the confidence of those who may become Exhibitors. The Commission will have to consider many questions bearing upon the admission of Foreign and Colonial productions, and some of those questions will be of a nature that will make it necessary for them to ascertain the views entertained in different Colonies before deciding upon them. They wish therefore to have a proper channel of communication with each Colony, and they request that Lord Grey will take such steps as he may think proper for supplying this necessity.

The Exhibition will be divided into four Sections—

1. Raw Materials and Produce, illustrative of the natural productions in which human industry is employed.
2. Machinery for Agricultural, Manufacturing, Engineering, and other purposes, and Mechanical Inventions, illustrative of the agents which human ingenuity brings to bear upon the productions of nature.
3. Manufactures, illustrative of the results produced by the operation of human industry upon natural productions.
4. Sculpture, Models, and the Plastic Art generally, illustrative of the taste and skill displayed in such application of human industry.

The Commissioners are engaged in endeavouring to ascertain the amount of space which will be required for the display of these articles, for which purpose they will, of course, require some kind of estimate of the quantities of each which are likely to be sent from different parts of the world. This will be one of the first points upon which they will seek information, when placed in communication with the proper parties. They will also have to make inquiries, in order to guide them in determining what prizes should be given, for what articles, and under what conditions. This too is a matter which will involve the necessity of Colonial and Foreign correspondence. Moreover, they will need a channel for communicating to the Colonies the regulations they may from time to time adopt for the conduct of the Exhibition, such, for instance, as may relate to the exclusion of particular classes of articles, on account of their size, the impossibility of preserving them, or other reasons, or to the time at which articles intended for exhibition must be sent, or to the terms on which they will be admitted.

It is unnecessary to go more into detail upon the present occasion, as Lord Grey will perceive from what has been already said, that so soon as proper channels of correspondence have been opened, the Commissioners will have many matters to which to draw the attention of the Colonies, which are likely to take an interest in the undertaking; and I am only to add in conclusion, that it is of much importance that no time should be lost in making these communications, as there are several points upon which early information is particularly necessary for the Commissioners.

I have, &c.

(Signed) STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE.

Herman Merivale, Esquire, &c. &c. &c.

On motion of Mr. R. D. Wilmot,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill for the encouragement of the Fisheries of this Province.

Mr. End in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, the following Resolution was moved:—

Resolved, That the further consideration of this Bill be postponed until the next Session of the Legislature.

And upon the question, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS

YEAS.	NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Hanington,	Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Ritchie,
Mr. Brown,	Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Montgomery,
M'Leod,	Mr. Porter,	Read,
Gilbert,	S. Earle,	Hayward,
Connell,	Tibbits,	Ansley,
Wilson,	Wark,	Steves,
Baillie.	R. D. Wilmot,	Botsford,
	Street,	Jordan.

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

That the Committee then proceeded in the Bill, and agreed to the same without making any amendment thereto.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Wednesday, 27th March, 1850.

Prayers.

Read a second time—

A Bill to incorporate "The Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Railway Company," for the Province of New Brunswick.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill for the encouragement of the Fisheries of this Province.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. R. D. Wilmot take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read as engrossed,

The Resolution of Appropriation made and passed in Supply yesterday the twenty seventh day of March instant.

Ordered, That Mr. Street do take the said Resolution to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

On motion of Mr. Boyd,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on a Bill sent down from the Legislative Council, intituled "An Act relating to the Saint Andrews and Quebec Rail Road."

Mr. Hayward in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them again under their consideration, had made an amendment thereto, and then agreed to the said Bill.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted.

The amendment being then handed it at the Clerk's Table, was there read a first time, and is as follows:—

At the close of the Bill, add the following:—

"SCHEDULE B.

"Scale of Fees in proceedings before Justices, upon assessing damages under the foregoing Act:—

"*To the Justices.*

"Warrant to summon Jury, Two shillings and six pence.
"For every Subpœna, Six pence.
"For every copy thereof, Three pence.
"Every adjournment made at the instance of the party, One shilling.
"Trial and Judgment, Two shillings and six pence.
"Swearing each Witness and Constable, Three pence.
"Swearing Jury, One shilling.
"Execution or Distress Warrant, One shilling and six pence.

"To

" To the Sheriff or Constable.

" Summoning Jury, Five shillings.
" Attendance on Jury, One shilling.
" For all other services, same as fixed by law in civil cases before Justices of the Peace.

" To Witnesses.

" Attendance and travel, same as in civil cases before Justices of the Peace.

" To Jurors.

" Each Juror sworn on Inquiry, Two shillings."

The said amendment was then read a second time.

Ordered, That the said amendment be engrossed, and the Bill, as amended, read a third time to-morrow.

Mr. Steves, by leave, presented a Petition from Charles Anderson, Daniel Copp, and seventy five others, inhabitants of the County of Albert, praying that no Act may pass authorizing direct Taxation for the support of Parish Schools; which he read.
Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Steves, also by leave, presented a Petition from John Reed and James Brewster, Esquires, together with ninety six others, inhabitants of the Parish of Harvey, in the County of Albert, of a like prayer, against the imposing of a Tax for the support of Parish Schools; which he read.
Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

On motion of Mr. Street,
The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to consolidate and amend the several Acts of Assembly regulating the Fisheries in the Bay, Harbour and River Miramichi, and its Branches.
Mr. Steves in the Chair of the Committee.
Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.
The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, the following Resolution was moved:—
Resolved, That the further consideration of this Bill be postponed for three months.
And upon the question, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Ansley,	Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Mr. S. Earle,
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Baillie,	Mr. Street,	Carman,
Hon. Mr. Hanington,	Hayward,	Read,	Cranney,
Hon. Mr. Wilmot,	Gilbert,	Montgomery,	Boyd,
Mr. Wilson,	M'Leod,	Taylor,	Jordan.
Botsford,	Vail,		
Ritchie,	Porter.		
Woodward.			

Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative.
Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the further consideration of the said Bill accordingly postponed for three months.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow,
That the House proceed to the Order of the Day of yesterday, to go into Committee of the whole, and resume the further consideration of Supplies to be granted for the Public Service—
The Order of the Day being read, the House according thereto resolved itself into said Committee.
Mr. Botsford in the Chair of the Committee.
Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.
The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the matters referred to them again under their consideration, had passed a number of Resolutions; and he having read the same, handed them in at the Clerk's Table, where they were again read, and are as follow:—

Resolved, That there be granted

To Dorothy Groom, Widow of the late Enoch Groom, an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, the sum of £10 to assist her in her destitute circumstances.

To Leah Wannamaker, Widow of the late Henry Wannamaker, an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, the sum of £10 to assist her in her present destitute circumstances.

To James Newcomb, of Hillsborough, in the County of Albert, the sum of £15 to remunerate him for having taught a very extensive and superior School in said place.

To Elizabeth Stanton, Widow of the late George Stanton, an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, the sum of £—— to assist her in her present destitute circumstances.

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

To Messieurs Moore and Harding, Merchants at Shippegan, in the County of Gloucester, the sum of £16 7 3, being a return of Duties on a Cargo of Deals shipped in the John Craig, which Vessel was lost, and the same Cargo reshipped in another bottom, and the Duty again paid.

To Sabra Lyon, Widow of the late Hezekiah Lyon, an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, the sum of £10 to assist her in her present destitute condition.

To Mary Whelpley, Widow of the late Jonathan Whelpley, an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, the sum of £10 to assist her in her present destitute condition.

To John Coy, of the Parish of Springfield, in King's County, the sum £—— to reimburse him for the support of the late Gershom Bonnell, an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, up to the time of his death.

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

To Rosanna Pulk, Widow of the late Henry Pulk, an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, the sum of £10, being the amount of Pension due her for the year 1849.

To Mary Pratt, Widow of the late James Pratt, an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, the sum of £10 to assist her in her destitute circumstances.

To Margaret Grierson, Widow of the late James Grierson, an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, the sum of £10 to relieve her in her destitute situation.

To Mercy M'Nichol, Widow of the late Neil M'Nichol, an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, the sum of £10 to assist her in her distressed situation.

To Jane Hawkins, Widow of the late William Wilmot Hawkins, an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, the sum of £10 to assist her in her destitute situation.

To Jerusha Black, Widow of the late John Black, an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, the sum of £10 to assist her in her old age and destitute situation.

To the Reverend Michael Power and the Managing Committee of the Roman Catholic School at Bathurst the sum of £30 to reimburse them for liabilities incurred in support of that Institution from January 1848 to January 1849.

To Johana Hurley the sum of £9 for six months services as Teacher in the Parish of Bathurst, previous to the first February, 1850.

To Joseph Tompkins, of the Parish of Brighton, in the County of Carleton, the sum of £9 8 4, being amount due the late Abigail Tompkins, Widow of a Soldier of the Revolutionary War, at the time of her death.

To Rebecca Gage, Widow of David Gage, of Wicklow, in the County of Carleton, an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, the sum of £10 to assist her in her present destitute condition.

To the Rector of Saint Luke's Church, in the Parish of Woodstock, in the County of Carleton, the sum of £2 15 6 as return of Duties paid on a Bell imported sixth October, 1846, for said Church.

To the President and Directors of the Woodstock Mechanics' Institute the sum of £—— to enable them in part to discharge the heavy debt incurred in the erection of their Building.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the Committee divided—

YEAS 14. NAYS 16.

And it was thereupon decided in the negative.

To William C. Snow and Son the sum of £—— to aid them in the completion of their Woolen Manufactory at Hampton, in King's County.

Upon

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Mr. Vail,	Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Wark,
Hon. Mr. Wilmot,	Jordan,	Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Gilbert,
Hon. Mr. Hanington,	R. D. Wilmot,	Hon. Mr. Fisher,	Baillie,
Mr. Steves,	Connell,	Mr. Boyd,	Tibbits,
Barberie,	S. Earle,	Porter,	Hayward,
Landry,	Taylor,	Cranney,	Read,
Ansley,	Woodward,	Brown,	Montgomery,
Ritchie,	M'Leod.	Carman,	Thomson,
		Wilson,	End.
		Street,	

And it was thereupon decided in the negative.

To Edward Berry, a First Class Teacher, the sum of £20 to remunerate him for teaching a School for one year ending fourth October, 1849.

And the Chairman further reported, that he was directed to ask for leave to sit again to-morrow.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, the Resolutions as passed in the Committee engrossed, and that the House do to-morrow again resolve itself into Committee of the whole, and resume the further consideration of Supplies to be granted for the Public Service.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibble, Master in Chancery, informed the House that the Council had agreed to the following Bills, viz:—

The Bill relating to Highways:

The Bill to continue an Act to provide for the more effectually repairing the Streets and Bridges in the Town Plat of Saint Andrews: and

The Bill to amend the Laws relating to Juries;

Without making any amendments thereto.

And they had also agreed to

The Bill to consolidate and amend the several Acts to incorporate the City of Fredericton,

With certain amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

And he was directed to communicate the following:—

"*Legislative Council Chamber, 26th March,* 1850.

"*Ordered,* That the Master in Chancery do go down to the Assembly, and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have appointed the Honorable Mr. Robertson a Committee on the part of this House, to join the Committee of the Assembly, to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Joint Address to Her Most Gracious Majesty, on the subject of the Navigation Laws, and request that His Excellency will be pleased to transmit the same, to be laid at the Foot of the Throne.

"G. BOTSFORD, *Clerk.*"

The amendments made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill to consolidate and amend the several Acts to incorporate the City of Fredericton,—were severally read a first and second times, and are as follow:—

At A in Section I. expunge the remainder of the Bill, and insert as follows:—

"Provided always, that all assessments heretofore made and not yet collected, and all fines and penalties heretofore imposed under the authority of the said Acts, may be proceeded for, recovered, collected and applied in the same manner in all respects as if the said Acts had not been repealed; and that all Bonds, Recognizances, Judgments, and all leases, conveyances and contracts sealed with the Seal of the said Corporation, or otherwise executed by the authority of the City Council, shall remain good, valid and effectual for all purposes expressed therein, notwithstanding the repeal of the said Acts; and that all actions, suits and proceedings which may have been commenced in any Court by or against the said Corporation, under the provisions of the said Acts, may be proceeded with to their termination and satisfaction, in the same manner as if the said Acts had not been repealed. II.

II. And be it enacted, That the City of Fredericton shall be and is hereby declared to be within the meaning and intent of the provisions of any Act that may pass during the present Session of the Legislature to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the local government of Counties, Towns and Parishes, and any other laws by which the said City of Fredericton was regulated and controlled before the hereinbefore repealed Acts were passed, which shall remain unrepealed by the Act to be passed as aforesaid."

At B in the Title, expunge the remainder of the Title, and the Preamble, and insert as follows—" repeal the several Acts to incorporate the City of Fredericton, and to provide for the future government of the said City."

The Joint Address of the Honorable the Legislative Council and this House to Her Majesty, upon the subject of the Navigation Laws, was read as engrossed, and is as follows:—

" To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

" *The Humble and Dutiful Address of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick.*

" MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

" The Legislative Council and Assembly of Your Majesty's Province of New Brunswick beg leave to approach Your Majesty with renewed assurances of attachment to Your Majesty's Person and Government.

" The occasion of this our Address is one of vital importance to the interests of Your Majesty's devoted Subjects in these Colonies.

" The recent modification of the British Navigation Laws having admitted Foreign built Ships to British Registry, we would earnestly and respectfully press upon Your Majesty's consideration the absolute necessity of obtaining in return from the United States such a relaxation of their Navigation Laws as will admit British Colonial built Ships to Registry in that Country, on their becoming the property of citizens thereof.

" Such a reciprocity as this would greatly encourage the exertions of Your Majesty's Subjects in these Colonies, by opening up to them a wide field for industrial competition in Naval Architecture, and thereby conduce to the profitable extension of a most valuable branch of domestic manufactures.

" Believing as we do that the United States will readily avail themselves of all the advantages thus conceded by the Imperial Parliament, without admitting British Ships to reciprocal privileges, we are desirous of having the Trade between this Province and the other British Possessions of Canada, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland, placed on the footing of a Coasting Trade, if by such arrangement no Foreign Vessel will be allowed to carry Freight or Passengers from one part to another of such Possessions; and as we are induced to believe from the provisions of the Fifth Section of the Twenty ninth Chapter of the Acts passed at the last Session of the Imperial Parliament, that if the Legislatures of any two or more Possessions which, for the purposes of that Act, Your Majesty in Council shall declare to be neighbouring Possessions, shall present Addresses to Your Majesty, praying that the Trade between them may be placed on the footing of a Coasting Trade, or of otherwise regulating the same so far as relates to the Vessels in which it is to be carried on, Your Majesty may, by Order in Council, so authorize the conveyance of such Goods or Passengers, or so regulate the Trade between them on such terms and under such conditions in either case as to Your Majesty may seem good.

" We therefore most humbly and respectfully pray Your Majesty to order and allow, that the Trade between this Province and Canada, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland, may be placed on the footing of a Coasting Trade, so that the conveyance of Goods and Passengers from place to place therein may be confined wholly to British Vessels until such time as the Government of the United States shall admit the Vessels of the said Possessions to a free participation in the Coasting Trade of that Country.

" And as in duty bound will ever pray.

" WILLIAM BLACK,
President of Legislative Council.
" JOHN W. WELDON,
Speaker of Assembly."

The Address was then handed to the Joint Committee to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor therewith, and request that His Excellency will be pleased to transmit the same.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Thursday, 28th March, 1850.

Prayers.

Read as engrossed,

The Resolutions of Appropriation made and passed in Supply yesterday the twenty seventh day of March instant.

Ordered, That Mr. S. Earle do take the said Resolutions to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

According to the Order of the Day, the Bill sent down from the Legislative Council, intituled "An Act relating to the Saint Andrews and Quebec Rail Road," as well as the engrossed amendment made by the House thereto, was read a third time.

Resolved, That the House do agree to the said Bill as amended.

Ordered, That Mr. Boyd return the Bill to the Council, and acquaint them that the House had made an amendment thereto, and then agreed to the said Bill, and request the concurrence of the Council in the said amendment.

On motion of Mr. Woodward,

Resolved, That a Select Committee be appointed, to whom shall be referred the Petition of Moses Vernon, Henry Gilbert, William O. Smith, and others, inhabitants of the City of Saint John, presented to the House on the twentieth day of February last, praying an amendment in the Law relating to the height of Wooden Buildings authorized to be erected in certain parts of that City, to report thereon by Bill or otherwise.

Ordered, That Mr. Woodward, Mr. Ansley, and Mr. Carman, do compose the said Committee.

The Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot moved for leave to bring in a Bill to limit the operations of an Act, intituled "An Act for the adjustment of claims of certain purchasers of Crown Lands."

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Gilbert,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to direct that two days Company Drill, and the General Inspection of the Militia Forces, in this Province, be dispensed with.

Upon the question for sustaining the Resolution for this Address, the House divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.
Hon. Mr. Wilmot,	Mr. Baillie,	Hon. Mr. Rankin,
Hon. Mr. Hanington,	Connell,	Mr. M'Leod,
Mr. Taylor,	Thomson,	Cranney.
Botsford,	Gilbert,	
Wilson,	R. D. Wilmot,	
Ansley,	Boyd,	
Ritchie,	Montgomery.	

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative.

Ordered, That Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Thomson, and Mr. R. D. Wilmot, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

The Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot moved for leave to present a Petition from Thomas Pickard, Thomas R. Robertson, and William D. Hartt, Esquires, Justices of the Peace for the County of York, together with three hundred others, Rate Payers and Inhabitants of the City of Fredericton, praying that the Act incorporating the said City may be amended.

And

And the Order of the House, passed at the Session of 1848, limiting the time for introducing Petitions or Bills of a private or local nature, being dispensed with in this instance, leave was granted, and the Petition then read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

On motion of Mr. Connell,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to incorporate the Grand Falls Rail Road Company.

Mr. Cranney in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made amendments thereto, and then agreed to the said Bill.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed as amended.

Mr. Woodward moved for leave to bring in a Bill to abolish imprisonment for Debt.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Ritchie moved for leave to bring in a Bill to reduce the Salary of the present Clerk of the Pleas.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill sent down from the Legislative Council, intituled "An Act to amend the Act relating to the New Brunswick Electric Telegraph Company."

Mr. Woodward in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made amendments thereto, and then agreed to the said Bill.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted.

The amendments being then handed in at the Clerk's Table, were there read a first time, and are as follow :—

At A dele the remainder of the Section, and insert as follows :—

"Any Electric Telegraph Company in this Province, or do any other act whereby the communication by any Telegraph may be interrupted, shall be guilty of Felony, and being convicted thereof, shall be liable to be imprisoned in the Provincial Penitentiary for any term not exceeding four years, which punishment shall be in addition to any civil or other remedy for such offence."

At B in the Title, dele the whole, and insert the words "for the punishment of persons guilty of injuring Electric Telegraphs."

The said amendments were then read a second time.

Ordered, That the said amendments be engrossed, and the Bill, as amended, read a third time to-morrow.

The Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot, from the Joint Committee of the Honorable the Legislative Council and this House, appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Joint Address to Her Majesty on the subject of the Navigation Laws, and to request that His Excellency would be pleased to forward the same, to be laid at the Foot of the Throne, reported—That the Committee had attended to that duty, and that His Excellency was pleased to say, he would forward the same by the next Mail.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, from the Committee appointed on the seventh day of February last, to take into consideration the state of the Roads in the Province, with directions to report what sums it may be necessary to appropriate for improving and repairing thereof, submitted a further Report as regards the Great Roads; and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows :—

"The

"The Committee to whom was referred the state of the Roads throughout the Province, have had under their consideration the subject of the Great Roads, and recommend to the House that the following appropriations be made for the repair and improvement thereof, viz:—

GREAT ROADS.

Saint John to Nova Scotia Line, ...	£900	0	0
Fredericton to Saint John, via Nerepis, ...	400	0	0
Saint John to Saint Andrews, ...	300	0	0
Nerepis to Gagetown, ...	40	0	0
Dorchester to Shediac, ...	40	0	0
Shediac to Petitcodiac, ...	50	0	0
Richibucto to Chatham, ...	350	0	0
Newcastle to Bathurst, ...	150	0	0
Bathurst to Belledune, ...	50	0	0
Beledune to Metis Road, ...	300	0	0
Fredericton to Woodstock, ...	725	0	0
Woodstock to Arestook, £150 of which towards the erection of a Bridge over Beckaguimic River, in aid of individual subscription,	550	0	0
Arestook to Grand Falls, ...	200	0	0
Fredericton to Finger Board, ...	150	0	0
Bellisle to Scribner's, ...	40	0	0
Fredericton to Newcastle, including £325 due on Bridge over South West Branch of the River Miramichi, and for covering the same, ...	650	0	0
Fredericton to Saint Andrews, ...	300	0	0
Salisbury to Harvey, including Bridge over Petitcodiac River, ...	600	0	0
Shediac to Richibucto, including Bridges, ...	500	0	0
Waweig to Saint Stephen, ...	70	0	0
Woodstock to Houlton, ...	40	0	0
Oromocto to Gagetown, ...	30	0	0
Oak Bay to Eel River, ...	270	0	0
Barker's Landing, Nashwaak, to Richibucto, via Newcastle and Gaspereaux, £125 of which to be laid out between Fredericton and Newcastle River, ...	500	0	0
From Newcastle to Bend of Petitcodiac, being part of the old Line of Road laid out between Fredericton and Petitcodiac, ...	100	0	0
Grand Falls to Canada Line, £150 of which for Bridge over Little River, near Webster's, ...	450	0	0
Bathurst to Miramichi, via Pokemouche, ...	265	0	0
Saint John to Quaco, including £200 for replacing Bridges, ...	300	0	0
Hampton to Bellisle, ...	25	0	0
Cole's Island to Cape Tormentine, ...	150	0	0
Lower Landing, Grand Falls, to American Boundary, ...	30	0	0
Pickard's Line to American Boundary, ...	25	0	0
Albert to Saint John, via Hammond River, ...	250	0	0
Isaac Derry's to Point Wolfe, ...	100	0	0
Dead Water Brook to Saint Stephen, ...	50	0	0
Roix's to Oak Bay, ...	150	0	0
Tisdell's Farm to Loch Lomond, ...	200	0	0
	£9,300	0	0

"Your

"Your Committee recommend the usual Grant of £300 to the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Land Company, for the improvement of the Roads through their Lands.

"Respectfully submitted.

"J. R. PARTELOW,
J. A. STREET,
JOHN EARLE,
WM. H. STEVES,
DANIEL HANINGTON,
DAVID WARK,
WM. PORTER,
CHARLES FISHER,
A. BARBERIE,
THOS. O. MILES,
JAMES TIBBITS,
JOHN C. VAIL.

"*Committee Room*, 28*th March*, 1850."

Ordered, That the Report be accepted; and

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow; further

Ordered, That the said Report be referred to the Committee of Supply.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow,

That the House proceed to the Order of the Day of yesterday, to go into Committee of the whole, and resume the further consideration of Supplies to be granted for the Public Service—

The Order of the Day being read, the House according thereto resolved itself into said Committee.

Mr. Botsford in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the matters referred to them again under their consideration, had passed a number of Resolutions; and he having read the same, handed them in at the Clerk's Table, where they were again read, and are as follow:—

Resolved, That there be granted

To John M'Grigor the sum of £20 to compensate him for teaching a School at Heron Island, in the County of Restigouche, for twelve months ending on the twelfth day of May last.

To the Justices of the Peace of the County of Restigouche the sum of £—— to be appropriated in assisting the inhabitants of the Town of Campbelton in the erection of a Ferry Landing in connexion with the Kempt and Metis Post Route.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the Committee divided—

YEAS 10. NAYS 19.

And it was thereupon decided in the negative.

To R. and H. Davis the sum of £25, being for the erection of an Oat Mill and Kiln by them at Woodstock, in the County of Carleton, which is now in actual operation.

To Isaac Cleveland the sum of £20 for teaching a School in the Parish of Sussex one year, ending the nineteenth October last.

To Mary E. Hayward the sum of £10 for teaching a School in the Parish of Sussex for a period of six months in 1848.

To Mary M. Leggett the sum of £20 for teaching a School in the Parish of Studholm, in King's County, for one year.

To William F. Brand the sum of £23 6 8 for teaching a School in the Parish of Dorchester, in the County of Westmorland, for a period of fourteen months.

To James Johnston the sum of £20 to remunerate him for having taught a very large and superior School in the County of Albert, ending December 1849.

To William Hawkshaw the sum of £10 to remunerate him for having taught the Children of a Settlement of poor Emigrants in the County of Queen's, in full to January 1850.

To the Reverend William Hall the sum of £30 to remunerate him for having taught a very large and superior School in the County of Charlotte up to the first January, 1850.

To

To the Trustees of the Cocagne Academy the sum of £50 in aid of that Institution for the year ending March 1850.

To William M'Clelland the sum of £20 to remunerate him as Teacher in the Parish of Richibucto, in the County of Kent, in full to January 1850.

To the Committee of the Roman Catholic School in Saint Andrews the sum of £60 in aid of that School for the years 1848 and 1849.

And the Chairman further reported, that he was directed to ask for leave to sit again on Monday next.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, the Resolutions as passed in the Committee, engrossed, and that the House do on Monday the first day of April next, again resolve itself into Committee of the whole, and resume the further consideration of Supplies to be granted for the Public Service.

Mr. End, from the Committee appointed on the seventh day of February last, to take under consideration claims from Couriers and Carriers of Mails, submitted their Report; and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

"The Committee to whom were referred the several Petitions connected with Couriers and Carriers, having attended to the duty imposed on them, submit the following Report:—

"No. 1. Is the Petition of John Frizzle, a Mail Carrier between Bathurst and Shippegan, in the County of Gloucester: Petitioner has been several years employed on this route, and from the high recommendations attached to his Petition, your Committee are satisfied that he has faithfully and efficiently performed his duty—He is now on the Post Office Establishment, having been employed by that Department since November last. His claim is founded on past services, for which he does not appear to have received compensation: Your Committee recommend that the sum of £56 13 4 be granted to him, being in full for the services of one year and five months ending at the time he was employed by the Post Office Department.

"No. 2. Is the Petition of Patrick Calanan, praying assistance for his Line of Stages between Fredericton and Saint Andrews: This Petition is highly recommended by persons resident in Saint Andrews, as well as in Fredericton; and the attention of your Committee is particularly drawn to the fact, that the obliging and attentive habits of the Petitioner renders his Establishment very useful to the inhabitants of the intermediate small and scattered Settlements: Your Committee recommend that the sum of £100 be granted to the Petitioner, in aid of his Establishment, for the year ending the first day of May, 1850.

"No. 3. Is the Petition of Thomas Webber and James S. Knowles, praying a Grant of money to assist them in continuing their Express Lines through the Province: Although satisfied that their Express Lines are a great convenience to the public, your Committee are of opinion, that ample remuneration to the Proprietors would be the immediate result of a very small increase on the charges for transmission of parcels, &c., and therefore cannot recommend the prayer of this Petition.

"No. 4. Is the Petition of George Hall, asking remuneration for carrying the Mails between Sussex Vale and Long Creek, Washademoak: Petitioner appears to be at present on the Post Office Establishment, but previous to his having been placed on the same, he had performed services during one year and five months without Legislative compensation: Your Committee recommend that the sum of £22 10s. be granted to him in full for that service.

"No. 5. Is the Petition of Marcius Chappell, requesting to be assisted in establishing a small Packet to ply between Bay de Verte and Prince Edward Island: Your Committee, in the present state of the Provincial Funds, cannot recommend the prayer of this Petition.

"No. 6. Is the Petition of Charles Keith and John C. Price, Esquires, and several others, praying Legislative aid for the transmission of Mails from Petitcodiac, in Westmorland, to New Canaan, in Queen's County, through Butternut Ridge, in King's County: Your Committee are of opinion, that provision for this Ride is a subject more within the province of the Post Office Department, and cannot at present recommend that any portion of the Provincial Funds should be applied to the contemplated object.

" No. 7. Is the Petition of Michael Campbell, a Courier between Miramichi and Shippegan, praying remuneration for his services in that capacity for a period of four months: Your Committee recommend the prayer of this Petition, and that £15 be granted to the Petitioner for services rendered previous to his having been placed on the Post Office Establishment.

" No. 8. Is the Petition of John Wilson, Proprietor of the Team Ferry Boat plying on the North West and South West Branches of the Miramichi River, on the Line of Great Road from Fredericton to Newcastle and Chatham, praying pecuniary aid: Former Committees of the House have had this Petitioner's claims under consideration, and, (as are your Committee,) were satisfied of the necessity of aiding this undertaking, as well as of the efficiency with which it is conducted by the Petitioner. Those Committees recommended that the proper Supervisor should have appropriated a portion of the funds in his hands, for the use of the Great Road, towards the support of this highly important and necessary Ferry :—This it appears has not been done, and the Petitioner, after very considerable original outlay, has kept the Boat in operation during the years 1848 and 1849, without any Legislative assistance : Your Committee recommend that £40 be granted to the Petitioner for his services in 1848 and 1849, and that in future the sum of £25 per annum be paid by the Supervisor, out of any public moneys in his hands, in aid of this Ferry, provided the Boats, Scows and Team Boat be kept in an efficient and serviceable condition for the public accommodation.

" No. 9. Is the Petition of Joseph Leavitt, praying remuneration for losses by him sustained by the discontinuance of the Stage communication between Fredericton and Saint Andrews: Your Committee believe that the Petitioner did sustain a very considerable loss by the disallowance of Legislative aid to his Establishment, and that while it was in operation, it was carried on by Petitioner in a manner creditable to him and advantageous to the Public: Your Committee however do not feel justified in recommending the prayer of the Petition, but refer the matter to the consideration of the House.

" No. 10. Is the Petition of W. Kelly, praying a Grant to enable him to run a Day Stage twice a week between Fredericton and Newcastle and Chatham during the year 1850: It appears that Petitioner is Proprietor of the Line of Stages now on the same route; that he is on the Post Office Establishment, and receives a compensation for carrying the Mails, in the transmission of which he uses covered Wagons in Summer and Stages in Winter, for the accommodation of such passengers that may offer, but the night travelling to which he is subjected by the Post Office Regulations, is so very inconvenient, and in fact dangerous, that this source of emolument is greatly obstructed: Your Committee, (as other Committees have done,) regret that any Postal Regulations should conflict with public accommodation, particularly on a Line which connects the Counties of Restigouche, Gloucester, and Northumberland, with Head Quarters. This Petition is recommended by a long list of highly respectable names: Petitioner is desirous of being enabled, by a pecuniary Grant, to run a Weekly Line, (that is, a Line to leave Fredericton and Chatham every week,) to travel by day, and to be entirely independent of the Mail conveyance: Your Committee, consistently with the Rules which they have been compelled to adopt for their governance, cannot recommend the prayer of the Petition, but are of opinion that the object contemplated is well deserving the favourable consideration of the House.

" No. 11. Is the Petition of William Chapman, Junior, praying remuneration for losses sustained in carrying the Mails between Harvey and Salisbury, and compensation for a Horse killed in this service: Your Committee cannot recommend the prayer of this Petition.

" No. 12. Is the Petition of George Sprague, and twenty nine others, inhabitants of Westmorland, praying aid to enable Petitioner to run a Packet between Bay Verte and Prince Edward Island, and compensation for past services: Your Committee cannot recommend the prayer of this Petition, for the reasons set forth in No. 5.

" No. 13. Is the Petition of James Malone, praying assistance to enable him to run a Stage between Fredericton and Stanley: Your Committee cannot recommend the prayer of this Petition for the same reasons.

" No. 14. Is the Petition of James Green, praying remuneration for carrying the Daily Mails between Saint John and Fredericton: Under the peculiar circumstances of this case, your Committee recommend that the sum of £50 be granted to Petitioner.

" No. 15.

" No. 15. Is the Petition of Joseph Stockford, Mail Carrier between Gagetown and Salmon River, praying compensation for having carried the Mails for a certain period before he was placed on the Post Office Establishment: This Petition is of a character similar to No. 1: Your Committee recommend that the sum of £15 be granted to Petitioner.

" No. 16. Is the Petition of George Christy, Courier between Saint John and Saint Andrews, praying a sum of money in addition to that which he now receives from the Post Office Department: The receipts of this Line are very considerable, and your Committee hope that the Post Office Department, in measuring the compensation, will be influenced by the amount of services rendered: Your Committee however cannot recommend the prayer of the Petition to the consideration of the House.

" No. 17. Is the Petition of Solomon Lawson and Henry Austen, praying a sum in aid of their Winter Line of Stages by the River Route from Saint John to Fredericton: Your Committee believe this Line to be a great public convenience to the several Towns and Settlements on the River, and therefore recommend that £25 be granted to the Petitioners.

" All which is respectfully submitted.

" W. END,
I. WOODWARD,
JAMES BROWN.

" *Committee Room, 28th March*, 1850."

Ordered, That the Report be accepted; and

On motion of Mr. End; further

Ordered, That so much of the said Report as recommends the appropriation of moneys, be referred to the Committee of Supply.

On motion of Mr. Taylor,

Resolved, That the amendments made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill to consolidate and amend the several Acts to incorporate the City of Fredericton,—be now read a third time.

To which the Honorable Mr. Fisher moved as an amendment—To expunge the word "now," and substitute "this day six months."

Upon the question for the amendment, the House divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.
Hon. Mr. Wilmot,	Mr. Ansley,	Mr. Baillie,
Hon. Mr. Fisher,	Connell,	Gilbert,
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Street,	S. Earle,
Hon. Mr. Hanington,	Woodward,	Thomson,
Mr. Ritchie,	M'Leod,	Taylor,
R. D. Wilmot,	Brown,	Vail,
Read,	Cranney,	Botsford,
Montgomery,	Boyd,	Landry,
Steves,	Wark,	J. Earle,
Wilson,	Jordan.	Barberie.
End,		

And so it was carried in the affirmative, and the consideration of the said amendments postponed for six months.

The Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the more effective auditing of the Public Accounts.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. R. D. Wilmot, from the Committee appointed on the sixteenth day of February last, to take under consideration a Petition for establishing an Institution for Deaf and Dumb Children, submitted their Report; and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

" The Committee to whom was referred the Petition of Henry Gilbert, and three hundred and twenty three others, inhabitants of the City and County of Saint John, praying that a School may be established in this Province for the education of Deaf and Dumb Children, have had the subject matter of the Petition under consideration, and beg to Report—

" That

"That they consider the education of Children deprived by Providence of speech and hearing, a subject of absolute necessity in a Christian Country, and one that should not only be aided by the contributions of the benevolent, but also from the Funds of the Province.

"The Committee are not at present in possession of sufficient information on this subject, to recommend any Grant being made for the establishment of such a School at the present time, but they would suggest that the Government should give directions to the Clerks of the Peace in the several Counties, to direct the persons appointed to take the Census under the Act 12 Victoria, chapter 48, to make a return of the number of Deaf Mutes, and their respective ages, and also the probable amounts that the Parents would be enabled to contribute towards their education and support, with the view of legislating on this subject at the next meeting of the Legislature.

"Respectfully submitted.

"ROBT. D. WILMOT,
WM. M'LEOD,
W. CARMAN,
R. THOMSON.

"*Committee Room, 28th March*, 1850."

Ordered, That the Report be accepted.

The House adjourned until Saturday morning next at 10 o'clock.

Saturday, 30th March, 1850.

Prayers.

The Journals of Thursday last being read; when

The Honorable Mr. Rankin moved the following:—

Resolved, That the Resolution passed on Thursday last, for an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, for dispensing with the two days Company Drill and the General Inspection of the Militia of the Province, be rescinded.

And upon the question, the House divided—

YEAS 16. NAYS 14.

Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative.

Read a second time the following Bills, viz:—

A Bill to limit the operations of an Act, intituled "An Act for the adjustment of claims of certain purchasers of Crown Lands:"

A Bill to abolish imprisonment for Debt:

A Bill to reduce the Salary of the present Clerk of the Pleas: and

A Bill for the more effective auditing of the Public Accounts.

According to the Order of the Day, the Bill sent down from the Legislative Council, intituled "An Act relating to the New Brunswick Telegraph Company," as well as the engrossed amendments made by the House thereto, were read a third time.

Resolved, That the House do agree to the said Bill as amended.

Ordered, That Mr. Woodward return the Bill to the Council, and acquaint them that the House had made amendments thereto, and then agreed to the said Bill, and request the concurrence of the Council in the said amendments.

Read as engrossed,

The Resolutions of Appropriation made and passed in Supply on Thursday the twenty eighth day of March instant.

Ordered, That Mr. J. Earle do take the said Resolutions to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

On motion of Mr. Woodward,

The House went into Committee of the whole on the Report of the Select Committee on the Petition from William K. Reynolds, for aid towards the erection of a Bridge over the Falls at the entrance of the River Saint John, near Split Rock.

Mr. Baillie in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Report referred to them under their consideration, the following Resolution was moved:—

"*Resolved*, As the opinion of this Committee, That the Report of the Select Committee on William K. Reynolds' Petition, submitted to the House on the twenty fifth day of March instant, be adopted, and that a Committee be appointed to prepare a Bill to carry out the recommendations of the said Report."

To which an amendment was moved—To expunge the whole thereof, after the words "opinion of this Committee," and substitute as follows:—

"That having granted an Act of Incorporation to William K. Reynolds for the erection of a Bridge over the Falls near the City of Saint John, as a private speculation, it is inexpedient for the House to adopt the recommendation of the Select Committee."

Upon the question for adopting the amendment, the Committee divided as follows:

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Street,	Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Mr. Taylor,
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	S. Earle,	Mr. Connell,	Woodward,
Hon. Mr. Hanington,	J. Earle,	Botsford,	Hayward,
Mr. Carman,	Barberie,	Wilson,	Tibbits,
Gilbert,	Steves,	End,	Thomson,
Cranney,	Read,	Ritchie,	Brown,
Wark,	Landry.	Vail,	Porter,
M'Leod,		Jordan,	Boyd.

And it was thereupon decided in the negative.

The question was then taken upon the original Resolution, when the Committee again divided—

YEAS 16. NAYS 15.

And it was carried in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Resolution as passed and reported by the Committee, be adopted.

On motion of Mr. Woodward,

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to carry out the Resolution now passed and reported from the Committee of the whole House on the subject of the Petition of William K. Reynolds, relative to the Bridge to be erected across the Falls; and

Ordered, That Mr. Woodward, Mr. End, and Mr. Wilson, do compose the said Committee.

Mr. Carman, from the Committee appointed on the eighteenth day of February last, to take under consideration a Petition from Alexander M'Neil, relative to claims for services performed as Deputy Surveyor, submitted their Report; and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

"The Committee to whom was referred the Petition of Alexander M'Neil, praying redress as regards claims for certain services performed in the discharge of the duties of his office, beg leave to Report—

"That they have carefully investigated the claims of Mr. M'Neil, and they are of opinion, that he has an equitable claim on the Province for services performed by him, but for want of sufficient information, your Committee cannot at present name the amount.

"They therefore recommend that the application lie over until the next Session of the Legislature, when further information may be obtained.

"Respectfully submitted.

"W. CARMAN,
THOS. BAILLIE,
JAMES BOYD.

"*Committee Room, 30th March*, 1850."

Ordered, That the Report be accepted.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee, Master in Chancery, informed the House that the Council had agreed to the following Bills, viz:—

The Bill to continue and amend an Act, intituled "An Act relating to the collection of Duty on Timber and other Lumber:"

The Bill to establish Polling places in the County of Victoria:

The Bill to provide for the holding a Circuit Court in the County of Victoria:

The Bill to provide for the establishment of a Grammar School in the County of Victoria: and

The Bill to continue an Act to provide for the services of the Clerk of the Circuit Courts in this Province;

Without making any amendments thereto.

And that they had also agreed to

The Bill to settle certain doubts raised under the last Will and Testament of Mark Varley, late of the City of Saint John, Brick Maker, but now deceased, with reference to certain bequests and devises therein contained—"To the Trustees of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in the City of Saint John, for the establishment and maintenance of a Day School."—and to make more effectual provision for carrying out the charitable intentions of the said Testator with as little delay as possible: and

The Bill to facilitate the operations of the New Brunswick Iron Company;

With amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

And that the Council had also agreed to the amendment sent up from the Assembly to

The Bill, intituled "An Act relating to the Saint Andrews and Quebec Rail Road."

And he further informed the House that the Council had passed

A Bill, intituled "An Act to improve the administration of Justice on the Crown and Exchequer side of the Supreme Court,"

To which they desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

The Bill sent down from the Legislative Council was then read a first time.

The amendments made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill to settle certain doubts raised under the last Will and Testament of Mark Varley, late of the City of Saint John, Brick Maker, but now deceased,—were severally read a first and second times, and are as follow:—

At A at the end of Section I. add the following words—"saving nevertheless the rights of Her Majesty, and of all persons, heirs, executors, devisees, legatees, creditors, bodies corporate, and others, of in and to the said property hereinbefore mentioned to have been devised and bequeathed."

At B in the Title, expunge all the remaining part of the Title.

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended by the Legislative Council, stand for a third reading on Monday next.

The amendments made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill to facilitate the operations of the New Brunswick Iron Company,—were severally read a first and second times, and are as follow:—

At A in Section I. expunge the words "William Stevens, Senior, and William Stevens, Junior, their associates, successors, or assigns," and insert the words "Benjamin Wolhaupter."

At B insert the words "to The New Brunswick Iron Company, their successors and assigns."

At C in the Preamble, expunge the words "William Stevens, Senior, and William Stevens, Junior," and insert the words "Benjamin Wolhaupter."

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended by the Legislative Council, stand for a third reading on Monday next.

The House adjourned until Monday morning next at 10 o'clock.

Monday, 1st April, 1850.

Prayers.

Read a second time—

A Bill sent down from the Legislative Council, intituled "An Act to improve the administration of Justice on the Crown and Exchequer side of the Supreme Court."

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to incorporate the Grand Falls Rail Road Company.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Connell take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

According to the Order of the Day, the amendments made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill to facilitate the operations of the New Brunswick Iron Company,—were severally read a third time.

Resolved, That the House do concur therein.

Ordered, That Mr. Connell return the Bill, with the amendments, to the Council, and acquaint them therewith.

According to the Order of the Day, the amendments made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill to settle certain doubts raised under the last Will and Testament of Mark Varley, late of the City of Saint John, Brick Maker, but now deceased,—were severally read a third time.

Resolved, That the House do concur therein.

Ordered, That Mr. Ritchie return the Bill, with the amendments, to the Council, and acquaint them therewith.

On motion of Mr. Gilbert,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to dispense with one day's Company Drill and the General Inspection of the Militia in this Province for the present year.

To which Mr. M'Leod moved as an amendment—To expunge the words "one day's Company Drill and the General Inspection," and substitute the words "two days Company Drill."

The question being taken upon the said proposed amendment, when the House divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Mr. Brown,	Hon. Mr. Hanington,	Mr. Connell,
Hon. Mr. Wilmot,	S. Earle,	Mr. Woodward,	Jordan,
Mr. Carman,	Vail,	Read,	Hayward,
M'Leod,	Cranney,	Ritchie,	Porter,
Wark,	J. Earle.	Steves,	Gilbert,
		Wilson,	Baillie,
		End,	Boyd.
		Landry,	

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

The question being then taken upon the original Resolution, when the House again divided—

YEAS 18. NAYS 10.

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative.

Ordered, That Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Porter, and Mr. Taylor, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House—

Report from Professor Johnston on the Agricultural capabilities of the Province, referred to in His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the Session.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow,

Ordered, That the said Report be forthwith printed, and one thousand copies thereof furnished for distribution in the Province.

On

On motion of Mr. Wilson,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to incorporate "The Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Railway Company" for the Province of New Brunswick.

Mr. Woodward in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow,

That the House proceed to the Order of the Day of Thursday last, to go into Committee of the whole, and resume the further consideration of Supplies to be granted for the Public Service—

The Order of the Day being read, the House according thereto resolved itself into said Committee.

Mr. Botsford in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the matters referred to them again under their consideration, had passed a number of Resolutions; and he having read the same, handed them in at the Clerk's Table, where they were again read, and are as follow:—

Resolved, That there be granted

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £—— to be applied towards enabling Elizabeth Gardiner, of the Parish of ——, in the County of ——, to obtain a Grant of Land applied for by her late husband, who died at the advanced age of 101 years, after having paid £5 on account of the said Land.

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

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £15 to be applied towards enabling John Prosser, an old Soldier of the West Indian Rangers, to obtain a Grant of the Lot of Land on which he now resides, he having been entitled to a Grant of Land on his discharge, and which he never has received.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £12 15 4 to be applied towards enabling Joseph Merredith, of Saint James, in the County of Charlotte, to complete the purchase of the Lot of Land on which he now resides.

To the President and Directors of the Carleton County Agricultural Society, the sum of £40 to enable them to meet the amount of premiums awarded by the said Society, which they were unable to do in consequence of two other Branch Societies in the County having previously drawn for the amount allowed by Law, which was not anticipated by the Society, and which caused a deficiency in their anticipated grant.

To A. Barberie, President of the Restigouche Agricultural Society, the sum of £9 15 7 to reimburse the said Society for Duties paid on various Agricultural Implements, &c., imported by the Society the past year.

To the President and Directors of the Simonds District Agricultural Society of Carleton, the sum of £3 10s. to reimburse the said Society for Duties paid on sundry Agricultural Implements imported for the use of the said Society.

To Charles Taylor, of Bathurst, the sum of £25, being Bounty for the erection of an Oat Mill and Kiln at that place.

To the Commissioners of the Provincial Penitentiary, the sum of £40 to enable them to import a Machine for the manufacturing of Tiles, to be employed in that Institution.

To the President and Directors of the Saint Andrews and Quebec Rail Road Company, the sum of £8 13 5 as return of Duties on Surveying Instruments.

To Charlotte H. Turner, the sum of £20 in consideration of her valuable services as a Teacher of Youth in the City of Fredericton for a period of ten years.

To

To Joseph Baxter and James Stark, two of the Commissioners for the erection of a Bridge near Sidney Baxter's, in Norton, King's County, the sum of £23, being the amount of a verdict obtained against them by the Contractors; this sum having been deducted from the Bye Road Grant for that purpose in 1849.

To Joseph Baxter and James Stark, two of the Commissioners for the erection of a Bridge at or near Sidney Baxter's, in Norton, King's County, the sum of £50 to remunerate them in part for the heavy loss sustained by them in defending a suit instituted against them by the Contractors.

To James Tibbits, Esquire, the sum of £355 to remunerate him for the balance due him for extra work on the Arestook Bridge, according to the Report of the Select Committee.

To Thomas Saunders, one of the Trustees of Schools for the Parish of Prince William, in the County of York, the sum of £8 6 8 to enable him to pay the Heirs of James Morris, for five months services as Teacher ending eighteenth July, 1849, as recommended by the School Committee, the said James Morris having since died.

To James B. Toldervy, Esquire, M. D., of Fredericton, the sum of £50 to remunerate him for divers Medical and Surgical services in Vaccinating and attending poor persons, and keeping up a supply of Vaccine Lymph for general distribution, by order of Government, agreeably to the Report of a Select Committee.

To Angus M'Phee, a licenced Teacher, the sum of £10 to remunerate him for teaching a School in the Parish of Hampton, King's County, for six months, ending the tenth day of July, 1849.

To Ann Buchanan, Widow of an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War in America, the sum of £10 to assist her in her present destitute circumstances.

To Rachel Cornelison, Widow of an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War in America, the sum of £10 to assist her in her present destitute circumstances.

To Elizabeth Whitehead, Widow of an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, the sum of £10 to assist her in her present destitute circumstances.

To Hyppolite Landry, the sum of £10 to remunerate him for teaching a School in the Parish of Dorchester, County of Westmorland, for six months ending first February, 1850.

To Thomas Bowser, of Saint Stephen, a licenced Teacher, the sum of £5 for teaching a School in that Parish for three months, that is to say, from the ninth day of June to the ninth day of September, 1848.

To John Carson, of Saint Patrick, in the County of Charlotte, the sum of £10 to remunerate him in part for losses sustained in the purchase of Land from the Crown, which had been previously granted, and to assist him in his present unfortunate condition.

To John Beattie, a licenced Teacher in the Parish of Alnwick, the sum of £10 towards remunerating him for the loss of the Provincial allowance, to which he would have been entitled on the first December last, but for his having been obliged to discontinue his School in that Parish by reason of ill health.

To Elizabeth Doiron, a licenced Teacher, the sum of £10 for teaching a School in the Parish of Dorchester, in the County of Westmorland, for one year ending November 1849.

To Thomas Gotereau, a licenced Teacher, the sum of £10 for teaching a School six months in the Parish of Botsford, ending first September, 1849.

To Elizabeth Palmer, Widow of an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, the sum of £—— to assist her in her present destitute circumstances.

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

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £—— to aid the Justices of the Peace in the County of Victoria to erect a Court House and Gaol in said County.

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

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £—— towards improving the navigation of the South West Branch of the Miramichi River, between Cain's River and Bartholomew's River, pursuant to the Report of the Select Committee.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the Committee divided as follows:

YEAS.		NAYS.
Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Taylor,	Hon. Mr. Partelow,
Hon. Mr. Fisher,	End,	Hon. Mr. Hanington,
Hon. Mr. Wilmot,	Street,	Mr. Vail,
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Hayward,	Jordan,
Mr. Thomson,	Carman,	Woodward,
Boyd,	Ritchie,	Connell,
Porter,	Montgomery,	Gilbert,
Brown,	Barberie,	M'Leod,
Tibbits,	Read,	S. Earle.
Wark,	Wilson,	
Baillie,	Steves.	

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative, and the blank to be filled up with the sum of £100.

To W. G. Lawton the sum of £358 15 7 for advances made by him to former Overseers of the Poor in the City and County of Saint John, for the relief and support of sick and distressed Emigrants ; to be paid out of the Emigrant Fund.

And the Chairman further reported, that he was directed to ask for leave to sit again to-morrow.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, the Resolutions as passed in the Committee engrossed, and that the House do to-morrow again resolve itself into Committee of the whole, and resume the further consideration of Supplies to be granted for the Public Service.

The Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot moved for leave to bring in a Bill relating to the Trade between this Province and the British West Indies.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Tuesday, 2d April, 1850.

Prayers.

Read a second time—

A Bill relating to the Trade between this Province and the British West Indies.

Read as engrossed,

The Resolutions of Appropriation made and passed in Supply yesterday the first day of April instant.

Ordered, That Mr. J. Earle do take the said Resolutions to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

On motion of Mr. Hayward,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill imposing a Duty on Hacmatack or Juniper Knees or Roots exported from this Province.

Mr. Vail in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, the following Resolution was moved:—

Resolved, That the further consideration of this Bill be postponed for three months.

And upon the question, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. M'Leod,	Hon. Mr. Wilmot,	Mr. Ritchie,
Hon. Mr. Hanington,	Gilbert,	Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Botsford,
Mr. S. Earle,	Hayward,	Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Wilson,
Boyd,	Connell,	Mr. Tibbits,	Montgomery,
Carman,	Jordan,	Baillie,	Barberie,
Porter,	Landry,	Taylor,	Street.
Cranney,	J. Earle,		
Brown,	Steves,		
Thomson,	End,		
Wark,	Woodward.		

Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the further consideration of the said Bill accordingly postponed for three months.

A Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, delivered the following Message :—

"New Brunswick.

"*Message to the House of Assembly*, 1st *April*, 1850.

"EDMUND HEAD.

"The Lieutenant Governor having received a Letter from the Registrar of the College Council, with the Documents accompanying it, herewith lays such Letter and Documents before the Assembly.

"E. H."

The Letter from the Registrar of the College Council being read at the Clerk's Table, is as follows :—

(Copy) *Fredericton*, 30*th March*, 1850.

SIR,—I enclose, for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, the Papers and Documents prayed for in the several Addresses of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, to enable His Excellency to comply with the said Addresses.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES FISHER, *Registrar*.

R. T. Pennefather, Esquire, &c. &c. &c.

The Documents communicated by this Message, are furnished in compliance with an Address of this House to His Excellency of the seventh day of March last, praying certain information in reference to the dismissal of George Gregory from the Collegiate School.

Mr. Wilson, by leave, presented a Petition from George Roberts, Head Master of the Collegiate School at the City of Fredericton, praying, for the reasons given, that the House will feel satisfied that the School Committee and College Council have acted in the present case with their wonted judgment and impartiality, that they have given a fair and full attention to the real merits of the case, adding the results of their own knowledge to the information then acquired from the parties themselves, and that they have not violated any principle of justice in thus protecting a useful Public Institution from the most injurious and unjustifiable attacks ; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

On motion of Mr. Ritchie,

Resolved, That the Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in reference to the dismissal of George Gregory from the Collegiate School, now communicated, together with the various documents accompanying it, be referred to a Select Committee to report thereon.

Ordered, That Mr. Ritchie, Mr. S. Earle, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Brown, and Mr. Barberie, do compose the said Committee.

On

On like motion of Mr. Ritchie,

Resolved, That the Petition of John Gregory, praying Legislative interference in the management of the Collegiate School, in reference to the dismissal of his Son therefrom, and which was presented to the House on the seventh day of March last; as also the Petition of George Roberts, Head Master of the said School, and now presented to the House, be referred to the same Committee.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee, Master in Chancery, informed the House that the Council had agreed to

The Resolutions of Appropriation sent up from the Assembly, severally dated the fifteenth, twenty second, twenty third, twenty fifth, twenty sixth, twenty seventh, and twenty eighth days of March last, with the exception of the following Grant:—

" To R. and H. Davis, the sum of twenty five pounds, being for the erection of an Oat Mill and Kiln by them at Woodstock, in the County of Carleton, which is now in actual operation,"

In which Resolution the Legislative Council do not concur.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot,

The House went into consideration of the whole on a Bill relative to the Printing and distribution of the Acts of Assembly.

Mr. Hayward in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of Mr. End.

Ordered, That the House do on Friday next, the fifth day of April instant, again resolve itself into Committee of the whole in consideration of the State of the Province.

Mr. Woodward moved for leave to bring in a Bill to appropriate part of the Public Revenue for the Services therein mentioned.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot moved for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the several Acts to incorporate the City of Fredericton, and to make more effectual provisions in lieu thereof.

And the Rule of the House, which requires Bills of a private or local nature to be read at the Assizes, or Court of Nisi Prius, or General Sessions of the Peace, in the presence of the Grand Jury, being in this instance dispensed with, leave was granted; and

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to consolidate the Laws relating to insolvent confined Debtors.

Mr. Cranney in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

Mr. Gilbert, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address of the House of yesterday, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to dispense with one day's Company Drill and the General Inspection of the Militia for the present year, reported—That they had attended thereto, and that His Excellency was pleased to say, he would consider the subject.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Wednesday, 3d April, 1850.

Prayers.

Read a second time—

A Bill to appropriate a part of the Public Revenue for the services therein mentioned: and

A Bill to repeal the several Acts to incorporate the City of Fredericton, and to make more effectual provisions in lieu thereof.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill relative to the Printing and distribution of the Acts of Assembly.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill for the more effective auditing of the Public Accounts.

Mr. Woodward in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made amendments thereto, and then agreed to the said Bill.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed as amended.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill relating to the Trade between this Province and the British West Indies.

Mr. Connell in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill sent down from the Legislative Council, intituled "An Act to consolidate and improve the Laws for the administration of Justice and Equity."

Mr. Brown in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow,

That the House proceed to the adjourned Order of the Day of the first day of April instant, and which was further adjourned over until this day, by operation of the Twenty third Rule of the House, to go into Committee of the whole, and resume the further consideration of Supplies to be granted for the Public Service—

The Order of the Day being read, the House according thereto resolved itself into said Committee.

Mr. Botsford in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the matters referred to them again under their consideration, had passed a number of Resolutions; and he having read the same, handed them in at the Clerk's Table, where they were again read, and are as follow:—

Resolved, That there be granted

To Samuel M'Curdy, a licenced Teacher, the sum of £26 10s. for teaching a School in the Parish of Saint Andrews, for one year and four months ending first October, 1849.

To James Prince, of the County of Kent, the sum of £20 for teaching a School in the Parish of Wellington, in said County, one year ending in January 1849.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £500 for the purpose of encouraging the erection of Oat Mills in this Province; no greater sum than £25 to be appropriated to the owner of any one Mill and Kiln, the said Bounty not to be paid until it shall be certified to the Administrator of the Government for the time being, by the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, (or any Special Session for that purpose called,) of the County within which such Oat Mill may be situate, for which such Bounty is claimed, that the same has been established at a convenient place for the accommodation of the inhabitants of the County, and is actually in operation, and in every respect properly fitted for the manufacture of Oat Meal; provided that no Mill or Kiln which may have received any previous Bounty by virtue of any Law or Resolution heretofore made, shall be entitled to the Bounty granted by this Resolution.

To John Wilson and Lorenzo Drake, Commissioners for the expenditure of £100 appropriated in 1848, for the improvement of Dark Harbour, in the Island of Grand Manan, the sum of £18 16 3, being the amount over-expended by them per Auditor General's Report of the sixteenth March, 1849.

To James Hendry and John Gilbraith, the sum of £25 to compensate them for the erection of an Oat Mill and Kiln at River Charlo, in the County of Restigouche, the past year, which Mill and Kiln are now in successful operation.

To Jane Smith, of Hampstead, Queen's County, Widow of the late Sergeant Stephen Smith, an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, the sum of £10 to assist her in her present destitution.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £15 to assist in paying a Courier between Israel Steves' in the County of Westmorland, and New Canaan, in Queen's County, through the Butternut Ridge, in King's County.

To William Lalor, licenced Teacher, an old Instructor of Youth, the sum of £—— in full, he having been obliged to discontinue his School in the Parish of Saumarez, in the County of Gloucester, in consequence of loosing his sight.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the Committee divided as follows:

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Mr. Wilson,	Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Steves,
Mr. Woodward,	Read,	Hon. Mr. Wilmot,	J. Earle,
Boyd,	Taylor,	Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Connell,
Carman,	Street,	Hon. Mr. Hanington,	Jordan,
M'Leod,	Cranney,	Mr. S. Earle,	Ritchie.
Porter,	Brown,	Tibbits,	
Thomson,	Montgomery.	Gilbert,	
End,		Vail,	

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative, and the blank to be filled up with the sum of £10.

To John Frizzle, a Mail Carrier between Bathurst and Shippegan, in the County of Gloucester, the sum of £56 13 4 in full for one year and five months services up to November last, in carrying the Mails between those places.

To Patrick Calanan, Stage Proprietor on the Line between Saint Andrews and Fredericton, the sum of £100 in aid of his establishment, for the year ending the first day of May, 1850.

To George Hall, the sum of £22 10s. in full for carrying the Mails between Sussex Vale and Long Creek, Washademoak, up to the time he was placed on the Post Office Establishment.

To Michael Campbell, a Carrier between Miramichi and Shippegan, the sum of £15 in full for having carried the Mails between those places for four months, up to the time he was placed on the Post Office Establishment.

To John Wilson, Proprietor of the Team Ferry Boat on the North West and South West Branches of the Miramichi River, the sum of £25 for his services during the year 1849.

To James Green, a Mail Carrier and Stage Proprietor between the Cities of Saint John and Fredericton, the sum of £50 in aid of his establishment.

To

To Joseph Stockford, Mail Carrier between Gagetown and Salmon River, the sum of £15 in full for services rendered by him on that route before he was put on the Post Office Establishment.

To Solomon Lawson and Henry Austin, Proprietors of the Line of Stages running on the ice between the Cities of Saint John and Fredericton daily, the past Winter, in aid of their Establishment, the sum of £25.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the following sums for the Road Service, and Bridges on the respective Roads, viz:—

£900 For the Road from Saint John to the Nova Scotia Line; £450 of which to be laid out on that part of the Road leading from Saint John to Hayward's Mills; out of which sum £70 to be laid out on the old Westmorland Road, and £50 for the Road from Tisdale's Farm to the Cemetery; and the remainder £450 for the Road from Hayward's Mills to the Nova Scotia Line; £50 of which to be paid to the Special Commissioners of Sewers in part towards the expenses of keeping the Aboideau over the Au Lac in repair since its erection; £15 to be paid Thomas Blakney balance due him for erecting a Bridge, and such part to be expended on the old Tantamar Road, as may be necessary to keep the same in repair.

300 From Saint John to Saint Andrews, such sum as may he absolutely necessary to keep the Approaches on the west side of the Harbour of Saint John in repair, to be expended from this Grant and from the Grant for the Road from Fredericton to Saint John, via Nerepis; £7 10s. to be paid to Nathan Smart for repairing a Bridge, as per certificate of Supervisor.

40 From Nerepis to Gagetown.

40 From Dorchester to Shediac.

50 From Shediac to Petitcodiac.

350 From Richibucto to Chatham.

150 From Newcastle to Bathurst.

50 From Bathurst to Belledune.

300 From Belledune to Metis Road; out of which £20 to be paid Patrick Hayes for work performed on the Cottage Hill, near Dalhousie.

725 From Fredericton to Woodstock; out of which what is absolutely necessary on the north side of the River.

550 From Woodstock to Arestook; £150 of which to be expended in aid of individual subscription towards the erection of a Bridge over the Beckaguimic River.

200 From Arestook to the Grand Falls.

150 From Fredericton to the Finger Board.

40 From Bellisle to Scribner's.

650 From Fredericton to Newcastle; out of which £325 to be paid for the balance due on the erection of the Bridge over the South West Branch of the River Miramichi, and for covering the same; and £25 to be paid to John Wilson for running his Team Ferry Boat across the Miramichi River for 1850.

300 From Fredericton to Saint Andrews; £20 of which to be paid to David Hopkins, and £10 to Thomas Mooney and Andrew Hay, for work performed on the Bridges on said Road, as certified by the Supervisor.

600 From Salisbury to Harvey, including Bridge over Petitcodiac River.

500 From Shediac to Richibucto, including Bridges.

70 From Waweig to Saint Stephen.

40 From Woodstock to Houlton.

30 From Oromocto to Gagetown.

270 From Oak Bay to Eel River.

500 From Barker's Landing to Richibucto, via Newcastle and Gaspereaux; £125 of which to be laid out between Fredericton and Newcastle River, £175 from Newcastle to the Kent County Line, and £200 from Kent County Line to Richibucto.

100 From Newcastle to Bend of Petitcodiac, being part of the old Line of Road laid out between Fredericton and Petitcodiac. £450

£450 From Grand Falls to Canada Line; £150 of which for a Bridge over Little River, near Webster's.
300 From Saint John to Quaco, including £200 for replacing Bridges.
25 From Hampton to Bellisle.
265 From Bathurst to Miramichi, via Pokemouche, to be expended as follows:— £100 to be expended on that part of said Road situate in the County of Northumberland, and the remaining sum of £165 to be expended on that part of said Road situate in the County of Gloucester.
150 From Cole's Island to Cape Tormentine.
30 From Lower Landing, Grand Falls, to American Boundary.
25 From Pickard's Line to American Boundary.
250 From Albert to Saint John, via Hammond River; £10 of which to be paid to Michael M'Manus for building a Bridge; £120 to be expended between King's County Line and the commencement of the Road in Albert County, and the remainder, £120, from King's County Line, through the County of Saint John.
100 From Isaac Derry's to Point Wolfe.
50 From Dead Water Brook to Saint Stephen.
150 From Roix's to Oak Bay; one third of which to be laid out from Roix's to Digdeguash, one third from Digdeguash to the old Fredericton Road, and the remainder from Oak Bay towards the Fredericton Road.
200 From Tisdale's Farm to Loch Lomond.
300 For the improvement of the Roads through the Lands of the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Land Company.

And the Chairman further reported, that he was directed to ask for leave to sit again to-morrow.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, the Resolutions as passed in the Committee engrossed, and that the House do to-morrow again resolve itself into Committee of the whole, and resume the further consideration of Supplies to be granted for the Public Service.

The Honorable Mr. Hanington, from the Committee appointed on the sixteenth day of February last, to take under consideration the several Petitions from John T. Williston and William Letson, Michael Samuels and Patrick Deignam, to be reimbursed claims arising from the support and care of Emigrants at the Quarantine Establishment at Middle Island, in the County of Northumberland, in the year 1847, submitted their Report; and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

"The Select Committee to whom were referred the several Petitions relating to expenses incurred in the support and relief of sick and distressed Emigrants at Miramichi, in the County of Northumberland, in the year 1847, having had the following Petitions under their consideration, beg leave to Report—

"No. 1. The Petition of Michael Samuels, of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, praying that the balance due for supplies furnished the Committee of Sessions of the Peace, in said County, may be granted him: The Petitioner states that in June 1847, John T. Williston and William Letson, Esquires, were appointed a Committee of Sessions, to provide for the Emigrant Lazaretto on Middle Island, and empowered to make Contracts for the necessary supplies: That the said Committee did advertise for Tenders for fresh Beef, and that no person was found to take the Contract, and wait for payment from the County in the ordinary way: That the said Committee then applied to Petitioner to enter into Contract for the supply; Petitioner did not do so, but prevailed upon Patrick Delaney, a Butcher, to put in a Tender, to induce him to do which, Petitioner had to become security for the payment: That Petitioner did furnish said Committee with other supplies at the cash rates, and at prices expressly agreed upon when the articles were delivered, and rendered his Account, which was included in the Report of the Committee to the Sessions; but the Sessions repudiated the Contract, and deducted from the Account the sum of £18, principally on the Beef Contract, so that Petitioner has had to pay to the said Patrick Delaney the amount so deducted from the Beef Contract, in which Petitioner had no interest whatever, but states

states he was induced to be security for the same, in order to enable the County to obtain the credit: There appears to have been great hardship in this case, but the Accounts of the whole expenditure of 1847 were duly audited by the Sessions, and furnished to the Legislature, and the whole amount recommended and allowed by the Sessions was granted to the County: Your Committee cannot therefore recommend the amount to be paid from the Provincial Funds.

"No. 2. The Petition of John T. Williston and William Letson, Esquires, two of the Justices of the Peace in the County of Northumberland, setting forth, that in 1847 they were appointed a Committee of Sessions, to superintend the Quarantine Station, to erect Buildings, furnish supplies, hire men, &c. &c.: That such sums for which they were liable were included in their Accounts, and duly reported to the Sessions: That a majority of the Sessions made deductions in the Accounts of the several parties, amounting to £139 16s., and that consequently the Petitioners have been sued and put to costs, amounting to £28 6 6, notwithstanding they were fully authorized to act: The Petitioners pray that a Grant may be made to them, or the subject matter investigated: There is also a representation from the Grand Jury of the County, stating their case as one of great hardship: Your Committee feel great difficulty in dealing with this case; but cannot recommend the amount to be paid from the Provincial Funds.

"No. 3. The Petition of Patrick Deignam, of Glenelg, in the County of Northumberland, stating that he was employed by the Committee of Sessions in 1847, to attend at the Emigrant Station on Middle Island, and praying that the amonnt deducted from his Account may be paid him: This Petition is similar to No. 1.

"Respectfully submitted.

"D. HANINGTON,
JAMES BOYD,
GEO. HAYWARD.

"*Committee Room, 3d April*, 1850."

Upon the question for accepting the Report, the House divided—

YEAS 14. NAYS 4.

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative, and the Report accepted.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Thursday, 4th April, 1850.

Prayers.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill for the more effective auditing of the Public Accounts.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read as engrossed.

The Resolutions of Appropriation made and passed in Supply yesterday the third day of April instant.

Ordered, That Mr. Hayward do take the said Resolutions to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

On motion of Mr. J. Earle,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to incorporate the Grand Lodge and Subordinate Lodges in New Brunswick of the Loyal Orange Institution of British North America.

Mr. Botsford in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them again under their consideration, had made further progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Friday, 5th April, 1850.

Prayers.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill relating to the Trade between this Province and the British West Indies.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

The Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot moved for leave to bring in a Bill to continue and amend the Acts relating to Parish Schools.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to limit the operations of an Act, intituled "An Act for the adjustment of claims of certain purchasers of Crown Lands."

Mr. Ritchie in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Ritchie,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to reduce the Salary of the present Clerk of the Pleas.

Mr. Miles in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow,

That the House proceed to the Order of the Day of the third day of April instant, and which was adjourned over until this day by operation of the Twenty third Rule of the House, to go into Committee of the whole, and resume the further consideration of Supplies to be granted for the Public Service—

The Order of the Day being read, the House according thereto resolved itself into said Committee.

Mr. Botsford in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the matters referred to them again under their consideration, had passed a number of Resolutions; and he having read the same, handed them in at the Clerk's Table, where they were again read, and are as follow:—

Resolved, That there be granted

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £400 for the Road from Fredericton to Saint John, via Nerepis.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the following sums for the improvement of Bye Roads in the following Counties:—

Charlotte Bye Roads:

£5 For the road leading from Andrew Man's south corner to William Wallace's corner, in Saint James.

5 For the road leading from M'Conkey's to the Lynnfield Road, near Fullerton's, in Saint James.

8 For the road leading from Thomas Fullerton's to the Baillie Settlement, in Saint James.

£5

£5 For the road leading from the main road to Daniel M'Bride's, in Saint James.
8 For the road leading from the Baillie Settlement to the Anderson Settlement, in Saint James.
6 For the road from Thomas Cain's to the Woodstock road, in Saint James.
6 For the road from John Arbuckel's to the Woodstock road, in Saint James.
18 For the road leading from Israel Peak's to the Baillie Settlement, in Saint James.
15 To improve the road through a Swamp between the south corner of John M'Connell's lot and north corner of James Milikin's lot, in the Baillie Settlement, Saint James.
10 For the road from the Basswood Ridge to Albee and Campbell's Mill, in Saint James.
7 10 For the road from the Episcopal Church to Samuel M'Linton's, in Saint James.
5 For the road leading from the Oak Hill road, past Robert Joy's, in Saint James.
5 For the road leading from the Bowery to the Burnt Land road, in Saint James.
20 For the road leading from Potter's Hill to Hitching's Mill, in Saint James.
6 For the road leading from William Maxwell's to Moore's Mill, in Saint James.
5 For the road leading from the Basswood Ridge to Daniel Splann's, in Saint Stephen.
5 For the road leading from Joseph Turtlelott's to the Basswood Ridge road, Saint Stephen.
10 To improve the road from John M'Adam's farm to the new Bridge across Dennis' Stream, Saint Stephen.
7 For the road from the Burnt Land road to the Kirk, in Saint James.
7 For the road from John Pomeroy's to the Little Ridge in Saint James.
20 For the road leading from the Kirk to Gleason's, in Saint James.
7 10 For the cross road leading from Hitching's Mills to the Kirk, in Saint James.
5 For the road from the Kirk to Daniel Campbell's, in Saint James.
12 To improve the Chandler road, in Saint Stephen.
20 For the road leading from William Libby's corner to the Basswood Ridge, in Saint James.
5 For the road leading from Dog Bridge to the Green Swamp, in Saint James.
7 10 For the road leading from the west end of the Green Swamp towards the Chandler road, in Saint James.
10 For the road leading from the Burnt Hill to the Chandler road, in Saint Stephen.
14 17 6 For the road leading from James Stevens' to the road leading to Hitchings' Mill, in Saint Stephen.
20 To remunerate Martin J. Hall and Thomas Hagman for building a Bridge across a gully on the Basswood Ridge road.
20 To improve the road from Robert Morrison's to Joseph Pomeroy's corner, in Saint James.
10 For the road leading from Fitzgerald's south line to David Wetherby's north line, in Saint James.
10 For the road from John Wetherby's north line to Peter M'Bride's, in Saint James.
7 For the road from Parish Line of Saint Stephen to Eaton's north line, in Saint James.
10 For the road from Cummins' south line to John Keeman's north line, in Saint James.
15 For the road from Devoy's corner, in Saint David, to Wyman's Mill, in Saint James.
18 For the road from Devoy's corner towards Moses Reid's, in Saint David.
8 For the road from Tower's corner, past Patrick Devilin's, in Saint David.
8 For the road from Sherman's to Edwin Foster's, in Saint David; out of which to pay a balance due John Regan for labour done on the same.

£5

£5		For the road from Lachlan M'Lachlan's to Dunham's, in Saint David.
18		For the road from Mitchell's, past Ferguson's, and thence past Dickey's Mill, in Saint David.
5		For the road from the corner, near William Smith's, to Robert Ross' in Saint David.
8		To improve the Hill near the Church at Oak Bay, in Saint David.
19		For the road from Jacob Reid's to John Regan's, in Saint David.
10		For the road from Leslie Simpson's, past Davidson's, in Saint David.
18	15	For repairing the bridges and drains, cutting down hills and bushes, and making other necessary repairs on the line of road from Tower's corner to the Great road near Moore's Mills, in Saint David.
40		For the road from Matthew Stevenson's towards Clarence Hill, in Saint Patrick.
50		For the road between Woodin's and the old Fredericton road, by Newel's and Leary's, in Saint Patrick.
25		To open a new road from Thomas Orr's towards Jerry Morrison's, (Flume Ridge) in Saint Patrick.
15		For repairs to the Bog road and bridge, in Saint Patrick.
10		To repair the road from Malcolm M'Farlan's to Robert Acheson's, in Saint Patrick.
7	10	For the road from Charles Walker's towards M'Farlane's Mill, in Saint Patrick.
12	10	To explore and cut out a new line of road between Cathcart's and Connick's, to avoid hills.
10		For the road from James Linton's to Andrew Quaid's, in Saint Patrick.
10		For the road from James Linton's to the Mill road, by Henderson's, in Saint Patrick.
20		For the road by M'Kenna's, to the Digdeguash road, by Duncan's, in Saint Patrick.
10		For repairs to the Falls Brook Bridge, in Saint Patrick.
10		To improve the road on the west side of the Digdeguash, towards George M'Kay's, in Saint Patrick.
10		Towards building a Bridge over Fitzsimon's Brook, in Saint Patrick.
12	10	To improve the approach to Turner's Mill below the Bridge, by removing rocks, in Saint Patrick.
10		For the road from Elroy's to M'Dougal's Bridge, in Saint Patrick.
10		To William Simpson for constructing a road to the Oak Point Ferry, in Saint Andrews.
15		For the road from Whelan's, in the Parish of Saint Andrews, to the Glenelg road.
7	10	To repair and gravel the road from M'Intosh's farm to the Cove, in Saint Andrews.
5		To repair the road from Edwards' corner towards Alexander M'Curdy's, Junior.
5		To repair the road from the Shore towards Parkman's barn, in Saint Andrews.
7	10	To repair the road from Mowatt's landing to the Lake, in Saint Andrews.
7	10	To repair the roads from Bradford's Landing to the Lake, in Saint Andrews.
5		To repair the roads from Bartlett's Mill to the Shore.
5		For the road from the main road to Rice's farm, in Saint Andrews.
50		To improve the Sewer, widen the roads, and for other improvements on the eastern Commons, in Saint Andrews.
7	10	For gravelling the road from the Town Plat, leading round the Bay Shore, in Saint Andrews.
10		For the road from the Hill road to Augusta Bancroft's, in Grand Manan.
5		For the road from the Public Landing, by Bhumatier's, to the Grand Harbour road, in Grand Manan.
5		For the road from Swallow Tail road to John Coddington's landing, in Grand Manan.
30		For repair to the roads, at the discretion of the Commissioners, in Grand Manan.

£30

£30			For the road from Stephen Stewart's to William Ferris', Deer Island.
10			For the repair of roads at the eastern end of Deer Island.
10			For the repair of the roads from Chocolate Cove, westward, Deer Island.
40			For the repair of the roads, at the discretion of the Commissioners, on the Island of Campo Bello; out of which the over-expenditure of last year to be paid.
5			From M'Dermott's farm to the Saint John road, Pennfield.
15			From M'Carroll's corner to William Boyd's farm, Pennfield, for building Bridges.
10			From M'Carroll's to Seelye's Mill; £5 to be expended on the road through the Lee Settlement.
12	10		For the road through the Mace's Bay Settlement, Pennfield.
5			From Boyle's farm to the County line road.
10			From Dowd's Cove, by Shaw's farm, to the Saint John road.
12	10		From Dowd's Cove to the main road near Munson's Mill, Pennfield.
12	10		From New River Mills to the Saint John road.
5			From New River Mills towards Popologan River.
12	10		From Popologan Mills towards David Boyd's corner, Pennfield.
15			From Justison's road to Black's Harbour; part to be expended at Artnold's farm, and part at Holmes' Landing.
5			For the road and landing at George Crickett's farm, Pennfield.
5			For the road from Spear's corner through Jack's farm.
5			From Thomson's Ship Yard towards Traynor's Landing; some part to be expended in repairing the Landing at the Ship Yard.
7	10		From Buchnam's Mill to Dead Man's Head, Pennfield.
5			From the Crow Harbour road to Seely's Cove, Pennfield.
5			From Negro Cove to Woodland's; some part to be expended on the road to John Black's.
20			From Pomeroy's Bridge to David Corning's, Saint George.
35			From the Upper Falls to the new road leading between Saint Andrews and Fredericton; £15 of which to be paid Alfred Gillmour for building a Bridge over the Lake Stream, Saint George.
7	10		From the Upper Mills to Red Rock.
10			From Kent Mill to the main road.
35			From the Upper Mills to Hall's Landing; £26 to be paid Israel Thorn and James Hall the balance due them for building the Canal Bridge, Saint George.
5			From Rose Bay to the River Magaguadavic.
12	17	6	For the M'Gee Manor road, Saint George.
10			From the Red Store road to Mann's Landing; £5 to be expended on the road through John Cameron's farm, Saint George.
7	10		From the School House, Back Bay, to Le Tete, Saint George.
10			From Le Tete to the Pound, Saint George.
10			From the road through Chamber's and Dunham's farms to Grierson's, Saint George.
10			From Ferguson's farm, by the King's Watering Place, to the Scotch Settlement, Saint George.
10			From the Lime Kilns to Seelye's farm.
7	10		From Frye's Island to the Scotch Settlement, Saint George.
7	10		From the Scotch Settlement to Henry Cook's farm, Saint George.
20			From the Saint John road, by Messinett's Mill, to Lot No. 24, Pennfield.

The sum of £5 granted in 1848 for the road through the Commons to Bog road, in Saint Patrick, drawn from the Treasury and unexpended, be expended for repairing the roads between John Armstrong's and Matthew Stevenson's, in the same Parish.

Victoria Bye Roads:

£15 For the road leading from the County Line to Tobique.
150 For the road leading up Tobique; out of which such sum shall be appropriated as may be necessary to explore and lay out the said road; £45 to Walter Britt balance due him.
20 For the road leading from Tobique to Salmon River.
20 For the road leading from Salmon River to Great Falls.
10 For the Ferry Landing near W. F. J. Bedell's.
20 For the road leading past Tapley's, to and through the Tomlison Settlement, and crossing the Arestook road.
40 For the road leading from David Curry's to the American Boundary, including the public landing.
30 For the road leading past the Arestook Falls, to the American Boundary.
40 For the road leading from Little River Mills to the American Boundary; out of which £15 to Simon Ballard for Ferrying Her Majesty's Mails.
7 10 For the road from the Ferry Landing, near Montgomery's, to Little River Mills, north side Restook.
7 10 For the road leading from the Portage road to Watson's.
7 10 For the road leading from Stevenson's to the Saint John.
20 For the road leading from Lenan's to and through the California Settlement.
15 For to open and repair the road leading from Watson's past Merritt's.
10 For the road leading through the Colebrooke Settlement.
10 For the road leading to the Episcopal Church.
10 For the road leading from the Episcopal Church road to the Catholic Church, including the old Portage road.
60 For the road leading from Foley's to the Saint Francis.
40 For the road leading from Little Falls to Baker's Brook.
25 For the road leading up Little Madawaska, on the lower side.
15 To improve the Towing Path up Little Madawaska.
25 To explore and open a road leading from the Great road, near Rockwise, to the Albert Settlement on Green River.
25 To explore and open the road leading up Green River.
10 For the road leading from Akerley's to a back Settlement.
15 For the road leading to a back Settlement in rear of Michaud's, near Little River.
15 To explore and open the road leading from Oulett's to the Oulett Settlement.

Carleton Bye Roads:

£7 10 To improve the road from H. E. Dibblee's to M'Kenzie's.
5 To improve the road from Houlton road, passing W. Bull's.
10 For the road leading through the Cockston Settlement.
5 To improve the road from Beardsley's to Joseph Bedell's.
15 To improve and open a road from River Saint John, passing M'Elroy's Mill.
5 To improve the road passing Robinson's.
15 To improve and straighten the road in and through the O'Donnell Settlement.
7 10 To improve the road from O'Donnell's to Mrs. Johnston's, and repair the road leading to Hiliey's.
7 10 To improve the road from the School House, passing Blackey's.
5 To improve the road passing Ryan's.
5 To improve the road from Ivey's to White Land Lake.
7 10 To improve the road from O'Donnell's, passing DeBeck's, to James Kirkpatrick's.
5 To improve the road from DeBeck's, passing Kent's and Crabbe's.
10 To improve the road from Campbell's to South Richmond road; £5 of which to open a road to Fleming's.
20 To improve the road from M'Kenzie's, passing Gidney's, to Denning's Mill.
12 10 To improve the road from the South Richmond road, and aid in building a Bridge at Green's Mill.

£5

£5 To improve the road passing Lyderney's.
5 To improve the road passing Brown's, to the Maxwell Settlement.
12 10 To improve the road from Green's Mill, passing Marshall's, to the Hodgsden road.
10 To improve the road leading from the road leading past Marshall's, to and through the Maxwell Settlement.
5 To improve the road passing John Kirk's.
5 To improve the road from John Currey's, south.
5 From Daley's School House, passing Guy's.
10 For the road through the Watson Settlement; £5 of which to improve the road passing M'Elroy's.
5 From M'Lellan's, passing the Falls, to Baird's.
10 From Maduxnikik, passing J. M'Lellan's, to J. Watson's.
5 From John Fleming's to Carson's.
7 10 From C. Wolhaupter's, passing Kelly's, to Dolly's.
7 10 To improve the road from E. Baker's to Campbell's.
10 To improve the road from Campbell's, passing Wilson's, Grant's and Bell's.
13 To repair Bridge over Maduxnikik; out of which repairs already made to be paid.
7 10 To improve the road passing Stocho's and Chapman's.
7 10 From Briggs' corner to the Maduxnikik, passing M'Bride's.
12 10 To improve the road from the Court House to Emery's.
5 To improve the road passing Buxton's and Smith's, to Simonson's.
5 To improve the road passing C. Caldwell's.
5 From New Ireland road, passing Phillips' and Bisbey's farm.
17 10 To improve the road through the New Ireland Settlement.
5 From Brown's in a northerly direction in the Good Settlement.
17 10 To improve the road through the Good Settlement; a sum not exceeding £5 to be expended on the road leading to C. Hopkins'.
5 To improve the road passing Savage's.
5 To improve the road passing White's.
10 To improve the road leading from the Good road, intersecting the New Ireland road.
5 To improve the road from the Williamstown road to the Bridge at Little Presqu'ile.
7 10 To repair the Bridge passing Simonson's, and improving the road passing Sullivan's.
12 10 To improve the road and cover the cross way leading to Palmer's.
15 Towards Bridge at Burpe's Mill.
5 To improve the road passing Lipset's.
5 To improve the road from M'Ghee's to Burpe's Mill.
5 To improve the road through the M'Cafferty Settlement.
7 10 To improve the road from Burpe's Mill to the M'Cafferty road.
5 To improve the road from Victoria to Burpe's Mill.
17 10 To improve the road from Malory's to James Phillips'.
5 To open a road past Clark's and Bennett's.
12 10 To improve the road from Flanigan's to Williamstown road.
12 10 Towards balance due on Presqu'ile Bridge.
5 To improve the road through the Cronk Settlement.
10 To improve the road from Kerr's to Wakeham's.
10 To improve the road from the Greenfield road to Tracey's Mill.
10 To improve the road from Burpe's Mill to Boundary Line.
7 10 To improve the road from Thomas Gee's to Kerr road, passing Giggey's.
7 10 To improve the road from Wakeham's to Greenfield, past Elliott's.
7 10 To improve the road passing Johnston's and Beckwith's.
5 To improve the road from Wakeham's to the Greenfield road, past Hunter's.
5 To improve the road from J. Finemore's, past Hunter's.
10 To improve the road from the County Line to John Shea's.
7 10 To improve the road in and through the Kilmarnock Settlement.
10 To improve the road from Shea's to Shaw's. £15

£15 To improve the road from Shea's towards the Newbury Settlement.
5 To improve the road passing M'Kenney's and Gallagher's.
10 To improve the road through the Newbury Settlement, passing Gillen's.
15 To repair Deep Creek Bridge, and improve the road from Shaw's to Beckaguimic.
5 For a road to the River, near J. Dickenson's.
5 To improve the road from Hayden's to a back Settlement.
7 10 To improve the road from the Cold Stream, north side Beckaguimic, to the River.
10 For the Cold Stream Bridge, and repair the road to Ross'.
10 To improve the road through the Victoria Settlement.
7 10 To improve the road passing Stockford's and Allen Shaw's.
5 To improve the road from Kenney's to a back Settlement.
5 To improve the road from M'Isaac's to a back Settlement.
7 10 To improve the road from Dyer's in and through a Settlement, passing Wark's.
10 Towards a Bridge over Stickney Brook.
7 10 To improve the road from Kenney's to Monquart.
15 To improve the road from Monquart to the County Line; out of which 50s. to be paid on Bridge built by Holmes.
7 10 To improve the road through Holmes' Settlement.
7 10 To improve the road from Muniack to a back Settlement.
10 To improve the Ferry Landing opposite John Shea's.
10 To improve the Ferry Landing north side Eel River.
25 To improve the road through Williamstown Settlement, and Bridge at Presqu'ile.

Restigouche Bye Roads:

£15 On the road between Connor's and Ryan's.
10 On the road to the Sugar Loaf Mountain Settlement.
30 On the road to Lily Lake Settlement.
20 On the road to the Loch Broom Settlement.
15 From Donald Crawford's to the Colebrooke Settlement.
25 On the line to the 3rd Concession in rear of Colebrooke.
15 On the Breast road through the Colebrooke Settlement.
25 On the road from Alexander Laing's to David Ross'.
20 To explore and open the road from Point LeNimn to the Breast road, leading from Eel River to the Colebrooke Settlement.
10 On the road from the Shore to the Highway between Lloyd's and Ryan's.
20 On the road leading from Eel River Road to the Settlement at Gillespie's.
5 On the road from the Highway to the Forks at Eel River.
15 On the road west side of Eel River from Conley's up.
45 From the Forks of Eel River to the Colebrooke Settlement.
40 From Glenburnie Mills on the Breast road to meet the road at the Forks of Eel River.
5 For the road to the Marl Lake.
25 From the Great road at Poirrier's towards the Glenburnie Mills.
15 From the Bridge at River Charlo, west of M'Pherson's, to the Settlement in rear.
10 On the road from Alexander M'Pherson's to the Settlement in rear.
30 For the road from the Highway to the 2d Concession, between Murchey's and James Hamilton's, to the Settlement at David M'Connell's.
7 10 On the road to the shore, past Benjamin Mills, to the Cove.
7 10 On the road east side Benjamin River to the shore.
7 10 On the road to the shore between Connacher's and Malally's.
20 To open a road from the Highway to the shore, east side of New Mills, as laid out by the Commissioners of Roads.
20 For the Breast road through the 2d Concession, from the Settlement in rear of Nash's Creek, towards the Doyle Settlement.
20 On the road between Black's and Archibald's to the Settlement in rear.

£15

£15 On the road to the shore between Doyle's and M'Millan's, east side Jacquet River.
20 On the road to the 2d Concession between James Rority's and James Russell's.
20 On the road to the Settlement between Ultican's and Quinn's.
20 To explore and open a road through the Settlement on Heron Island.
7 10 To open a road to the River from the highway between Miller's and M'Kenzie's.
50 For the road from Kiddell's towards the mouth of Upsalquitch, by the River.
10 To open a road from the highway to the shore at Alexander M'Donald's.
10 To open a road to the River near Jamieson's.
3 On the road to Limestone Point.
10 On the road round the shore, near Alexander M'Intyre's, to the mouth of the River Charlo.
5 From the highway to the shore, near John Brown's.
15 To explore and open a road on the line between P. Deverix and Archibald Hamilton's to the settlers in the rear.
30 15 For the road leading to the Upsalquitch, past Boyd's.

And the Chairman further reported, that he was directed to ask for leave to sit again on Monday next.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, the Resolutions as passed in the Committee, engrossed, and that the House do on Monday the eighth day of April instant, again resolve itself into Committee of the whole, and resume the further consideration of Supplies to be granted for the Public Service.

On motion of Mr. End,

That the House proceed to the Order of the Day of the second day of April instant, to go into Committee of the whole and resume the consideration of the State of the Province.—

The Order of the Day being read, the House according thereto again resolved itself into said Committee.

Mr. Hayward in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the subject referred to them again under their consideration, had made further progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Saturday, 6th April, 1850.

Prayers.

Read a second time—

A Bill to continue and amend the Acts relating to Parish Schools.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to limit the operations of an Act, intituled "An Act for the adjustment of claims of certain purchasers of Crown Lands."

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read as engrossed,

The Resolutions of Appropriation made and passed in Supply yesterday the fifth day of April instant.

Ordered, That Mr. Connell do take the said Resolutions to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

Mr. Woodward moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend an Act imposing Duties for raising a Revenue.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Woodward, from the Committee appointed on the twenty eighth day of March last, to take under consideration a Petition from Moses Vernon, Henry Gilbert, William O. Smith, and others, of the City of Saint John, as regards the Act relating to the height of Wooden Buildings to be erected in certain parts of the said City, reported—That they having the subject of the said Petition before them, had prepared a Bill, under the Title of—

"A Bill to repeal certain Acts for the more efficient prevention of Fires within the City of Saint John, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof;"

Which he was directed to submit to the House.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted.

The Bill, as reported by the Committee, was then handed in, and read a first time.

Mr. Barberie moved for leave to bring in a Bill to restrain the provisions of the Fifth Section of an Act for the support of the Civil Government of this Province, and to establish sundry Regulations for the future sale and disposal of Timber Berths.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Woodward,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to appropriate a part of the Public Revenue for the services therein mentioned.

Mr. Miles in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

The Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot moved for leave to bring in a Bill to facilitate the making of a Railway from the Harbour of Shediac to the Bend of Petitcodiac.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot moved for leave to bring in a Bill to encourage the construction of a Railway or Canal between the River Saint Lawrence and the Temiscouta Lake.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Brown moved for leave to bring in a Bill to provide for opening and repairing Roads and erecting Bridges throughout the Province.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to repeal the several Acts to incorporate the City of Fredericton, and to make more effectual provisions in lieu thereof.

Mr. Woodward in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the Office of Sheriff.

Mr. Vail in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

The

The Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House—

Report from the Secretary of the Provincial Board of Education for the past year:

Schedule of Teachers and Candidates who have passed the Training Schools at Fredericton and Saint John, and received Certificates of competency.

Abstract Statement of Parish Schools, certified by the several Courts of General Sessions of the Peace, in the year 1849: and

Accounts and Abstracts, shewing amounts paid to Teachers at Training Schools, Parish School Book Fund, and Miscellaneous Expenditures.

[*See Appendix.*]

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee, Master in Chancery, informed the House that the Council had agreed to

The Bill for the establishment and regulation of Inland Posts within this Province,

Without making any amendment thereto.

And that they had also agreed to

The Bill further to amend and continue the Act to incorporate the Nashwaak Boom Company,

With amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

The amendments made by the Legislative Council to this Bill, were severally read a first and second times, and are as follow:—

At A in Section I. expunge the words "the fifteenth day of April in such year," and insert the words "the first day of March in each and every year hereafter."

At B insert a new Section as follows, and alter the number of the succeeding Section:

"III. And be it enacted, That in the rafting Timber, Logs and other Lumber, within said Boom, it shall be the duty of the said Company to raft the Timber, Logs and other Lumber of the several owners separately, according to the marks furnished to them for the purpose."

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended by the Legislative Council, stand for a third reading on Monday next.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill sent down from the Legislative Council, intituled "An Act in advancement of Justice in Civil Cases."

Mr. Jordan in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

On motion of Mr. Barberie,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to regulate the putting up of Beef and Pork within this Province for exportation.

Mr. Hayward in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman left the Chair of the Committee and reported, that a Section of the Bill being under consideration, and a division thereon, it appeared that there were only twelve Members present; when

Mr. Speaker again counted the House, and there not being fourteen Members present, he, without motion put, adjourned the House until Monday morning next at 10 o'clock.

Monday, 8th April, 1850.

Prayers.

Read a second time the following Bills, viz:—

A Bill to amend an Act imposing Duties for raising a Revenue.

A Bill to repeal certain Acts for the more efficient prevention of Fires within the City of Saint John, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof:

A Bill to restrain the provisions of the Fifth Section of an Act for the support of the Civil Government of this Province, and to establish sundry Regulations for the future sale and disposal of Timber Berths:

A Bill to facilitate the making of a Railway from the Harbour of Shediac to the Bend of Petitcodiac:

A Bill to encourage the construction of a Railway or Canal between the River Saint Lawrence and Temiscouta Lake: and

A Bill to provide for opening and repairing Roads and erecting Bridges throughout the Province.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to repeal the several Acts to incorporate the City of Fredericton, and to make more effectual provisions in lieu thereof.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

According to the Order of the Day, the amendments made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill further to continue and amend the Act to incorporate the Nashwaak Boom Company,—were severally read a third time.

Resolved, That the House do concur therein.

Ordered, That Mr. Taylor return the Bill, with the amendments, to the Council, and acquaint them therewith.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Hanington,

Resolved, That no application for permission to enter Notices on the Supply Book, be entertained by the House, nor entry made thereon, after Saturday the thirteenth day of April instant, except it may arise by Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

Mr J. Earle moved for leave to bring in a Bill to prevent the destruction of Moose in this Province.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Barberie,

Resolved, That the House do now again go into Committee of the whole in further consideration of a Bill to regulate the putting up of Beef and Pork within this Province for exportation.

And upon the question, the House divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Fisher,	Mr. Baillie,	Hon. Mr. Wilmot,	Mr. Hayward,
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	M'Leod,	Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Gilbert,
Mr. Read,	Brown,	Mr. Montgomery,	Vail,
Barberie,	J. Earle,	Steves,	Thomson,
Botsford,	Wark,	Smith,	Cranney,
Jordan,	Wilson.	Landry,	Porter,
		Connell,	Boyd,
		Ritchie,	Tibbits,
		Street,	S. Earle.
		Woodward.	

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

Mr. Woodward then moved the following:—

Resolved, That the further consideration of the Bill to regulate the putting up of Beef and Pork within this Province, for exportation, be postponed for three months.

Upon

Upon this question, the House again divided—

YEAS 19. NAYS 12.

And so it was carried in the affirmative, and the further consideration of the said Bill accordingly postponed for three months.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow,

That the House proceed to the Order of the Day of the fifth day of April instant, to go into Committee of the whole, and resume the further consideration of Supplies to be granted for the Public Service—

The Order of the Day being read, the House according thereto resolved itself into said Committee.

Mr. Botsford in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the matters referred to them again under their consideration, had passed a number of Resolutions; and he having read the same, handed them in at the Clerk's Table, where they were again read, and are as follow:—

Resolved, That there be granted

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £50, in aid of individual subscription, towards the support of a School in Fredericton for the education of poor Female Children, under the patronage of the Bishop of Fredericton.

To Thomas Weatheral, licenced Teacher, the sum of £40 to remunerate him for having taught a School in the Parish of Johnston, Queen's County, for the period of two years ending in June 1849.

To Commissioners to be appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £100 to enable them to run a Weekly Packet between Saint Andrews, West Isles, Campo Bello, and Grand Manan.

To F. W. Hatheway, the sum of £61 3 9 for return of Duties paid on Steam Machinery imported from Canada and the United States, for a Boat called the Forest Queen, plying on the River Saint John, and for one now in course of construction in Fredericton.

To W. Ruddock, M. D., the sum of £—— to remunerate him for Medical attendance rendered to a large number of Indians afflicted with a destructive Fever of the Typhoid Type, in the years 1846, 1848, and 1849; to be taken from the Indian Fund.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Mr. Ritchie,	Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Hayward,
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Jordan,	Hon. Mr. Hanington,	J. Earle,
Hon. Mr. Wilmot,	Taylor,	Mr. Boyd,	Connell,
Mr. End,	Woodward,	Wark,	Landry,
Vail,	Cranney,	Porter,	Smith,
Read,	Street.	Gilbert,	S. Earle,
		Brown,	Montgomery,
		Tibbits,	Barberie,
		M'Leod,	Steves.

And it was thereupon decided in the negative.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, a sum not exceeding £—— towards exploring the Country lying between Boiestown and Dalhousie, in order to ascertain the practicability of opening a Road through land fit for settlement between those points.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the Committee divided as follows:

YEAS.		NAYS.
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Mr. Baillie,	Mr. J. Earle,
Hon. Mr. Wilmot,	Miles,	Steves,
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Taylor,	Smith,
Hon. Mr. Fisher,	Connell,	Landry,
Mr. Montgomery,	Ritchie,	Vail,
End,	Jordan,	S. Earle,
Cranney,	Street,	Wilson,
Boyd,	Read,	Porter,
Brown,	Barberie,	Gilbert.
Woodward,	Tibbits.	
M'Leod,		

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative, and the blank to be filled up with the sum of £150.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, a sum not exceeding £—— to defray the expenses of a satisfactory investigation of the condition of the Coal Field in this Province, with reference to the existence of a lower strata than as yet has been discovered.

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

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £15 towards enabling William Grieves to purchase a Lot of Land of one hundred acres on the west side of the Magaguadavic River, agreeably to the recommendation of the Select Committee on Agriculture.

To Ann Ogden, Widow of an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, the sum of £20, being the amount of Pension due her up to June 1849, to relieve her in her present destitute circumstances.

To John M'Minn, a licenced Teacher, the sum of £20 to remunerate him for having taught a School for twelve months ending twentieth November, 1849, in the County of Restigouche.

To Sarah Creekmore, the Widow of an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, the sum of £10 to assist her in her present destitute circumstances.

To Letty Bell, the Widow of an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, the sum of £10 to assist her in her destitute circumstances.

To Ann M'Donald, the Widow of the late Surgeon M'Donald, of the Jersey Volunteers, the sum of £10 to assist her in her destitute circumstances.

To John Street, the sum of £10 to compensate him for Ferrying Her Majesty's Mails over the River Saint John, at Grand Falls, for the current year.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £30 to provide for carrying the Mails between the mouth of the Nerepis and the head of the Long Reach, through parts of the Parishes of Westfield and Greenwich.

To Arthur Ritchie and Company, the sum of £13 13 9, being amount of Duties paid on Timber reshipped on board the Barque Albion, being the balance of the cargo of the Barque William Glen Anderson, which latter vessel was stranded.

To Ruth M'Farlan, Widow of the late Duncan M'Farlan, a meritorious Soldier of the Revolutionary War in America, the sum of £10 to assist her in her present destitute condition.

To Robert Watson, of Saint Stephen, the sum of £8 6 8, the amount of Pension due the late Elizabeth George, the Widow of an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, at the time of her death in February last.

To Abigal M'Kay, Widow of an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, the sum of £10 up to the end of 1849, to assist her in her present destitute circumstances.

To the Magistrates of the County of Charlotte, the sum of £—— to enable them to purchase a Lot of Land for the benefit of Schools in the Parish of Saint James, in lieu of Lands formerly reserved for the use of Schools in said Parish, said Lands having since been granted to other Institutions.

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

To Robert Bayard, M. D., the sum of £——, being a balance due him for services performed as a Commissioner for reporting on the Lazaretto at Sheldrake Island, and for preparing a voluminous report thereon.

Upon

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the Committee divided as follows:

YEAS.	NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Hon. Mr. Wilmot,	Mr. Gilbert,
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Miles,
Mr. Baillie,	Hon. Mr. Hanington,	Hayward,
Street,	Mr. M'Leod,	Vail,
Jordan,	Barberie,	J. Earle,
Ritchie,	Porter,	Steves,
End,	Brown,	Connell,
Read.	Wark,	Montgomery.
	Tibbits,	

And it was therefore decided in the negative.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £50 to encourage the erection of an establishment at French Fort Cove, in the Parish of Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland, for manufacturing of Cloth, including the carding, spinning, weaving and dressing the same, to be paid to William Wilson, of that place, the person who is now about erecting such establishment, so soon as it shall be certified to the satisfaction of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor that such establishment has been erected and is in full operation.

To John Henderson, the sum of £30 for teaching a School for six months from the twentieth of November 1846, till the twentieth of April, 1847; and six months from the first November, 1847, till the first May, 1848, and for six months from ninth November, 1848, to the ninth May, 1849, being in all eighteen months, in the Parish of Blackville, in the County of Northumberland.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the following sums for the improvement of Bye Roads in the following Counties:—

Northumberland Bye Roads:

£7	From Moodie's Point to James Ryan's.
7	From Burnt Church Settlement to the Point, thence to the Great road near Indian Brook.
7	From Simpson's to Peter Davidson's.
7	From Upper Neguac to the Settlement in rear thereof.
10	From Great road to Gaspereaux, by M'Leod's Mill.
10	From Lower Neguac to Stymist's Mill.
10	For road between Edward O'Brien's to W. Blake's, Tabusintac.
7	From the Emigrant Settlement, south side Tabusintac River, to the shore.
7	For road down west side of French Cove, towards the mouth of Tabusintac River.
10	For road between Lots 75 and 76, Oak Point, to Great Road.
6	Between Allan M'Donald's and Charles Hickey's.
7	From Curry's and Blake's farm down east side Bartibogue River.
7 10	For line between John and Peter Morrison's, Oak Point.
15	From Great road, north side Tabusintac, to J. Johnston's.
7	From Settlement in rear of Moorfield's to the Bathurst road, near Russell's Mill.
10	From the west end of Bartibogue Bridge to the Bathurst road.
5	From Curry's to M'Mahon's, south side Bartibogue River.
20	From Newcastle to Chaplin Island.
5	From Oxford Brook to the Crawley and Jackson Settlements.
5	For opening road from Moorfield's to the County Line.
5	For road on the east side of French Fort Cove, back of Abrams'.
10	For road from Great road leading to the second tier of Lots between Newcastle and the North West Ferry.
10	To improve the Ferry Landing at Dixon's.
10	To improve the Ferry Landing at Rennie's.
10	For Bridge at Oxford's Cove.
5	For the road from the main north west road down to J. Crowley's.

£10

£10 From the Great road towards Miles Carroll's place.
10 From the Black River Bridge to the Little Branch Bridge.
15 From Turtle Cove to Kingston's upper line.
12 10 From the Mills to the Richmond road, near Dicken's.
15 From the Richibucto road to the Currey and Power Settlement.
10 From Bridge north side Black River, to M'Rae's, and to the mouth thereof.
10 From Point Aux Car to Black River, opposite Saint Stephen's Church.
5 To explore and continue the road from where finished from Foley's Mill, upward.
20 For the road to the Weldford Settlement; £5 of which to Glynn's and Brady's residence; and £2 10s. towards Matthew Moran's.
40 Towards improving the road from Bay du Vin River to Eel River.
10 For a road from the Weldfield Settlement, at Glynn's, towards the Richibucto road, on the line between J. Lynch's and J. Moran's Lots.
5 From the Richibucto road to the residence of John Cameron.
5 From the highway to Saint Stephen's Church, Black River.
5 From the highway to the Church at Escuminac.
125 9 9 For a Bridge over Portage River.
3 For Bridge over Black River at Robert Weed's.
5 For opening a road between Robert Maize's and Benjamin Williston's Lots to the highway.
5 For opening a road from the south side of Black River, near Alexander M'Dougall's, to the highway.
5 To improve the road from the highway towards Joseph Lewis'.
10 From M'Innes' Creek to Gardiner's Point.
15 From opposite Boiestown, commencing at the turn of the road leading to Campbell, and from thence down.
10 From Blissfield Mills to the Hovey Settlement, through the Price and Hovey Settlements.
7 10 From Swim's Ferry to the Big Hole Brook, north side.
10 From Taxes River Bridge upwards.
7 10 For road commencing at the turn of the road leading to Boiestown, north side of the River, down to James Hovey's.
5 For road from Swim's Ferry to Bartibogue River.
15 Towards the road from Alexander Murdoch's, north side Napan River, up.
5 Towards the approaches to the Bridge across Napan River, on road leading from Saint John's Church to the Weldfield Settlement.
10 For road commencing at John Henderson's upper line, back to Thomas M'Donald's, and from thence to the Nelson line, and from Carroll's, in rear of the second division of Lots, upwards to the Nelson line.
10 For road from second tier of Lots in rear of the Parsonage road, and on towards Napan.
40 To the Commissioners for the erection of the Chatham Steam Ferry Boat Landing.
10 To repair the Bridge across the Napan River at the School House.
5 From John Murdoch's to Napan River.
13 From near Sutton's barn, through the Oat's Settlement, and from thence back to the Meadows.
5 For road in rear of the Nowlan Settlement, through the M'Namara and Wallace Settlements.
10 From Morrisy's lower line, and to extend towards the high landing near John Dunn's.
26 From Barnaby's Mills to Tobin's, and from thence to Indian Town; £6 of which to be paid the Contractor of Grattan Bridge.
7 From Saunders' Grist Mill to the Settlement on the right hand branch of Barnaby River.
10 For road south side Barnaby River through the Semiwagan Ridge.
10 From Flett's Cove to Barnaby River, through the Nowlan Settlement.
7 From Nowlan's to Mahoney's on the third Concession of Lots, and from thence to Dennis Mahoney's on the fourth Concession.

£5

£5 From Flett's Cove to Barnaby's Mills.
40 Towards the erection of a new Bridge at Turner's Cove, Nelson.
7 From Jared Betts' to the lower Williamstown Settlement.
5 From John and Patrick Powers' Lots, and to extend up between the first and second tier of Lots.
25 From Beaubair's Point to Cuppage's and White's, and toward the Bridge at Shillalah Cove.
7 10 From M'Tavish's lower line to the School House in the Williamstown Settlement.
10 For road opposite Hutchinson's Ferry, on the North West, to the South West Branch, through the Williamstown Settlement.
7 10 From Cuppage's and White's, through the Indian Tract, to James Holmes' farm on the Little South West.
15 For road from W. Mason's to Alexander Sutherland's farm on the Little South West.
7 10 From James Johnston's to John Menzie's, and from thence to Felix Mackie's farm.
7 10 From M'Mahon's farm to Henderson's and Estey's.
18 On the new line of road from Matchet's towards Peabody's farm.
7 To improve the road from Oxford's Cove to Matchet's Cove.
15 From Cumming's farm to Flynn's and Allison's.
7 From opposite James Horne's, north side Little South West, up to John Mackie's.
5 From Jared Tozer's farm to the lower Williamstown Settlement.
32 Towards paying the balance due on the Chaplin Island road.
67 10 For Bridge across M'Kay's Cove.
15 Towards exploring and opening road from Harris' Brook, Little South West, to Patrick Maddox's place, Renous River.
10 From John Rolph's farm to the eastward of Chaplin Island road.
5 From Chaplin Island road to the mouth of Trout Brook.
30 From Indian Town to James Donaldson's farm, Renous River.
15 From John Gowan's, mouth of the Dungarvon, to Bartholomew's Mills.
7 10 From lower Settlement in Dungarvon, through Basset's clearance, to the road from mouth of Dungarvon leading to Bartholomew's Mills.
10 From Bartholomew's Mills to the Bredalbane Settlement.
10 From M'Laggan's Mills, on the north side of Bartholomew River, to the upper Settlement.
15 From Bartholomew's Mills to the Forks, north side of the South West, and thence up River to the Great road at M'Dermead's.
10 To open and explore road from Timothy Donavan's, south side of Renous River, to M'Laggan's land.
20 On the South West, from Indian Town to the Forks, on the Cain's River.
15 For road leading from Cain's River to Sabbie's Mills.
10 From Sabbie's Mills to the Horse Shoe, south side of Cain's River.
10 From the Horse Shoe to the main South West, agreeably to Saddler's line.
7 From John Donald's, on the South West Branch of Miramichi, till it strikes the road to the Settlement on Cain's River, coming out on the South West.
7 From Patrick Shinnock's, north side Cain's River, to the upper Settlement at Whelan's Brook.
5 From the Great road to the Black Rapids.
7 From William Hogan's to the Donald Settlement.
5 15 3 To pay John DeCantlin for balance due on Bridge.
10 For road from John DeCantlin's to the rear Settlement.

Kent Bye Roads:

£10 For the road from the Post road to Joseph Hebert's, Cocagne Cape.
10 For the road from the Cove through the Cape.
25 For the Bridges up the south side of Cocagne River.
10 For the road from Cocagne River to the County Line, via M'Dougall's.

£10 For the road on the north side of Cocagne River.
16 For the road from Cocagne River to Buctouche; £5 of which to be expended from the Chapel in the Ohio Settlement to west tier of Lots.
25 For the Bridges on the shore road west side of Cocagne Harbour.
10 For the road on the line between Francis Herbert's and Joseph Broix's, from the Post road to the back tier of Lots.
10 For the road from Sheridan's Mill to the Main Buctouche River.
10 For continuation of the road south side of Little Buctouche River.
30 For the road from Coat's Mill to the M'Lauchlin road.
10 For the road from Gregware Cormea's to the third tier of Lots, by John Segee's.
40 For the Bridges on the north side of Buctouche River.
10 For the road from Beckwith's to the Indian Line.
20 For the Bridge over the Big Gully, and a continuation of the road through the back tier of Lots in rear of the Indian Line.
10 For the road to the Settlement in the second tier of Lots in rear of Taddy Basterash's and Lorang Melanson's, north side of Buctouche River.
10 For the Bridge over Black River, at the Chapel.
10 For the road from Chockpish River to Saint Nicholas River.
12 For the road from Johnston's Mill, at Chockpish River, to the Post road, at Kennedy's.
15 For the repairing of the Bridge over Chockpish River and the road to the lower Village.
40 For the road on the south side of Richibucto River, from Child's Creek to the Coal Branch.
10 For the road from the Coal Branch to M'Donald's, on the main River.
15 For the road up the west side of the South Branch and to the French Settlement to Sylvan Casey's Lot.
10 For the road and bridge east side of the South Branch.
12 From Girvan's east line, in Galloway, to the Saint Nicholas River, East Branch.
5 For the road from Galloway road to the East Branch, by Lawson's.
5 For the road leading to Augustin Richards' Settlement.
15 For the road from Mill Creek to the Parish line, by Glencross'.
10 For the road from up the West Branch to the Louisburg Settlement.
10 For the road from Molus River Bridge to Oak Point.
12 10 For the road and bridges on the south side of Richibucto River; £7 5s. of which to be paid to John H. Clair for work done on the same line of road.
8 For the Bridge over the main River to the Bass River road.
10 For the road west side of the Coal Branch.
10 For the road east side of the Coal Branch.
12 For the road from the Coal Branch to the Bridge over the main River, and from thence to the Bridge over Trout Brook.
10 For the Bridge leading to the Cape from lower Village.
50 For the road from Richibucto to Bass River.
10 Towards a Bridge over Richibucto River at M'Donald's, on the Harley line.
65 In aid of individual subscription, to erect a Bridge over Saint Nicholas River Basin, at Alexander Robertson's.
30 From Kouchibouguac to Point Sapine.
10 For the road north side Kouchibouguac River below the Post road.
20 For the road north side above the Post road; £5 of which to be paid John Atkinson for a Bridge over Rankin's Gully.
25 For the Bridge over Little River.
30 For the road from the Post road to Little River.
10 For the road from the Post road to the second tier of Lots, via Germain White's south line.
25 For the road on the north side of the Kouchibouguacis from Powell's Mills, upwards.
30 For the road on the south side of the Kouchibouguacis River above the Post road.

£10

£10 For the road on the south side of Kouchibouguac River above the Post road; one half to be expended on the road leading to Allan Settlement.
20 For the road from Pine's Mill Dam, on the South side Aldoune River, to the Forks, and from thence to the tier of Lots between the Forks on the same River.
10 For the road on the north side of Aldoune River from the Mill Dam, up.

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 Fillamore'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 Coil's to M'Lauchlan'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 William Steves'.
40 For the road and bridge from King's County Line to the Pollet River, through Mechanics' Settlement, and thence to Dornon's.
5 From James Horseman's to Mechanics' Line.
5 For the road leading 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 Bannister's.
5 From the Great road to Coverdale River, by Nixon's.
5 From William Parkin's to John Prossor'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 Mechanics' 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 Pollett 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 Warnuck'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 William 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

£5 From the Creek road to John Jonah's.
15 Towards completing the alterations near William Stone's.
15 For the road 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 leading from the Creek road in Hopewell, by William 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 Lannan's.
5 From the Great road to Piccadilly Settlement.

And the Chairman further reported, that he was directed to ask for leave to sit again on Thursday next.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, the Resolutions as passed in the Committee engrossed, and that the House do on Thursday the eleventh day of April instant, again resolve itself into Committee of the whole, and resume the further consideration of Supplies to be granted for the Public Service.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee, Master in Chancery, informed the House that the Council had concurred in

The Resolutions of Appropriation sent up from the Assembly, dated the first day of April instant, with the exception of the following Grants, viz:—

" To the President and Directors of the Carleton County Agricultural Society the sum of Forty pounds to enable them to meet the amount of Premiums awarded by the said Society, which they were unable to do in consequence of two other Branch Societiés in the County having previously drawn for the amount allowed by law, which was not anticipated by the Society, and which caused a defficiency in their anticipated Grant:

" To Charles Taylor, of Bathurst, the sum of Twenty five pounds, being Bounty for the erection of an Oat Mill and Kiln at that place:

" To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of One hundred pounds towards improving the navigation of the South West Branch of the Miramichi River, between Cain's River and Bartholomew's River, pursuant to the Report of the Select Committee;"

In which Resolutions the Legislative Council do not concur.

And he further informed the House that the Council had passed

A Bill, intituled "An Act to afford relief to the *bona fide* holders of negotiable securities, without notice that they were given for a usurious consideration,"

To which they desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

The Bill sent down from the Legislative Council was then read a first time.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Tuesday, 9th April, 1850.

Prayers.

Read a second time—

A Bill to prevent the destruction of Moose in this Province: and

A Bill sent down from the Legislative Council, intituled "An Act to afford relief to the *bona fide* holders of negotiable securities, without notice that they were given for a usurious consideration.

Read as engrossed,

The Resolutions of Appropriation made and passed in Supply yesterday the eighth day of April instant; when

Mr. Tibbits moved the following:—

Resolved, That the Resolution granting "To F. W. Hatheway the sum of £61 3 9 for return of Duties paid on Steam Machinery imported from Canada and the United States for a Boat called the Forest Queen, plying on the River Saint John, and for one now in course of construction in Fredericton," be expunged.

And upon the question, it was decided in the negative.

The question was then taken upon the final passing of the said Resolutions, and it was carried in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Fisher do take the said Resolutions to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill sent down from the Legislative Council, intituled "An Act to improve the administration of Justice on the Crown and Exchequer side of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Hayward in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the Office of Sheriff.

Mr. Vail in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their further consideration, had made amendments thereto, and then agreed to the said Bill.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed as amended.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to consolidate the Laws relating to insolvent confined Debtors.

Mr. Cranney in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their further consideration, had made amendments thereto, and then agreed to the said Bill, under the Title of—

A Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to insolvent confined Debtors.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed as amended, under the amended Title.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee, Master in Chancery, informed the House that the Council had agreed to

The Resolutions of Appropriation sent up from the Assembly, dated the third day of April instant, with the exception of the following Grant:—

"To James Hendry and John Galbraith the sum of Twenty five pounds to compensate them for the erection of an Oat Mill and Kiln at River Charlo, in the County of Restigouche, the past year, which Mill and Kiln are now in successful operation,"

In which Resolution the Legislative Council do not concur.

And he further informed the House that the Council had passed

A Bill, intituled "An Act to remove doubts as to the abbreviation of the names of parties and persons in proceedings at Law or in Equity,".

To which they desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

The Bill sent down from the Legislative Council was then read a first time.

The House being counted, and it appearing that there were only nine Members present;—

The Honorable Mr. Speaker, without motion put, adjourned the House until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Wednesday, 10th April, 1850.

Prayers.

Read a second time—

A Bill sent down from the Legislative Council, intituled "An Act to remove doubts as to the abbreviation of the names of parties and persons in proceedings at Law or in Equity."

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the Office of Sheriff.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to insolvent confined Debtors.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot also take this Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill sent down from the Legistive Council, intituled "An Act to afford relief to the *bona fida* holders of negotiable securities, without notice that they were given for a usurious consideration."

Mr. Hayward in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill before them, and the first and only Section thereof under their consideration, when the question was taken thereon, and the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.	NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Hon. Mr. Hanington,	Mr. Ansley,
Hon. Mr. Wilmot,	Mr. Barberie,	Baillie,
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Wilson,	End,
Mr. Boyd,	Read,	Tibbits,
Brown,	Smith,	J. Earle,
Woodward,	Landry,	Porter,
Thomson,	Vail,	Gilbert,
Botsford,	S. Earle,	Miles,
Taylor,	Connell,	Jordan.
Cranney.	R. D. Wilmot,	

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

The following Resolution was then moved:—

Resolved, That the further consideration of this Bill be postponed for three months.

And

And upon this question, the Committee again divided—

YEAS 20. NAYS 11.

Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the further consideration of the said Bill accordingly postponed for three months.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to incorporate a Society called "The New Brunswick Society for the encouragement of Agriculture, Home Manufactures and Commerce throughout the Province.

Mr. Cranney in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their further consideration, had made amendments thereto, and then agreed to the said Bill, under the Title of—

A Bill to incorporate "The New Brunswick Society for the encouragement of Agriculture, Home Manufactures and Commerce throughout the Province," and to regulate and provide for the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed as amended, under the amended Title.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House the following Documents, viz:—

Returns from the Deputy Post Master General at Saint John, in reference to the Post Office Establishment in this Province for the past year; the same being furnished in pursuance of an Address of the House of the twenty sixth day of February last.

[*See Appendix.*]

Returns from Clerk of the Pleas of Actions instituted in the Supreme Court, shewing those entered and tried, and of Judgments signed in the year 1849; accompanied by a Letter from that Officer in reference thereto; they being furnished in pursuance of an Address of the House of the seventh day of March last.

[*See Appendix.*]

Auditor General's Report on the Accounts of James Taylor, Esquire, Commissioner for Government House and other Public Buildings.

[*See Appendix.*]

Auditor General's Report on the Accounts from Indian Commissioners for the year 1849.

[*See Appendix.*]

Auditor General's Report on the Accounts of John Grant, Esquire, for services in the Exploration of the River Saint John; and also as Commissioner for building Bridge over Quisibis River, during the past year.

[*See Appendix.*]

Auditor General's Report on the Accounts of the Clerks of the Peace of Pensions disbursed to old Soldiers of the Revolutionary War and their Widows, during the past year;—and

Auditor General's Reports on the Accounts of the Clerks of Peace of Bounties disbursed for the destruction of Bears and Wolves during the same period.

[*See Appendix.*]

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow,

Ordered, That the several Reports from the Auditor General, now laid before the House, with the Accounts connected therewith, be referred to the Committee on Public Accounts.

On

On motion of Mr. Connell,

The House again went into Committee of the whole and resumed the further consideration of the state of the Province.

Mr. Hayward in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the subject referred to them again under their consideration, had made further progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

On motion of Mr. R. D. Wilmot,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill further to alter and amend the Act to provide for the erection of an Alms House and Work House, and to establish a Public Infirmary in and for the City and County of Saint John.

Mr. Baillie in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of Mr. J. Earle,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to prevent the distruction of Moose in this Province.

Mr. Jordan in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

Mr. Woodward, from the Committee appointed on the thirtieth day of March last, to carry out the recommendations contained in the Report of the Select Committee on the Petition of William K. Reynolds, for aid towards the erection of a Bridge across the Falls at the entrance of the River Saint John, reported—That in accordance therewith, they had prepared a Bill, under the Title of—

"A Bill further to encourage the erection of a Suspension Bridge over the River Saint John;"

Which he was directed to submit to the House.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted.

The Bill, reported by the Committee, was then handed in, and read a first time.

Mr. Woodward moved for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal an Act to grant a Bounty on the destruction of Bears and Wolves in this Province.

And upon the question, the House divided—

YEAS 14. NAYS 9.

Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative, and leave to introduce the Bill granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill sent down from the Legislative Council, intituled "An Act in further amendment of the Law."

Mr. Brown in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee, Master in Chancery, informed the House that the Council had agreed to

The Bill relating to the Trade between this Province and the British West Indies.

And

And that the Council had also agreed to

The Resolutions of Appropriation sent up from the Assembly, dated the fifth day of April instant.

The House being counted, and there not being fourteen Members present;—
The Honorable Mr. Speaker, without motion put, adjourned the House until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Thursday, 11th April, 1850.

Prayers.

Read a second time—

A Bill further to encourage the erection of a Suspension Bridge over the River Saint John: and

A Bill to repeal an Act to grant a Bounty on the destruction of Bears and Wolves in this Province.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to incorporate "The New Brunswick Society for the encouragement of Agriculture, Home Manufactures and Commerce throughout the Province," and to regulate and provide for the same.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill further to alter and amend the Act to provide for the erection of an Alms House and Work House, and to establish a Public Infirmary in and for the City and County of Saint John.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. R. D. Wilmot take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

On motion of Mr. Woodward,

Resolved, That the House do now go into Committee of the whole on a Bill to amend an Act imposing Duties for raising a Revenue.

To which the Honorable Mr. Hanington moved as an amendment—To expunge the word "now," and substitute the words "this day three months."

And upon the question, the House divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Hanington,	Mr. Wark,	Hon. Mr. Wilmot,	Mr. Gilbert,
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Hayward,	Mr. Ritchie,	R. D. Wilmot,
Mr. Jordan,	J. Earle,	Woodward,	End,
Montgomery,	Miles,	M'Leod,	Vail,
Read,	Tibbits,	Carman,	Barberie.
Steves,	S. Earle,	Porter,	
Landry,	Boyd,		
Botsford,	Brown.		

And so it was carried in the affirmative, and the further consideration of the said Bill accordingly postponed for three months.

On motion of Mr. End,

The House againt went into Committee of the whole, and resumed the further consideration of the State of the Province.

Mr. Hayward in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; when

A Message was received from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, requiring the immediate attendance of the House in the Council Chamber.

The House attended, and being returned—

The Honorable Mr. Speaker reported, that His Excellency had been pleased to give His assent to the following Bills, intituled—

An Act to establish Polling places in the County of Gloucester:

An Act to continue an Act, intituled "An Act for the punishment of persons who shall be guilty of the trespasses therein mentioned in the City of Saint John:"

An Act to continue an Act, intituled "An Act to authorize the extension of the Gaol Limits in the City and County of Saint John:"

An Act to continue an Act, intituled "An Act to regulate Dockage, Wharfage and Cranage in the City of Saint John and in the Parish of Portland:"

An Act to make perpetual the Act imposing a Duty on Rum and other Liquors distilled within the Province:

An Act to make perpetual an Act to protect the Grounds and Enclosures around the Province Buildings in Fredericton:

An Act to make perpetual an Act to regulate Pawn Brokers within this Province:

An Act to continue the several Acts for the repair of the Streets and Highways in part of the Parish of Woodstock, in the County of Carleton:

An Act to authorize the Corporation of the City of Saint John to become Shareholders in the additional Stock of the Saint John Water Company:

An Act to authorize the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry of Saint Mary's Church, in the Parish of Richibucto, to sell certain Lands granted to the said Corporation, and vest the proceeds in other Lands:

An Act to incorporate the Newcastle and Douglastown Mechanics' Institution:

An Act to continue the several Acts relating to the Maduxnikik Boom Company:

An Act for the better extinguishing of Fires which may happen in the City of Saint John:

An Act to alter and amend the Practice and Proceedings in the City Court of Saint John:

An Act to incorporate the King's County Union Agricultural Society:

An Act in addition to an Act to repeal the several Acts of Assembly relating to Bankruptcy in this Province:

An Act to establish the Road leading from the Great Road near Crooked Creek Bridge, in Hopewell, through the Parish of Harvey, to the Parish of Upham, in King's County, thence by the Hammond River, to the Great Road leading from Saint John to Saint Martins, as one of the Great Roads of Communication:

An Act to provide for more effectually repairing the Streets and Bridges in a part of the Parish of Richibucto:

An Act to authorize the Justices of the Peace for the County of Northumberland to levy an assessment to pay off a part of the County Debts:

An Act to authorize Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of York to levy an assessment to pay off the County Debt and Contingent Expenses of the County:

An Act to amend an Act to increase the Capital Stock of the Saint John Water Company, and to provide a more efficient supply of Water in the City of Saint John:

An Act to authorize the Justices of the Peace of the County of Charlotte to levy an assessment to pay the County Debt and Contingent Expenses of the said County:

An Act to consolidate the Laws relating to Buoys and Beacons:

An Act for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the Portland and Lancaster Steam Ferry Company:

An Act relating to the appointment of Commissioners of Sewers in the Counties of Westmorland and Albert:"

An Act to continue an Act to provide for Reporting and Publishing the Decisions of the Supreme Court:

An Act to continue and amend an Act for the relief of old Soldiers of the Revolutionary War, and their Widows:

An Act to continue an Act to regulate the Survey and Exportation of Lumber:

An Act for the better prevention of Trespasses on Crown Lands and private property:

An Act to continue an Act to prevent injuries to Lands in the vicinity of the River Saint John, by persons conveying Timber, Logs or Lumber down the same:

An Act to continue the several Acts now in force relating to Tavern Keepers and Retailers:

An Act to amend the Act providing for the collection and protection of the Revenue of this Province: and

An Act relating to Highways.

The

The House then again resolved itself into Committee of the whole, and resumed the further consideration of the State of the Province.

Mr. Hayward in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the subject again before them, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again to-morrow.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and that the House do to-morrow again resolve itself into Committee of the whole, and resume the further consideration of the State of the Province.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow,

That the House proceed to the Order of the Day of the eighth day of April instant, to go into Committee of the whole, and resume the further consideration of Supplies to be granted for the Public Service—

The Order of the Day being read, the House according thereto resolved itself into said Committee.

Mr. Botsford in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the matters referred to them again under their consideration, had passed a number of Resolutions; and he having read the same, handed them in at the Clerk's Table, where they were again read, and are as follow:—

Resolved, That there be granted

To Catherine W. Chamberlain, of Saint John, the sum of £20 for teaching, in 1849, a female School of a superior description in that City.

To Andrew Barberie, Esquire, Barrister at Law, the sum of £50 for conducting certain criminal prosecutions for several years in the Supreme Circuit Court at Restigouche, by order of the presiding Judges.

To the Deputy Treasurer at Restigouche the sum of £34 7 9 to enable him to return to certain parties Duties exacted from them in 1849, on Goods imported from Nova Scotia, the Trade between that Province and this being free for that year.

To Magdalen Schurman, Widow of an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War in America, the sum of £10 to assist her in her present destitute circumstances.

To Ruth Cornwall, Widow of Samuel Cornwall, an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War in America, the sum of £10 to assist her in her present destitute circumstances.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £—— to pay for reporting the Debates of the Legislature during the present Session, viz:—William Grigor £——, James Hogg £——, Thomas Hill £——, and James M'Pherson £——.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the Committee divided as follows:

YEAS.		NAYS.
Hon. Mr. Wilmot,	Mr. Wark,	Mr. Read,
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Ansley,	Gilbert,
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Street,	S. Earle,
Hon. Mr. Hanington,	Jordan,	Carman.
Hon. Mr. Fisher,	Ritchie,	
Mr. Connell,	Wilson,	
End,	Landry,	
Brown,	Montgomery,	
M'Leod,	Steves,	
Miles,	Barberie.	
J. Earle,		

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative.

It was then moved—That the first blank be filled up with the sum of £187 10. And upon the question it was decided in the negative.

It was then moved—That the said blank be filled up with the sum of £200.

And upon this question it was carried in the affirmative, and the said blank to be filled up with that sum, and the blanks to William Grigor, James Hogg, and James M'Pherson, severally with the sum of £50;

And upon the question, that the other blank, to Thomas Hill, be also filled up with a like sum of £50, it was carried in the affirmative. To

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the following sums for the improvement of Bye Roads in the following Counties:—

Westmorland Bye Roads:

£12 10 For the road from Dobson's to H. Ward's.
12 10 For the road from E. Raworth's to Cape Spear.
17 10 For the road from Cape Spear to John M'Glashing's.
20 For the road from the Gaspereaux to Great Shemogue.
10 For the bridge and road from Joseph Murray's to Thomas Oulton's.
10 For the road from William Fillmore's to Joseph Finney's.
5 For the road from Little Shemogue to Cadman's.
10 For the road from the Emigrant road to John Allan's, near the Bay Shore.
5 For the road from the Great Shemogue road to the Little Cape.
5 For the road from the Great Shemogue to Tedish.
10 For the road from the Great Shemogue to Alexander Anderson's.
15 For the Aboideau over the Little Shemogue, at Anderson's.
10 For the road from the Emigrant road to Timothy Savage's.
5 For the road from Robert Coppe's to William Tingley's.
5 For the road from Point Migic to William White's.
10 For the road leading from Jolicure to the Lake Settlement.
15 For the road leading from Jolicure to Point Migic.
25 In aid of the bridge on the road from Amos Fowler's to Point de Bute.
30 For the road from Thomas Hicks' to Alexander Anderson's.
15 For the road from Allen's Creek to Cape Maranguin.
17 10 For the road from Grand Aunce to Cape Maranguin; of which £2 10s. to be paid Joseph Doherty, balance due.
20 For the road from North Joggins to Dorchester; of which £5 to be expended on Palmer's Hill.
15 For the road from Grand Aunce to second Westcock Hill.
15 For the road from Sackville to Dorchester, through Fairfield.
10 For the road from Eliphalet Reed's to the Town Line.
5 For the road from Abousaggan road to Miles Sears'.
10 For the road from Charles Smith's, Beech Hill road, to Dickey's.
40 For the road from Thomas Ayer's, over Beech Hill, to Dorchester Great road.
15 For the road from Towse's to Saint Andrew's Settlement.
10 For the road from William O'Brien's to D. Sears', across the Bog, and opening the road.
40 For the road from Towse's to the Aboushaggan.
10 For the road leading through Somerset Hill road by Thomas Milner's.
20 To improve the communication 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 Migic road.
5 For the road from Robert M'Farlane's to William M'Farlane's.
5 For the road from Amand Wallett's to Philip Thibideau's.
12 10 For the road leading to the Public Landing at Cole's Point.
5 For the road from Cook's to the Great road on the Sackville line.
5 For the road from the Chapel in Dorchester, around the Cormea Marsh.
10 For the road from the Bellevous Village, through Dover, to the Great road.
20 For the road from Dover to the Great road, via R. Carter's.
10 For the road from Andrew Richard's, through the old road, to Delesderniers Village.
10 For the road leading from the Dorchester road through the Blenis Settlement.
7 10 For the road from the Great road in Dorchester to the Sackville line, via Cook Smith's.
5 For the road from the Great road in Dorchester to Landry's, via the Lake.
5 For the road from the Great road, through the Guyton Settlement, on the east side of the Memramcook River.

£10

£10		For the road from the Ralph Carter road to Lorang Legere's.
25		For the road and Aboideau from Belevous Village to Fort Folly.
7	10	For the road from the Great road to Joseph Bellevou's Mill.
5		For the road from Mitten's to Asa Fillmore's, via John Mitten's.
5		For the road leading from the Great road to Charles Melanson's.
5		For the road from the Great road, via Charles White's, through the John Gould Settlement.
5		For the road from the Great road to Ramy Sonier's Mill.
5		For the road from the Great road to Taddy F. White's Mill.
5		For the road from Morang Terrio's to Simon Legere's Mill.
5		For the road from the Shediac road to the French Settlement.
20		For the road from the Shediac road to and through the Manudie Settlement.
5		For the road leading back from the Ohio Settlement.
5		For the road from Peter Babinot's, north side of Shediac River, to Newman's Mills.
17	10	Towards the bridge over Shediac River, near Clements'.
5		For the road from the Shediac road to Gilbert's Mills.
25		For the road from south east Branch Aboushaggan River to Sackville road.
80		For the Aboushagan bridge.
7	10	For the road from John Galong's to Dominick Cormea's.
5		For the road from Gagnon's old Mill to Peter Bellevou's.
20		For the road from Barter's Cove, through the M'Dougald Settlement, to Murray's.
5		For the road from Murray's to Irish Town.
5		For the road from Dorchester road to and past Oliver Bellevou's.
5		For the road through from Philip Chapman's to William Bateman's.
20		For the road from the Great road to the Line of Albert County, leading to Robert Stiles'.
15		For the road from the Great road to Butternut Ridge; £5 of which to be laid out on the Intervale near Hugh M'Monagle's.
7		For the road from Shediac road to Harris's Mills.
5		For the road from Shediac road to Jerry O'Neil's.
10		For the road from Irish Town road to J. C. Wood's, through the Communication road.
10		For the road from Hall's Creek to and by Michael M'Farlane's.
20		For the road and bridge from Lutz's Mountain to Steves' Mountain.
10		For the road from the Great road to the Steves' Mountain Settlement.
10		For the road from Steves' Mountain to the Fredericton road, by Killam's Mills.
10		For the road from M'Laughlan's road to Indian Mountain.
10		For the road from James M'Fee's to and by Daniel Wheaton's, up the south side of the North River.
10		For the road from Alexander Kinnear's to Joseph Chapman's.
18		For the road from James Blakeney's to Corn Hill, via North River.
10		For the road from Charles Blakeney's to Thomas Fawcett's.
15		For the road from the main road at Scott's to the Fredericton road, via North River.
5		For the road from Alexander Cain's to the County Line.
5		From the Great road to Pollett River, via Haslett's Mill.
10		For the road from Butternut Ridge to Corn Hill.
15		For the road from the Bend through Irish Town.
15		For the road from the Bend to the Mountain Settlement.
5		For the road from the main road, near New Canaan bridge, to John Rider's.
5		For the road leading from the line of the Arnold Grant to the Steves' Settlement.
5		For the road leading from the Butternut Ridge road, at John Humphrey's, through to the Fawcett Settlement.
5		For the road leading from the Kinnear road eastwardly to Allwood's.
5		For the road from Patrick Connors' to and past M'Divity's.

Gloucester Bye Roads:

£6 From the Great road to the Church at Tracady.
20 To continue the road up the south side of Little Tracady.
15 From Lousier's bridge to Point Aux Bolleau.
20 From the upper Ferry at Little Tracady towards the main road on the south side.
150 For completing and finishing the bridge over the South River, at Pokemouche.
10 For repairing the road from Shippigan towards the Blackhall Portage, via the Plains.
40 For the Blackhall Portage.
20 For the road from Shippigan towards Saint Simeon Settlement, on Little Pokemouche.
25 For the road between Lots 10 and 11, granted to Peter Therieau and Dom. Pinnett, to the third Concession.
10 From Saint Simeon's Ferry towards Shippigan.
10 For the road to the Saint Paul Settlement, in Grand Ance.
5 To improve Whelton's landing.
4 To improve Sisk's landing.
30 For the road to the Black Rock Settlement.
10 For a passage, on Lot 41, to the shore at New Bandon
8 To improve the Hickson landing.
8 For the Hornibrook road.
30 For the road from Janeville to the Back Settlement, towards Caraquet River.
5 For the road from the main road towards the Rough Water on the south side of Big Nepisiguit River.
20 For the road from the Rough Waters towards the Second Concession, on the south side of Nepisiguit River.
35 For the road on the north side of Big River towards the Pebineau Falls.
35 For the Little River road.
20 For the Middle River road, towards Smith's.
35 For the road from Saint Anne's towards Rose Hill.
5 From the George farm downwards.
5 To improve the Loarden Hill.
5 To improve the road into the Rose Hill Settlement.
10 For the Rose Hill main road, from Thomas Armstrong's upper line, upwards.
160 For a new bridge over the Tatagouche River, at the Blackstocks' Mills.
8 From the main Glenmire road, towards John M'Donald's, in Johnstown, through the Clark tract.
10 From the Glenmire Settlement towards the main road, via the Negodo Mills.
10 From the main road to Hadley's bridge.
10 For the Arseneau road, at Petit Roche.
30 For the road between Lots 34 and 35, at Petit Roche.
8 From J. B. Roi's Grist Mill, on the north side of Elm Tree River, towards the Saint Joseph Settlement.
5 To open a road from the main road, on the line between James Henry's and Patrick Meloughney's, to the shore.
5 For the Anderson road.
5 For the Chambers road.
5 For the Hodgen and O'Brien road.
5 For the Shore road, between Wall's and Loane's.
5 For the road between M'Gowan's and Guitar's.
5 For the M'Curdy road.
8 For the main road at Green Point to the Shore, between Lots 19 and 20, in Beresford.

Sunbury Bye Roads:

£50 From the Gary road to Queen's County Line, through the Victoria Settlement.
5 From Burpe's Mill through the Gordon Settlement.

£5

£5	From the Nerepis road to Jeremiah Smith's.
10	From Bell's to Moses C. Burpe's Mill.
10	From Jacob Smith's farm to Shirley road.
5	From Bell's to William Thompson's.
15	From Alexander Carr's to Ralph Seely's.
5	From Nerepis road to Isaac Cogswell's.
5	From George Morrow's to South Branch road.
10	From Thomas Smith's to York County Line.
5	From John Smith's to South Stream, Rushagonis.
5	From William Dow's to John Grass'.
10	From John Grass' to John Peabody's.
5	From John Conley's to John Nason's.
30	From Jones' to Oromocto River, past Bunker's, and to cut a Canal for boats.
25	From the Petitcodiac road to Richard Carman's, on the County Line.
12	From the Petitcodiac road to Brannen's, in the Carlow Settlement.
8	From Brannen's to Shannon's.
5	From Canney's to Gaughing's.
20	From Jeremiah Tracey's to the County Line, on the Beaver Dam road.
20	From George Tracey's to Hartt's Mills.
10	From Greaves' to Beaver Dam road.
10	From Hartt's Mills to Rushagonis.
25	From Hartt's Mills to M'Laskey's; £12 of this sum to pay for a bridge erected last year on that road.
10	From John Alexander's to Thomas Mercereau's.
5	From Kirkpatrick's to William Anderson's.
10	From Walter Patterson's to J, and W. Parson's.
5	From Kelley's Mills to Charles Dewitt's.
5	From South Branch road to Kelley's Mills.
23	From William E. Smith's to the County Line.
5	From Phillips' landing to Samuel Pride's.
5	From Samuel Boon's to John Boon's.
60	From Abner Mercereau's to E. Seely's.
5	From John M'Lauchlin's to South Branch road.
5	From Kelley's Mills to John Matthew's.
5	From Isaac Dewitt's to the Rushagonis road.
5	From Charles Duplissa's to Kelley' Mills.
16	From Burpe's Mill to Petitcodiac road.
15	From James Miller's line, past Rees' and Graham's, to Lewis Allbright's upper line.
10	From Coquely's, past O'Leary's, to Kilgrace's.
10	From the County Line to the North Forks Settlement, on Salmon Creek.
25	From the Little River Mills to John O'Neil's.
135	From the Thoroughfare to Little River Mills; £100 of this to be expended on the new bridge over the said Thoroughfare; and £5 to pay John Ferguson for attending the draw bridge at the same place.
5	From William Cady's to the County Line.
10	From Justus Austin's to Allbright's.
5	To Stephen Burpe's, Junior, for Survey and Plan of roads.
5	To Moses Coburn to enable him to pay John B. Watts balance on bridge.

And the Chairman further reported, that he was directed to ask for leave to sit again on Monday next.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, the Resolutions as passed in the Committee engrossed, and that the House do on Monday next, the fifteenth day of April instant, again resolve itself into Committee of the whole, and resume the further consideration of Supplies to be granted for the Public Service.

On motion of Mr. Wark,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before the House,

House, a Return of all seizures of Timber or Lumber made in the Counties of Northumberland, Kent and Westmorland, under the direction of the Government, since the passing of "An Act relating to the collection of Duty on Timber and other Lumber," designating the name of the owner, the name of the party at whose instance the seizure was made, the place of seizure, and the decision of the Government in each respective case.

Ordered, That Mr. Wark, Mr. M'Leod, and Mr. Miles, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

The House being counted, and it appearing that there were not fourteen Members present;—

The Honorable Mr. Speaker, without motion put, adjourned the House until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Friday, 12th April, 1850.

Prayers.

Read as engrossed,

The Resolutions of Appropriation made and passed in Supply yesterday the eleventh day of April instant.

Ordered, That Mr. Barberie do take the said Resolutions to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

The Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the protection and regulation of the Sea and River Fisheries of this Province.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Woodward,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to repeal an Act to grant a Bounty on the destruction of Bears and Wolves in this Province.

Mr. Baillie in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, the following Resolution was moved:—

Resolved, That the further consideration of this Bill be postponed for three months. And upon the question, it was carried in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the further consideration of the said Bill accordingly postponed for three months.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill sent down from the Legislative Council, intituled "An Act to remove doubts as to the abbreviation of the names of parties and persons in proceedings at Law or in Equity."

Mr. M'Leod in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill read a third time to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Barberie,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to restrain the provisions of the Fifth Section of an Act for the support of the Civil Government of this Province, and to establish sundry Regulations for the future sale and disposal of Timber Berths.

Mr. Gilbert in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, the following Resolution was moved:—

Resolved, That the further consideration of this Bill be postponed for three months.

And upon the question, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Hayward,	Mr. End,	Mr. S. Earle,
Hon. Mr. Wilmot,	Baillie,	Smith,	Barberie,
Hon. Mr. Fisher,	Miles,	Jordan,	Read,
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Brown,	J. Earle,	Carman,
Hon. Mr. Hanington,	Cranney,	Ansley,	Porter.
Mr. Wilson,	Boyd,		
Taylor,	Connell.		
Woodward,			

Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the further consideration of the said Bill accordingly postponed for three months.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot,

The House went into Committee of the whole, under the adjourned proceedings of yesterday, and resumed the further consideration of the State of the Province.

Mr. Hayward in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the subject again before them, had made further progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee, Master in Chancery, informed the House that the Council had agreed to

The Bill to regulate the Printing and distribution of the Acts of Assembly: and

The Bill to limit the operations of an Act for the adjustment of claims of certain purchasers of Crown Lands;

Without making any amendments thereto.

And that the Council had also agreed to

A Bill for the more effective auditing of Public Accounts,

With an amendment, to which they desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

The amendment made by the Legislative Council to this Bill, was read a first and second times, and is as follows:—

At A at the end of the Bill, add a new Section, as follows:—

"IX. And be it enacted, That this Act shall not come into operation or be in force until Her Majesty's Royal approbation be first had and declared."

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended by the Legislative Council, stand for a third reading to-morrow.

Mr. Carman moved for leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the proof of certain Documents in Actions wherein Foreign Corporations doing business in this Province are parties.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Wark, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address of the House of yesterday, praying for a return of Seizures made of Timber and Lumber in the Counties of Northumberland, Kent and Westmorland, reported—That they had attended to that duty, and that His Excellency was pleased to say, he would direct the Return to be prepared.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Saturday, 13th April, 1850.

Prayers.

Read a second time—

A Bill for the protection and regulation of the Sea and River Fisheries of this Province: and

A Bill to regulate the proof of certain Documents in Actions wherein Foreign Corporations doing business in this Province are parties.

According to the Order of the Day, the Bill sent down from the Legislative Council, intituled "An Act to remove doubts as to the abbreviation of the names of parties and persons in proceedings at Law or in Equity," was read a third time.

Resolved, That the House do agree thereto.

Ordered, That Mr. Taylor return the Bill to the Council, and acquaint them therewith.

According to the Order of the Day, the amendment made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill for the more effective auditing of Public Accounts,—was read a third time.

Resolved, That the House do concur therein.

Ordered, That Mr. Taylor return this Bill, with the amendment, to the Council, and acquaint them therewith.

On motion of Mr. Brown,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to provide for opening and repairing Roads and erecting Bridges throughout the Province.

Mr. Woodward in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

On motion of Mr. Wilson,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on a Bill sent down from the Legislative Council, intituled "An Act in further amendment of the Law."

Mr. Brown in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill before them, an amendment was first moved thereto—

To expunge the several enacting clauses thereof, as well as the Preamble, and substitute as follows:—

"Whereas it would contribute to the diminishing of expense in Suits in the Supreme Court of this Province, if the pleadings therein were in some respects altered, and the questions to be tried by the Jury left less at large than they now are, according to the course and practice of the pleading in the several forms of action;

"I. Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council and Assembly, That the Judges of the Supreme Court of this Province, or any three of them, of whom the Chief Justice of the said Court for the time being always to be one, shall and may, by any rule or order from time to time by them made, in Term or Vacation, at any time within five years from the time when this Act shall take effect, make such alterations in the mode of pleading in the said Court, and in the mode of entering and transcribing pleadings, judgments and other proceedings in Actions at Law, and such regulations as to the payment of costs, and otherwise for carrying into effect the said alterations, as to them may seem expedient; and all such rules, orders and regulations shall be laid before both Houses of the Legislature, immediately upon the making of the same, if the Legislature be then sitting, or if not sitting, then within five days after the next meeting thereof, and no such rule, order or regulation shall have effect until six weeks after the same shall have been so laid before both Houses of the Legislature; and any rule or order so made, shall from and after such time aforesaid, be binding and obligatory on the said Courts, and on all Courts of Error into which the judgments of the said Court or any of them shall be carried by any Writ of

of Error, and be of the like force and effect as if the provisions contained therein had been expressly enacted by the Legislature of the Province; provided always, that no such rule or order shall have the effect of depriving any person of the power of pleading the general issue, and giving the special matter in evidence in any case wherein he is now or hereafter shall be entitled to do so by virtue of any Act or Acts of the General Assembly now or hereafter to be in force."

And upon the question for adopting this amendment, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.	NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Ansley,
Mr. Street,	Hon. Mr. Wilmot,	Woodward,
End,	Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Baillie,
Barberie.	Hon. Mr. Fisher,	Miles,
	Hon. Mr. Hanington,	Gilbert,
	Mr. J. Earle,	Wark,
	S. Earle,	M'Leod,
	Montgomery,	Thomson,
	Steves,	R. D. Wilmot,
	Read,	Cranney,
	Jordan,	Porter,
	Landry,	Boyd,
	Wilson,	Vail,
	Connell,	Ritchie.
	Botsford,	

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

That the Committee then proceeded to the consideration of the first Section of the Bill, and which is as follows:—

"I. Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council and Assembly, That the fourth Section of an Act made and passed in the fourth year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Anne, intituled 'An Act for the amendment of the Law and the better advancement of Justice,' which has hitherto been considered in force in this Province, be and the same is hereby declared to be repealed and of no force or effect within this Province, any usage or practice to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided always, and be it enacted, that the defendant in any action or suit brought against him as an Executor or Administrator, or the plaintiff or defendant in any action of Replevin in any Court of Record in this Province, may plead as many matters thereto as he shall think necessary to his defence, in the same manner and subject to the same provisoes, costs and certificates as if this Act had not been made and passed."

To which an amendment was moved—To expunge the same, as well as the succeeding Sections, and the Preamble to the Bill, and substitute as follows:—

"Whereas an Act was made and passed in the twelfth year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, intituled 'An Act to consolidate and amend the several Acts of Assembly relating to Summary Actions,' and it is expedient to extend the provisions of the said Act in order to render the expenses attendant on the administration of remedial justice consistent with the circumstances of the Province;

"I. Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council and Assembly, That the several enactments and provisoes in the said Act contained, shall, from and after the passing of this Act, be and be deemed and taken to be applicable to the several actions mentioned in the second Section of the said Act, notwithstanding the sum total of the same shall exceed the sum of twenty pounds, any law, usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

"II. Provided always, and be it enacted, That nothing herein contained shall extend or be construed to extend to interfere with or prevent the proceeding to judgment in any cause now pending in any Court of Justice in this Province, commenced under the authority of any Act in force before the passing of this Act."

Upon the question for adopting this amendment, the Committee again divided as follows:—

YEAS.	NAYS.	
Mr. End,	Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Ansley,
Woodward.	Hon. Mr. Wilmot,	Baillie,
	Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Miles,
	Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Gilbert,
	Hon. Mr. Hanington,	Wark,
	Hon. Mr. Fisher,	M'Leod,
	Mr. J. Earle,	Thomson,
	S. Earle,	R. D. Wilmot,
	Montgomery,	Cranney,
	Steves,	Porter,
	Read,	Boyd,
	Jordan,	Vail,
	Landry,	Street,
	Wilson,	Barberie,
	Connell,	Ritchie.
	Botsford,	

And it was also decided in the negative.

That the Committee then went through the Bill, and agreed to the same without making any amendment thereto.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill read a third time on Monday next.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on a Bill sent down from the Legislative Council, intituled "An Act in advancement of Justice in Civil cases."

Mr. Taylor in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them again under their consideration, the following Resolution was moved:—

Resolved, That the further consideration of this Bill be postponed for three months.

And upon the question, it was carried in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the further consideration of the said Bill accordingly postponed for three months.

On motion of Mr. Woodward,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill further to encourage the erection of a Suspension Bridge over the River Saint John.

Mr. Vail in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made an amendment thereto, and then agreed to the said Bill.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed as amended.

Mr. Street, by leave, presented a Petition from Neville Parker, Esquire, Master of the Rolls, setting forth, that by an Act of the Legislature his Office was established to be held, during good behaviour, at a certain fixed Salary, and praying that no measure may be adopted for reducing the same during his incumbency, and to be heard at the Bar of the House touching the same; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Wark, from the Committee appointed on the seventh day of February last, to examine and report upon Public Accounts; as also matters relating to Light Houses, submitted a Report; and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

"The Committee on Public Accounts and Light Houses, have had the Accounts and Papers referred to them, and other matters relating to Light Houses, under their consideration, and beg to submit the following Report:—

"No. 1. Is a Letter from the Provincial Secretary of Nova Scotia, to the Secretary of this Province, urging their claims on us for a joint participation in the support of a Light House lately erected at Apple River: As the subject of a Light House on Cape

Cape Meranguin, has been frequently brought before the Legislature by Petitions from Ship-Owners, and Reports from Admiral Owen and the Light House Commissioners, and as the increasing commerce of that part of the Province renders such an undertaking extremely desirable, we recommend that it should be proceeded with without delay: When it goes into operation, we conceive that the Commerce of Nova Scotia will receive as much benefit from it and the Light House on Cape Enrage, as our Commerce will from that of Apple River, and consequently that Nova Scotia will have no claim on us for any part of the expense of the last mentioned establishment.

" No. 2. Is the Petition of Thomas Robson, praying for Legislative aid to enable him to test a machine invented by him for ringing a Fog Bell: As the House refused to sustain the recommendation of the Light House Committee last year on a similar application, we cannot recommend the prayer of this Petition, more especially as an experiment is now being tried with an invention of Mr. Jones.

" The Committee have examined the Reports and Accounts of the Commissioners of Light Houses: With these Accounts they are not altogether satisfied, nor with the system on which the service is conducted; many of the articles are charged at retail prices, freights too high, rates of wages extravagant, and the work done under circumstances and in a way calculated unnecessarily to increase expense; and the Committee think that the whole system of the management of Light Houses should be considered by the Government with a view to the re-organization of the same on a more economical basis.

" The Commissioners for the Bay of Fundy report, that £1,500 will be required for contingent expenses for the current year; £250 for Cape Sable, Seal Island and Brier Island Stations in Nova Scotia; £275 to procure a set of Lamps, Reflectors, &c.; £75 for Machinery for the Revolving Light at Quaco; £35 to repair the Keepers' House at Lepreau; and £20 to repair the Road from Point Lepreau to Dipper Harbour, which the Committee recommend to be granted.

" From the Report of the Auditor General, there appears to have been a balance of £26 4 10 in the hands of the Commissioner at Saint Andrews, at the close of 1848, partly made up of Commissions on Salaries, charged contrary to Law, to which the Committee beg to call the attention of the House.

" The Commissioners for the Gulf of Saint Lawrence report, that £140 will be required to pay a balance due them, and to defray the contingent expenses for the current year, for which a Grant is recommended.

" The Committee also recommend a Grant not exceeding £50 for the protection of the Harbour Light at Reed's Point, in the City of Saint John; and that the usual Grant of £150 to Isaac Woodward, Esquire, as Corresponding and Recording Commissioner, be continued.

" All which is respectfully submitted.

" DAVID WARK,
ROBERT THOMSON,
WM. H. STEVES,
J. MOMTGOMERY,
WM. M'LEOD.

" *Committee Room*, 13*th April*, 1850."

Ordered, That the Report be accepted; and

On motion of Mr. Wark; further

Ordered, That so much of the said Report as recommends the appropriation of moneys, be referred to the Committee of Supply.

The Honorable Mr. Hanington, from the Committee appointed on the seventh day of February last, to take under consideration claims for expenditures made and services performed for the support and relief of Emigrants, submitted their Report; and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

" The Select Committee to whom were referred the several Petitions praying to be reimbursed expenses incurred in the support of sick and distressed Emigrant Poor during the year 1849, having had before them the following Petitions, beg leave to Report—

" No. 1. The Petition of Hugh A. Caie, of Shippegan, for advances made by him to Emigrants per Eliza Liddel, in 1847 and 1848, amounting to £21 13 10: This claim was under the consideration of the Emigrant Committee at the last Session, and the information then required, being since furnished, the amount is recommended to be paid.

" No. 2. The Petition of Samuel T. Gove, Surgeon, of Saint Andrews, praying to be reimbursed for Medical attendance, and Medicine furnished three Emigrant Children in 1849: Your Committee recommend that £2 10s. be paid him in full for such service.

" No. 3. The Petition of the Overseers of the Poor of the Parish of Alnwick, County of Northumberland, for expenses incurred by them in support of Richard Donovan, an Emigrant Pauper, in the year 1847: This case was under consideration of the Emigrant Committee at the last Session, and £20 recommended to be paid, but there being no information to shew that the party relieved had arrived in the Province within the year, the Grant was not sustained by the House, and there being no further information before your Committee, they refer the subject to the consideration of the House.

" No. 4. The Petition of John Simpson, Esquire, late Commissioner of the York County Alms House and Hospital, to be reimbursed expenses incurred in consequence of the existence of Small Pox in the City of Fredericton and its vicinity, from the ninteenth November, 1848, to June 1849, amounting to £198 3 11—There is a list of the parties relieved, &c.: This expense does not appear to have been incurred in relief of Emigrants, but for transient and resident poor, and as such, should not be paid from the Provincial Funds.

" No. 5. The Petition of John Boyd, M. D., praying to be remunerated for property unavoidably used by Emigrants in 1847 for fuel: The Petition states that in consequence of the Emigrants not being supplied with fuel, they destroyed and used the fence of Petitioner, by which he incurred damage amounting to £32 12 10: Your Committee having given this claim every consideration, cannot recommend it should be paid from Provincial Funds.

" No. 6. The Petition of Thomas Allan and William Ruddick, Overseers of the Poor for the Parish of Portland, praying to be reimbursed for advances made by them in support of sick and destitute Emigrants in 1842: Your Committee recommend that the sum of £27 be granted them in full.

" No. 7. The Petition of the Commissioners of the Alms House and Work House of the City and County of Saint John, praying to be reimbursed for advances made by them in support and relief of sick and distressed Emigrants, during the year 1849, amounting to £391 14s.: The Account is attested to, the rate of board is 3s. 6d. per week, other charges reasonable, the parties relieved have arrived within the year; and your Committee recommend the same to be paid: They also pray that the balance due them for the year 1848, of £852 6 5, may be granted them: Your Committee recommend the same to be paid, deducting therefrom the sum of £358 15 7, amount granted the present Session to W. G. Lawton for advances made by him; the whole to be chargeable on the Emigrant Fund.

" Respectfully submitted.

" D. HANINGTON,
JAMES BOYD,
ROBT. D. WILMOT.

" *Committee Room*, 13*th April*, 1850."

Ordered, That the Report be accepted; and

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Hanington; further

Ordered, That so much of the said Report as recommends the appropriation of moneys, be referred to the Committee of Supply.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on a Bill sent down from the Legislative Council, intituled " An Act to consolidate and improve the Laws for the administration of Justice in Equity."

Mr. Brown in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them again under their consideration, the following Resolution was moved:—

Resolved, That the further consideration of this Bill be postponed until the next Session of the Legislature.

And upon the question, it was carried in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the further consideration of the said Bill accordingly postponed until the next Session.

On motion of Mr. J. Earle,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to prevent the destruction of Moose in this Province.

Mr. Miles in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

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.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed as amended.

Mr. Carman moved for leave to bring in a Bill to continue and amend certain Acts relating to the Salmon Fisheries in the County of Northumberland.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first and second times.

On motion of Mr. Carman,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause the Bond of the Honorable Joseph Cunard, and Benjamin Wolhaupter, bearing date the twenty second day of July, 1844, to be cancelled.

Upon the question for sustaining the Resolution for this Address, the House divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Mr. Botsford,	Mr. Connell,	Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Mr. Jordan,
Read,	End,	Hon. Mr. Hanington,	Brown,
Wilson,	Boyd,	Mr. Ansley,	Smith,
Barberie,	M'Leod,	Hayward,	J. Earle.
Vail,	S. Earle,	Gilbert,	
Montgomery,	Carman,		
Taylor,	Porter.		

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative.

Ordered, That Mr. Carman, Mr. S. Earle, and Mr. Montgomery, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

On motion of Mr. J. Earle,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to incorporate the Grand Lodge and Subordinate Lodges in New Brunswick of the Loyal Orange Institution of British North America.

Mr. Botsford in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them again under their consideration, the following Resolution was moved:—

Resolved, That the further consideration of this Bill be postponed for three months.

Upon the question for sustaining the said Resolution, the Committee divided as follows:

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr Speaker,	Mr. Woodward,	Hon. Mr. Fisher,	Mr. Baillie,
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Ritchie,	Mr. J. Earle,	Hayward,
Hon. Mr. Wilmot,	Street,	Wilson,	Miles,
Hon. Mr. Hanington,	Jordan,	R. D. Wilmot,	Connell,
Mr. Barberie,	Vail,	Ansley,	Boyd.
S. Earle,	Landry,	Taylor,	
Porter,	Steves,		
End,	Read,		
Carman,	Montgomery,		
Brown,	Thomson,		
Wark,	Cranney,		
M'Leod,	Tibbits.		
Gilbert,			

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the further consideration of the said Bill accordingly postponed for three months.

Mr. Carman, from the Committee appointed on the thirteenth day of February last, to take under consideration a Petition from James Steen, to be reimbursed damages sustained in defence of his Title to certain Crown Lands, and to which Committee were referred several other Petitions, submitted their Report; and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

" The Committee to whom were referred the several Petitions of James Steen and others, Report—

" No. 1. Is the Petition of James Steen: This Petition was before the House at the last Session of the Legislature, and referred to a Committee, who recommended a Grant of thirty pounds, which Grant was negatived in the Committee of Supply; from the facts set forth in the Petition, and from the evidence of the Surveyor General, your Committee cannot recommend the prayer of the Petition.

" No. 2. Is the Petition of John Hagarty: Your Committee cannot recommend the prayer of this Petition.

" No. 3. Is the Petition of Richard M'Gee: Your Committee cannot recommend the prayer of this Petition, and as it has been upon two several occasions before the House, and unfavourably reported upon by Committees, your Committee hope that another application will not be made.

" No. 4. Is the Petition of James Wilson, Junior: This Petition was before the House last Session, and a Grant of £42 6 4 passed in Supply, which was rejected by the Council: Your Committee recommend a Grant of £42 6 4 be passed in Supply.

" No. 5. Is the Petition of George Kingston and Lyman Seely: Your Committee cannot recommend the prayer of this Petition.

" No. 6. Is the Petition of John C. Murchie: Mr. Murchie acknowledges to have received the sum of £24 12 6 to compensate him for expenses incurred, and your Committee cannot recommend a Grant of a further sum.

" Respectfully submitted.

" W. CARMAN,
W. J. RITCHIE.
GEO. HAYWARD.

" *Committee Room, 13th April,* 1850."

Ordered, That the Report be accepted; and

On motion of Mr. Carman; further

Ordered, That so much of the said Report as recommends the appropriation of money, be referred to the Committee of Supply.

The House adjourned until Monday morning next at 10 o'clock.

Monday, 15th April, 1850.

Prayers.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow,

Whereas this House has just learned that the Honorable Hugh Johnston, one of the Members of the Legislative Council, and for many years a Member of this House, died at his residence at Saint John on Saturday morning last the thirteenth instant; and whereas that lamented Gentlemen, for a long period, held a Seat in the Executive Council, and in discharging his various Public duties for nearly thirty years, deservedly gained the esteem and confidence of the people of this Province; therefore

Resolved, unanimously, As a tribute of respect to his memory, That the Members of this House do put themselves in suitable mourning during the sitting of the Legislature.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill further to encourage the erection of a Suspension Bridge over the River Saint John.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Woodward take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to prevent the destruction of Moose in this Province.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. J. Earle take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

According to the Order of the Day, the Bill sent down from the Legislative Council, intituled "An Act in further amendment of the Law," was read a third time.

Resolved, That the House do agree thereto.

Ordered, That Mr. Wilson return the Bill to the Council, and acquaint them therewith.

The Honorable Mr. Rankin, by leave, presented a Petition from the Honorable Joseph Cunard, together with John M. Johnston, John T. Williston, Joseph Samuel, Caleb M'Culley, and Daniel Keith, on behalf of certain inhabitants of the County of Northumberland, praying that an Act may pass incorporating the Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Railway Company, for this Province; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

On motion of Mr. Carman,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to regulate the proof of certain Documents in Actions wherein Foreign Corporations doing business in this Province are parties.

Mr. Steves in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Wilson,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to incorporate "The Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Railway Company," for the Province of New Brunswick.

Mr. Woodward in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

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.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed as amended.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow,

That the House proceed to the Order of the Day of the eleventh day of April instant, to go into Committee of the whole, and resume the further consideration of Supplies to be granted for the Public Service—

The Order of the Day being read, the House according thereto resolved itself into said Committee.

Mr. Botsford in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the matters referred to them again under their consideration, had passed a number of Resolutions; and he having read the same, handed them in at the Clerk's Table, where they were again read, and are as follow:—

Resolved, That there be granted

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £25 to provide for carrying the Mails between Saint John, Black River, and Ten Mile Creek.

To the Justices of the Peace for the County of Albert the sum of £250 to reimburse them a moiety of the balance of the cost of the erection of the Court House and Gaol in that County.

To the Justices of the Peace for the County of Albert the sum of £15 to enable them to pay a Courier from Harvey Post Office to Salmon River, in that County.

To Mary Collins, Widow of the late Doctor Collins, who fell a victim to the pestilential diseases raging on Partridge Island at the Quarantine Establishment in 1847, while in his professional attendance upon the numerous Emigrants there landed, the sum of £25 to aid her in her present distressed condition.

To Esther Briant, the Widow of Thomas Briant, an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War in America, the sum of £10 to assist her in her present destitute condition.

To the Quarter Master General of the Militia Forces the sum of £150 for his services for the year 1849.

To the two Appraisers at Saint John the sum of £25 each for their services for the year 1849.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £250 to be applied in relieving sick, aged and distressed Indians in this Province, and for procuring Seed Grain, and Potatoes.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £20 to be applied to the support of a Schoolmaster at Loch Lomond, County of Saint John, for the instruction of the coloured population at that place.

To John Wilson, Proprietor of the Team Ferry Boat on the North West and South West Branches of the Miramichi River, the sum of £25 for services rendered during the year 1848.

To Henry Gaetty the sum of £20 to pay him for ferrying Her Majesty's Mails across the Big River Nepisiquit, in the County of Gloucester, for the past and current years.

To Matthew Barrett, a licenced Teacher, the sum of £10 for teaching a School in the Parish of Maugerville for six months in the year 1848.

To William H. Williams, a Stage Driver between Fredericton and Saint John, the sum of £—— to remunerate him in part for serious losses sustained by him in keeping up his line during the heavy travelling, having lost two horses, and a third so much injured as to be valueless.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the Committee divided as follows:

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Mr. Ritchie,	Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Street,
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Jordan,	Hon. Mr. Henington,	Carman,
Hon. Mr. Fisher,	Vail,	Mr. Steves,	Porter,
Mr. End,	Barberie,	J. Earle,	Boyd,
M'Leod,	Wilson,	S. Earle,	Tibbits,
Baillie,	Ansley,	Wark,	Connell,
Woodward,	Read,	Gilbert,	Montgomery.
Taylor,	Thomson.	Brown,	

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

To Alfred L. Street, Esquire, the sum of £—— to reimburse him in part for the heavy expenses incurred by him in connexion with the New Brunswick Railway Company.

Upon

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the Committee divided as follows:

YEAS.		NAYS.
Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Woodward,	Hon. Mr. Hanington,
Hon. Mr. Fisher,	Taylor,	Mr. Ritchie,
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Ansley,	Wark,
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Jordan,	Vail,
Mr. Boyd,	Thomson,	J. Earle,
End,	Porter,	Gilbert,
Tibbits,	Connell,	Steves,
Carman,	Montgomery,	Brown,
Street,	Read,	M'Leod.
Barberie,	Wilson.	
Baillie,		

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative, and the blank to be filled up with the sum of £150.

To the Trustees of the Temperance Hall, in Carleton, in the City of Saint John, the sum of £——, in aid of private subscriptions, to enable them to erect a suitable building for a Temperance Hall and Mechanics' Institute.

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

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £151 15 11 previously granted on the Great Road from Saint John to Hayward's Mills, and not expended by Benjamin L. Peters, Esquire, the late Supervisor, to be paid over to the Supervisor on the Great Road from Saint John to Hayward's Mills, to be expended by him on said Road, when received.

To the Justices of the Peace for the County of Victoria the sum of £750 towards the erection of a Court House and Gaol in the said County; the same to be drawn from time to time, as assessments are made in the said County to the extent of £750 for the same object, and satisfactorily certified to His Excellency to have been paid; and Warrants to issue accordingly from time to time as aforesaid, as such assessments are so made and paid, and of equal amounts with such assessments.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £—— to enable him to relieve John T. Williston and William Letson, a Committee of the Sessions of the County of Northumberland to superintend the Quarantine Station in 1847, from the responsibility incurred by them in that capacity.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the Committee divided as follows:

YEAS.	NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Mr. Woodward,
Hon. Mr. Fisher,	Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Hayward,
Mr. Baillie,	Hon. Mr. Hanington,	J. Earle,
Carman,	Mr. Boyd,	Connell,
Street,	Brown,	Ritchie,
Thomson,	S. Earle,	Vail,
End,	Porter,	Montgomery,
Read,	Tibbits,	Jordan,
Barberie.	M'Leod,	Steves,
	Wark,	Wilson.
	Gilbert,	

And it was thereupon decided in the negative.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the following sums for the improvement of—

Queen's County Bye Roads:

£8 For the new road from Crozier's, on the Gagetown road near the Nerepis, to King's County Line, towards the Menzie Settlement.

8 From Samuel Dunham's north line to Lawrence Palmer's, via William Palmer's Lime Kiln.

5 From John Matthew's to the old School House corner.

8 From the north of Lawrence Palmer's land in new Ireland Settlement, running north until it crosses Cather's farm.

8 From Shadwick's to Parker's corner. £6

£6		From M'Conkie's rear to Dunham's farm.
7		From Sanburn's to Davis' Mill.
7		From M'Conkie's to Stockford's.
6		From Octnabog Bridge to John Brown's.
8		From Phillip Davis' corner to Hugh Harkins'.
8		From Hogshaw's to Little River.
40		From Octnabog Bridge to Oliver Knox's.
5		From Cox's Point to Conrad Miller's.
5		From Cox's Point to George Elkin's.
10		To repair bridge over the Britain Dam, on the road leading from Cox's Mill, via Samuel Knight's.
10		To repair bridge over Clark's Brook, head of Young's Cove.
12		From Young's Cove to Washademoak Lake.
12		From Wiggins' Mill to Wasson's Mill, on new line of road.
5		From Brandscomb's Mill to George Burk's.
1		To remunerate Robert Snell for laying out a new road, head of Young's Cove, on his producing the necessary certificate from Thomas Wasson that such duty has been performed.
10		From Colwell's Mill, Grand Lake, to Washademoak, near David Fowler's.
7		From Cox's Mill to the Great road, via S. Knight's.
5		From Lauchlan M'Lean's to Young's Cove.
5		From Grand Lake shore to the main road near the Reverend Abraham Wood's.
5		To improve the road via Reuben Sparks' to the Big Bridge, so called.
5		From Moses Dykeman's to the Big Bridge, so called.
2	10	To remunerate Thomas Cox and Vincent Wiggins for exploring and laying out the new road from Young's Cove to Washademoak Lake.
6		From the highway to the Thomson Settlement, between John Orchard's and Cornelius Lauchlin's.
6		From James Spence's to Young's Cove.
5		For the road past the Meeting House on the line between Hugh Cameron's and John M'Lean's.
5		From the Great road to Richard Stephen's and thence to the School House.
5		From Samuel White's, Junior, to the road near the Den.
10		From Dykeman's Bridge to Cox's Mill.
6		From John Roberts' to the back Settlement.
10		From Alexander Clark's to Coy's Mill.
6		From Maquapit Lake to the main road on the line between Samuel and Moses Denton's land.
15		To pay William Syphers for erecting a new bridge at Little River, destroyed by fire.
24	10	To pay Justus Austin for erecting a new bridge near Cokley's, Newcastle, destroyed by fire.
3	10	To pay a balance due for erecting a bridge at the upper Key Hole, so called.
10		To improve the road from Hardwood Ridge road to Bailey's Point.
6		To improve the road from Little River to Syphers' Point, via James Butler's.
5		From Gideon D. Bailey's to Salmon Bay.
7		From Joseph Bailey's to William Wiley's.
5		From Gideon D. Bailey's to the Grand Lake, near the Big Cove, so called.
6		From Michael Dillon's to Lodawick Syphers'.
5		From Robert Yeaman's to Michael Dillon's.
20		From the north side of Maquapit Lake to Newcastle, on what is called the back road.
5		From the old Post road to the new Post road, via Alexander O'Neal's and Reuben Vantassel's.
4		From the English Settlement to the M'Farlane Settlement, between lands owned by James and Richard Pearson.
4		From the Church in the English Settlement to John Joselin's.
4		From James M'Farland's to King's County Line.
4		From William Hugh's to Waterloo Settlement.

£4

£4 From James Foster's Grist Mill to the old Post road.
4 From Isaac Worden's to Thomas Sharer's.
4 From Thomas Sharer's to Edward Maxwell's.
4 From Washademoak Lake, between Lots Nos. 22 and 23, to Samuel Black's Settlement and others.
4 From M'Farland's to John Johnston's.
4 From John Johnston's to King's County Line.
4 From Woodstock corner to Alexander Stuart's.
4 From David Phillips' to John Little's.
4 From John G. Peters' to Cole's Creek.
4 From Obadiah Starkie's to Vincent's.
5 From Daniel Jenkins' to Weatherall's Mill.
4 From Lauchlin Cochran's to the north west branch of Picket's Cove.
4 From William Perry's to the north east branch of Picket's Cove.
4 For the road on the line between John and James Starkie's to the Williams' Settlement.
4 From the new Church, English Settlement, to J. Henderson's.
4 From James Cody's to the English Settlement.
4 From Daniel Jenkin's to the main road.
4 From Charles Stuart's to King's County Line.
4 From James Foster's Grist Mill to the new Post road.
4 From Thomas Thompson's to the English Settlement.
4 From Thomas Thompson's to Salmon Creek.
4 To cut down the hill at Ebenezer Perry's on the road leading to Salmon Creek.
4 For the road from the School House between Marcus Cox's and John White's.
5 For a bridge over Corey's Brook.
5 From Washademoak, on No. 17, to Henderson's third tier.
4 From Joine's corner to Parker's bridge.
4 From Joine's corner to Salmon Creek.
5 For the bridge over Flat Rock Brook, north side of the New Canaan Stream.
6 From Polley's corner to Merritt's bridge.
3 To explore a new road from Queen's Lake to the Nerepis road, near Samuel Parks'.
3 To explore a road from William Hogshaw's corner, on the Gagetown road, to Gary Settlement.
9 From the Nerepis road to the Shanahan Settlement.
17 To build a bridge over the Nerepis, near Gabriel Fowler's.
5 For the road from the Gagetown road, through the George Lyon Settlement, to the Yorkshire road.
6 From Douglas Valley road to Queen's Lake Ridge.
6 For a bridge over the Nerepis Stream, on the road commencing at Polley's corner, and running north west.
6 For the road through the Robb Settlement to the bridge on the Gagetown road.
5 From George Lyon's Saw Mill to King's County Line, leading to the Long Reach.
5 From the 3d tier of Lots, north side of the Nerepis, to Victoria Settlement.
7 From the Nerepis road through Thompson Settlement, between John Bradley's and Isaac Harley's lots.
6 From Shannon Settlement to Friendship Hill, and thence to Thompson Settlement.
4 To Bartholomew Dargan in full for cutting and opening 174 rods of the Enniskillen road.
6 From the Douglas Valley road to the front of Lots Nos. 19, 20, and 21.
7 From the Gagetown road to William Jones' upper line, and from thence to Moan's Lime Kiln, west side of the Nerepis Stream.
7 From the Church on the Gagetown road to William Quinn's farm, on the road leading to Darby Gillon's.
7 For the road from where the Daley road meets the Enniskillen road, and from thence until it meets the Butler road, between the first and second tier of Lots.

£5 From James Donovan's to the main road.
5 From the Friendship Hill road, by David Sweeney's, to the South Branch of the Oromocto, between the 1st and 2d tier of lots.
5 From Patrick Howell's to the Butler Settlement.
6 For the Clone's Settlement road, to be expended between Patrick M'Laughlan's and Darby Gillon's.
4 From Bryant M'Quaid's, Enniskillen Settlement, to the Shannon Settlement.
4 From the Daley Settlement to intersect the Enniskillen road in front of James Donavan's.
5 From James Donavan's to Patrick M'Cann's on the Enniskillen road.
7 10 Appraised damages to Bryant M'Quaid for the public road being laid out through his improved lands, 139 rods in length.
4 To James Baxter for cutting and opening 165 rods of the Friendship Hill road.
20 For a bridge over South Forks Brook, in the Victoria Settlement.
10 For a bridge over Currie's Mill Dam.
15 From Vail's Ferry to the Nerepis road.
8 From the Nerepis road to the Carney road.
4 For the road between James and Luke Appleby's.
5 From the Nerepis road to the forks of the road near John Gaunce's.
8 For the John Glass bridge, and repairing the road on the rear of the front Lots.
6 From the Military road to the Nerepis, called the Gamel road.
12 From George Fox's to Octnabog road.
13 9 To enable the Commissioner, Gilbert Williams, to pay for repairs done on the Public Wharf below Gagetown.
6 To erect a bridge on the south east side of Washademoak Lake, near Isaac and William Bulyea's.
6 From the main road to Rush Hill Settlement, between Timothy Carpenter's and Stephen Bulyea's.
5 From William White's corner, by Dellon's, to Webster's Mill.
5 For the road on the line between Lots Nos. 10 and 11 in the Grant to Day and others, to the Ball Hill Settlement.
6 From Henderson's Settlement to Shannon Settlement.
5 From Robert Golding's, past Dickie's Mill, to King's County Line.
6 From Shaw's Mill to Lewis' Cove.
5 From Lot No 5, William Thompson's, to the Public Landing.
6 From Washademoak Lake to the Shannon Settlement, on the line between Thomas E. M'Donald's and S. W. Carpenter's.
5 From Richard Townsend's land to the Shannon Settlement.
4 From Clark's Mill to the Landing.
6 From the Widow Ellson's to Cedar Landing.
4 From Clark's Mill to M'Kay's.
4 From James Maxin's to the road leading to Clark's Mill.
5 From King's County Line, through the Shannon Settlement, to Craft's Cove Landing.
5 From John Slip's to M'Alpin's.
6 From Dickie's Mill Brook to Thomas London's, in the upper Settlement.
5 From Francis Coleman's to Cranberry Lake Ridge.
5 For the road leading from the River Saint John to Thomas Bell's, and extending to John Lawson's.
6 To build a bridge on the old Post road, across the Big Brook, near Joseph Bulyea's.
6 From Reuben Vantassel's to James Watson's, on the old Post road.
5 From the old Post road to the Public Landing, north east branch of Lewis' Cove, via John Vantassel's.
6 For the old Canaan road from Patrick Sullivan's to the Canaan River.
6 From Reuben Rider's to Perry's brook.
6 From M'Donald's Mill to Charles Keith's eastern line.
7 From the Forks Stream to New Canaan Settlement.
6 From John Price's to Hugh Burgess'.

£6

£6		From Alexander M'Donald's to Elisha Clark's.
7		From Robert Watts' to George Moses'.
6		From John Parks' to Thomas Phillips'.
7		From Dugald Hooper's to Cole's Creek.
56		From Cole's Island to New Canaan Settlement.
8		From Dunn's Mill up the west side of Gaspereaux River.
6		From Withrow's up to Sunbury County Line, North Forks Salmon Creek.
5		From M'Donald's to John Goldfinch's, east side Salmon River.
12		From Harry Porter's to John Darough's.
35		To pay Manilla Manard for erecting a bridge at Burpe's Mill, Gaspereaux.
3	10	Balance due Henry Goldfinch for erecting a bridge near John Goldfinch's.
6		From Burpe's Mill to Hanson's upper line, east side of the Gaspereaux.
11		In part payment to John Thompson for erecting a bridge near M'Donald's Mills, Ironbound Cove.
5		From John O'Leary's to Newcastle, via Andrew Crawford's.
5		To Ebenezer Briggs for damages sustained by the public road passing through his improved land.
7		From the Salmon River road to James Ward's, via Cunningham Darough's.
7		From Daniel Briggs' to James Darough's, west side of Salmon River.
8		From Came's Point to Brown's Mill.
12		From Coal Creek to M'Donald's.
5		From Lackey's to M'Allister's.
5		For the road across William Barton's lot, south side of the Cumberland Bay Stream.
5		From Brandscomb's Mill to Ezekiel Wilson's land, north side of the Cumberland Bay Stream.

And the Chairman further reported, that he was directed to ask for leave to sit again to-morrow.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, the Resolutions as passed in the Committee engrossed, and that the House do to-morrow again resolve itself into Committee of the whole, and resume the further consideration of Supplies to be granted for the Public Service.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee, Master in Chancery, informed the House that the Council had agreed to

The Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the Office of Sheriff: and
The Bill to incorporate the Grand Falls Railway Company;

Without making any amendments thereto.

And that they had also agreed to

The Resolutions of Appropriation sent up from the Assembly, dated respectively the eighth and eleventh days of April instant, with the exception of the following Grant:—

"To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, a sum not exceeding One hundred and fifty pounds towards exploring the Country between Boiestown and Dalhousie, in order to ascertain the practicability of opening a Road through Land fit for settlement between those points,"

In which Resolution the Legislative Council do not concur.

Mr. Carman moved for leave to bring in a Bill to reduce the costs in Actions in the Supreme Court.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Tuesday, 16th April, 1850.

Prayers.

Read a second time—
A Bill to reduce the costs in actions in the Supreme Court.

Read a third time as engrossed,
A Bill to regulate the proof of certain Documents in Actions wherein Foreign Corporations doing business in this Province are parties.

When Mr. Ritchie moved the following engrossed amendment as a Proviso to the said Bill, to be added at the close thereof by way of Ryder:—
"Provided always, that nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to extend to any contracts or engagements already entered into and now in force in this Province."

The amendment having had three several readings, and the question been taken thereon, it was agreed to by the House.
Resolved, That the Bill with the Ryder do pass.
Ordered, That Mr. Carman take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read as engrossed,
The Resolutions of Appropriation made and passed in Supply yesterday the fifteenth day of April instant.
Ordered, That Mr. J. Earle do take the said Resolutions to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

On motion of Mr. Street,
Whereas Neville Parker, Esquire, Master of the Rolls of this Province, has petitioned to be heard at the Bar of this Honorable House, against any measure that has for its object the reduction of his Salary as the present incumbent of that Office, as now established by Law; therefore
Resolved, That the said Neville Parker, Esquire, be heard at the Bar of this House upon the subject matter of his said Petition, on Thursday the eighteenth day of April instant, at half past ten o'clock, A. M.; and
That the Clerk of this House do forthwith furnish the said Neville Parker, Esquire, with a copy of the aforegoing Resolution.

Upon the question for sustaining the same, the House divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Mr. End,	Mr. Steves,	Mr. Gilbert,
Hon. Mr. Hanington,	Ritchie,	Landry,	M'Leod,
Mr. Montgomery,	Wark,	Wilson,	Connell,
Read,	Brown,	Vail,	Tibbits,
Thomson,	Carman,	Jordan,	S. Earle,
Botsford,	J. Earle,	Miles,	Cranney.
Street,	Boyd,	Hayward,	
Baillie,	Barberie,		
Woodward,	Ansley.		

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative.

Mr. Carman, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address of the House of the thirteenth day of April instant, praying that the Bond of the Honorable Joseph Cunard, and Benjamin Wolhaupter, may be cancelled, reported—That they had attended thereto, and that His Excellency was pleased to say, he would carefully consider the subject with His Executive Council.

On motion of Mr. Gilbert,
Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to direct that the balances remaining unexpended in the hands of the Honorable Harry Peters, late Supervisor of the Great Road from Fredericton to Saint John, by the Nerepis, may be paid over to the present Supervisor of that Road, to be expended on the same.

Upon

Upon the question for sustaining the Resolution for this Address, the House divided—

YEAS 11. NAYS 10.

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative.

Ordered, That Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Brown, and Mr. Cranney, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

On motion of Mr. Barberie,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to authorize the sale of all kinds of Grain and Vegetables by weight instead of measure.

Mr. Cranney in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same, under the Title of—

A Bill to establish and fix the weight per bushel of Grain, Potatoes, and other Vegetables.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed, under the amended Title.

On motion of Mr. Woodward,

Whereas the Tariff of the Province levies Duties on certain articles imported into it; and whereas notwithstanding the importation into the Island of Grand Manan, and consumption of such articles in that Island, no Duties are paid or Revenue derived from such importations, therefore the making of articles so imported subject to duty, leads to illicit Trade, and obliges the consumer to pay the increased cost of such importation, under which circumstances it would be good policy to remove such restrictions, which would tend much to the benefit of the inhabitants of the said Island; therefore

Resolved, As the opinion of this House, That it is highly desirable that a Law should be passed enacting that the Island of Grand Manan be fully and completely exempted from the Law imposing Duties for raising a Revenue, and that it shall and may be lawful to import into the said Island of Grand Manan, all goods, wares and merchandize (which can be legally imported into this Province,) free of, and without payment of any Duty; and all or any goods, wares and merchandize imported into any other Port or Ports in the Province from the said Island of Grand Manan, (except articles of the growth and production or of the Fisheries of the said Island,) shall be subject and liable to the same Duties as if imported from any Port or place without the Province; and also, that all articles exported to Grand Manan shall be entitled to drawback, the same as if exported to any Port or place without the Province.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the House divided—

YEAS 3. NAYS 17.

And it was thereupon decided in the negative.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow,

That the House proceed to the Order of the Day of yesterday, and resume the further consideration of Supplies to be granted for the Public Service—

The Order of the Day being read, the House according thereto resolved itself into said Committee.

Mr. Botsford in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the matters referred to them again under their consideration, had passed a number of Resolutions; and he having read the same, handed them in at the Clerk's Table, where they were again read, and are as follow:—

Resolved, That there be granted

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, the sum of £—— towards constructing suitable Steam Boat Landings at Reed's Point, being a re-appropriation of that sum granted to that Corporation in 1847, and not drawn from the Treasury, towards constructing Approaches to the Breakwater, in that City.

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

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, a sum not exceeding £50 to be applied by the Province Treasurer to refund Duties on a Fire Engine of superior quality, with Hose and Hose Cart, &c., ordered from New York by Engine Company No. 5, at Saint John; the cost of which has been subscribed for by that Company, including contributions made by several Fire Companies and citizens of that place.

To George Blatch, Esquire, of Saint John, the sum of £—— to reimburse him for expenses incurred, and for loss of time in attending at Fredericton the first of this Session by request of the Committee on Reporting the Debates, on that subject.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.
Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Ritchie,	Mr. Gilbert,
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Taylor,	Tibbits,
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Ansley,	Connell.
Hon. Mr. Hanington,	Jordan,	
Mr. Wark,	End,	
J. Earle,	Landry,	
Boyd,	Wilson,	
Brown,	S. Earle,	
M'Leod,	Steves,	
Baillie,	Read,	
Hayward,	Barberie.	
Woodward,		

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative, and the blank to be filled up with the sum of £10.

To John Walsh, a licenced Teacher, the sum of £40 for having taught a School at Saint John for two years ending first February, 1848.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, a sum not exceeding £4,500 for the protection of the Revenue for the year 1850.

To Isaac Woodward, the sum of £150 for his services as Corresponding and Recording Commissioner of Light Houses, to the thirty first December last, the same to be taken from the Light House Fund.

To the Commissioners of Light Houses for the Bay of Fundy, the sum of £1,750 for Contingencies for the present year, the same to be taken from the Light House Fund.

To the Adjutant General of the Militia Forces, the sum of £—— for his services and contingencies for the year 1850.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.
Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. M'Leod,	Mr. Woodward,
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Miles,	Gilbert,
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Baillie,	Ansley,
Mr. Street,	Hayward,	Ritchie,
Boyd,	Taylor,	Jordan,
End,	Vail,	Montgomery,
Cranney,	Wilson,	Steves,
S. Earle,	Connell,	Read.
Brown,	Barberie,	
Wark,	Tibbits.	

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative.

It was then moved that the blank be filled up with the sum of £10.

And upon this question, the Committee again divided as follows:—

YEAS.	NAYS.	
Mr. Montgomery,	Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. M'Leod,
Read,	Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Thomson,
Steves,	Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Miles,
Ritchie,	Mr. Woodward,	Baillie,
Jordan,	Boyd,	Hayward,
Ansley,	End,	Taylor,
Gilbert.	Cranney,	Street,
	Tibbits,	Connell,
	S. Earle,	Vail,
	Brown,	Wilson,
	Wark,	Barberie.

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

It was then moved to fill up the blank with the sum of £85.
Upon this question the Committee divided—

YEAS 10. NAYS 18.

And it was also decided in the negative.

It was then moved that the blank be filled up with the sum of £25.
Upon this question the Committee again divided—

YEAS 6. NAYS 22.

And this was likewise decided in the negative.

A motion was then made that the blank be filled up with the sum of £50.
Upon this question the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Mr. Miles,	Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Jordan,
Mr. End,	Baillie,	Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Ritchie,
Cranney,	Hayward,	Hon. Mr. Hanington,	Vail,
Tibbits,	Taylor,	Mr. Boyd,	Steves,
S. Earle,	Wilson,	Woodward,	Read,
Brown,	Barberie,	M'Leod,	Montgomery,
Wark,	Street.	Ansley,	J. Earle.
Gilbert,		Connell,	

And the division being equal, the Chairman decided in the negative.

It was then moved that the blank be filled up with the sum of £60.
And upon this question, it was decided in the negative.

It was then moved to fill up the blank with the sum of £75.
And upon this question, it was also decided in the negative.

It was then moved that the blank be filled up with the sum of £30.
And upon this question, it was also decided in the negative.

It was then moved to fill up the blank with the sum of £70.
And upon this question, it was likewise decided in the negative.

A motion was then made, that the question on the Resolution be reconsidered.

And upon this question, it was carried in the affirmative, and the question on the Resolution then again under consideration; and

Upon the question being then again put for sustaining the Resolution, the Committee divided—

YEAS 17. NAYS 15.

And it was carried in the affirmative.

It was then moved to fill up the blank with the sum of £40.
And upon the question it was decided in the negative.

A motion was then made to fill up the blank with the sum of £55.
Upon this question, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Wilmot,	Mr. Hayward,	Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Ritchie,
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Miles,	Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Taylor,
Mr. Barberie,	M'Leod,	Hon. Mr. Hanington,	Connell,
End,	Wark,	Mr. Cranney,	Landry,
Street,	S. Earle,	Tibbits,	Steves,
Vail,	Brown,	Gilbert,	Read,
Thomson,	Carman,	Woodward,	J. Earle,
Baillie,	Boyd.	Ansley,	Montgomery,
		Wilson,	Jordan.

And it was thereupon decided in the negative.

It was then moved that the blank be filled up with the sum of £26.
And upon this question, it was decided in the negative.

It was then moved to fill up the blank with the sum of £69.
And upon this question, it was also decided in the negative.

A motion was then made to leave the Chair, report the Resolutions, and ask leave to sit again to-morrow.

And upon the question, it was carried in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, the Resolutions as passed in the Committee engrossed, and that the House do to-morrow again resolve itself into Committee of the whole, and resume the further consideration of Supplies to be granted for the Public Service.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Wednesday, 17th April, 1850.

Prayers.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to establish and fix the weight per bushel of Grain, Potatoes and other Vegetables.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Barberie take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read as engrossed,

The Resolutions of Appropriation made and passed in Supply yesterday the sixteenth day of April instant.

Ordered, That Mr. Woodward do take the said Resolutions to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

On motion of Mr. Woodward,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to repeal certain Acts for the more effectual prevention of Fires in the City of Saint John, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

The Honorable Mr. Hanington in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made amendments thereto, and then agreed to the said Bill.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed as amended.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to facilitate the making of a Railway from the Harbour of Shediac to the Bend of Petitcodiac.

Mr. Cranney in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill before them, and the first Section thereof under their consideration;—which pledges the faith and credit of the Province to ensure an annual profit or interest of six per centum on a Capital sum invested in the undertaking; when

It

It was moved—To fill up the blank fixing that sum at Sixty thousand pounds.

And upon the question, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Wilson,	Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Mr. Hayward,
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Vail,	Mr. Boyd,	J. Earle,
Hon. Mr. Wilmot,	Ritchie,	Brown,	Street,
Hon. Mr. Hanington,	Ansley,	Wark,	Montgomery,
Mr. Jordan,	Woodward,	M'Leod,	Tibbits.
Connell,	Botsford,	Gilbert,	
Steves,	Miles,		
Barberie,	S. Earle,		
Landry,	Baillie.		

Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative, and the blank filled up with that sum.

That the Committee then proceeded in the Bill, when the following amendment was moved, to stand as a third Section thereto:—

"III. And be it enacted, That when and so soon as the said Saint John and Shediac Rail Road Company shall have actually paid up, or *bona fide* secured the sum of Sixty two thousand pounds, being one half the amount estimated on the Survey for completing the three first Sections of the said Railway, commencing at the City of Saint John and extending twenty eight miles, the same being independent of any amount that may be subscribed and paid up under the provisions of this Act, for building that portion of the Line from Shediac to the Bend, Scrip shall be issued by this Province under the provisions of this Act, to the like amount, or from time to time, in such manner and sums, not exceeding the said sum of Sixty two thousand pounds, payable with Interest at a rate not exceeding ten per centum, redeemable in —— years, as may be from time to time necessary for the construction of such Sections."

Upon the question for adopting this amendment, the Committee again divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Mr. Ansley,	Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Mr. Thomson,
Hon. Mr. Wilmot,	Steves,	Hon. Mr. Fisher,	Brown,
Hon. Mr. Hanington,	Landry,	Mr. Street,	Tibbits,
Mr. Botsford,	Vail,	J. Earle,	Taylor,
Ritchie,	Jordan,	Hayward,	Connell,
S. Earle,	Wilson,	Baillie,	Boyd,
Barberie,	Woodward.	Miles,	Montgomery,
		Gilbert,	Wark.
		M'Leod,	

And it was thereupon decided in the negative.

The following was then moved:—

Resolved, That the further consideration of the Bill be postponed for six months.

And upon the question, the Committee again divided as follows:—

YEAS.	NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Hon. Mr. Wilmot,	Mr. Barberie,
Mr. Gilbert,	Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Street,
Tibbits,	Hon. Mr. Fisher,	Jordan,
J. Earle,	Hon. Mr. Hanington,	Vail,
M'Leod,	Mr. Connell,	Landry,
Wark,	Taylor,	Botsford,
Thomson,	Brown,	Steves,
Boyd.	Miles,	S. Earle,
	Hayward,	Wilson,
	Baillie,	Ritchie.
	Woodward,	

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

That the Committee then went through the Bill, and agreed to the same without making any amendment thereto.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to encourage the construction of a Railway or Canal between the River Saint Lawrence and the Tamiscouta Lake.

Mr. Woodward in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, the following Resolution was moved:—

Resolved, That the further consideration of this Bill be postponed for three months.

Upon the question, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Vail,	Hon. Mr. Wilmot,	Mr. Baillie,
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Ritchie,	Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Miles,
Mr. J. Earle,	Gilbert,	Hon. Mr. Fisher,	Tibbits,
Barberie,	M'Leod,	Mr. Hayward,	Brown,
Wark,	S. Earle,	Jordan,	Boyd,
Steves,	Ansley.	Taylor,	Connell.
Montgomery,			

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the further consideration of the said Bill accordingly postponed for three months.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee, Master in Chancery, informed the House that the Council had agreed to

The Resolutions of Appropriation sent up from the Assembly, dated the fifteenth day of April instant.

And that the Council had also agreed to

The Bill to incorporate "The New Brunswick Society for the encouragement of Agriculture, Home Manufactures and Commerce throughout the Province," and to regulate and provide for the same,

Without making any amendments thereto; and also to

The Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to insolvent confined Debtors,

With certain amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

The amendments made by the Legislative Council to this Bill, were severally read a first and second times, and are as follow:—

At A in Section X. expunge the word "three," and insert "six."

At B in Section XI. expunge the word "three," and insert "six."

At C in Section XIV. expunge the remainder of the Section.

At D in Section XVI. expunge the word "three," and insert "six."

At E insert a new Section, as follows, and alter the numbers of the remaining Sections:—

"XVIII. 'And whereas in cases where the sureties of any Debtor, executing a 'Bond under the provisions of this Act, may be considered insufficient, or where any 'Sheriff or other officer may die, resign, or be removed from office, it is considered 'proper that the Sheriff or other officer, or his successor, should be authorized to 'require a new Bond;' Be it therefore enacted, that in any case where the Sheriff or other officer holding any Bond taken under the provisions of this Act, or the successor of any such Sheriff or other officer, shall require such new Bond from any Debtor within the limits, the same shall be given by the Debtor in the same manner as if such Debtor was in actual custody, and on the refusal or neglect of the Debtor to give such Bond, it shall be lawful for the Sheriff or other officer to commit such Debtor to custody in the same manner as if such Debtor had been rendered by his sureties under the provisions of this Act."

At F at the end of the Bill, add a new Section, as follows:—

"XXIV. And be it enacted, That an Act made and passed in the sixth year of the Reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled 'An Act relating to Insolvent

Insolvent Confined Debtors;' also an Act made and passed in the seventh year of the same Reign, intituled 'An Act to amend an Act, intituled "An Act relating to Insolvent Confined Debtors;"' also an Act made and passed in the eighth year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, intituled 'An Act to continue the several Acts now in force relating to Insolvent Debtors,' be and the same are hereby repealed; provided always, that every act, matter or thing heretofore done under and by virtue of the said recited Acts, shall remain and continue valid and effectual for all intents and purposes; and all Bonds, acts and things which may have been taken or done under the said recited Acts or any of them, shall continue in force and may be proceeded upon in all respects the same as if said recited Acts were perpetual."

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended by the Legislative Council, stand for a third reading to-morrow.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow,

That the House proceed to the Order of the Day of yesterday, and resume the further consideration of Supplies to be granted for the Public Service—

The Order of the Day being read, the House according thereto resolved itself into said Committee.

Mr. Botsford in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the matters referred to them again under their consideration, had passed a number of Resolutions; and he having read the same, handed them in at the Clerk's Table, where they were again read, and are as follow:—

Resolved, That there be granted

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £40, in aid of individual subscription, for the support of the African School at Saint John.

To Thomas M'Avity, of Saint John, the sum of £50 for services rendered at the Quarantine Establishment at Partridge Island in 1849; to be taken from the Emigrant Fund.

To the Joint Committee of the Legislative Library a sum not exceeding £200 Sterling for the use of the said Library.

To Duncan Stewart the sum of £4 16 6 for Gauging and Weighing Duitable Articles at Saint Stephen in the year 1849.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £—— for the purpose of exploring and opening a Road from Mechanics' Settlement, in King's and Albert County, to the Bay Shore.

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

To John R. M'Pherson the sum of £5 for attending the Draw Bridge at the Oromocto for the year 1849.

To J. P. A. Phillips the sum of £—— to remunerate him for publishing the Debates of the Legislative Council in the year 1848.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the Committee divided as follows:

YEAS.		NAYS.
Hon. Mr. Fisher,	Mr. Hayward,	Mr. Boyd,
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Ritchie,	Vail,
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Taylor,	S. Earle,
Hon. Mr. Hanington,	Connell,	Cranney,
Mr. Brown,	Ansley,	Gilbert,
Tibbits,	Wilson,	Montgomery,
M'Leod,	End,	J. Earle,
Woodward,	Jordan,	Steves.
Miles,	Barberie.	

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative, and the blank to be filled up with the sum of £50.

To James Hogg the sum of £50 to remunerate him for publishing the Debates of the Legislative Council for the years 1848 and 1849.

To

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £10, in aid of individual subscription, to run a Courier from the City of Saint John, through the Caledonia, Hibernia and Brown Hill Settlements, and to Tynemouth.

To the Justices of the Peace for the County of Westmorland the sum of £30 to pay a Courier for carrying the Mails from Sackville to Cape Tormentine, during the past year.

To the Justices of the Peace for the County of Westmorland the sum of £10, being expenses incurred by them in carrying the Mails from Sackville to the North Joggins.

To the Clerk of the House of Assembly the sum of £100 for extra services during the present Session, and a further sum not exceeding £150 for preparing an Index during the Recess to the Journals and Appendices of the House the present Session.

To the Assistant Clerk of the House of Assembly, the sum of £75 for extra services the present Session.

To Henry Chubb and Company the sum of £17 5 7 for sundry miscellaneous Printing performed for the Province to the thirty first January last.

To William Carman the sum of £9 4 6 for Gauging and Weighing Dutiable Articles at Miramichi the past year.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £21 6 6 to provide for the payment of stitching, &c. six hundred copies of the Laws of the last Session of the Legislature.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, a sum not exceeding £175 to pay various claims of services performed by certain parties on the Nerepis Road the last season, under the direction of the late Supervisor, whose sudden death in October last, prevented their being by him attended to.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £108 12s., to reimburse John H. Reid, of Fredericton, losses sustained by the death of three valuable Sheep, intended for the use of the Province, on the passage from Liverpool; the same not to be paid until it be satisfactorily certified to the Executive Government that the said John H. Reid has imported during the present year, for the benefit of the Province, one Ram and two Ewes of Oxfordshire breed; also one Boar and one Sow of Berkshire breed; and further, that satisfactory security, by Bond, be given to the Government, that he will import during the present year, one Bull and one Heifer, of the best Short Horned Durham breed, with a condition, that the said Bull and Heifer shall be kept at least three years for the benefit of the Province; it being understood that the said John H. Reid shall not be deprived of the benefit of the said Grant if any or all the said Animals should die on the voyage out, and that he cannot get insurance effected against any such contingency.

To John Fraser, of Miramichi, the sum of £9 12 9, being for Gauging and Weighing Dutiable Articles at Miramichi the past year.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the following sums for the improvement of—

King's County Bye Roads:

£8 For the road from Albert County Line to the main Post road, by way of Ketchum's.

8 For the road from the main road, near Daniel Goddard's, to William Hayward's.

5 For the road from Timothy Purtell's corner to Lemuel Cleveland's.

5 For the road from Bunnell's corner to the old Shepody road.

5 For the road from Martin's road, across the outlet of Pollet River Lake, to Joseph Yeaman's.

5 For the road from Mechanics' Settlement to Jessie Hayward's, via Benjamin Bell's.

5 For the road from the College Hill to the main road, near Hugh M'Adams'.

5 For the road from Basken's to William Bustard's.

8 For the road from the main road, near Jeffre's, to William Linden's.

8 For the road from James Chambers' to the Shepody road.

5 For the road from Garret Ross' road to William Madden's, by way of Buchanan's.

£6

£6 For the road from Timothy Learey's to the Shepody road.
5 For the road from Miers' to Kyle's.
5 For the road from Kyle's to Baskin's.
6 For the road from Daniel Madden's to the Shepody road, by way of Duncan M'Alister's.
7 For the road from Ratter's to Peter Dean's.
6 For the road from near John Drury's to John Ryan's.
8 For the road from Campbeltown to Walker's.
5 To build a bridge between J. Ratter's and J. Walker's.
5 For the road from Roger M'Manaman's to the main road, near Secord's, by way of Edward Kirk's.
7 For the road from Robert Ellison's lower line to John M'Monagle's.
6 For the road from the main road, near John Parlee's, to M'Ewing's, by Levi Parlee's.
8 For the road from Thomas Herritt's to the old Cumberland road, near Robert Doyal's.
5 For the road from Robert Shannon's to David Law's.
7 To assist in building a bridge over Trout Creek, near Henry Leak's.
9 For the road from the main road, near Henry Hayward's, to the Settlement of Patterson and others.
5 For the road from John Cochlan's to the main road.
8 For the road from the Campbeltown road, on the north side of Deforest's Lake, to road leading from Sussex Vale to Loch Lomond.
15 For the road from the Great road in Upham to the Burying Ground in Sussex.
10 For the road from George Whitaker's land to the River.
5 For the road from the main road near Darling's to the forks of the road on the road leading to Johnston's Mill.
7 For the road from Alexander Kenedy's corner to Queen's County Line.
5 For the road from the English Settlement road to the road through the Irish Settlement, near Kingston's.
5 For the road leading from Chapman's Mill to Long Creek, by way of James Gamlin's.
7 For the road from Snider's road to Long's Creek.
5 For the road leading through Corn Hill to the Butternut Ridge road, by way of Gibbon's.
5 For the road from the Widow Manning's to the Rouse road, near Witham Stockton's.
5 For the road from near Mace's Mill to the Chapel on White Mountain.
8 For the road from Avery's to Butternut Ridge.
5 For the road from Coates' Mill to Jordan Mountain, by Knollen's.
8 For the road leading from William Sharp's to the Millstream road, near Good's.
7 For the road from David Johnston's to the road leading to Bellisle, by way of Nathaniel Johnston's, and improving a bad hill on said road.
6 For the road from Charles Galey's to James Marr's.
5 For the road from Bedford Long's to James O'Brien's.
7 For the road between the main road and Jacob Snider's.
8 For the road from Butternut Ridge to New Canaan.
7 For the road from Connel O'Boyle's to John Perry's.
7 For the road from the Lumbert Settlement to Smith Creek.
10 To assist in repairing the bridge near Ulas Haney's.
5 For the road from Nathaniel Johnston's to George Marr's.
5 For the road from Henry Snider's to Morris Frazer's, by Thomas B. Kierstead's.
5 For the road from Alexander M'Leod's to John Jordan's.
5 For the road from John Spicer's to the main road, near Jacob Wright's.
5 For the road from Seth Foster's to John Darling's.
7 For the road from Joseph M'Mackin's to Josiah Kieth's, on Spring Hill.
5 For the road from M'Grigor's Mill to John Gillan's.

£8 For the road from Christopher Sheck's to the County Line, on the New Canaan road.
5 For the road from M'Farlane's to Ryan's Mill.
8 For the road from Kinkade's corner towards the County Line, in the English Settlement.
10 For the road from the South Stream to James Upham's.
5 From South Stream bridge to William Barnes'.
5 From Hammond River to the County Line, by M'Afee's.
5 From the School House, near William Tweedale's, towards Henderson's.
10 For the road on the north side of the Upper Loch Lomond to its junction with the main road at Read's farm.
10 From Joseph Jenkenson's to Deforest's Lake.
10 From Salt Spring to Campbleton; 7s. of this to be paid James Reade, Commissioner on former Grant.
10 From Campbeltown to John Sherwood's Mill.
10 From Chamber's to the Meeting House.
7 From the Salt Spring road to Upham Church.
7 For the road from William Scott's to Aaron Scott's, leading from the Shepody road towards Quaco.
7 From the end of the Wallace road to Sparling's.
8 For the road leading from the new line of road to Quaco, to the Mount Theobald road, by Patrick Crow's.
10 For the new line of road from M'Auley's Lake, near Scholes' Mill, south of the County Line.
7 For the road leading from the Shepody road, near William Scott's to the road from R. Bickford's to Drummond's, by way of Robert Marshall's.
10 For the road leading from the Ferry Landing to the high land near Henry Jackson's.
10 From Patecake to the Salt Spring road.
5 From William Earle's to William Mather's.
5 From the Glebe towards Stewart's Mill.
4 5 From the School House to W. P. Wetmore's Mill.
7 From Jacob Yeamans' to Patecake, by Stephenson's.
7 From Sidney Baxter's to Campbeltown.
10 From Sidney Baxter's to the Parish Line.
7 From the Campbeltown road to M'Neal's, by P. Forestal's.
12 15 For the new stone bridge near Coats' Mill for balance of contract and extra work.
5 From Coats' Mill to Henry Parlee's.
7 From the Widow Guiou's to the Mountain road.
7 For the Guthrie road.
20 For the new line of road from Snow's Mill to Monmouth Fowler's.
25 For the erection of a bridge near Crawford's Mill, and improving the road to same.
5 To complete the Steam Boat Landing at Hampton.
15 To improve the road across the Marsh, between the high land and Clark's bridge.
10 From Smith's Mill to the County Line, towards Loch Lomond.
5 From Benjamin Smith's towards Cother's, by Jasper Beattie's.
5 From Charles Robertson's to Charles Smith's farm, by Pearson's.
7 From Joseph Tomelson's towards Newton Smith's.
10 For the road leading from the road near Longstrough's to John Keller's, by Quinlin's Shop.
5 From Benjamin Darling's to Thorn Bush Hill.
7 From John Palmer's to James Hill's, by Elliott's.
10 From Dobbin's to Howard's Mill and Cottage.
8 From Colonel Wetmore's to Wright's farm.
7 From Edward Dixon's, by George Prince's, to the Kirk.
8 From Gondolo Point to the Post road, near John H. Wright's.
15 For the new line of road from Bellisle to Coats' Mill in Norton.
5 For the road from David Spragg's to Stephen Gray's. £5

£5		To repair the bridge near Walter Scovil's.
8		For the road from Francis Gallagher's to the English Settlement road.
7		For the road leading from Bull Moose Hill towards John Ingraham's, on the line between William Sherwood's and Joseph Smith's.
8		From English's to Sharp's on the Mill Stream.
7		From Redstone's Mill to John Kilfilan's, by way of George Dean's.
5		From Alexander Burnett's to the County Line, on the Maxwell road.
7		From James Summervil's to the forks of the east Scotch Settlement road.
8		For the road on the rear of Alexander Burnett's block, 2d tier of Lots, Irish Settlement.
7		For the road leading from Alexander Burnett's to Fenwick's Mill, through Wilson's Gore.
5		From the Scotch Settlement road, near Amos Glass', to Charles Fairweather's.
5		From Daniel Meloin's to the Scotch Settlement road.
5		To improve the road between I. Northop's south line and Isaac Crawford's.
7	10	To assist in rebuilding the bridge over Spragg's Brook.
7	10	For the road from Peter Spragg's to the County Line, by Barzilla Kierstead's.
8		From Weaden Wetmore's to Davis's back field.
7		From the West Scotch Settlement road to John Manahan's.
8		From Joseph Parr's to the bridge on the Scotch Settlement road, by way of the Elm Flats.
8		For the road between the 2d and 3d tier of Lots, commencing at the Beaver Dam, towards Barzilla Kierstead's.
7		From Foster Morrel's to Mordacai Cole's.
8		From Asa Jones' on Bellisle, to David Jones' on the Saint John River.
4	10	From Francis Gonong's to Thomas Howard's, Middle Land.
15		For the Shore road from the late Captain Perry's in Kingston, to James Ketchum's.
5		For the road from the Big Brook, by Purvis', towards Nutter's.
10		For the road from the Long Reach, near Sugget's, to the Mill, late Bates'.
5		For the road from Chatley's, in the middle land, to Giggy's Lake, and so onward.
10		For the road from the foot of Walton's Lake to Kingston Creek.
8		For the road from the Great road, near Pickett's Mills, by Henry Worden's, to Perry's; one half to be expended between Worden's and Perry's.
15		For the road from Wetmore's Mill Pond through to the Long Reach, by W. Puddington's; one half to be expended between the middle land and the Long Reach.
8		For the road from R. Nichol's to Wetmore's Mill Pond.
20		For the road from the Mills, late White's, to Henry Williams', Long Reach; £12 of which to be expended between the middle land and the Kennebeccasis, including the repairs of the bridge on the back dam.
10		For the Neck road, so called, from James White's, Kennebeccasis, to the Long Reach.
5		For the road leading from near Riley's, on Neck road, to Thomas M'Cann's.
10		For the new road from the head of the Milkish to Burnt Cove, Long Reach.
15		For the Ketchum road from Pickett's Mills to the Kennebeccasis.
5		For the road leading from the Ketchum road to Robert Nutter's, and thence towards Purvis'.
5		For the road from Elias D. Flewelling's to Joseph M'Alary's.
7		To aid in building a bridge on the road near Joseph Mills'.
10		For the Pickwaket road.
7		For the road from Robert Smith's to the Pickwaket road.
10		For the road from Widow Erb's Landing to Moses Drew's, by the shore; £3 15s. of which to be paid James Peters for balance due him for over-expenditure in 1849.
7		For the road from Grand Bay to the Fowler Settlement so called.
8		For the road from the Fowler Settlement back to the Mitchell Settlement.
8		For the road leading from the Post road to the Finlay Settlement.

£7

£7	For the road from the Long Reach to Heightle's corner, in the Cheyne Settlement.
8	For the road from Heightle's corner to Goose Creek bridge.
8	For the road from Goose Creek bridge to Salmon Rock, by Stewart's.
5	To aid in blasting a ledge of rocks, and improving the main road near the Parsonage.
7	For the Kemble road leading from the Shore road back to the Wallis road.
8	For the road from the Wallis road to Stephen Cronk's, and for the branch leading easterly therefrom.
5	For the road leading from the main road in 2d tier of Lots to M'Conkey's Mill.
5	For the road from Patrick Kerr's north east line, through the Lands end Settlement, to the Reach road.
5	For the road from David M'Coy's south west line to John Kirk's north east line.
5	For the road from R. Fenwick's south west line to Malcolm M'Donald's north east line.
5	For the road from Robert Salter's to the Kingston Parish Line.
15	For the road from James B. Lyon's, Long Reach, to the Milkish.
5	For the road from William Worden's to the Neck road.
5	For the road from the Settlement of John Crabb, Junior, in Greenwich, to the front.
7	To cut down a Hill near M'Keel's Grist Mill, and to improve the road thence to the shore.
10	For the road through the 2d tier of Lots, between the Westfield Parish Line and Thomas Wallis'.
5	For the road from James M'Keel's to the shore.
7	For the road from Joseph Wallis' to the Yorkshire road, near Coughlan's Mill.
8	To aid in improving the new road or alteration between James Bulyea's and George Bulyea's, on the main road.
10	For the road leading from the Menzie Settlement to the Queen's County Line, towards Crozier's on the Gagetown road.
7	For the road from George Jones' towards the back lands, to be expended between James Bulyea's and Flaglor's Lake.
5	For the road from the Widow Lynch's to the cross roads in 2d tier of Lots.
8	For the road from the cross roads, by Serle's, to Andrew Hamilton's.
7	For the new road leading from W. Dunn's farm, Long Reach, to the back lands, to be expended between James Paisley's and John Patterson's.
15	To aid in making the alteration in the road between Charles L. Richards' and Moses Brundage's.
5	For the road on the eastern side of Tennant's Cove, from Henry Barter's to the Bellisle road near Isaac Vanwart's.
5	For building a bridge and improving the main road near John Morrell's.
5	For the road from John Hamilton's to Andrew Hamilton's, and thence to the County Line.

And the Chairman further reported, that he was directed to ask for leave to sit again to-morrow.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, the Resolutions as passed in the Committee, engrossed, and that the House do to-morrow again resolve itself into Committee of the whole, and resume the further consideration of Supplies to be granted for the Public Service.

Mr. Gilbert, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address of the House of yesterday, praying that His Excellency would direct that the balance remaining in the hands of the Honorable Harry Peters, late Supervisor of the Great Road from Saint John to Fredericton, by the Nerepis, unexpended, be paid over to the present Supervisor of the said Road, reported—That they had attended thereto, and that His Excellency was pleased to say, he should give directions accordingly.

Mr.

Mr. J. Earle, from the Committee appointed on the ninth day of February last, to take under consideration Petitions as regards the rights of individuals in raising Coals, submitted their Report; and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

"The Committee to whom was referred the Petition of John M'Lean and others, inhabitants of Queen's County, praying an Act may pass to secure the right of raising Coals on their granted Lands to the respective owners of such Lands; and also of William J. Berton, of the City of Saint John, Merchant, praying that an Act may pass giving greater security to the Lessees of the Crown to Coal Mines in this Province, Report—

"That your Committee feel the difficulty involved in the consideration of the matters referred to them, but have come to the conclusion, that the reservation of the right of mining in the Grants issued to the purchasers of Crown Lands, has been, and is attended with many inconveniences, without any adequate benefit to the Province: They would therefore recommend that in future the Grants should contain no such reservation, (except as to the precious metals); and with respect to Grants already issued, it is the opinion of this Committee, that the Mines and Minerals therein or thereunder, shall vest in the Grantee or owner of such Lands respectively, except, of course, so far as such Lands now or hereafter granted, may be covered by any of the existing Mining Leases; which Leases, your Committee are of opinion, should be secured to the Grantees, and they protected by Legislative enactment in the enjoyment thereof; and that a speedy, economical and impartial mode of ascertaining the amount of damage to Lands, which may be occupied by such Licences, breaking the soil for the purpose of either discovering or working such Mines, should be devised and enacted, which your Committee think may be accomplished by the appointment by the Government of Commissioners, who shall arbitrate and finally settle between the parties, and fix the amount, if any, to be paid on account thereof.

"JOHN EARLE,
W. J. RITCHIE,
WM. M'LEOD,
WM. H. STEVES.

"*Committee Room, 15th April*, 1850."

Ordered, That the Report be accepted.

Mr. Wark, from the Committee on Public Accounts, submitted a further Report; and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

"The Committee on Public Accounts beg to Report—

"That they have had under their consideration the Accounts and Report of the Commissioners of the Provincial Penitentiary, and are pleased to find that the Institution is contributing so largely towards its own support: During the past year the Commissioners have expended £603 2 5 in the erection of workshops and machinery; and in order to enable them to introduce the manufacture of cloth, and to complete their arrangements for the more advantageous employment of the Convicts, they ask for a further Grant of £500, together with a Grant for £1000, to defray the contingent expenses of the Establishment: They state that, if the latter sum is granted, it will leave the proceeds of the sales of their manufactures at their disposal for the purchase of the raw material on the most favourable terms, and thus enable them to conduct their operations more profitably: The Committee recommend these amounts to be granted, in hopes that the Commissioners will be thereby enabled to render the establishment self-sustaining.

"The Committee have carefully examined the Accounts of the Queen's Printer, and after referring to the Report of the Select Committee on Public Printing, presented to the House last Session, and comparing the prices charged in the Accounts with the rates at which the Printing has since been taken by Contract, they are of opinion, that a deduction of twelve per centum should be made from the Accounts, as reported on by the Auditor General.

The

The whole charge for Public Printing is	....		...	£1,717	13	7½
From which deduct twelve per centum, ...	£206	2	5			
Amount of Warrants already issued, ...	300	0	0			
				506	2	5
Which leaves a balance due of	....		....	£1,211	11	2½

Which the Committee recommend to be granted.

"The Committee are also of opinion, that no more than ten shillings should be charged for Royal Gazettes sent to Public Officers by order of the Government.

"The Committee are of opinion, that the Accounts of the Commissioner of Public Buildings are unsatisfactory, both as to the mode of expending the money and the high rates of wages paid: That neither from the Accounts nor the explanations of the Commissioner, are they enabled to form any correct opinion as to what work was done, or the necessity of any such enormous outlay being made as set forth in the Accounts: That the whole system is most objectionable, being without any check, and without the possibility of any proper investigation being had, and that it should be at once abolished: The Commissioner alleges, that the course adopted by him is that pursued by his predecessor in office: The Committee think that this affords an additional reason for the immediate action of the House, to put a stop to a course which claims only a bad precedent for its support: The Committee recommend that the Executive Government should annually lay before the Legislature, an Estimate of the probable amount required for the repairs of the Public Buildings for the ensuing year, specifying, as far as practicable, the state of the Buildings, and the work absolutely necessary to be performed: The Committee are of opinion, that no expenditure on the Training School should have been made without the authority of the Legislature.

"From the Auditor General's Report on the expenditure by Clerks of Peace for the destruction of Bears and Wolves, it appears that £644 10s. were drawn from the Treasury for this service in 1849: The Committee are surprised to find that over one half of this sum was drawn by the Counties of Northumberland and Charlotte, namely, £327 5s.: In the former County, the sum of £203 17 3 was expended, and in the latter, £87 15s., in addition to which, they have ascertained that £130 will be required to pay off existing claims in the County of Charlotte: Your Committee think the attention of the Government should be called to the subject, in order that, if necessary, some additional checks may be imposed, to prevent impositions from being practised: The Auditor General reports a balance of £12 15s. remaining in the hands of James W. Boyd, Esquire, late Clerk of the Peace for the County of Saint John, which he should be called on to refund.

"All which is respectfully submitted.

"DAVID WARK,
WM. H. STEVES,
J. MOMTGOMERY,
WM. M'LEOD,
J. A. STREET,
W. J. RITCHIE,
ROBERT THOMSON.

"*Committee Room*, 17*th April*, 1850."

Ordered, That the Report be accepted.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

Thursday, 18th April, 1850.

Prayers.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to facilitate the making of a Railway from the Harbour of Shediac to the Bend of Petitcodiac.

And upon the question, that the said Bill do now pass, and be sent to the Legislative Council for their concurrence, the House divided—

YEAS

YEAS 12. NAYS 7.

Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative.

Resolved, thereupon, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Ritchie take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to repeal certain Acts for the more efficient prevention of Fires within the City of Saint John, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Woodward take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read as engrossed,

The Resolutions of Appropriation made and passed in Supply yesterday the seventeenth day of April instant; when

Mr. Gilbert moved the following :—

Resolved, That the Resolutions severally granting—"To James P. A. Phillips and James Hogg the sum of £50 each for publishing the Debates of the Legislative Council in the years 1848 and 1849,"—be expunged.

And upon the question, the House divided—

YEAS 6. NAYS 12.

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

The question was then taken upon the final passing of the said Resolutions, and it was carried in the affirmative.

Ordered, That Mr. M'Leod do take the said Resolutions to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

According to the Order of the Day, the amendments made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to insolvent confined Debtors,—were severally read a third time.

Resolved, That the House do concur therein.

Ordered, That Mr. M'Leod return the Bill, with the amendments, to the Council, and acquaint them therewith.

Mr. Ritchie, from the Committee appointed to take under consideration a Petition of John Trenholm, to be reimbursed the expense of defending an action against him as a Trustee of Schools, submitted a further Report; and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows :—

"The Committee to whom was referred the Petition of John Trenholm, beg leave to submit a further Report, referring to their former Report of the twenty seventh day of February last—

"That the Judge's Notes having been furnished the Committee, they are satisfied that the said Petitioner acted *bona fide* in the strict line of his duty in the matter referred to them, and refer his claim to the favourable consideration of the House.

"W. J. RITCHIE,
CHARLES FISHER.

"*Committee Room*, 16*th April*, 1850."

Ordered, That the Report be accepted; and

On motion of Mr. Ritchie; further

Ordered, That this, as well as the former Report, be referred to the Committee of Supply.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House—

Report from the Trustee of the Fredericton Savings' Bank for the winding up the affairs thereof, accompanied by Statements, shewing Notes due when the Commissioner was appointed, and of the payments and charges by the Trustee.

The

The Report being read at the Clerk's Table, is as follows:—

REPORT FROM TRUSTEE OF FREDERICTON SAVINGS' BANK.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The undersigned Trustee of the Fredericton Savings' Bank, in submitting to Your Excellency a statement of the receipts and payments since his apppointment, on account of that Institution, deems it necessary to make a few remarks with reference to its original establishment and the subsequent proceedings of those who conducted the management of it.

It appears that in 1825, under an Act of Assembly, a meeting of a number of Gentlemen was held in Fredericton, pursuant to a request of the then Lieutenant Governor, Sir Howard Douglas, at which it was resolved to establish a Bank at that place, to be called "The Fredericton Savings' Bank;" that Sir Howard Douglas consented to become Patron of the Institution; and that the following Gentlemen were appointed as Directors, viz:—

The Honorable John Saunders, then Chief Justice, President.

The late Peter Fraser, Esquire, Vice President.

DIRECTORS:

The late Mr. Jedediah Slason,
" " Henry Smith,
" Mark Needham,
The late Mr. Peter Fisher,
" " James Taylor,
" George Minchin.

That the late Mr. H. G. Clopper was appointed Secretary; and

The late Mr. James Taylor, Treasurer.

That at a Meeting called on the 25th April, 1829, certain Bye Laws were proposed and adopted, as appears by a Minute Book, then kept, to which the undersigned has referred. That Meetings of the Directors, or a portion of them, sufficient to form a Quorum, were held, with tolerable regularity, until 19th September, 1836, when Mr. Clopper resigned his office as Secretary. That at such Meetings there appeared annually to have been submitted a statement of the debts due the Institution, as well as the amount of deposits lodged by various parties. That the deposits made from time to time were loaned to parties, on their notes, secured, as was supposed, as the loans were made by good and sufficient endorsers. That on the 3rd July, 1837, in consequence of vacancies in the Directorship having been caused by the death of the Chief Justice, President, and James Taylor, Jedediah Slason, and Henry Smith, Esquires, Directors, a Meeting was called for the purpose of appointing a new Board. That such Meeting accordingly took place, when a statement of the affairs of the Institution was laid before it, which was as follows:—

1837.		
January 1.—Amount due to Depositors, ...		£7,456 7 1
June 30.—Amount deposited since 1st January, ...		1,270 19 9
Interest paid to Depositors, who have withdrawn their money since 1st January, ...		22 18 2
Interest on Notes of Hand from 1st January until they become due,		20 0 0
Balance of Interest received, ...		188 3 7
		£8,958 8 7
1837. ASSETS.		
June 30.—Amount withdrawn from 1st January, ...	£1,767 14 0	
Amount of Notes of Hand due the Bank, ...	6,834 11 10	
Cash on hand, ...	356 2 9	
		£8,958 8 7

That at such Meeting, a re-organization of the Board took place, by the election or appointment of the following persons:—

Peter Fraser, Esquire, President.

Honorable John Saunders, Vice-President.

DIRECTORS:

Mark Needham,
Peter Fraser,
James Taylor,
James Willox,
John T. Smith.
Benjamin Wolhaupter,
Asa Coy.

And Mr. John F. Taylor was appointed Cashier.

That new Bye Laws or Rules were adopted at this Meeting, in lieu of those established in 1825.

That the next Meeting held, at which were present Mark Needham, Peter Fisher, Asa Coy, James Taylor, and James Willox, when the affairs of the Institution were submitted, differing very little from *that* shewn on the 30th June, 1837. That the Meeting referred to was held on the 4th January, 1839, and the state of the Institution made up to the 31st December, 1838.

That

That the only three Meetings which appear to have been held after that of the 4th January, 1839, were—

On the 20th April, 1843, at which were present, M. Needham, J. Willox, Asa Coy, and B. Wolhaupter; on the 25th November, 1843, present, James Taylor, M. Needham, J. Willox, and B. Wolhaupter; and on the 6th February, 1844, present, James Taylor, M. Needham, and B. Wolhaupter. That no particular business was transacted at such Meetings, except the passing of two Resolutions, directing that all delinquent Notes of a doubtful character shall be placed in the hands of the Solicitor of the Bank, and that some of the Debtors should be called upon for additional security.

That the management of the whole Institution appears to have devolved upon Mr. J. F. Taylor since 1839, and that no action was held, so far as the Minutes shew, by the Directors down to 1837, to aid, direct or assist him in its management, but on the contrary, on his having commenced a suit against one of the Directors, Mr. John T. Smith, for a liability exceeding £100, which suit was brought by the Solicitor in the name of Mr. Taylor, because he was of opinion there was no legally authorized Board; that Director plead in defence that the amount sued for was not the property of Mr. Taylor, but of the Bank; and such plea appears to have been successful. That previous to 1839, for some time a number of parties who owed the Bank, as both Promissors and Endorsers, had failed, and became utterly unable to pay, and that after the Bankrupt Law passed, they generally took the benefit of the Act. That Mr. Taylor, in fact, for many years became the alpha and omega of the Bank; receiving deposits, renewing Notes, and in many cases he took the Notes in his own favour as renewals, to prevent their becoming void by the Statute of Limitation. That from the original establishment of the Bank, 17th January, 1825, to the 1st April, 1846, there was deposited by individuals the sum of £47,943 11 1, nearly all which was loaned on Promissory Notes; and that there was withdrawn £43,201 12 5, leaving £4,761 18 8 due depositors at the latter date. That in 1845 it having come to the knowledge of the Executive Government, by Petitions from some of the depositors, they could not receive their deposits, a Commission was ordered to investigate the affairs of the Bank, and Charles P. Wetmore, Esquire, together with the undersigned, were appointed to make the examination and report their opinion to the Government. That after carefully looking into its affairs, they reported—

That they considered due the Institution, which in their opinion was good, ...	£2,427	4	8
That there were doubtful Debts amounting to	820	8	2
That there were bad Debts in their estimation, ...	1,856	6	8
Total, ...	£5,113	19	6

That a portion of the amount reported good, amounting to upwards of £400, was subsequently collected by Mr. Taylor, and applied so far towards the payment of the deposits.

That in consequence of the pressure made by the Depositors upon the Government, and the Government having ascertained that the Notes could not be legally collected, a Bill was introduced in the Session of Assembly of 1846, to authorize the winding up the affairs of the Bank, and for the appointment of a Trustee for such purpose, which Bill became Law. That the undersigned was appointed by the Government said Trustee, and that he immediately applied himself diligently and faithfully to carry out the object of the Law. That at the Session of the Legislature in 1847, a Grant was made of £2,500 towards providing for the deficiency, feeling that the Deposit Books to the last, bore the names of its first Patron, as well as those of the original Directors, and that the Depositors must have conceived the faith and credit of the Government were pledged for the integrity of their money.

That considering the Depositors should contribute nearly all, if not all, the expenses attendant upon winding up the affairs of the Institution, the undersigned had the Deposit Books made up, with Interest, to the 1st January, 1846, offering in October 1847, payment in full to all Depositors who would then apply, with Interest as stated, to 1st January, 1846, except in a few cases where the amount of individual deposits was large; and over £3,000 were cheerfully accepted by them on such terms. That the result shewn by the accompanying statement, shews collections already made and realized, amounting to £2,116 19 8. That it is considered £868 12s. still due, will be eventually collected. That £176 0 2 in his opinion are doubtful, and that £1,679 12 2 are unequivocally bad. The amount due Depositors, 27 in number, according to the Books, some of which have not yet been claimed, amounts to £1,013 2 8. It is also shewn that 171 Depositors have been paid £3,777 7 6, and that after deducting the charges of collection and payment, together with Law costs and other contingencies, their remains at the credit of the Institution £236 14 5, of which £123 are in the hands of the Solicitor, Mr. Wilmot, who has some Law charges against this sum. The undersigned need scarcely mention the unparalleled difficulties with which he has had to contend during three years of the most extreme depression in Trade, with three successive years of the failure of the Crops; and when reference be had to the names of the obligors on the notes collected, and their endorsers, he trusts it will be admitted, at least as much has been secured as could have been under the circumstances. The undersigned is determined to wind up the affairs of the Bank before the next Session at all hazards, unless he receives instructions to the contrary from Your Excellency, and he entertains a confident expectation that there will be a sufficiency remaining to meet all demands.

It has been a great matter of satisfaction to the undersigned, that during the time he has acted as Trustee, the utmost confidence in his measures for winding up the affairs of the Bank, has been shewn by the Depositors, and that in no one instance has there been a complaint against him either to the Government or to the Legislature.

Respectfully submitted.

J. R. PARTELOW, *Trustee.*

Fredericton, April 17, 1850.

[*See Statements in Appendix.*]

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow,

That the House proceed to the Order of the Day of yesterday, to go into Committee of the whole, and resume the further consideration of Supplies to be granted for the Public Service—

The Order of the Day being read, the House according thereto resolved itself into said Committee.

Mr. Botsford in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the matters referred to them again under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again at two o'clock on this day.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and that the House do this day again resolve itself into Committee of the whole, and resume the further consideration of Supplies to be granted for the Public Service.

It being the time appointed, under a Resolution of the House of the sixteenth day of April instant, for the hearing of Neville Parker, Esquire, Master of the Rolls, upon the subject of his Petition, as regards a contemplated reduction in his Salary; when

The Honorable Mr. Speaker informed the House, that the Master of the Rolls was in attendance, and prayed to be admitted.

His Honor the Master of the Rolls then appeared at the Bar, and being heard touching the matters set forth in the said Petition, he withdrew.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow,

The House again went into Committee of the whole, under the adjourned proceedings of this Day, and resumed the further consideration of Supplies to be granted for the Public Service.

Mr. Botsford in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the matters referred to them again under their consideration, had passed a number of Resolutions; and he having read the same, handed them in at the Clerk's Table, where they were again read, and are as follow:—

Resolved, That there be granted

To Hugh A. Caie, of Shippegan, the sum of £21 13 10 expenses incurred by him in the support of Emigrants, per Eliza Liddell, in 1847 and 1848, agreeably to the Report of Select Committee; to be taken from the Emigrant Fund.

To Samuel T. Gove, Surgeon, the sum of £2 10s. to remunerate him for Medicine and attendance on three Emigrant children in 1849; to be taken from the Emigrant Fund.

To the Overseers of the Poor for the Parish of Alnwick, County of Northumberland, the sum of £—— to reimburse them for expenses incurred by them in support of Richard Donovan, an Emigrant Pauper, in the year 1847; to be taken from the Emigrant Fund.

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

To Thomas Allan and William Ruddock, Overseers of the Poor for the Parish of Portland, the sum of £27 to reimburse them for advances made in support of sick and destitute Emigrants in 1842; to be taken from the Emigrant Fund; this amount being deducted from the amount recommended by the Committee to be granted to the Commissioners of the Alms House and Work House in the City and County of Saint John for the present year.

To

To the Commissioners of the Alms House and Work House of the City and County of Saint John the sum of £364 14s. to reimburse them for advances made in support and relief of sick and distressed Emigrants during the year 1849; also the further sum of £493 10 10 balance due them for the year 1848.

To Isaac L. Hopkins, T. C. Justison, and Enos Pool, Overseers of the Poor for the Parish of Pennfield, County of Charlotte, the sum of £6 16 2, being expenses incurred by them in support of a sick and indigent Emigrant the past year.

To John Trenholm, of the Parish of Botsford, County of Westmorland, the sum of £35, being expenses incurred by him in defence of a Suit at Law which arose in consequence of the discharge of his duty as a Trustee of Schools, agreeably to the report of the Committee.

To Rachael Martin, of Fredericton, an old and valuable Instructress of Youth, the sum of £20 for her services in that capacity, she having undergone an examination at the Training School, which resulted in her being declared fit for a First Class Certificate, but which she could not obtain under the existing Laws.

To John C. Allen, Esquire, Barrister at Law, the sum of £—— towards remunerating him for Reporting and Publishing the Decisions of the Supreme Court.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Vail,	Hon. Mr. Hanington,	Mr. Woodward,
Hon. Mr. Fisher,	Tibbits,	Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Hayward,
Hon. Mr. Wilmot,	Ritchie,	Mr. J. Earle,	Gilbert,
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Wilson,	Montgomery,	Cranney,
Mr. End,	S. Earle,	Steves,	Boyd,
Brown,	Thomson,	Landry,	Wark.
M'Leod,	Taylor.	Connell,	

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative, and the blank to be filled up with the sum of £50.

To Penelope Herring, of Saint John, who has taught a Female School for upwards of twenty five years with great credit, the sum of £20 for her services in that capacity.

To George P. Peters, of Saint John, a sum not exceeding £—— for his services in vaccinating upwards of two thousand poor persons in that City in 1848, and for supplying Lymph to Medical men and others in this Province.

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

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, a sum not exceeding £1,211 11 2 to enable His Excellency to pay John Simpson, Queen's Printer, the balance due him to the thirty first December, 1849.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £293 7 1 to pay John Wilkinson balance of his Account connected with the contemplated Shediac Rail Road.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, a sum not exceeding £—— to provide for expenditures on Government House the past year.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the Committee divided as follows:

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Brown,	Mr. J. Earle,	Mr. End,
Hon. Mr. Wilmot,	M'Leod,	Barberie,	Gilbert,
Hon. Mr. Fisher,	Woodward,	Jordan,	Ritchie,
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Ansley,	S. Earle,	Cranney.
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Connell,		
Hon. Mr. Hanington,	Landry,		
Mr. Boyd,	Montgomery,		
Baillie,	Steves,		
Tibbits,	Thomson.		

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative, and the blank to be filled up with the sum of £557 15 10.

To the Commissioner of Government House, the sum of £150 for his services in that capacity to the thirty first December last.

To

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £25 towards exploring and opening a Road from Gaspereaux River, in the County of Queen's, to the upper Settlement on Cain's River, in the County of Northumberland.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £—— to pay off the balance due to Alexander Goodfellow, Esquire, for the exploration and opening of the Road from Chaplin's Island Road to Bathurst.

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

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £1,500 towards the support of the Provincial Penitentiary the present year.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, a sum not exceeding £1,500 to pay the balance of the expenditure by the late Commissioners of the Lunatic Asylum to the ninth November last.

To the Commissioners of the Lunatic Asylum, the sum of £456 15 11, being amount of expenditure from the ninth November to the thirty first December last.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £2,000 towards the maintenance of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum for the year 1850.

To J. B. Toldervy, the sum of £—— as additional remuneration for his services for visiting in his Professional capacity, by order of the Government, the Leper Establishment at Sheldrake Island, and the Lepers at Tracadie, and reporting upon their case.

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

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £50 to improve the South Bay Canal.

To the Commissioners of Light Houses in the Bay of Fundy, the sum of £50 for the protection of the Harbour Light at Reed's Point, in the City of Saint John; to be taken from the Light House Fund.

To the Commissioners of Light Houses of the Bay of Fundy, the sum of £250 towards the support of Cape Sable, Seal Island, and Brier Island Light Houses, in 1849; to be taken from the Light House Fund.

To the Commissioners of Light Houses for the Bay of Fundy, the sum of £20 to complete the road from Point Lepro to Dipper Harbour; to be taken from the Light House Fund.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £—— to remunerate William Wright, Esquire, for certain Professional services as Advocate General, by order of the Government, as detailed in his Accounts.

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

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £—— to reimburse Moses Orser expenses incurred in defending a suit against him in his capacity as a Bye Road Commissioner.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the Committee divided—

YEAS 5. NAYS 20.

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 £109 14 9 to reimburse the Commissioners of the Board of Health for the Counties of Gloucester and Northumberland, the amount overexpended by them the past year.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the following sums for the improvement of—

York Bye Roads:

£10	For the lower road leading to the Howard Settlement.
15	For the road leading to Skiff Lake.
10	For the road to the Monument Settlement.

£25

£25		For the road leading from the Gesner Settlement, on Eel River, to the Howard Settlement.
5		For the road from Dinning's Mill to South Richmond road.
15		To open a road to connect the Howard Settlement road with the River Saint John, where it strikes the old road.
12	10	For the road to the Rosborough Settlement, and to extend to the Poquiock Settlement.
25		For the road to the Magundy, through the Poquiock Settlement; out of which £5 to be expended between Carson's and the Mill, if necessary.
22	10	For the road leading to and through the Lake George and Magundy Settlements; out of which £5 for the road leading to the Lake past Trainer's, Irving's and Donnelly's; and a like sum for the road from Lake George School House to the rear of the Gilchrist Grant.
30		For the road to the Magaguadavic Settlement, leading through the Blaney Ridge Settlement, to James Graham's; part to the end of the Settlement beyond Noble's, and part for the road to M'Cutcheon's; out of which the sum of £5 for the road from M'Cormick's to Adams', and the sum of £3 towards Brown's, Fisher's and Edmondson's.
15		To open a road to the River in connexion with the Lake road, past Pickard's farm.
5		For a road leading from the Highway road to Jewett's Grist Mill, on Garden's Creek.
10		To open a road from Loon Lake to Vail's, on the Magaguadavic, including the bridge above Vail's.
5		For the road from Long's Creek bridge to Nehemiah Gilman's, to connect with the Smithfield road.
10		For the road to the Garden Creek Settlement, and the bridges thereon.
25		For the road from Essensa's, past Ross' Mill, to the Saint Andrews road; out of which the balance due John Ross to be paid.
5		For the road leading to James Nisbett's and Craig's.
5		For the road from Harvey Settlement to Frog Lake.
5		For the road from George Davidson's to Little Settlement.
5		For the road to George Coburn's.
5		For the road to William Coburn's.
7	10	For the road to William Robinson's, and thence to Wilson's Mills.
5		For the road to Cranberry Lake.
5		For the road from Little's to Luke Craig's.
5		For the road from Sasford's to Paterson's.
5		To explore a road from Hanwell to the River Saint John.
5		For the road from the Teetotal Settlement to the Sunbury County Line.
7	10	For the road to and through the Acton Settlement, towards Ross' Mill.
5		For the road from Wynn's, in the Teetotal Settlement, to and through the Roach Settlement.
5		For the road from Hanwell to the Settlement of Crowley and others, towards Little's.
5		For the road from the Alms House to New Maryland.
5		For the road from the New Maryland road, downwards, including the bridge at the lower end of the Settlement.
5		For the road leading to the Glebe.
5		For the Reserve road.
47	10	For the road from Fredericton to New Maryland, and the bridges thereon.
10		For the road from the School House in New Maryland to the County Line.
10		For the road leading to Charters' and Haining's.
30		For the road leading from Morgan's to the Beaver Dam and the County Line, and through to Solomon Smith's.
5		For the road on the east side of the Rushagonis, by Robert Lindsay's.
5		For the road from Andrew Little's to Thornton's.
7	10	For the old road leading to Spring Hill.

£22 10

£22 10 For the road leading from the old Spring Hill road to the Saint Andrews road, by H. B. Rainsford's land; out of which the balance due the former Commissioner to be paid.
20 For the road from the Rushagonis to the Saint Andrews road, past Little's.
10 For the upper road to the Campbell Settlement.
15 Towards erecting a bridge over Grier's Creek.
25 For the road from the Campbell Settlement to the Nackawickack, at Trout Brook.
5 To open a road from the Highway, near Dow Brooks', to the River Saint John.
20 For the road to and through the upper Caverhill Settlement; a part of which to open the road to the rear leading beyond Carr's; and a part to open the road passing Guiou's land, in connexion with the road leading to the lower Settlement, in the Springfield Settlement.
7 10 For the road to and through the lower Caverhill Settlement.
7 10 For the road near Morehouse's to the Springfield Settlement.
35 For the road from the Mactaquack Settlement, to and through the Springfield, to connect with the Caverhill Settlement.
10 To open a road from the Springfield Settlement to the New Zealand Settlement.
17 10 For the road from the Mactaquack, past the Scotch Lake, to the River Saint John, and to cover the bridge at the foot of the Lake.
5 For the road to the King Settlement, near Close's and Kilburn's.
7 10 For the road from George Stewart's, near the Lake, through the Burke Settlement to Michael Crimmin's.
10 For the road from Moore's to the Mactaquack.
35 For the road from the Mactaquack bridge to Mauseroll's Ferry, and the bridges thereon.
5 Towards repairing the bridge over the Mactaquack at the mouth.
20 For the road to the new Settlements on the upper part of the Keswick.
5 For the road from the Trip Settlement, near M'Keen's, to the Keswick River at the Forks.
12 10 For the road from the bridge at Yerxa's, on the Keswick, on the western side of the Stream upwards towards Sisson's.
5 For the road from the bridge to the Tripp Settlement.
5 For the roads to Foy's, Killean's and Power's.
7 10 For the road from Keswick to the Cardigan, through the Bird Settlement.
7 10 For the road from the Keswick to the Bird Settlement, through the Boone Settlement past Harris'.
30 For the road leading to the Keswick, and the bridges thereon.
10 For the road from Penniac Mills to Goodspeed's, and from the Nashwaak up towards the Penniac Mills if necessary.
17 10 For the road to Manzer's.
7 10 For the road from Mount Hope to the County Line.
40 For the road on the eastern side of the Nashwaak.
5 For the road from the Portage road to the M'Donald Settlement.
5 For the road from M'Laggan's to Stanley.
5 For the road from M'Pherson's to the upper bound of the Campbell Grant.
5 For the road from the Nashwaak to the New Durham Settlement.
10 For the road from Hanson's to the Church.
10 For the road from Peters' to Brown's.
15 For the road from Fletcher's, on the Nashwaak, to Bubar's, on the Seward road.
7 10 For the road to the M'Leod Hill Settlement.
10 To open a road on the rear of the M'Leod Hill to a new Settlement on the Nashwaaksis.
15 For the Bridges and Approaches thereto near Yerxa's Mill.
20 For the Royal road and the bridges thereon leading to the rear of the Tay Creek Settlement, and to cut down Quinn's Hill; £3 of which to open a road to the rear of John Evans' farm.

£15

£15 Towards rebuilding the bridge over the east branch of the Nashwaaksis Stream, near Estey's Mill.
7 10 For the road from Boyd's to Stanley Point Mills, past Mick's.
5 For the road from the Tay Creek Settlement to the Lime Kiln road.
7 10 For the road to Stanley, passing Doctor Jacob's farm; £2 of which to the Hurlet Settlement.
12 10 For the road to the Fredericksburgh Settlement.
10 For the road from Larkin's to the Semple and Delucry Settlements, to extend to Johnston's.
5 For the road from Sanson's, in the Cardigan, to the Bird Settlement.
7 10 For the road to and through the Humphrey Settlement to the Bird Settlement.
7 10 To open a road from the Stone Settlement to the Royal road; of which a small sum towards Beckwith's Mill.
10 For the road from the Petitcodiac road to the Penniac, on the County Line, and for the road on the said County Line.
12 For the road from Hughes' to the Taxes River and to the County Line, and for opposite Fairley's to the Portage.
5 For the road to the Rentville Settlement.
5 15 For the road leading from Stanley to the east side of the Nashwaak to Stewart's and Stinson's, and to Neil Campbell's.
5 For the road leading to M'Kay's on the Hill and to the rear.
5 For the road leading from Corbet's to the rear of the Lots.
100 Towards remunerating Jacob M'Keen for erecting a bridge over the Keswick.
7 10 For the road from Porter's Brook to the Campbell Settlement, on the north County Line.
15 To remunerate Amos Arnold for erecting a bridge over the Nashwaak.
8 10 To open a road from the Great road to the River Saint John, at the upper boundary of the Government House lands.

And the Chairman further reported, that he was directed to ask for leave to sit again to-morrow.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, the Resolutions as passed in the Committee engrossed, and that the House do to-morrow again resolve itself into Committee of the whole, and resume the further consideration of Supplies to be granted for the Public Service.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

Friday, 19th April, 1850.

Prayers.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow,

The House went into Committee of the whole under the adjourned proceedings of yesterday, and resumed the further consideration of Supplies to be granted for the Public Service.

Mr. Botsford in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the matters referred to them again under their consideration, had passed a number of Resolutions; and he having read the same, handed them in at the Clerk's Table, where they were again read, and are as follow:—

Resolved, That there be granted

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £335 10 7 to enable the Government to discharge the balance due on the erection of the Quisibis Bridge.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £50, in addition to the sum already advanced him, to remunerate Moses H. Perley, Esquire, for investigating the subject of the Fisheries of this Province, and for preparing a Report on the same.

To

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, a sum not exceeding £750 for the support of the Lazaretto at Tracadie, Gloucester, in the year 1850, and for extending the buildings for the comfort of its inmates.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, a sum not exceeding £—— to provide for Office Rent and Contingencies of the Emigrant Agent at Saint John, for 1848 and 1849; to be taken from the Emigrant Fund.

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

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, a sum not exceeding £600 to pay John Simpson for Printing the Journals of the present Session, and towards Printing the Laws.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, a sum not exceeding £1000 to provide for Professor Johnston's services in examining the Agricultural capabilities of this Province, and for his Report thereon, including the expenses attendant upon such examination.

To the acting Emigrant Agent at Saint Andrews, the sum of £75 for his services in that capacity the past year.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, a sum not exceeding £40 to pay Doctor Benson for services performed in Vaccinating the poor in 1849, in various poor districts in Northumberland, under the sanction of the Government.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, a sum not exceeding £—— towards exploring and laying out a Road from the Grand Falls to the River Tobique, and thence along the said River.

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

To Eliphaz Coddington, of Grand Manan, the sum of £—— in consideration of heavy losses sustained in building Gun Boats for the use of the Province during the last American War, and to assist him in his destitute condition.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Fisher,	Mr. Wark,	Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Landry,
Hon. Mr. Wilmot,	M'Leod,	Hon. Mr. Hanington,	Connell,
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Thomson,	Mr. Barberie,	J. Earle,
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Taylor,	Montgomery,	Tibbits,
Mr. Miles,	Ansley,	Ritchie,	S. Earle,
Hayward,	Jordan,	Steves,	Vail.
Boyd,	Wilson,		
Cranney,	Woodward.		
Brown,			

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative, and the blank to be filled up with the sum of £10.

To George Cumming, a School Master in the City of Saint John, the sum of £20 as some remuneration for his having taught a large number of poor children gratis for many years past.

To James Wilson, the sum of £—— costs incurred by him in defence of his Title of Lands, as reported by a Select Committee.

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

To the Post Master at Fredericton, the sum of £——, being amount of Postage of the Legislature for the present Session.

To the Clerk of the House of Assembly, the sum of £——, being for the Contingent Expenses of the Legislature during the present Session.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the following sums for the improvement of—

Saint John Bye Roads:

£12 10 For the road from Little River to Mispec.
20 For the road from Little River to Loch Lomond.
30 For the road from Little River to M'Kenzie's farm, past Calvert's.

£25

£25		From Black River to Mispec House.
30		For the road from Cody's, through the Hibernia Settlement, to the forks of the road leading to the Quaco road.
15		For the road from the above forks to the road opened by Brown and others.
10		For the road opened by Brown and others, past Brown's Mill, to the new bridge.
20		For the road from Black River Settlement road to Emerson's Creek, Mountain road.
15		For the Valley road, past Lowther's, to Millican's.
25		Towards repairing the road and bridge from Emerson's Creek to Gardner's Creek, and for cutting down Hill on east side of Emerson's Creek.
20		For the road from Black Settlement road to Quaco road, back road.
5		For the road from Loch Lomond, by way of Ratcliff's Mills, to intersect back road.
15		For the road from the Quaco road, through the Ryan Settlement, to the forks of the road near the late M'Cracken's.
10		For the road from Harding's Mill to the old Quaco road.
20		For the road leading from County Line, near Tabor's bridge, to Quaco, old Quaco road.
5		For the road from Quaco road to Tynemouth, past John Brown's.
10		For the road from Quaco road to the County Line, Mill and Church road.
10		For the road from Maher's west line to Harding's Mill.
18		For the road from forks, near Morrison's, to Frazer's Mill, and thence to Gardner's Creek bridge, by way of Dewer's.
10		For the road from Tynemouth to Frazer's Mill.
15		For the road from Tynemouth road, past Power's farm, to Quaco.
15		For the road from Sand Point past J. Howe's, Esquire.
5		For the road to the County Line towards Smith's Mill.
5		For the road from the Millican road, past Cain's, towards South Stream.
12	10	For the road from near Ellison's, at Black River, past White's, to intersect the road from Frazer's Mill to Morrison's.
8		For the road from Quinn's residence to Gardner's Creek bridge, above Brown's Mill.
17		From Tynemouth road to Gardner's Creek, above Brown's Mills, past Howard's.
8		For the road from Frazer's Mill to James Brown's, Esquire, on the line laid out by Cunningham, and to continue from thence to Ten Mile Creek road, near the Grave Yard.
10		For the road through Church Land Settlement to Loch Lomond road.
20		For the road from Black River Mills, Morrison's road, to West Beach, and thence to Cape Spencer.
5		For the road from the forks, near Harding's Mill, to the County Line, near W. R. Sentill's.
10		For the road from Hibernia Settlement road to the Quaco road.
18		For the road from Westmorland road through the Golden Grove Settlement.
10		For the road from West Beach to Black River road, Dowd's road, so called.
15		For the road from the Town Plat, at Quaco, to the County Line, near Tabor's.
17	10	For the road called Brown's road, commencing at Berry's east line, in Quaco, to the County Line.
15	10	For the road from Brown's road, so called, through the Grear Settlement.
10		For the road from the Village road, by way of M'Namee's, to the County Line, near the Kennebeccasis.
50		For the road from Vaughan's Ship Yard towards Melvin's Beach, eastward of Quaco.
5		For the road from Sands' road, so called, to the road from Tabor's Bridge to the Town Plat in Quaco.
5		For the road from Harding's Marsh to the Town Plat road.
10		For the road from near Botsford's Mills to Lower Loch Lomond road, near Graham's; 16s. 8d., to pay balance due Commissioner.
12	10	For the road from Mispec to Cape Spencer; £1 of which to pay D. Gallagher for over-expenditure.

£15 For the road from western extremity of Quaco to Tynemouth.
5 For the road leading from Millican's road through the Settlement of Marsh, Vaughan, and Campbell.
5 For the road from Black River road, past Travis', to intersect Mountain road, past William Slack's.
5 For the road from second Loch Lomond to John Conway's farm.
27 10 For the road from Dipper Harbour bridge to the Saint Andrews road; £10 to be paid on account of balance due W. H. Craft.
10 For the road from Dipper Harbour bridge to the County Line.
5 For the road from last mentioned road, along the County Line, to the Basin.
5 For the road from Dipper Harbour road, at Belmore's clearing, by the head of the Basin, to the County Line, near Little Lepreau.
10 For the road from Dipper Harbour road to Chance Harbour.
7 For the road from Little Dipper Harbour to Dipper Harbour.
15 For the road from the Saint Andrews road towards Mace's Bay, near Hanson's Mill.
5 For the road from the Narrows of Musquash River, east side, to Saint Andrews road.
10 For the road from the Narrows of Musquash River, west side, to Saint Andrews road.
10 For the road from Black Beach to Frenchman's Creek.
22 10 For the road from Frenchman's Creek to Saint Andrews road.
7 For building a bridge across the north west arm of Frenchman's Creek.
15 For the road from the Saint Andrews road, at Spruce Lake, to the landing at Pisirinco.
12 10 For the road from Black Beach, by the Irish Settlement and Pisirinco, to meet road next before mentioned.
5 For the road from the Saint Andrews road, near Brown's, to meet road from Saint Andrews road, at Spruce Lake, to landing at Pisirinco, at Stony Creek bridge.
12 10 For the road from Nerepis road to M'Namara's farm.
10 For the road from Saint Andrews road, by the Settlement in rear of Menzie's Lake, to connect road from Nerepis road to M'Namara's farm.
12 10 For the road from Negro Point, along the City Line, to the Saint Andrews road.
5 For the road from Black River towards Red Head, past Patrick M'Cardill's.
20 For making the road from new bridge, at Tynemouth, across marsh to upland.
25 For the road and bridge from Church near Episcopal Church on Indian Town road, to the Kennebeccasis River.
15 For repairing dyke and bridge across Little River; £4 13 1 to be paid Thomas Davidson, late Commissioner, for over-expenditure in 1848.
5 For road from Lower Loch Lomond, near M'Grigor's, across Mispec Stream, down on the east side, through the Riley and Hill Settlement.
12 10 For road and bridge on road leading from head of first Loch Lomond to King's County Line, to meet a road leading from thence to Little River.
10 For road from Tuft's Mill to Big Salmon River road, and to build a bridge across Stream on same.
10 For road from Big Salmon River to County Line, towards the Shepody road.
15 For the Mount Theobald road.
6 On account balance due W. R. Sentill, for over-expenditure.

And the Chairman further reported, that the Committee having finished the business referred to them; it was

Resolved, That the Committee do now rise.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Resolutions as passed in the Committee engrossed.

Read as engrossed,

The Resolutions of Appropriation made and passed in Supply yesterday the eighteenth day of April instant.

Ordered, That Mr. Taylor do take the said Resolutions to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

On

On motion of Mr. Street,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to continue and amend certain Acts relating to the Salmon Fisheries in the County of Northumberland.

Mr. Woodward in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made amendments thereto, and then agreed to the said Bill, under the Title of—

A Bill to regulate the Fisheries in the Bay, Harbour and River Miramichi, and its Branches.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed as amended, under the amended Title.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee, Master in Chancery, informed the House that the Council had agreed to

The Bill to prevent the destruction of Moose in this Province,

Without making any amendment thereto.

And that the Council had also agreed to

The Resolutions of Appropriation sent up from the Assembly, respectively dated the sixteenth and seventeenth days of April instant, with the exception of the following Grants, viz :—

" To Isaac Woodward the sum of One hundred and fifty pounds for his services as Corresponding and Recording Commissioner of Light Houses to the thirty first day of December last, the same to be taken from the Light House Fund :

" To the Clerk of the House of Assembly the sum of One hundred pounds for extra services during the present Session, and a further sum of One hundred and fifty pounds for preparing an Index during the recess to the Journals and Appendices of the House the present Session :

" To the Assistant Clerk of the House of Assembly the sum of seventy five pounds for extra services the present Session :"

In which Resolutions the Legislative Council do not concur.

On motion of Mr. Brown,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to provide for opening and repairing Roads and erecting Bridges throughout the Province.

Mr. Woodward in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill again before them, had made further progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

On motion of Mr. Wilson,

Resolved, That the Bill to incorporate "The Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia Railway Company," for the Province of New Brunswick,—be now read a third time.

And upon the question, it was decided in the negative.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to continue and amend the Acts relating to Parish Schools.

The Honorable Mr. Fisher in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made amendments thereto, and then agreed to the said Bill, under the Title of—

A Bill to continue the Acts relating to Parish Schools.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed as amended, under the amended Title.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Saturday, 20th April, 1850.

Prayers.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to regulate the Fisheries in the Bay, Harbour and River Miramichi, and its Branches.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Cranney take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to continue the Acts relating to Parish Schools.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read as engrossed,

The Resolutions of Appropriation made and passed in Supply yesterday the nineteenth day of April instant.

Ordered, That Mr. Taylor do take the said Resolutions to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

The Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot moved for leave to bring in a Bill to reduce the Fees on Militia Commissions.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first and second times.

Mr. Gilbert moved the following:—

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House, a particular Statement of all the unexpended Road Money now lying in the hands of Supervisors and Commissioners of Roads throughout the Province.

To which Mr. M'Leod moved as an amendment—To substitute as follows:—

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid before the House of Assembly, within ten days after the opening of every future Session of the Legislature, a List shewing all Balances remaining in the hands of every Supervisor, Commissioner or other persons to whom any Public Moneys may have been entrusted for expenditure or payment.

Upon the question for sustaining the amendment for this Address, it was carried in the affirmative.

Ordered, That Mr. M'Leod, Mr. Gilbert, and Mr. Thomson, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

Mr. Taylor, by leave, presented a Petition from Robert Chestnut, Thomas Pickard, J. T. Smith, S. D. M'Pherson, and seventy one others, inhabitants of the City of Fredericton, praying that an Act may pass declaratory of the rights of the Youth of the Province in the Public Educational Institutions; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Taylor moved for leave to bring in a Bill relating to certain Public Schools and Educational Establishments in the Province.

And upon the question, it was decided in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Connell,

Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, That no application for relief to Soldiers of the Revolutionary War or their Widows, ought to be entertained unless by a Petition from the applicant, stating the age, place of residence, and that he or she is in indigent circumstances; and further to be certified by a Justice of the Peace verifying his belief in the truth of the Petition.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow moved the previous question—That the question upon the said Resolution be now put.

And upon the question, it was decided in the negative.

The

The Honorable Mr. Fisher moved for leave to bring in a Bill relating to the levying and collecting Rates in the City of Fredericton.

The Rule of the House limiting the time for introduing Bills or Petitions of a private or local nature; as also that which requires such Bills to be read at the Assizes or Court of Nisi Prius or General Sessions of the Peace in the presence of the Grand Jury, being in this instance dispensed with, leave was granted; and

The said Bill being brought in was read a first and second times.

On motion of Mr. Woodward,

Whereas 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 have been done in other communities:—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 is 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 will be pleased to appoint a Commission to be composed of the following persons ——— for the purpose of inquiring into the present state of the law and of 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 opening of the next Session of the Legislature.

To which the Honorable Mr. Partelow moved as an amendment—To expunge the whole Resolution, as well as the Preamble thereto, and substitute as follows:—

"*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 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."

Upon the question for adopting the amendment, the House divided—

YEAS 21. NAYS 6.

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Gilbert,

Resolved, That in the opinion of this House, no expenditure shall be made either on the Government House, or Lands and Offices belonging to the same; nor on any other of the Public Buildings belonging to the Province; and that from henceforth the appointment of a Commissioner for Public Buildings be dispensed with.

Upon the question for adopting the Resolution, the House divided—

YEAS 5. NAYS 21.

And it was thereupon decided in the negative.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee, Master in Chancery, informed the House that the Council had agreed to

The Bill to regulate the proof of certain Documents in Actions wherein Foreign Corporations doing business in this Province are parties,

Without making any amendment thereto.

And that they had also agreed to

The Bill further to encourage the erection of a Suspension Bridge over the River Saint John.

And he further informed the House that the Council had passed

A Bill, intituled "An Act to amend the Act relating to the sale of certain Lands by the Trustees of Saint Stephen's Church, in the City of Saint John,"

To which they desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

The Bill sent down from the Legislative Council was then read a first time.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot,

The House again went into Committee of the whole, and resumed the further consideration of the State of the Province.

Mr. Hayward in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the subject referred to them again under their consideration, had made further progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

Mr. Ansley moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend an Act imposing Duties for raising a Revenue.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the reduction of Judicial Salaries.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot also moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the reduction of the Salary of the Master of the Rolls.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot also moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the reduction of the Salaries therein mentioned.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Tibbits, a Member for the County of Carleton, applied for leave of absence, private business of importance requiring his attention; which leave was granted.

The House adjourned until Monday morning next at 9 o'clock.

Monday, 22d April, 1850.

Prayers.

Read a second time the following Bills, viz:—

A Bill to amend an Act imposing Duties for raising a Revenue:

A Bill for the reduction of Judicial Salaries:

A Bill for the reduction of the Salary of the Master of the Rolls:

A Bill for the reduction of the Salaries therein mentioned: and

A Bill sent down from the Legislative Council, intituled "An Act to amend the Act relating to the sale of certain Lands by the Trustees of Saint Stephen's Church, in the City of Saint John."

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Fisher,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill relating to the levying and collecting Rates in the City of Fredericton.

Mr. Hayward in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made amendments thereto, and then agreed to the said Bill.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed as amended.

On

On motion of the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to reduce the Fees on Militia Commissions.

Mr. Baillie in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, an amendment was moved thereto—To expunge all that part of the first and only Section thereof, which establishes a reduced rate of Fees, after the words "passing of this Act," and substitute as follows:—

"That no Fees whatever shall be charged on any Commission issued to any Officer appointed to serve in the Militia of this Province, any law, usage or ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding."

And upon the question for adopting the amendment, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Mr. Jordan,	Mr. Taylor,	Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Ritchie,
End,	Montgomery,	Hon. Mr. Wilmot,	Landry,
Barberie,	Gilbert,	Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Botsford,
Connell,	M'Leod,	Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Ansley,
J. Earle,	S. Earle,	Mr. Cranney,	Woodward,
Steves,	Wark.	Brown,	Vail.
		R. D. Wilmot,	

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

That the Committee then went through the Bill, and agreed to the same without making any amendment thereto.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Brown,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to provide for opening and repairing Roads and erecting Bridges throughout the Province.

Mr. Woodward in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their further consideration, had agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of Mr. J. Earle,

Whereas the granting of Mining Leases by the Government to sundry individuals on Lands previously granted by the Crown, have been attended with many inconveniences, and in some cases, much damages and costs, without any adequate benefit to the Province; therefore

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to order that all Leases for Mining purposes hereafter to be made, be confined to the vacant Crown Lands, and that in all future Grants of Land, there be no reservation made of the Mines and Minerals therein contained, precious Metals only excepted.

Upon the question for sustaining the Resolution for this Address, the House divided—

YEAS 10. NAYS 14.

And it was thereupon decided in the negative.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House—

Return of Seizures of Timber and Lumber made in the Counties of Northumberland, Kent, and Westmorland, by order of the Government; the same being furnished under an Address of the eleventh day of April instant, and which is as follows:—

Return of all Seizures of Timber or Lumber made in the Counties of Northumberland, Kent and Westmorland, by order of Government, since the passing of "An Act relating to the collection of Duty on Timber and other Lumber," in 1844. *Required by the Honorable the House of Assembly* 11*th April*, 1850.

Year.	Trespasser.	Licencee.	Situation.	Tons of Timber.	M. feet of Lumber.	Decision of the Executive Government.
1846	W. H. Scovil,	J. M'Phelim,	Cocagne River,	120	160	To be released on payment of 3s. per ton, and 3s. 9d. per M.
"	W. Colpitts and others,	S. Binney,	Pollet River,	300	...	do. do. of the Seizing Officer's expenses.
"	Robert Geddes,	(J. P. Ford's Reserve,)	Coal Branch,	...	40	To be released.
"	M'Adams and Barry,	(Hon. W. Black's Reserve,)	Little Forks Stream,	150	...	do. on payment of the Seizing Officer's expenses.
"	Wellington Gilmore,	W. H. Scovil,	Shediac River,	...	20	do. do. 3s. 9d. per M.
"	William Ryan,	S. Bi. .ey,	Pollet River,	40	...	do. do. the Seizing Officer's expenses.
"	Israel Steeves,	do.	do.	35	...	do. do. do. do.
"	J. Mann and J. King,	William Ryan,	do.	...	60	do. do. do. do.
"	John M'Lynchy,	Thomas Chilton,	Richibucto River,	...	80	do. do. 3s. per ton, and 3s. 9d. per M.
"	William Taylor,	L. P. W. Desbrisay,	do.	...	80	do. do. do. do.
1847	John Coates,	J. M'Phelim,	South Branch Buctouche,	(not kn	own,)	do. do. do. do.
"	do.	B. Wolhaupter,	North Branch Buctouche,	do.	do.	do. do. do. do.
"	H. B. Allison,	Joseph Cunard,	Renous River,	60½	...	do. do. 3s. per ton.
"	J. Cail, Junior,	J. P. Ford,	Coal Branch,	...	120	do. do. do. and 3s. 9d. per M.
1849	J. T. Colpitts,	(Not Licenced,)	Pollet River,	270	...	do. do. 1s. 6d. do. and expenses of seizure.
"	Robert Little,	L. P. W. Desbrisay,	Saint Nicholas River,	...	50	do. do. 1s. per M. do.
"	Phelan and Collins,	J. W. Holderness,	do.	...	30	do. do. do. do.
1850	J. M'Phelim,	N. Beckwith,	Buctouche River,	125 sup	posed,	do. do. 3s. per ton for the first seizure, 5s. per ton for the 2nd seizure, after notice, and 6s. per ton for the 3rd seizure, after notice, and all expenses.
"	B. Carpenter and others,	Hon. J. Robertson's Reserve,	Little Forks Stream,	1250 su	pposed,	To be released on payment of 5s. per ton.

Crown Land Office, April 15, 1850.

THOS. BAILLIE, *Sur. Gen.*

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, also by command of His Excellency, laid before the House—

A Communication from the Government of Nova Scotia, upon the subject of an apparent alteration as to the admission of certain Articles, the Produce and Manufactures of that Province, free of Duty.

This Document being read at the Clerk's Table, is as follows:—

(Copy) *Provincial Secretary's Office, Halifax, 10th April,* 1850.

SIR,—By an extract from the Fredericton Royal Gazette, published in the Saint John New Brunswicker of 6th April, it appears that Malt and Malt Liquor, the growth, produce and manufacture of Nova Scotia, as also manufactures of Wood, which last year were allowed to be imported Duty free, are this year excluded from the Table of Exemptions.

I have it in command therefore from the Lieutenant Governor, to inquire whether these Articles have been thus intentionally omitted, or whether it has been incorrectly printed in the Gazette.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOSEPH HOWE.

The Honorable J. R. Partelow, Provincial Secretary.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee, Master in Chancery, informed the House that the Council had agreed to

The Resolutions of Appropriation sent up from the Assembly, respectively dated the eighteenth and nineteenth days of April instant, with the exception of the following Grant:—

"To Thomas Allan and William Ruddock, Overseers of the Poor for the Parish of Portland, the sum of twenty seven pounds to reimburse them for advances made in support of sick and destitute Emigrants in one thousand eight hundred and forty two, to be taken from the Emigrant Fund, this amount being deducted from the amount recommended by the Committee to be granted to the Commissioners of the Alms House and Work House in the City and County of Saint John the present year,"

In which Resolution the Legislative Council do not concur.

And that the Council have also agreed to

The Bill to facilitate the making of a Railway from the Harbour of Shediac to the Bend of Petitcodiac.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, by leave, presented a Petition from Henry Chubb, Robert Jardine, and one thousand four hundred and seventeen others, Merchants, Ship-Owners, Traders, Mechanics, and other inhabitants of the City and County of Saint John, praying Legislative aid towards the construction of a Railway between Saint John and Shediac; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow,

Whereas this House has passed a Bill giving facilities to construct that part of the contemplated Railway from Saint John to Shediac, lying between the Bend of Petitcodiac and Shediac, which Bill has been concurred in by the Legislative Council:—and whereas it is deemed of great public advantage that that part of the Line comprising three Sections of the said Railway, commencing at Saint John and extending into King's County from the City twenty eight miles, as per Report of the Civil Engineer, should be also commenced with the least possible delay; therefore

Resolved, That so soon as Sixty two thousand pounds be subscribed towards the last mentioned part of the Line, being one half the estimated cost thereof, the Province should take Stock in the same to the same extent of Sixty two thousand pounds; which sum shall be raised by the issue of Scrip, payable with Interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, redeemable in thirty years; such Scrip, or the Moneys arising therefrom, to be appropriated towards the erection of the said Road, in sums of Two thousand five hundred pounds to every Two thousand five hundred pounds that the Shareholders of the said Rail Road may subscribe, raise and pay up, towards making the said Road.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the House divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS	
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Mr. Woodward,	Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Mr. Hayward,
Hon. Mr. Hanington,	Landry,	Hon. Mr. Fisher,	Miles,
Hon. Mr. Wilmot,	Steves,	Mr. Montgomery,	Taylor,
Mr. Jordan,	Vail,	Cranney,	Baillie,
Ritchie,	S. Earle,	Barberie,	Connell,
R. D. Wilmot,	Botsford.	Street,	Read,
Ansley,		Wark,	Thomson,
		Gilbert,	M'Leod,
		J. Earle,	Brown.

And it was thereupon decided in the negative.

On motion of Mr. S. Earle,

Whereas the right of self government in all matters connected with the local affairs of this Province have been conceded to us by Her Most Gracious Majesty; and as the further privilege of electing the Legislative Council is intended to be granted by Her Majesty's Government to the Colonies in Australia and Southern Africa, as enunciated by Lord John Russell in his Speech in the House of Commons on the eighth day of February last:—and whereas Her Majesty's Subjects in this Province, from their intelligence, loyalty and attachment to the Mother Country, are justly entitled to all the privileges thus generously bestowed by the Imperial Government upon other Colonies having a Local Legislature; therefore

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this House, that the Legislative Council of this Province ought to be elected by the People, under such restrictions as may be most conducive to the Public welfare.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the House divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Mr. Gilbert,	Hon. Mr. Rankin,
Hon. Mr. Wilmot,	Miles,	Mr. Thomson,
Hon. Mr. Fisher,	Hayward,	Montgomery,
Hon. Mr. Hanington,	Taylor,	Street,
Mr. R. D. Wilmot,	Baillie,	Cranney.
Jordan,	Connell,	
Ritchie,	Wark,	
Ansley,	Brown,	
Woodward,	Read,	
Vail,	Steves,	
J. Earle,	Barberie,	
S. Earle,	Botsford,	
M'Leod,	End.	

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative; when

On motion of Mr. S. Earle,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to Her Most Gracious Majesty, embracing the subject matter of the aforegoing Resolution.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the House again divided as follows:

YEAS.		NAYS.
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Mr. Gilbert,	Hon. Mr. Rankin,
Hon. Mr. Wilmot,	Miles,	Mr. Thomson,
Hon. Mr. Fisher,	Hayward,	Montgomery,
Hon. Mr. Hanington,	Taylor,	Street,
Mr. R. D. Wilmot,	Baillie,	Cranney,
Jordan,	Connell,	Wark.
Ritchie,	Brown,	
Ansley,	Read,	
Woodward,	Steves,	
Vail,	Barberie,	
J. Earle,	Botsford,	
S. Earle,	End.	
M'Leod,		

And it was also carried in the affirmative.

Ordered, thereupon, That Mr. S. Earle, the Honorable Mr. Fisher, Mr. Ritchie, Mr. Steves, and Mr. End, be a Committee to prepare the Address.

The

The Honorable Mr. Partelow moved for leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Fredericton and Saint John Electric Telegraph Company.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first and second times.

On motion of Mr. Ritchie,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to reduce the costs in Actions in the Supreme Court.

Mr. Baillie in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made amendments thereto, and then agreed to the said Bill.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed as amended.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Tuesday, 23d April, 1850.

Prayers.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill relating to the levying and collecting Rates in the City of Fredericton.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Fisher take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to reduce the costs in Actions in the Supreme Court.

Upon the question, that the said Bill do now pass, and be sent to the Council for their concurrence, the House divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Mr. Connell,	Hon. Mr. Rankin,
Hon. Mr. Hanington,	Miles,	Mr. Wark,
Hon. Mr. Fisher,	Botsford,	Montgomery,
Hon. Mr. Wilmot,	Gilbert,	Carman,
Mr. Ansley,	M'Leod,	Baillie.
Barberie,	Brown,	
Vail,	Cranney,	
Jordan,	S. Earle,	
R. D. Wilmot,	Woodward,	
Steves,	Read.	
J. Earle,		

And so it was carried in the affirmative.

Resolved, thereupon, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Ritchie take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to reduce the Fees on Militia Commissions.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to provide for opening and repairing Roads and erecting Bridges throughout the Province.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Brown take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Mr. M'Leod, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address of the House of the twentieth day of April instant, relative to Balances remaining in the hands of Supervisors, Commissioners, or persons who

who may have the expenditure of Public Moneys, reported—That they had attended thereto, and that His Excellency was pleased to say, so far as depended on him, he would cause the wishes of the House in this respect to be complied with.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to incorporate the Fredericton and Saint John Electric Telegraph Company.

Mr. R. D. Wilmot in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made an amendment thereto, and then agreed to the said Bill.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed as amended.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow,

Whereas it appears by the Auditor General's Report, that the sales of manufactured articles from the Provincial Penitentiary amounted the last year to a sum exceeding £1,310:—and whereas it is deemed necessary to give increased means to the Commissioners for the employment of its inmates, particularly during the winter season, when the making of Bricks, from the inclemency of the weather, necessarily ceases; therefore

Resolved, That the purchase of a Bone Mill for the crushing and grinding of bones for agricultural purposes would materially provide for such additional employment, while at the same time the sales arising therefrom would tend to decrease the calls upon the Province for the support of the Institution; and further

Resolved, That provision will be made for the cost, provided that it does not exceed One hundred pounds, at the next Session of the Legislature.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the House divided—

YEAS 17. NAYS 5.

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Partelow,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill sent down from the Legislative Council, intituled "An Act to amend the Act relating to the sale of certain Lands by the Trustees of Saint Stephen's Church, in the City of Saint John."

Mr. Taylor in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill read a third time to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Ansley,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to amend an Act imposing Duties for raising a Revenue.

Mr. Cranney in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, the following Resolution was moved:—

Resolved, That the further consideration of this Bill be postponed until the next Session of the Legislature.

And upon the question, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Wilmot,	Mr. S. Earle,	Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Hayward,
Hon. Mr. Fisher,	Connell,	Mr. Jordan,	Ansley,
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Montgomery,	J. Earle,	Taylor,
Hon. Mr. Hanington,	Carman,	Botsford,	Gilbert,
Mr. Baillie,	Barberie,	Ritchie,	M'Leod.
Miles,	Steves,	R. D. Wilmot,	
Wark,	Vail.		
Brown,			

Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the further consideration of the said Bill accordingly postponed until the next Session.

On

On motion of the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot,

The House again went into Committee of the whole, and resumed the further consideration of the State of the Province.

Mr. Hayward in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the subject again before them had made further progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee, Master in Chancery, informed the House that the Council had agreed to the following Bills, viz:—

The Bill to regulate the Fisheries in the Bay, Harbour and River Miramichi, and its Branches:

The Bill to incorporate the Trustees of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in the City of Saint John, in connexion with the Reformed Presbyterian Synod of Ireland: and

The Bill to establish and fix the weight per bushel of Grain, Potatoes and other Vegetables;

With certain amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

The amendments made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill to regulate the Fisheries in the Bay, Harbour and River Miramichi, and its Branches,—were severally read a first and second times, and are as follow:—

At A in Section XVII. expunge the words "saw dust."

At B in Section XXI. expunge the word "one," and insert the word "two."

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended by the Legislative Council, stand for a third reading to-morrow.

The amendments made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill to incorporate the Trustees of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in the City of Saint John, in connexion with the Reformed Presbyterian Synod of Ireland,—were severally read a first and second times, and are as follow:—

At A in Section I. insert the words "for the like benefit."

At B in Section II. insert the words "saving the rights of such present Trustees and of Her Majesty, and all other persons, bodies corporate or politic, or other claims or rights whatsoever."

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended by the Legislative Council, stand for a third reading to-morrow.

The amendments made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill to establish and fix the weight per Bushel of Grain, Potatoes and other Vegetables,—were severally read a first time; whereupon

On motion of the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot,

Resolved, That the said amendments be read a second time at the next Session of the General Assembly.

And upon the question, it was carried in the affirmative, and the second reading of the said amendments postponed until the next Session.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Wednesday, 24th April, 1850.

Prayers.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to incorporate the Fredericton and Saint John Electric Telegraph Company.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Taylor take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

According to the Order of the Day, the Bill sent down from the Legislative Council, intituled "An Act to amend the Act relating to the sale of certain Lands by the Trustees of Saint Stephen's Church in the City of Saint John," was read a third time.

And upon the question for the passing of the Bill, the House divided—

YEAS 11. NAYS 4.

Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative.

Resolved thereupon, That the House do agree thereto.

Ordered, That Mr. Woodward return the Bill to the Council, and acquaint them therewith.

According to the Order of the Day, the amendments made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill to incorporate the Trustees of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in the City of Saint John, in connexion with the Reformed Presbyterian Synod of Ireland,—were severally read a third time.

Resolved, That the House do concur therein.

Ordered, That Mr. Woodward also return this Bill, with the amendments, to the Council, and acquaint them therewith.

According to the Order of the Day, the amendments made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill to regulate the Fisheries in the Bay, Harbour and River Miramichi, and its Branches,—were severally read a third time.

Resolved, That the House do concur therein.

Ordered, That Mr. Cranney return the Bill, with the amendments, to the Council, and acquaint them therewith.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill for the reduction of Judicial Salaries.

Mr. Vail in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill for the reduction of the Salary of the Master of the Rolls.

Mr. Gilbert in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Woodward,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to appropriate a part of the Public Revenue for the services therein mentioned.

Mr. Brown in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them again nder their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee, Master in Chancery, informed the House that the Council had agreed to

The Bill to reduce the Fees on Militia Commissions: and

A Bill to continue the Acts relating to Parish Schools;

Without making any amendments thereto.

And that the Council had also agreed to

The Bill to provide for opening and repairing Roads and erecting Bridges throughout the Province.

Mr.

Mr. Ritchie, from the Committee appointed on the second day of April instant, to take under consideration the various Documents communicated to the House by the command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor; as also the Petitions from John Gregory and George Roberts, relative to the dismissal of George Gregory from the Collegiate School, states in his place—that in consequence of the absence of Mr. Wilson, the said Committee was reduced to four members, who after full consideration, had differed in opinion, and divided equally on the matters referred to them, and he, as Chairman, was therefore unable to report from the said Committee.

Ordered, thereupon, That the Committee be discharged.

Mr. S. Earle, from the Committee appointed on the twenty second day of April instant, to prepare an humble and dutiful Address to Her Most Gracious Majesty, upon the subject of an Elective Legislative Council in this Province, reported a Draft thereof; and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted; and

On motion of Mr. S. Earle,

The House went into Committee of the whole on the said Address.

Mr. End in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Draft Address referred to them under their consideration, had agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted.

The Address being then agreed to by the House, was ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot,

The House again went into Committee of the whole, and resumed the further consideration of the State of the Province.

Mr. Hayward in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the subject referred to them from time to time under their consideration, the following Resolution was first moved:

Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, That the British Colonies having been reared up under a Commercial system by which the productions of the various parts of the Empire enjoyed mutual protection in their respective markets; the abandoning of this system must check, derange and in a great measure destroy our Commerce, while the interposition of Imperial authority prohibits our entering into Commercial Treaties with Foreign Countries, or so regulating our Tariff as to give what we conceive would be the most advantageous direction to our Trade; we have therefore reason to fear that unless a timely remedy be applied, these causes, depreciating the value of property, cramping our energies, and retarding our prosperity, will produce such feelings of dissatisfaction as must inevitably lead to a separation from the Mother Country.

To which an amendment was moved—To expunge all after the words "the opinion of this Committee," and substitute as follows:—

"That this Province has ever been regarded as one of the most loyal dependencies of the British Crown, settled in the first place chiefly by those suffering Loyalists whose efforts were unsuccessful in the American Revolutionary War, and fostered, assisted and protected ever since by the British Nation, when assistance and protection were required; that although the changes in the Commercial Policy of the Imperial Government, (changes of which the people of this Province have long had full and sufficient warning,) have to a certain extent, at this present time, checked and deranged our Commercial affairs, yet there is no just cause to abandon that confidence hitherto reposed in the wisdom and justice of Imperial Legislation, or to fear that such feelings of dissatisfaction will arise therefrom, as will lead to a separation of this Province from the Mother Country."

And the question being taken upon the said proposed amendment, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS

YEAS.	NAYS.	
Mr. Brown,	Hon. Mr. Wilmot,	Mr. Connell,
M'Leod,	Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Ritchie,
Woodward.	Hon. Mr. Hanington,	Street,
	Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Taylor,
	Mr. Barberie,	Miles,
	Montgomery,	Gilbert,
	Read,	R. D. Wilmot,
	Steves,	Wark,
	Smith,	Cranney,
	Landry,	Porter,
	Wilson,	Boyd,
	End,	Carman,
	Botsford,	S. Earle,
	Vail,	Tibbits,
	Jordan,	J. Earle.
	Ansley,	

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

The question was then taken upon the original Resolution, when the Committee again divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Mr. Steves,	Mr. R. D. Wilmot,	Hon. Mr. Wilmot,	Mr. Taylor,
End,	Wark,	Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Miles,
Botsford,	S. Earle,	Hon. Mr. Partelow,	J. Earle,
Ritchie,	Porter,	Hon. Mr. Hanington,	Woodward,
Ansley,	Tibbits,	Mr. Barberie,	Baillie,
Connell,	Smith.	Montgomery,	Gilbert,
		Read,	M'Leod,
		Landry,	Brown,
		Wilson,	Cranney,
		Vail,	Boyd,
		Jordan,	Carman,
		Street,	Thomson.

And it was also lecided in the negative.

That the Committee then passed the following Resolution:—

Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, That the condition of this Province, as well with reference to its external relations as to its internal concerns, demands the most solemn consideration of the House.

The following Resolution was then moved:—

Whereas the Mother Country has adopted a principle of Trade, admitted by the present Prime Minister of England and proved by bitter experience to be calculated to create well founded discontent, and to be painful to the Colonists, but from which decision it is, by the same high authority, asserted that the Mother Country ought not in any respect to attempt to go back:—and whereas the same high authority enunciates the doctrine, that the Mother Country should trade with her Colonies on the principle that she was to obtain articles from other Countries which may be produced there better or cheaper than in the Colonies, and at the same time states that the Colonies should be at liberty to trade with all parts of the world, in the manner which might seem to them most advantageous:—and whereas the Despatches of the present Colonial Minister are not only at variance but entirely hostile to any such liberty; therefore

Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, That the withdrawal of all protection by the Mother Country, and the placing the Trade and Productions of the Colonies on the same footing as that of Foreign Nations in British Markets, is disastrous and utterly ruinous to this Province as a Colony, unless full power is conceded to the Colonies to treat with Foreign Nations on all subjects of Trade and Shipping, and without which the assertion "that the Colonies should be at liberty to trade with all parts of the world in the manner which might seem to them most advantageous," is a mockery and a delusion.

Upon the question for adopting this Resolution, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Mr. Ritchie,	Mr. R. D. Wilmot,	Hon. Mr. Wilmot,	Mr. Taylor,
Steves,	Tibbits,	Hon. Mr. Hanington,	Woodward,
Botsford,	Wark,	Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Baillie,
End,	Barberie.	Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Gilbert,
Connell,		Mr. Montgomery,	M'Leod,
		Thomson,	S. Earle,
		Smith,	Brown,
		J. Earle,	Carman,
		Vail,	Porter,
		Jordan,	Boyd,
		Ansley,	Read.

And it was thereupon decided in the negative.

The following Resolution was then moved :—

Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, That the Trade and Productions of this Province must have a more extended Market; and that driven from the Markets of England by the present policy, we are forced to the conclusion, that the nature of our Productions and the Geographical position of our Country, point to the United States of America as the natural Market for our Staple commodities; and that for the prosperity of this country it is essential that we should have the open Ports and the unrestricted Coasting Trade of the American Union; to the accomplishment of which it is the duty of this Legislature to bend its utmost energies.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the Committee again divided as follows :—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Wilmot,	Mr. End,	Mr. Taylor,	Mr. Vail,
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Botsford,	Gilbert,	J. Earle,
Hon. Mr. Hanington,	Jordan,	M'Leod,	Thomson,
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Connell,	Brown,	Smith,
Mr. Montgomery,	Woodward,	Boyd,	R. D. Wilmot,
Ritchie,	Wark,	Baillie,	Ansley.
Tibbits,	Porter,	S. Earle,	
Steves,	Carman,		
Barberie,	Wilson.		
Read,			

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative.

That the Committee then passed the following Resolution :—

Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, That the withdrawment of protection from the Staple Exports of this Province in the British Markets, has occasioned most disastrous consequences to the Trade which had grown up under such protection.

The following Resolution was then moved :—

Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, That such protection having been withdrawn, without the least possible prospect of its being restored, after the Mother Country has adopted as a fixed principle her Free Trade Policy, notwithstanding the remonstrances to the contrary, both in Great Britain and in her numerous Colonies, it is the duty of the House to propound such measures as may have a tendency to avert the Commercial evils under which this Province is now labouring.

And upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the Committee divided as follows:

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Wilmot,	Mr. Ritchie,	Mr. Porter,	Mr. Steves,
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Vail,	Tibbits,	Ansley,
Hon. Mr. Hanington,	Woodward,	Wark,	Connell,
Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Taylor,	M'Leod,	J. Earle,
Mr. Wilson,	Miles,	Gilbert,	R. D. Wilmot.
Montgomery,	Brown,	Baillie,	
Read,	Cranney,		
Jordan,	Boyd,		
Smith,	Barberie,		
S. Earle,	Carman,		
Landry,	End,		
Botsford.	Street.		

Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative.

That

That the Committee then passed the following Resolutions:—

Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, That nothing would tend more to restore the prosperity of the British Colonies on this Continent, to cement their union, and to preserve their integrity as valuable appendages to the Crown, than a Rail Road from Halifax to Quebec.

Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, That these Colonies have already pledged themselves to grant a sum of Money equal to the Interest on a Loan of Two Millions of Pounds for twenty years, towards this object, provided the British Government will guarantee the integrity of such appropriation; and have also pledged a large quantity of ungranted Land, through which such contemplated Railway may pass, to the extent, on the part of this Province, of Ten Miles on each side of said Road, comprising in this Colony at least Two Millions of Acres available for settlement and colonization.

Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, That viewing this undertaking as one of great National importance, the House should have a right to expect that the Mother Country will aid these Colonies in such work, particularly as the changes which have taken place in the Commercial Policy of the Empire, so disastrous in its effects to their Trade, were adopted for the benefit of Her Majesty's Subjects residing in the United Kingdom.

Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, That the Imperial Government should be moved on the necessity that exists of the removal of the restrictions that fetter the Trade of this Province in their intercourse with Foreign Countries, both in their Commerce and their Ships, and that unless the concessions made to such Countries by Great Britain be fully reciprocated by them, Her Majesty should be graciously and humbly addressed, to recommend to Her Parliament to withdraw the privileges conceded, from such Foreign Countries as will not so reciprocate.

Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, That the House should prepare an humble and dutiful Address, to be presented to Her Majesty, embracing the subject matter of the foregoing Resolutions; and that the Select Committee to be appointed to prepare such Address, should be further instructed to pray that the Imperial Government will grant a sum of money of not less than One Million of Pounds Sterling towards the construction of the Railway referred to.

Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, That the Salaries of Public Officers ought at all times to be subject to such modifications by the Legislature as the exigencies of the Province and the duty performed may render necessary, irrespective of the tenure by which such Officers hold their appointments.

Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, That the amount of Surplus of the Civil List Fund, amounting on the thirty first day of December last to £12,298 7 11, should be transferred to the Provincial Treasury, and made at once available for the general purposes of the Province; and that all annual Surplus hereafter accruing should be paid over in like manner from year to year.

The following Resolution was then moved:—

Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, That it is expedient that the following reductions should be made in the Salaries hereinafter specified, and now charged upon the Civil List, and that one half of such reductions should take place on the first day of January, 1851, and the remainder on the first day of January, 1852:—

Chief Justice, present Salary, ...	£1,096	3	0	
Proposed reduction, ...	396	3	0	
				£700 0 0
3 Judges, present Salaries, ...	£2,250	0	0	
Proposed reduction, ...	450	0	0	
				£1,800 0 0

To this an amendment was moved—To expunge the whole thereof, after the words "opinion of this Committee," and substitute as follows:—

"That

"That the following Salaries be borne on the Civil List:—

Lieutenant Governor,	£1,000	0	0
Chief Justice,	600	0	0
3 Puisne Judges, £500 each,	1,500	0	0
Secretary of the Province,	400	0	0
Surveyor General,	400	0	0
Attorney General,	400	0	0
Solicitor General,	200	0	0
Auditor General,	200	0	0
Receiver General to be abolished.			
Master of the Rolls,	500	0	0
Quarter Master General to be abolished.			
Clerk of the Pleas,	250	0	0
Treasurer,	500	0	0
Governor's Private Secretary,	100	0	0
College, £1,000 sterling on the Civil List, The Provincial Grant to be abolished.	1,111	0	0
	£7,161	0	0

Upon the question for adopting the amendment, it was decided in the negative.

The question was then taken upon the original Resolution, and it was carried in the affirmative.

The following Resolution was then moved:—

Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, That the sum of £—— is sufficient for the Salary of the Surveyor General, and that the sum of £—— be deducted from the Salary of the present incumbent, one half on the first day of January, 1851, and the other half on the first day of January, 1852.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, it was carried in the affirmative; and

It was moved—That the first blank be filled up with the sum of £400.

And upon the question, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.	NAYS.	
Mr. Barberie,	Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Taylor,
J. Earle,	Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Woodward,
Connell,	Hon. Mr. Hanington,	Botsford,
Gilbert,	Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Montgomery,
Cranney,	Hon. Mr. Wilmot,	Miles,
Carman.	Hon. Mr. Fisher,	M'Leod,
	Mr. Read,	Wark,
	Steves,	Thomson,
	Vail,	Brown,
	Ritchie,	S. Earle,
	R. D. Wilmot,	Jordan.
	End,	

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

A motion was then made—To fill up the said first blank with the sum of £600.

Upon this question, the Committee again divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. R. D. Wilmot,	Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Mr. Gilbert,
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Woodward,	Mr. Barberie,	End,
Hon. Mr. Hanington,	Taylor,	Carman,	Miles,
Hon. Mr. Wilmot,	Botsford,	Cranney,	Steves,
Hon. Mr. Fisher,	M'Leod,	Wark,	J. Earle.
Mr. Read,	Thomson,		
Ritchie,	Brown,		
Vail,	S. Earle,		
Jordan,	Montgomery.		
Ansley,			

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative, and the said first blank to be filled up with the said sum of £600, and the second with the sum of £784 12 4.

That

That the following Resolution was then moved:—

Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, That the Salary of the present Master of the Rolls, being £800, should be reduced by the sum of £200, one half thereof on the first day of January, 1851, and the other half on the first day of January, 1852.

And upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, it was carried in the affirmative.

The following Resolution was then moved:—

Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, That it is expedient to abolish the Office of Receiver General, and that the moneys now payable to that Officer should in future be paid to the Provincial Treasurer.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, it was also carried in the affirmative.

The following Resolution was then moved:—

Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, That the sum of £—— currency per annum, is as large an amount as can be prudently charged upon the Civil List of this Province, as a Salary for the Lieutenant Governor.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, it was carried in the affirmative.

It was then moved—To fill up the blank with the sum of £1,000.

Upon this question, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.	NAYS.	
Mr. Wark,	Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Ritchie,
Gilbert,	Hon. Mr. Hanington,	Jordan,
End,	Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Taylor,
Connell.	Hon. Mr. Rankin,	Montgomery,
	Hon. Mr. Wilmot,	Woodward,
	Hon. Mr. Fisher,	Miles,
	Mr. S. Earle,	M'Leod,
	Read,	Thomson,
	Barberie,	Brown,
	Steves,	Carman,
	Vail,	R. D. Wilmot.

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

A motion was then made—To fill up the said blank with the sum of £1,500.

And upon this question, the Committee again divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Mr. Vail,	Hon. Mr. Speaker,
Hon. Mr. Hanington,	Taylor,	Hon. Mr. Rankin,
Hon. Mr. Wilmot,	Woodward,	Mr. Carman,
Hon. Mr. Fisher,	Botsford,	Gilbert,
Mr. S. Earle,	Miles,	End,
Read,	M'Leod,	Connell,
Barberie,	Thomson,	Wark.
Ritchie,	Brown,	
J. Earle,	R. D. Wilmot,	
Steves,	Montgomery.	
Jordan,		

Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative, and the said blank to be filled up with the sum of £1,500.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted.

The Resolutions as passed in the Committee, being read at the Clerk's Table, were adopted by the House, and are as follows:—

1st. *Resolved*, That the condition of this Province, as well with reference to its external relations, as to its internal concerns, demands the most solemn consideration of the House.

2d. *Resolved*, That the Trade and Productions of this Province must have a more extended Market; and that driven from the Markets of England by the present policy, we are forced to the conclusion, that the nature of our Productions and the Geographical position of our Country, point to the United States of America as the natural Market for our Staple commodities; and that for the prosperity of this country it is essential

essential that we should have the open Ports and the unrestricted Coasting Trade of the American Union; to the accomplishment of which it is the duty of this Legislature to bend its utmost energies.

3d. *Resolved*, That the withdrawment of protection from the Staple Exports of this Province in the British Markets, has occasioned most disastrous consequences to the Trade which had grown up under such protection.

4th. *Resolved*, That such protection having been withdrawn, without the least possible prospect of its being restored, after the Mother Country has adopted as a fixed principle her Free Trade Policy, notwithstanding the remonstrances to the contrary, both in Great Britain and in her numerous Colonies, it is the duty of the House to propound such measures as may have a tendency to avert the Commercial evils under which this Province is now labouring.

5th. *Resolved*, That nothing would tend more to restore the prosperity of the British Colonies on this Continent, to cement their union, and to preserve their integrity as valuable appendages to the Crown, than a Rail Road from Halifax to Quebec.

6th. *Resolved*, That these Colonies have already pledged themselves to grant a sum of Money equal to the Interest on a Loan of Two Millions of Pounds for twenty years, towards this object, provided the British Government will guarantee the integrity of such appropriation; and have also pledged a large quantity of ungranted Land, through which such contemplated Railway may pass, to the extent on the part of this Province of Ten Miles on each side of said Road, comprising in this Colony at least Two Millions of Acres available for settlement and colonization.

7th. *Resolved*, That viewing this undertaking as one of great National importance, the House should have a right to expect that the Mother Country will aid these Colonies in such work, particularly as the changes which have taken place in the Commercial Policy of the Empire, so disastrous in its effects to their Trade, were adopted for the benefit of Her Majesty's Subjects residing in the United Kingdom.

8th. *Resolved*, That the Imperial Government should be moved on the necessity that exists of the removal of the restrictions that fetter the Trade of this Province in their intercourse with Foreign Countries, both in their Commerce and their Ships, and that unless the concessions made to such Countries by Great Britain be fully reciprocated by them, Her Majesty should be graciously and humbly addressed, to recommend to Her Parliament to withdraw the privileges conceded, from such Foreign Countries as will not so reciprocate.

9th. *Resolved*, That the House should prepare an humble and dutiful Address, to be presented to Her Majesty, embracing the subject matter of the foregoing Resolutions; and that the Select Committee to be appointed to prepare such Address, should be further instructed to pray that the Imperial Government will grant a sum of money of not less than One Million of Pounds Sterling towards the construction of the Railway referred to.

10th. *Resolved*, That the Salaries of Public Officers ought at all times be subject to such modifications by the Legislature as the exigencies of the Province and the duty performed may render necessary, irrespective of the tenure by which such Officers hold their appointments.

11th. *Resolved*, That the amount of Surplus of the Civil List Fund, amounting on the thirty first day of December last to £12,298 7 11, should be transferred to the Provincial Treasury, and made at once available for the general purposes of the Province; and that all annual Surplus hereafter accruing should be paid over in like manner from year to year.

12th. *Resolved*, That it is expedient that the following reductions should be made in the Salaries hereinafter specified, and now charged upon the Civil List, and that one half of such reductions should take place on the first day of January, 1851, and the remainder on the first day of January, 1852:—

Chief Justice, (present Salary,)	£1,096 3 0		
Proposed reduction, ...	396 3 0		
		£700 0 0	
Three Judges, (present Salaries,)	£2,250 0 0		
Proposed reduction, ...	450 0 0		
			£1,800 0 0

13th. *Resolved,* That the sum of £600 is sufficient for the Salary of the Surveyor General, and that the sum of £784 12 4 be deducted from the Salary of the present incumbent, one half on the first day of January, 1851, and the other half on the first day of January, 1852.

14th. *Resolved,* That the Salary of the present Master of the Rolls, being £800, should be reduced by the sum of £200, one half thereof on the first day of January, 1851, and the other half on the first day of January, 1852.

15th. *Resolved,* That it is expedient to abolish the Office of Receiver General, and that the moneys now payable to that Officer should in future be paid to the Provincial Treasurer.

16th. *Resolved,* That the sum of £1,500 currency per annum, is as large an amount as can be prudently charged upon the Civil List of this Province, as a Salary for the Lieutenant Governor.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot,

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to prepare an humble and dutiful Address to Her Most Gracious Majesty, upon the subject of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth, of the aforegoing Resolutions, reported from the Committee of the whole House on the State of the Province; and

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot, the Honorable Mr. Partelow, and Mr. Ritchie, do compose the Committee.

On motion of Mr. Woodward,

Whereas while the present system of granting Money exists in this Branch of the Legislature, extravagant and improvident appropriations will constantly be made, and that regard to economy and the best interests of the Province at large, which is due from the Representatives of the People to their constituents, in the disposal of the Public Funds, can never be properly kept in view or adhered to; therefore

Resolved, As the opinion of this House, now that the principles of Responsible and Departmental Government have been fully conceded to this Province, to carry out these principles in such a way as to be beneficial to the Country at large, the right of initiating Money Grants should be conceded to the Executive Government, and the practice of the Imperial Parliament in this respect adopted; and further

Resolved, As the opinion of this House, That such a concession would secure to the People, by whom the Public Revenues are raised, a more economical, just and equitable appropriation of the Public Money than can possibly exist under the present system, inasmuch as the Executive Government would then be responsible for the objects for which the expenditure shall be recommended.

To which Mr. End moved as an amendment—To expunge the whole of the Resolution, as also the Preamble thereto, after the word "Whereas," and substitute as follows:—

"The right of originating Money Grants is inherent in the Representatives of the People, who are constitutionally responsible to their constituents for the due and faithful user of that right; therefore

"*Resolved,* As the opinion of this House, That the surrender of such right would amount to a dereliction of public duty, and ought not to be entertained by the House of Assembly."

Upon the question for adopting the amendment, the House divided as follows:—

YEAS

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Mr. Read,	Mr. Baillie,	Hon. Mr. Wilmot,	Mr. Woodward,
Gilbert,	Vail,	Hon. Mr. Fisher,	Ritchie,
Thomson,	M'Leod,	Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Ansley,
End,	Wark,	Mr. Carman,	Barberie,
Jordan,	S. Earle,	Connell,	Botsford.
Taylor,	Brown,	R. D. Wilmot,	
J. Earle,	Hayward,		
Miles,	Cranney.		

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee, Master in Chancery, informed the House that the Council had passed

A Bill, intituled "An Act to establish the amount of certain Silver Coins that shall be taken in payment as a Legal Tender in this Province,"

To which they desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

The Bill sent down from the Legislative Council, was then read a first and second times.

The Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot, from the Committee appointed this day, to prepare an humble and dutiful Address to Her Most Gracious Majesty, upon the subject of certain Resolutions reported from the Committee of the whole House when in consideration of the State of the Province, reported the Draft thereof; and he having read the same, it was handed in at the Clerk's Table, and there again read.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted; and

On motion of the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot,

The House went into Committee of the whole on the said Address.

Mr. Baillie in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Draft Address referred to them under their consideration and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted.

The Address being then agreed to by the House, was ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Ritchie,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill sent down from the Legislative Council, intituled "An Act to establish the amount of certain Silver Coins that shall be taken in payment as a Legal Tender in this Province."

Mr. Baillie in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill read a third time to-morrow.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Thursday, 25th April, 1850.

Prayers.

According to the Order of the Day, the Bill sent down from the Legislative Council, intituled "An Act to establish the amount of certain Silver Coins that shall be taken in payment as a legal tender in this Province,"—was read a third time.

Resolved, That the House do agree thereto.

Ordered, That Mr. Hayward return the Bill to the Council and acquaint them therewith.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill for the reduction of the Salary of the Master of the Rolls.

Upon the question, that this Bill do now pass, and be sent to the Council for their concurrence, the House divided as follows:—

YEAS

YEAS.		NAYS.
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Mr. Hayward,	Hon. Mr. Rankin,
Hon. Mr. Wilmot,	Woodward,	Mr. Baillie,
Hon. M. Fisher,	Miles,	Cranney,
Mr. Vail,	Gilbert,	Wark.
Connell,	M'Leod,	
Ritchie,	Brown.	
Taylor,		

And so it was carried in the affirmative.

Resolved, thereupon, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill for the reduction of Judicial Salaries.

Upon the question, that this Bill do now pass, and be sent to the Council for their concurrence, the House divided as follows :—

YEAS.		NAYS.
Hon. Mr. Partelow,	Mr. Hayward,	Hon. Mr. Rankin,
Hon. Mr. Wilmot,	Woodward,	Mr. Baillie,
Hon. Mr. Fisher,	Miles,	Carman,
Mr. Vail,	Gilbert,	Wark.
Connell,	M'Leod,	
Ritchie,	Brown.	
Taylor,		

And so it was carried in the affirmative.

Resolved, thereupon, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot also take this Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

The Address to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, relative to an Elective Legislative Council, was read as engrossed, and is as follows :—

"To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

"*The Humble and Dutiful Address of the House of Assembly of New Brunswick.*

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

"We, the Representatives of Your Majesty's faithful and loyal Subjects, the People of New Brunswick, beg leave to approach Your Majesty with assurances of devoted attachment to Your Majesty's Person and Government.

"Believing the happiness of Your Majesty's Subjects in every part of Your widely extended Empire to be an object of Your highest regard, we confidently lay before Your Majesty this our Humble Petition.

"With thankfulness and pride have we witnessed the stability of the Institutions of our Father-land, securing to our fellow subjects the blessings of civil and political liberty, while the inhabitants of less favoured Nations were involved in all the ills of anarchy and revolution.

"The Constitution established in this Province by King George the Third was intended to be a miniature of that of the Parent State, investing the whole Legislative power of the Province in three Branches, thereby uniting the Monarchical, Aristocratic and Democratic elements; the combination of which principles, and their gradual adaptation to each other, having secured to the inhabitants of the British Isles so large a measure of religious, political and civil liberty.

"In the absence of a Colonial Aristocracy in the North American Provinces, the composition of the second Branch of the Legislature has at all times been a difficult question.

"In the first settlement of New Brunswick, the Legislative Council, from necessity, was composed of the principal Officers of the Provincial Government, including the Judges, and exercised Executive as well as Legislative functions. As the country grew

grew in wealth, population and intelligence, the Judges were removed, the Council was denuded of its Executive character, and ever since it has been the avowed policy of the Government, in the selection of its Members, to secure a representation of all the great leading interests of the Province.

" The extension of the principle of self-government has so increased the power of the House of Assembly over the Legislative Council, in consequence of the appointment to Seats in that House being virtually vested in the Executive Council, that the Legislative Council does not now retain the constitutional check which that Branch is called upon to exercise according to the theory of our mixed form of Government.

" Regarding the independence of the second Branch of the Legislature as an object of permanent importance, we are desirous of adopting means to accomplish that end.

" Believing that the mode of appointing Legislative Councillors by the Crown is open to the objection we have before stated, we humbly suggest, that an Elective Legislative Council could be so formed as to secure a more perfect constitutional balance in the adjustment of our Provincial Government than any other attainable in the present state of Colonial Society.

" In advocating that measure, we humbly submit that we are not seeking the introduction of a principle unknown to the British Constitution; we need not remind Your Majesty that the Representative Peers of Ireland and Scotland are now elected, and sit with the Hereditary Peers of the Realm, in virtue of such election.

" In the original colonization of this Continent, the principle of election was applied to the second Branch, and we believe Your Majesty now proposes to extend that principle to some of Your Colonial Dominions. If there be a Colony in Your Empire where Your Majesty can with safety rely upon the patriotism and loyalty of Your Subjects, it is New Brunswick.

" We abstain from offering to Your Majesty any opinion as to the practical details by which this change in our Constitution can be best effected; satisfied that under the guidance of Your Majesty and Your constitutional Advisers, the Legislature of New Brunswick can settle such details in such manner as will give effect to that principle consistently with our Institutions, and secure such a representation of the wealth, property and intelligence of the Country in the Aristocratic Branch of the Legislature, as is consistent with the happiness and constitutional security of Your Majesty's Subjects in the Province.

" We therefore pray Your Majesty to take this our Humble Petition into Your most gracious consideration, and grant us such relief as to Your Majesty's wisdom may seem meet.

" And as in duty bound will ever pray.

" JOHN W. WELDON,
Speaker of Assembly."

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Fisher,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to transmit this Address to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, in order that the same may be laid at the Foot of the Throne.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Fisher, Mr. Taylor, and Mr. Hayward, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee, Master in Chancery, informed the House that the Council had agreed to

The Bill to incorporate the Fredericton and Saint John Electric Telegraph Company,

Without making any amendment thereto.

And that the Council had also agreed to

The Bill relating to the levying and collecting of Rates in the City of Fredericton,

With an amendment, to which they desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

 The

The amendment made by the Legislative Council to this Bill, was read a first and second times, and is as follows:—

At A at the end of the Bill, add a new Section, as follows:—

"VIII. And be it enacted, That this Act shall continue and be in force until the first day of April which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty two."

The amendment was then read a third time.

Resolved, That the House do concur therein.

Ordered, That Mr. Woodward return the Bill, with the amendment, to the Council, and acquaint them therewith.

On motion of Mr. Woodward,

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to admit articles, the growth, production or manufacture of the United States of America, into this Province free of Duty, upon condition that articles, the growth, production or manufacture of this Province, are admitted into the United States free of Duty.

Mr. Hayward in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made an amendment thereto, and then agreed to the said Bill, under the Title of—

A Bill relating to the Trade between this Province and the United States of America.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed as amended, under the amended Title.

Mr. Ritchie, from the Committee appointed on the twentieth day of February last, to take into consideration a Petition from Lauchlan Donaldson and Charles Johnston, praying relief as Sureties for John Cunningham, submitted their Report; and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

"The Select Committee to whom was referred the Petition of Lauchlan Donaldson and Charles Johnston, Esquires, as Sureties for John Cunningham, late Local Deputy for the City of Saint John, having attended to the matter referred to them, beg leave to submit the following Report—

"The Petitioners on the 25th September, 1843, became Sureties in a Bond to the Crown, for John Cunningham, in the penal sum of £400.

"The Condition recites the appointment of Cunningham as Deputy Surveyor of Crown Lands in and for the City of Saint John, and then proceeds as follows:—'That 'if he, the said John Cunningham, shall and do in all things well, truly and faithfully 'perform and discharge all the duties of the said office of Deputy Surveyor of Crown 'Lands for the said County of Saint John, during the time he shall hold and enjoy the 'said office, according to such instructions as may be given him, or issued from the 'Office of the Surveyor General for his guidance and direction, and shall also well and 'truly account for and pay into the Office of the Receiver General of the Province for 'the time being, or into the hands of any other person or persons duly authorized to 'receive the same, all such sum and sums of money as may from time to time come 'into his hands for and on account of the Crown, at all times when by his instructions 'he shall be directed and bound to pay the same, without fraud or further delay, then 'the above obligation shall be null and void, otherwise to be and remain in full force 'and virtue.'

"During the past year it was discovered that Cunningham had received a large amount of money on land sales which he had not paid over to the Receiver General; upon examination, it has been found that a portion of the money thus received was for Lands in the Counties of King's and Albert, and for which the Sureties could not be made liable.

"The amount, as now ascertained, which Cunningham received as Deputy for Saint John, and which he has not paid over, is £262; a part of this was paid to his Son, and another part to his Daughter, and for which his own receipt cannot be produced.

"The Petitioners, as Sureties, would therefore only be liable for such amount as actually came to his hand.

"The

"The Petitioners have received from Cunningham a number of very valuable Books, which will be a great acquisition to the Legislative Library, and which they pray may be received in discharge of the Crown claim: These Books have been valued by competent judges at £309.

"An Action is now pending by the Crown against the Sureties, the prosecution of which will be attended with a considerable expense to the public; and as we think the proposition a good one, we recommend that upon the delivery up of the Books to the Joint Committee of the Legislative Library, an humble Address should be presented to His Excellency, praying that the Crown claim may be cancelled, and the proceedings at Law discontinued on payment of costs.

"W. J. RITCHIE, *Chairman.*
L. A. WILMOT.

"*Committee Room, 25th April,* 1850."

Ordered, That the Report be accepted.

The Address to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, relative to the extension of Colonial Trade with Foreign Countries; and aid to construct a Railway from Halifax to Quebec, was read as engrossed, and is as follows:—

"To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

"*The Humble and Dutiful Address of the House of Assembly of New Brunswick.*

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

"We, Your Majesty's faithful and devoted Subjects, beg leave again to approach Your Majesty with renewed assurances of our attachment to the Throne of the Empire.

"The Commercial Policy recently adopted by Your Majesty's Government has already occasioned such disastrous consequences to the Trade of this Province, that unless some relief be immediately afforded, we are satisfied the ultimate results will prove destructive to the interests of Your Majesty's Subjects in this Colony.

"We cannot therefore too strongly press upon Your Majesty's consideration the great importance of obtaining a more extended market for the Staple productions of this Province.

"It must be obvious to Your Majesty, that as we are now driven from the markets of England, the nature of our productions and the geographical position of our Country point to the United States of America as our natural market, and that for the commercial prosperity of this Province it is essential we should obtain the open Ports and the unrestricted Coasting Trade of the American Union.

"There is another measure, however, which if promptly undertaken and vigorously prosecuted under the auspices of Your Majesty's Government, would tend more than any other to restore the prosperity of the British Colonies on this Continent, to cement their union, and preserve their integrity as portions of the Empire,—and that measure is the construction of a Railway from Halifax to Quebec.

"Although we have on a former occasion brought this subject to Your Majesty's notice, yet on such a momentous question—involving, as we sincerely believe it does, the stability and permanency of British interests on this Continent—it is our duty to be importunate, and not to let the subject rest while there remains any prospect of success.

"We have already afforded the best possible proof of our own sincerity, by pledging ourselves to grant a sum of Twenty Thousand Pounds a year for twenty years, together with at least Two Millions of Acres of superior Land, available for settlement and colonization. Looking at our prostrate Trade and diminished resources, it must be admitted that we have offered to do more than could reasonably have been expected from us; and if our resources were equal to our desire for the permanency of British connexion, we would at once apply them to the accomplishment of this great National project.

"Believing Your Majesty's Government sincere in the declaration that these Colonies will be retained at all hazards, and that they are viewed as part of the strength of the Empire, it is surely a question worthy of the best consideration of

"Your

Your Majesty's Government—'What can be done for the North American Colonies 'to prevent their declension, to give them strength and consistency, and thereby to 'restore confidence in the Imperial Government?'

"To this important question we are prepared to answer, that no other measure will so certainly produce the desired effects as the Railway from Halifax to Quebec.

"The sum of Sixty Thousand Pounds a year being already guaranteed by Canada, Nova Scotia and this Province, we are led to hope that if Your Majesty's Government would procure from the Imperial Parliament a grant of One Million Sterling in aid of the undertaking, the work would shortly be commenced and successfully prosecuted.

"We most humbly and dutifully beg to urge this subject upon the favourable consideration of Your Majesty, from the fact that while the recent changes in the Commercial Policy of the Empire have been adopted for the benefit of Your Majesty's Subjects in the United Kingdom, those changes have produced the most disastrous effects upon the Trade and resources of Your Majesty's North American Colonies.

"We therefore humbly and earnestly pray Your Majesty to take the premises into Your Royal consideration, and to grant to Your Majesty's devoted Subjects in these Provinces such timely and effective aid towards the extension of their Trade, and the construction of the Railway from Halifax to Quebec, as will assure them that their Loyalty is duly appreciated, and that their present condition of feebleness and prostration is not viewed with indifference by Your Majesty's Government.

"And as in duty bound will ever pray.

"JOHN W. WELDON,
Speaker of Assembly."

On motion of the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to transmit this Address to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, in order that the same may be laid at the Foot of the Throne.

Ordered, That Mr. Taylor, Mr. M'Leod, and Mr. Connell, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill relating to the Trade between this Province and the United States of America.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Woodward take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee, Master in Chancery, informed the House that the Council had agreed to

The Bill further to alter and amend the Act to provide for the erection of an Alms House and Work House, and to establish a Public Infirmary in and for the City and County of Saint John,

With certain amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

The amendments made by the Legislative Council to this Bill, were severally read a first and second times, and are as follow:—

At A in Section I. expunge the remainder of the Section, and also Sections II. and III. and insert as follows:—

"The Commissioners of the Alms House and Work House for the City and County of Saint John, heretofore appointed or hereafter to be appointed under the provisions of an Act made and passed in the first year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, intituled 'An Act to provide for the erection of an Alms House and Work House, and to establish a Public Infirmary in and for the City and County of Saint John,' shall be subject to the order and control of the General Sessions of the Peace for the City and County of Saint John, in the same manner and to the same extent as any Overseers of the Poor of any Parish in this Province now are subject to any order of the General Sessions of the County to which such Parish may belong; and that

that the provisions of the second Section of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, intituled 'An Act relating to County and Parish Officers in the City and County of Saint John,' shall be extended to and are hereby declared to apply to the said Commissioners of the said Alms House and Work House, in the same manner as if the said Commissioners were Parish or County Officers, appointed by the Justices of the Peace for the City and County of Saint John.

"II. And be it enacted, That none of the said Commissioners shall receive any compensation or allowance, directly or indirectly, for his services as such, nor shall any of them be capable of holding any office, place or employment in, about or connected with the said Alms House and Work House, for or by means of which any salary, fee, emolument, compensation or perquisite can be derived; nor shall any Commissioner, either by himself or his sureties, be engaged or interested in any way whatever, either as security or otherwise, in any contract for or on account of the said Alms House and Work House, or in procuring any supplies, goods, materials, provisions, or articles whatever, for the use thereof."

At B expunge "IV." and insert "III."

At C expunge Sections V. VI. VII. and VIII.

The said amendments were then severally read a third time.

Resolved, That the House do concur therein.

Ordered, That Mr. Woodward return the Bill, with the amendments, to the Council, and acquaint them therewith.

On motion of Mr. Ritchie,

Whereas a Select Committee of this House to whom was referred the Petition of L. Donaldson and Charles Johnston, Esquires, as Sureties for John Cunningham, late Local Deputy for the County of Saint John, have reported this twenty fifth day of April, recommending the acceptance of the proposition made by the said Petitioners: —and whereas the said Books referred to in said Report, have been delivered to the Joint Committee of the Legislative Library, and are now in the said Library; therefore

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to direct that the Crown claim may be cancelled, and the proceedings at Law discontinued on payment of costs.

Ordered, That Mr. Taylor, Mr. Woodward, and Mr. Connell, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

Mr. Wark, from the Committee on Public Accounts, and to whom was referred the subject of the Contingencies of this House, submitted their Report; and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

CONTINGENCIES, HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, 1850.

Henry S. Beek's Account,							
Stationery for Clerk during the Recess, ...	£5	19	6				
Binding Laws and Journals, ...	46	12	6				
Stationery to Members during Session, ...	85	10	0				
Do. Clerk, ...	126	5	6				
				£264	7	6
Henry Chubb and Company, Stationery, &c.				28	2	9
William Williams, freight of do.				1	0	0
John S. Coy, Stationery, &c.				3	2	6
Francis Beverley, Book Binding, &c.				19	4	6
Jonathan G. Harding, Cabinet Maker, ...				2	17	9
Thomas Aitkin, do.				4	2	0
H. B. Rainsford, Wood, ...				23	0	0
Cutting, splitting, and piling in Shed, ...				12	10	0
Coals, amount advanced in May 1849, ...				12	14	6
Hauling do., and Labourers putting in Cellar, ...				1	10	0
Carried forward, ...				£372	12	6

Brought forward, ...				£372	12 6
William Payne, hauling Wood from Shed, ...				3	15 0
Omission in Contingent Account of 1849, an error in the adding up the Account, ...				10	12 0
Joseph Gaynor, sundries, ...				8	11 5
Peter Parker, scrubbing and cleaning Assembly Rooms, &c.				6	10 0
James Ketchum, attending Committee of House by order of Committee, ...				3	0 0
Charles Grigor—Brooms, ...				0	4 6
Benjamin Wolhaupter, Sheriff, at opening and closing of Session, ...				10	0 0
Mark Needham, Librarian, to pay man attending to make fires and keep Room in order, ...				12	10 0
J. B. Payne, travelling expenses, ...				3	0 0
Albion to January 1851, ...	£3	0	0		
Quebec Gazette to May 1850, ...	2	12	0		
Montreal Herald, ...	3	2	6		
Quebec Mercury, ...	2	10	0		
				11	4 6
Clerk, for extra services the present Session, the usual allowance, ...				100	0 0
Clerk, preparing Index to Journals, &c., and services during recess, the usual allowance, ...				100	0 0
Charles P. Wetmore, for sums paid for labour, &c.				5	15 3
Webber and Company's Express, forwarding Newspapers, Parcels, &c. in 1849 and 1850, ...				10	0 0
Stewart and Neill, articles furnished, ...				2	16 2
Richard Payne, Glazing, ...				0	15 9
Printing Notices as to introduction of Petitions, &c.,					
Durant and Company, ...	£3	16	4		
D. A. Cameron, ...	3	8	5		
James A. Pierce, ...	3	6	0		
James S. Segee, ...	2	2	0		
James Hogg, ...	2	19	8		
				15	12 5
James P. A. Phillips, advertising in the Head Quarters, &c.				12	18 8
Justin Spahnn, repairing and taking charge of Clock, ...				3	10 0
Clerk Assistant, extra services present Session, the usual allowance,				50	0 0
Engrossing Clerks,					
T. Robert Wetmore, ...				75	0 0
F. A. H. Straton, ...				75	0 0
William Partelow, ...				50	0 0
George Turner, Sleigh Hire, 80 days, ...				100	0 0
Extra Sleighs to Government House with Address, ...				2	10 0
Mark Needham, Lettering and Numbering Books in Library, ...				5	0 0
Damages and costs in action brought by Edward O'Brien against the Clerk, for cutting Wood and labour about the Assembly, it appearing by the Affidavit of the Clerk that there was no sum due O'Brien, ...				39	2 7
Charles Turner, services the present Session, ...				5	0 0
William Watts, engrossing, ...				5	0 0
Richard Payne, services present Session, ...				10	0 0
Thomas Williams, distributing Letters after hours, ...				5	0 0
George Turner, extra Sleigh hire, ...				10	0 0
				£1,124	19 9

"The Committee on Contingent Expenses report the amount of the Contingencies of the House for the present Session, to be Eleven hundred and twenty four pounds nineteen shillings and nine pence, agreeably to the Account now submitted, which they

they recommend to be published in detail. The Stationery has been purchased in the Province. There appears to have been a considerable saving on this item, as compared with previous years, but they are of opinion that a further saving might yet be effected.

"DAVID WARK, *Chairman.*

"*Committee Room, 25th April,* 1850."

On motion of the Honorable Mr. L. A. Wilmot,
The House went into Committee of the whole on the said Report.
Mr. Hayward in the Chair of the Committee.
Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.
The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the subject referred to them nder their consideration, the following Resolution was moved:—
Resolved, That £50 be added to the £100 recommended for the Clerk's services in preparing Index to the Journals during the recess; and also £25 in addition to the £50 recommended for the Clerk Assistant's services; the same having been determined by the House in Committee of Supply.
And the question being taken thereon, it was carried in the affirmative.

That the Committee then went through the several items of the Account, as recommended by the Committee, and settled the amount to be provided for the Contingencies as follows:—

Amount recommended by the Committee, ...	£1,124	19	9
Deduct—Mark Needham's claim for Lettering Books in Library,	5	0	0
	£1,119	19	9
And add—			
Contingencies of the Legislative Library, as per Vouchers, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, ...	21	18	8
Mark Needham, for Lettering the Books, ...	5	0	0
Additional sum to the Clerk for preparing the Index, ...	50	0	0
Additional sum to the Clerk Assistant, ...	25	0	0
	£1,221	18	5
Contingencies of Legislative Council, ...	751	19	10
	£1,973	18	3

Ordered, That the Report be accepted.

Read as engrossed,
The Resolutions of Appropriation made and passed in Supply on Friday the nineteenth day of April instant, severally granting—

To the Post Master at Fredericton the sum of £553 1 9, Postages of the Legislature for the present Session:
To the Clerk of the House of Assembly the sum of £1,973 18 3, being for the Contingent Expenses of the Legislative Council and this House during the present Session.
Ordered, That Mr. Taylor do take the said Resolutions to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed,
A Bill to appropriate a part of the Public Revenue for the services therein mentioned.
Resolved, That the Bill do pass.
Ordered, That Mr. Woodward take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

Mr. Connell, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address of this House of this day, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to transmit the Address to Her Most Gracious Majesty upon the subject

subject of an Elective Legislative Council, to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, to be laid at the Foot of the Throne, reported—That they had attended thereto, and that His Excellency was pleased to say, he would forward the same by the first opportunity.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee, Master in Chancery, informed the House that the Council had agreed to

The Bill relating to the Trade between this Province and the United States of America.

Mr. Taylor, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to transmit the Address to Her Majesty on the subject of the Trade of the Province with Foreign Countries, and the construction of a Railway between Halifax and Quebec, reported—That they had attended to that duty, and that His Excellency was pleased to say, he would forward the same by the first opportunity.

Mr. Taylor, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address of the House relative to the discharge of the Crown claim against Lauchlan Donaldson and Charles Johnston, Esquires, as Sureties for John Cunningham, reported—That they had attended to that duty, and that His Excellency was pleased to say, the wishes of the House should be complied with.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Friday, 26th April, 1850.

Prayers.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee, Master in Chancery, informed the House that the Council had agreed to

The Resolutions of Appropriation sent up from the Assembly, severally granting the sums of £553 1 9 for the Postages, and £1,973 18 3 for the Contingencies of the Legislature this present Session.

And that the Council had also agreed to

The Bill to appropriate a part of the Public Revenue for the services therein mentioned.

A Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, requiring the immediate attendance of the House in the Council Chamber.

The House attended, and being returned—

The Honorable Mr. Speaker reported, that he had addressed His Excellency as follows:—

"*May it please Your Excellency,*

"The Assembly beg leave to tender to Your Excellency the several Bills of Supply passed during the present Session. By these Bills, liberal appropriations have been made for the Public Service and the internal improvements of the Province. The Assembly have full confidence that the sums granted will be faithfully applied for the purposes intended.

"Bills have also been passed to enable the Executive Government to obtain reciprocal Trade with the West India Islands and the United States of America, which they trust may prove advantageous to the Province.

"These Bills are intituled—

"A Bill to appropriate a part of the Public Revenue for the payment of the Ordinary Services of the Province:

"A Bill to appropriate a part of the Public Revenue for the services therein mentioned:

"A Bill to provide for opening and repairing Roads and erecting Bridges throughout the Province:

"A

"A Bill relating to the Trade between this Province and the British West Indies: and
"A Bill relating to the Trade between this Province and the United States of America:

"And I now, in the name and on behalf of Her Majesty's faithful Subjects, the Representatives of the People of New Brunswick, present them to Your Excellency, and pray that you will be pleased to give your assent thereto."

That His Excellency was then pleased to give his assent to the several Bills presented by the Assembly, as also to the following, intituled—

An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the local government of Counties, Towns and Parishes in this Province:
An Act to authorize limited Partnerships in this Province:
An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Landlord and Tenant, and regulating proceedings in Replevin:
An Act to consolidate all the Laws now in force for the division of the Province into Counties, Towns and Parishes:
An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to sick and disabled Seamen belonging to this Province, not being Paupers:
An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws to provide for the administration of Justice in the Inferior Courts of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace:
An Act to continue an Act to authorize the granting of Mill Reserves in certain cases:
An Act to amend an Act, intituled "An Act to provide for the summary punishment of persons committing trespasses upon Square Timber and other Lumber:"
An Act to provide for the greater safety of Passengers on Board of Steam Boats:
An Act to continue an Act to make provision for Seamen shipped on board of Vessels belonging to this Province:
An Act to continue several Acts providing for the more efficient inspection of Flour and Meal:
An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the Great Roads of Communication through this Province:
An Act to amend the Laws relating to Juries:
An Act to continue an Act to provide for the services of the Clerk of the Circuit Courts in this Province:
An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the Office of Sheriff:
An Act to limit the operations of an Act, intituled "An Act for the adjustment of claims of certain purchasers of Crown Lands:"
An Act to prevent the destruction of Moose in this Province:
An Act for the establishment and regulation of Inland Posts within this Province:
An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to insolvent confined Debtors:
An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to absconding, concealed and absent Debtors:
An Act to regulate the printing and distribution of the Acts of Assembly:
An Act to regulate the proof of certain documents in actions wherein Foreign Corporations doing business in this Province are parties:
An Act in further amendment of the Law:
An Act for the punishment of persons guilty of injuring Electric Telegraphs:
An Act to remove doubts as to the abbreviation of the names of parties and persons in proceedings at Law or in Equity:
An Act to continue and amend an Act, intituled "An Act relating to the collection of Duty on Timber and other Lumber:"
An Act to remove doubts relating to Marriages in certain cases:
An Act to prevent desertion from Her Majesty's Forces:
An Act to provide for the holding a Circuit Court in the County of Victoria:
An Act to establish Polling places in the County of Victoria:
An Act relating to the Naturalization of Aliens in this Province:
An Act to reduce the Fees on Militia Commissions:
An Act to continue the Acts relating to Parish Schools:

An Act to establish the amount of certain Silver Coins that shall be taken in payment as a legal tender in this Province:

An Act to establish a Board of Health in the City and County of Saint John:

An Act to continue an Act to provide for the more effectually repairing the Streets and Bridges in the Town Plat of Saint Andrews:

An Act to authorize the Justices of the Peace for the County of Northumberland for the time being to receive the Title of and hold a piece of Land in the Town of Newcastle, for the use of a Grammar School in the said Town:

An Act to prevent the spread of a Disorder now existing in certain parts of the Counties of Gloucester and Northumberland:

An Act for the regulation of the South Bay Canal:

An Act to enable the Commissioners of Highways to establish a Public Road two rods wide across the Great Marsh in the Parish of Hopewell, in the County of Albert:

An Act to provide for the establishment of a Grammar School in the County of Victoria:

An Act relating to the levying and collecting of Rates in the City of Fredericton:

An Act to regulate the Fisheries in the Bay, Harbour and River Miramichi, and its Branches:

An Act further to alter and amend the Act to provide for the erection of an Alms House and Work House, and to establish a Public Infirmary in and for the City and County of Saint John:

An Act to continue an Act relating to the Parish Church of Saint Andrews:

An Act relating to the Saint Andrews and Quebec Rail Road:

An Act to settle certain doubts raised under the last Will and Testament of Mark Varley, late of the City of Saint John, Brick Maker, but now deceased:

An Act to authorize the Trustees of the Church of Scotland in the Town of Saint Andrews to sell certain Lands, and vest the proceeds in other Lands:

An Act to authorize the Trustees of Saint Andrews Church, in the City of Saint John, to re-convey to the Crown a certain Tract of Land in the County of Albert, and for other purposes:

An Act to alter and amend the Act incorporating the Carleton County Agricultural Society:

An Act for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the Saint John Mechanics' Whale Fishing Company:

An Act to incorporate the Shediac Grindstone Manufacturing, and Mining Company:

An Act to incorporate the Fredericton Gas Light Company:

An Act to incorporate the Pirate Brook River Driving Company:

An Act to incorporate the Agricultural Society of Sunbury:

An Act further to encourage the erection of a Suspension Bridge over the River Saint John:

An Act further to amend and continue the Act to incorporate the Nashwaak Boom Company:

An Act to facilitate the operations of the New Brunswick Iron Company:

An Act to amend the Act relating to the sale of certain Lands by the Trustees of Saint Stephen's Church in the City of Saint John:

An Act to incorporate the Fredericton and Saint John Electric Telegraph Company:

An Act to incorporate the Trustees of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in the City of Saint John, in connexion with the Reformed Presbyterian Synod of Ireland:

An Act to incorporate the New Brunswick Society for the encouragement of Agriculture, Home Manufactures and Commerce throughout the Province, and to regulate and provide for the same.

And also the following, which severally contain a clause suspending the operation thereof until Her Majesty's assent be had and declared—

An Act for the more effective auditing of Public Accounts:

An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws establishing the value of Coins and a Legal Tender within the Province:

An Act to incorporate the Grand Falls Railway Company:

An Act to facilitate the making of a Railway from the Harbour of Shediac to the Bend of Petitcodiac.

And

And His Excellency was then pleased to make the following Speech to both Houses:—

"*Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,*

"*Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,*

"I congratulate you on having brought to a close the labours of the Session. The measures which have occupied your attention are of great importance in themselves, more especially those relating to the Post Office,—the consolidation and amendment of the Laws,—and the Audit of Accounts.

"The organization of the new County of Victoria, is also a matter to which you have contributed, by your legislation, in the present Session.

"I have by Proclamation done my best to carry out your wishes with regard to Inter-Colonial Trade.

"*Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,*

"I thank you for the Supplies you have granted. By continuing the Revenue Act of last year, you have, at any rate, avoided the serious evil of sudden and unexpected changes in the Import Duties.

"*Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,*

"*Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,*

"I trust that the lateness of the period to which you have been detained by your Legislative duties, will not interfere seriously with your private affairs; and I entertain no doubt that the Province will properly appreciate the services which you have rendered the Public during the present Session."

That His Honor the President of the Legislative Council then said—

"*Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,*

"*Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,*

"It is His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor's will and pleasure that this General Assembly be prorogued until the last Tuesday in June next, and this General Assembly is accordingly prorogued until the last Tuesday in June next, then here to be holden."

CHAS. P. WETMORE, *Clerk.*

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

RETURNS FROM BANKS

AND OTHER

INCORPORATED COMPANIES.

CENTRAL BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

State of the Central Bank of New Brunswick at 3 *o'clock,* P.M., *on Monday 4th June,* 1849.

LIABILITIES OF THE BANK.

Capital Stock paid in, ...	£35,000	0	0
Bills in circulation, ...	31,978	10	0
Balance due to other Banks, ...	1,429	15	9
Cash deposited, including all sums whatever due from the Bank not bearing Interest, its Bills in circulation, Profits and Balances due to other Banks excepted, ...	16,848	13	10
Amount due from the Bank, bearing Interest, ...	5,470	0	4
Profits on hand, ...	10,083	11	3
	£100,810	11	2

RESOURCES OF THE BANK.

Gold, Silver, and other coined Metals in its Banking House, ...	£3,172	18	1
Bills of other Banks incorporated in this Province, ...	448	5	0
Balance due from other Banks, ...	5,914	1	9
Amount of all debts due, including Notes, Bills of Exchange, and all Stock and Funded Debts of every description, except Balances due from other Banks, ...	89,908	4	10
Real Estate, ...	1,367	1	6
	£100,810	11	2

Date and Amount of the last Dividend, 4th December, 1848, Three per centum, One thousand and fifty pounds.

Amount of reserved Profits at the time of declaring the last Dividend, Eight thousand six hundred and fifty one pounds fifteen shillings and three pence.

Debts due and not paid, and considered doubtful, Six thousand pounds.

I, Samuel W. Babbit, Cashier of the Central Bank of New Brunswick, do make oath and say, that the foregoing Return is correct and true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

SAM. W. BABBIT.

Sworn before me this 8th day of June, 1849.
THOMAS C. LEE, J. P.

We, George Botsford, George Shore, Charles Lee, Charles P. Wetmore, and Charles Macpherson, being a majority of the Directors of the Central Bank of New Brunswick, do certify and make oath that the Books of the said Bank indicate the state of facts stated in the foregoing Return, and that we have full confidence in the truth of the said Return so made by the Cashier of the said Bank.

G. BOTSFORD,
GEO. SHORE,
CHARLES LEE,
C. MACPHERSON,
CHAS. P. WETMORE.

Sworn before me this 8th day of June, 1849,
THOMAS C. LEE, J. P.

State of the Central Bank of New Brunswick at 3 o'clock, P.M., on Monday, 3d Dec. 1849.

LIABILITIES OF THE BANK.

Capital Stock paid in, ...	£35,000	0	0
Bills in Circulation, ...	30,206	15	0
Balance due to other Banks, ...	962	13	5
Cash deposited, including all sums whatever due from the Bank not bearing Interest, its Bills in circulation, Profits and Balances due to other Banks excepted, ...	18,457	2	8
Amount due from the Bank bearing Interest, ...	9,346	13	7
Profits on hand,...	10,385	7	10
	£104,358	12	6

RESOURCES OF THE BANK.

Gold, Silver, and other coined Metals in its Banking House, ...	£4,583	16	2
Bills of other Banks incorporated in this Province, ...	796	2	6
Balance due from other Banks, ...	2,007	2	10
Amount of all Debts due, including Notes, Bills of Exchange, and all Stock and Funded Debts of every description, except Balances due from other Banks, ...	95,504	9	6
Real Estate, ... —	1,467	1	6
	£104,358	12	6

Date and Amount of the last Dividend, 4th June, 1849, Three per centum, One thousand and fifty pounds.

Amount of reserved Profits at the time of declaring the last Dividend, Nine thousand and thirty three pounds eleven shillings and three pence.

Debts due and not paid, and considered doubtful, Seven thousand pounds.

I, Samuel W Babbit, Cashier of the Central Bank of New Brunswick, do make oath and say, that the foregoing Return is correct and true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

SAM. W. BABBIT.

Sworn before me this 11th day of December, 1849,
HUGH J. HANSARD, J. P.

We, George J. Dibblee, George Botsford, George Shore, William H. Odell, Charles Macpherson, and Charles Lee, being a majority of the Directors of the Central Bank of New Brunswick, do certify and make oath that the Books of the said Bank indicate the state of facts stated in the foregoing Return, and that we have full confidence in the truth of the said Return so made by the Cashier of the said Bank.

GEO. J. DIBBLEE,
G. BOTSFORD,
GEO. SHORE,
W. H. ODELL,
C. MACPHERSON,
CHARLES LEE.

Sworn before me this 11th day of December, 1849.
HUGH J. HANSARD, J. P.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Abstract from the Weekly Balance Sheets, shewing the average amount of the Liabilities and Assets of the Commercial Bank of New Brunswick, for the half year ending the 14th April, 1849.

LIABILITIES OF THE BANK.

Capital Stock paid in, ...	£150,000	0	0
Bills and Notes in circulation, not bearing Interest, ...	46,904	6	0
Ditto ditto bearing Interest, ...	0	0	0
Balances due to other Banks, ...	9,257	3	3
Net Profits, ...	14,325	17	6
Cash deposited with the Bank, including all sums due from the Bank not bearing Interest, (its Bills in circulation and Balances due to other Banks excepted,)	10,256	11	2
Cash deposited, bearing Interest, ...	17,704	19	7
Total Liabilities of the Bank, ...	£248,448	17	6

RESOURCES OF THE BANK.

Gold, Silver, and other coined Metals in the Banking House, ...	£3,965	16	5
Real Estate, &c. &c., ...	8,806	10	10
Bills of other Banks, ...	3,107	17	0
Balances due from other Banks, ...	27,258	10	4
Debts due to the Bank, including Notes, Bills of Exchange, and all Stock and Funded Debts of every description, (Balances due from other Banks excepted,)	205,310	2	11
Total Resources of the Bank, ...	£248,448	17	6

Rate of last Dividend, Three per centum.

Amount of last Dividend, Four thousand five hundred pounds.

Reserved Profits at the time of declaring last Dividend, Eight thousand three hundred and fifty five pounds eleven shillings and seven pence.

Capital Stock paid in, One hundred and fifty thousand pounds.

(Errors excepted.)

Commercial Bank of New Brunswick, May 10, 1849.

D. J. M'LAUGHLIN, *President.*

G. P. SANCTON, *Cashier.*

Abstract from the Weekly Balance Sheets, shewing the average amount of the Liabilities and Assets of the Commercial Bank of New Brunswick, for the half year ending the 13th October, 1849.

LIABILITIES OF THE BANK.

Capital Stock paid in, ...	£150,000	0	0
Bills and Notes in circulation, not bearing Interest, ...	53,454	16	11
Ditto ditto bearing Interest, ...	0	0	0
Balances due to other Banks, ...	6,779	9	3
Net Profits, ...	14,921	10	5
Cash deposited with the Bank, including all sums due from the Bank not bearing Interest, (its Bills in circulation and Balances due to other Banks excepted,)	13,946	3	10
Cash deposited, bearing Interest, ...	18,870	8	10
Total Liabilities of the Bank, ...	£257,972	9	3

RESOURCES OF THE BANK.

Gold, Silver, and other coined Metals in the Banking House, ...	£6,493	15	0
Real Estate, &c. &c., ...	8,806	10	10
Bills of other Banks, ...	4,449	4	8
Balances due from other Banks, ...	26,598	17	4
Debts due to the Bank, including Notes, Bills of Exchange, and all Stock and Funded Debts of every description, (balances due from other Banks excepted,)	211,624	1	5
Total Resources of the Bank, ...	£257,972	9	3

Rate of last Dividend, Two and one half per centum.

Amount of last Dividend, Three thousand seven hundred and fifty pounds.

Reserved Profits at the time of declaring last Dividend, Thirteen thousand one hundred and ninety nine pounds seven shillings and three pence.

Capital Stock paid in, One hundred and fifty thousand pounds.

(Errors excepted.)

Commercial Bank of New Brunswick, November 3, 1849.

D. J. M'LAUGHLIN, *President.*

G. P. SANCTON, *Cashier.*

BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

State of the Bank of New Brunswick, Monday morning, 7th January, 1850, 10 *o'clock.*

LIABILITIES OF THE BANK.

Capital Stock paid, ...	£100,000	0	0
Bills in circulation, ...	46,913	15	0
Net Profits on hand, ...	6,815	17	11
Balance due to other Banks, ...	0	0	0
Cash deposited, including all sums due from the Bank not bearing Interest, (its Bills in circulation, Profits and Balances due to other Banks excepted,)	16,013	9	4
Cash deposited bearing Interest, ...	7,000	0	0
Total Liabilities of the Bank, ...	£176,743	2	3

RESOURCES OF THE BANK.

Gold, Silver, and other coined Metals in its Banking House, ...	£18,542	11	0
Real Estate, ...	4,922	8	10
Bills of other Banks incorporated in this Province, ...	5,160	8	3
Balance due from other Banks, ...	14,287	15	11
Debts due to the Bank, including Notes, Bills of Exchange, and all Stock and Funded Debts of every description, (Balances due from other Banks excepted,)	133,829	18	3
Total Resources of the Bank, ...	£176,743	2	3

Amount of the last Dividend, (declared 2d October, 1849,) Three thousand pounds.

Reserved Profits at the time of declaring the last Dividend, Three thousand eight hundred and thirty five pounds seventeen shillings.

Doubtful Debts, none.

R. WHITESIDE, *Cashier.*

I, Richard Whiteside, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above is true, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. WHITESIDE.

Sworn at the City of Saint John, this seventh day of January, 1850,
Before me, L. H. DEVEBER, J. P.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY BANK.

Statement of the affairs of the Charlotte County Bank, first Monday in October, 1849.

LIABILITIES.

Notes in circulation,	£5,595	15	0
Undivided Profits,	1,676	9	7
Due to other Banks,	2,348	16	0
Due otherwise, Stock, Deposits, Balances of Accounts, &c. &c.,	18,316	19	10
Total Liabilities,	£27,938	0	5

ASSETS.

Specie in Vault,	£1,448	13	2
Notes of other Banks,	112	5	0
Due from other Banks,	379	3	11
Due the Bank otherwise, Notes of Hand, Exchange, &c. &c.,	25,997	18	4
Total Assets,	£27,938	0	5

Bad or doubtful Debts, none.

Dividend last declared, Three per centum, Four hundred and fifty pounds.

Reserved Profits after declaring, One thousand three hundred and seventy eight pounds eight shillings and five pence.

(E. E.)

Charlotte County Bank, Saint Andrews, 1st October, 1849.

J. RODGER, *Cashier.*

Appeared before me, William Ker, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Charlotte, John Rodger, Cashier of the Charlotte County Bank, who maketh oath and saith, that the above is a correct account of the affairs of the said Bank, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM KER, *J. P.*

H. HATCH, *President,*
W. WHITLOCK,
GEO. D. STREET,
S. T. GOVE,
JAS. W. STREET.

SAINT STEPHEN BANK.

State of Saint Stephen Bank on the first Monday of July, 1849, *at* 3 *o'clock,* P. M.

DUE FROM THE BANK.

Capital Stock paid in,	£25,000	0	0
Bills in circulation,	14,551	15	0
Net Profits on hand,	3,503	13	11
Balance due to other Banks,	3,784	3	4
Cash deposited, including all sums whatever due from the Bank not bearing interest, its Bills in circulation, Profits and Balances due to other Banks excepted,	3,485	4	2
Cash deposited bearing Interest,	0	0	0
Total amount due from the Bank,	£50,324	16	5

RESOURCES OF THE BANK.

Gold and Silver in its Banking House, ...	£3,430	0	3
Real Estate, ...	720	11	7
Bills of other Banks incorporated in this Province, ...	113	5	0
Bills of other Banks without the Province, ...	27	15	0
Balances due from other Banks, ...	3,816	14	10
Amount of all Debts due the Bank, including Notes, Bills of Exchange, and all Stock and Funded Debts of every description, excepting Balances due from other Banks, ...	42,216	9	9
Total amount of Resources of the Bank, ...	£50,324	16	5

Date and time of declaring the last Dividend, February 28, 1849.

Amount of last Dividend, Four per centum, One thousand pounds.

Amount of Reserved Profits at the time of declaring the same, Two thousand seven hundred pounds.

Amount of all Debts due not paid and considered doubtful, Three hundred pounds.

D. UPTON, *Cashier.*

CHARLOTTE, ss.—*On this thirtieth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty nine, personally appeared David Upton, Cashier of the Saint Stephen Bank, and made oath to the truth of the statements contained in the preceding Return by him signed, according to the best of his knowledge and belief.*

ROBERT WATSON, *J. P.*

The undersigned, a majority of the Directors of the Saint Stephen Bank, hereby certify that the Books of said Bank exhibit the facts presented in the foregoing Statement or Return signed by their Cashier, and that they have full confidence in the truth of said Return so by him made.

WM. TODD, Junior,
S. H. HITCHINGS,
GEORGE S. HILL,
G. J. THOMSON,
J. H. WHITLOCK.

Sworn to before me at Saint Stephen this 30th November, 1849,
R. WATSON, J. P.

State of the Saint Stephen Bank on the first Monday of January, 1850, *at* 3 *o'clock,* P. M.

DUE FROM THE BANK.

Capital Stock paid in, ...	£25,000	0	0
Bills in circulation, ...	17,252	15	0
Net Profits on hand, ...	3,248	3	7
Balance due to other Banks, ...	84	2	7
Cash deposited, including all sums whatever due from the Bank not bearing Interest, it Bills in circulation, Profits and Balances due to other Banks excepted, ...	3,524	10	9
Cash deposited bearing Interest, ...	0	0	0
Total amount due from the Bank, ...	£49,109	11	11

RESOURCES OF THE BANK.

Gold and Silver in its Banking House, ...	£3,225	0	6
Real Estate, ...	920	11	7
Bills of other Banks incorporated in this Province, ...	222	0	0
Bills of other Banks without the Province, ...	25	15	0
Balances due from other Banks, ...	5,049	12	9
Amount of all Debts due the Bank, including Notes, Bills of Exchange, and all Stock and Funded Debts of every description, excepting Balances due from other Banks, ...	39,666	12	1
Total amount of Resources of the Bank, ...	£49,109	11	11

Date and time of declaring the last Dividend, September 30, 1849.

Amount of last Dividend, Four per centum, One thousand pounds.

Amount of reserved Profits at the time of declaring the same, Two thousand seven hundred pounds.

Amount of all Debts due not paid and considered doubtful, none.

D. UPTON, *Cashier.*

CHARLOTTE, SS.—*On this eleventh day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty, personally appeared David Upton, Cashier of the Saint Stephen Bank, and made oath to the truth of the statements contained in the preceding Return by him signed, according to the best of his knowledge and belief.*

The undersigned, a majority of the Directors of the Saint Stephen Bank, hereby certify that the Books of said Bank exhibit the facts presented in the foregoing Statement or Return signed by their Cashier, and that they have full confidence in the truth of said Return so by him made.

WM. TODD, Junior,
STEPHEN H. HITCHINGS,
G. J. THOMSON,
J. H. WHITLOCK,
GEORGE S. HILL.

Sworn before me at Saint Stephen, 11th January, 1850,
R. WATSON, J. P.

CENTRAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Return of state of the Central Fire Insurance Company of New Brunswick on Tuesday 5th March, 1850.

STOCK ACCOUNT.

DR.

Amount Capital paid in, ...				£10,000	0	0
Amount Capital not paid in, to be secured by Bonds with two Sureties,				40,000	0	0
				£50,000	0	0

CR.

By Capital invested in Bank Stock, ...	£2,925	0	0			
" Capital invested in Mortgages on Real Estate, ...	4,909	5	6			
" Capital invested in Real Estate, ...	1,182	0	0			
	£9,016	5	6			
" Capital loaned to individuals at twelve months, on Promissory Notes with two Endorsers, ...	983	14	6	£10,000	0	0
" Amount due by Shareholders on Capital not paid in, the greater proportion of which is secured by Bonds with two Sureties,				40,000	0	0
				£50,000	0	0

GENERAL STATE OF THE COMPANY.

DR.

Paid by the Company since Return last year for Dividends, Losses, and for other purposes, ...	£2,432	16	0¼
Due by the Company on Dividends declared, ...	376	2	4¼
Carried forward, ...	£2,808	18	4½

Brought forward, ...	£2,808	18	4½
Due the Trustees of James Taylor, Senior, and Company, for loss of Buildings by fire 22d May last, ...	700	0	0
Edward Bartlett's claim for loss of a Building by fire in November last, not yet adjusted, ...	100	0	0
Balance in favor of the Company carried down, ...	9,155	8	7
	£12,764	6	11½

CR.

By Balance in favor of the Company, as per Account Current for former year, ...	£9,443	8	2½
" Amount received by the Company since Return last year, in Premiums, Dividends, Interest, &c., ...	3,320	18	9
	£12,764	6	11½

1849.

March 5. By balance in favor of the Company this date, ... £9,155 8 7

Total amount of Risks taken by Agents of the Company the past year, ending 15th February last,	£65,446	5	2			
Total amount of Risks taken by Office in Fredericton, for past year, ending this date, ...	82,103	6	8			
				£147,549	11	10
Real Estate owned by the Company, ...				1,182	0	0
Total amount of Losses sustained by the Company since last Return,				1,750	0	0
Two Dividends declared the past year by the Company of six per cent. each on amount of Capital paid in, amounting to				1,200	0	0

B. WOLHAUPTER,
THOS. STEWART,
JOHN S. COY, } *Directors.*

YORK, ss.—*I, William M'Beath, Secretary to the Central Fire Insurance Company of New Brunswick, do make oath and say, that the foregoing Return is correct and true to the best of my knowledge and belief.*

WM. M'BEATH.

Sworn to before me this 12th day of March, 1850,
ASA COY, J. P.

NEW BRUNSWICK MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

General Annual Return of the Transactions of the New Brunswick Marine Assurance Company made up to 30th June, 1849, inclusive, as the Act of Incorporation directs.

	RISK.			PREMIUM.		
Amount underwritten during the past year, ...	£371,613	0	0	£12,617	2	1
Determined, ...	£311,268	0	0	£10,200	3	0
Outstanding, ...	£60,345	0	0	£2,416	19	1

Saint John, N. B., 10th July, 1849.

A. JACK, *Secretary.*

Return of the Assets of the New Brunswick Marine Assurance Company on the 30th June, 1849.

Stockholders' Bonds, with Sureties, ...	£25,330	0	0
Mortgages on Property in Saint John, ...	8,500	0	0
Bond and Mortgage of City of Saint John, ...	5,400	8	6
County Debentures, ...	900	0	0
Stock in Bank of New Brunswick, ...	1,600	0	0
Stock in Commercial Bank, ...	3,400	0	0
Premium Notes on determined Risks, ...	1,613	0	0
Premium on outstanding Risks, ...	2,417	0	0
Cash in Bank, ...	396	0	0
Sundry Stocks held as securities, ...	296	0	0
Interest due first of July, ...	135	0	0
Office fittings, &c., ...	50	0	0
	£50,037	8	6

Saint John, N. B., 10th July, 1849. A. JACK, *Secretary.*

Return of Loss sustained by the New Brunswick Marine Assurance Company on Policies issued during the year ending 30th June, 1849.

Amount of Loss sustained and paid on Policies issued since 1st July, 1848, ...	£5,753	10	1
Amount of ascertained Loss during the same period not yet paid, ...	£872	0	0

Saint John, N. B., 10th July, 1849. A. JACK, *Secretary.*

Adam Jack, Secretary to the New Brunswick Marine Assurance Company, maketh oath that the annexed Returns being the Annual Statement of the transactions of the Company for the year ending 30th June, 1849, their Assets, and the amount of Loss sustained, are just and true statements of the affairs of the Company, as they existed on the 30th day of June last, at 3 o'clock.

A. JACK.

Sworn before me at Saint John, N. B., this 23d day of January, 1850,
ROBERT W. CROOKSHANK, J. P.

The undersigned Directors of the New Brunswick Marine Assurance Company, do hereby certify that the Annual Returns annexed, exhibiting the state of the Company's affairs for the year ending 30th June, 1849, as made up and attested by the Secretary, contain a just and true account of the whole affairs of the Company,—that the Books of the Company indicate the state of facts there set forth, and that we have entire confidence in the fidelity of the said Returns.

J. KIRK,
F. A. WIGGINS,
WM. HY. SCOVIL,
THOS. LEAVITT,
JOHN. V. THURGAR,
D. J. M'LAUGHLIN,
JOHN WARD.

Saint John, N. B., 23d January, 1850.

Semi-Annual Return of the affairs of the New Brunswick Marine Assurance Company for the six months ending 3d January, 1850, at 3 o'clock, according to the Act of Incorporation, Section XXXI.

	Risk.			Premium.		
Amount underwritten, ...	£230,583	0	0	£8,067	9	9
Determined, ...	£164,924	0	0	£4,973	9	9
Outstanding, ...	£65,659	0	0	£3,094	0	0

Saint John, N. B., 10th January, 1850.

A. JACK, *Secretary.*

Return of Loss sustained during the six months ending 3d January, 1850, by the New Brunswick Marine Assurance Company.

Amount of claim for Loss settled and paid on Policies issued prior to July 1849, during the past six months, ...	£3,608	2	11
Amount of claim for Loss settled and paid on Policies issued during the past six months, ...	280	3	8
Amount of claims for Loss not yet adjusted on Policies issued during the past six months, probably	1,400	0	0
	£5,288	6	7

Saint John, N. B., 10th January, 1850. A. JACK, *Secretary.*

Return of Assets of New Brunswick Marine Assurance Company, 4th Jan. 1850.

Capital Stock, ...	£50,000	0	0
Stockholders' liabilities, secured by Bonds of the parties, with Sureties satisfactory to the Board of Directors, ...	£25,000	0	0
Bond of the City of Saint John, ...	5,400	8	6
Other Bonds and Mortgages, ...	8,500	0	0
County Debentures, ...	900	0	0
Stock in Commercial Bank, ...	3,400	0	0
Stock in Bank of New Brunswick, ...	1,600	0	0
Sundry Stocks held as security for debts, ...	546	0	0
Funds in Bank and Office, ...	200	0	0
Interest on Bonds now due, ...	281	0	0
Bills for earned Premium, ...	4,427	0	0
Bills for outstanding Risk, ...	3,094	0	0
	£53,348	8	6

Saint John, N. B., 10th January, 1850. A. JACK, *Secretary.*

Return of the Stockholders of the New Brunswick Marine Assurance Company, 3d January, 1850.

		Shares.			Shares.
Charles Allison,	Sackville,	20	J. W. M. Irish,	Saint John,	10
J. H. Anderson,	Halifax,	20	William Jarvis,	....	50
M. B. Almon,	....	80	William Jack,	....	40
W. A. Black,	....	20	James Keator,	Hampton,	40
John Bazalgette,	....	40	Edward Kenney,	Halifax,	20
George Bond,	Saint John,	5	Daniel Leavitt,	Saint John,	10
John Boyd,	....	10	F. Leavitt,	....	10
Henry Chubb,	....	18	Thomas Leavitt,	....	20
William Carvill,	....	20	James Moran,	Quaco,	10
R. W. Crookshank, Jun.	....	30	William Murdock,	Halifax,	20
D. Caldwell,	....	15	J. G. Marshall,	....	18
Enos Collins,	Halifax,	80	J. W. Mirkell,	....	5
William Crane,	Sackville,	20	D. J. M'Laughlin,	Saint John,	30
John Duncan,	Saint John,	22	Allan M'Lean,	....	8
John Duffus,	Halifax,	20	Alexander M'Lean,	Scotland,	25
Joseph Fairweather,	Saint John,	40	Thomas Nesbit,	Saint John,	4
R. L. Hazen,	....	10	G. V. Nowlin,	....	20
Thomas Heans,	....	3	Thomas Pettingell,	....	15
Thomas Hosterman,	Halifax,	62	William Parks,	....	30
J. E. Hosterman,	....	20	T. H. Peters,	Miramichi,	50
Eliza Ingles,	....	10	William Ruddock,	Saint John,	20

		Shares.			Shares.
John Robertson,	Saint John,	20	J. B. Uniacke,	Halifax,	30
Duncan Robertson,	....	20	J. V. Thurgar,	Saint John,	20
John Roger,	St. Andrews,	5	Do. as Trustee,	....	25
W. J. Ritchie,	Saint John,	25	John Ward,	....	20
Do. as Trustee,	....	2	Stephen Wiggins,	....	35
John Ross,	St. Andrews,	5	F. A. Wiggins,	....	35
W. H. Scovil,	Saint John,	50	Do. as Trustee,	....	20
W. F. Smith,	....	20	Jacob Wilson,	....	5
Edward Sears,	....	55	John Wishart,	....	70
George Swinney,	....	10	Do. as Trustee,	....	25
T. W. Smith,	....	10	J. C. Ward,	....	18
George Sutherland,	....	15	Thomas Wallace,	....	2
Joseph Starr,	Halifax,	35	Chas. Ward, as Trustee,	....	130
David Starr,	....	30	J. T. Wainwright,	Halifax,	10
G. H. Starr,	....	50	C. H. Wallace,	....	10
William Salter,	....	10	Joseph Sievewright,	Hampton,	10
Matilda Starr's Trustees,	....	20	James Robinson,	Saint John,	50
Charles Twining,	....	5	John Wishart, J. Duncan, J. V. Thurgar, as Trustees.	....	36
Scott Tremain,	....	12			
A. M. Uniacke,	....	30			

Two thousand Shares.

Saint John, N. B., 10*th January*, 1850.

A. JACK, *Secretary.*

Adam Jack, Secretary to the New Brunswick Marine Assurance Company, maketh oath and saith, that the annexed Returns of the transactions of the Company during the past six months ending third January instant, the Loss sustained, the Assets, and the names of the Stockholders, are just and true statements of the whole affairs of the Company as they stood on third day of January last at three o'clock; and further this deponent saith, that no Dividend has been declared during the past six months; that the Company hold no Real Estate; nor have they any surplus earned profits.

A. JACK.

Sworn before me at Saint John, N. B., this 23d day of January, 1850,
ROBERT W. CROOKSHANK. J. P.

The undersigned, Directors of the New Brunswick Marine Assurance Company, do severally make oath that the annexed Returns of the affairs of the New Brunswick Marine Assurance Company, the investment of the paid up Capital, and the manner in which the unpaid portion of the Capital is secured, the Loss sustained, and the amount of the Assets of the Company, with the names of the Stockholders, as made up and attested by the Secretary, are substantially correct, that the Books of the Company indicate the state of facts there set forth, and that we have entire confidence in the fidelity of the said Returns.

F. A. WIGGINS, *President*,
JOHN WARD,
WM. HY. SCOVIL,
D. J. M'LAUGHLIN,
JOHN V. THUGAR,
THOS. LEAVITT.

Sworn before me at Saint John, N. B., this 23d day of January, 1850,
ROBERT W. CROOKSHANK, J. P.

RECEIVER GENERAL'S ACCOUNTS.

The Queen's Casual Revenue

In Account Current with Thomas C. Lee, Receiver General, from 1st January to 31st December, 1849.

1849.	Dr.				
December 31.	—Paid Warrants as per Return,	....	....	....	£4,528 6 1
" "	Balance on hand this date,	....	....	....	684 16 5
					£5,213 2 6

1849.	Cr.				
January 1.	—Balance on hand per Return,	....	....	....	£401 12 11
December 31.	—Amount received on Tickets issued from Crown Land Office, as per Return,*	....	....	....	3,395 7 6
" "	Amount received for Contingencies, as per Return,				1,416 2 1
					£5,213 2 6

Receiver General's Office, Fredericton, January 24, 1850.

THOMAS C. LEE, *Receiver General.*

Inspected.

F. P. ROBINSON, *Auditor General.*

*1849	Received for Land,	...	...	...	...£1,502 10 0
	Ditto Timber,	...	...	...	... 1,821 15 5
	Ditto other services,	...	...	...	71 2 1
	Total receipts on Tickets Crown Land Office,				£3,395 7 6

Account of Monies

Received by the Receiver General for Contingencies from 1st January to 31st December, 1849.

Date.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	No. of R. Gen receipt.	AMOUNT.
Jan. 13	John Hazen, Esquire, Sheriff of Sunbury, Fines, ...	2143	£0 1 0
March 28	Fees Provincial Secretary's Office, Quarter ending 31st December, 1848, ...	2204	169 6 0
May 3	Thomas Jones, Esquire, Sheriff of Charlotte, Fines, ...	2223	2 10 0
August 2	Fees Provincial Secretary's Office, Quarter ending 31st March, 1849, ...	2381	101 1 8
" "	Fees Provincial Secretary's Office, Quarter ending 30th June, 1849,	2382	125 16 8
October 27	Le Baron Drury, Esquire, Sheriff of King's, Fines to 30th September, 1849, ...	2559	1 10 0
Novem. 10	Thomas Jones, Esquire, Sheriff of Charlotte, Fine, ...	2611	30 0 0
" 14	J. Howe, Deputy Post Master General, ...		872 10 1
Decem. 22	M. Brannen, Fees Provincial Secretary,s Office, Quarter ending 30th September, 1849, ...	2726	113 6 8
			£1,416 2 1

Account of Warrants

On the Queen's Casual Revenue paid by Receiver General from 1st January to 31st December, 1849.

Date.	To whom.	No. of Warrant.	AMOUNT.	
Jan. 27	Phair, A. S., (P. M.,)	150	£169 18 5	
" 29	Pennefather, John	147	16 13 4	
" 30	Donovan, Jeremiah	151	0 7 6	
" 31	Robinson, F. P.	151	3 6 3	
				£190 5 6
Feb. 5	Carson, John	154	£58 18 2	
" "	Simpson, John	152	32 11 3	
" "	Do.	151	72 1 0	
" 6	Corbett, John	151	0 10 0	
" "	Sweade, M. A.	151	0 18 0	
" "	Spahnn, Justin	151	1 2 0	
" "	Killeen, Simon	152	4 16 0	
" "	Gaynor, Joseph	151	3 10 0	
" "	Do.	152	19 12 3	
" "	Stewart and Neil,	151	2 3 6	
" "	Davidson, John	153	50 0 0	
" 7	Dunn, Richard	151	2 11 9	
" 10	Lordly, A. J.	151	0 11 6	
" 16	Bradly, Enoch	151	0 12 6	
" "	Rutter, Henry	151	1 0 0	
				250 17 11
March 8	Miller, E. W.	155	£5 0 0	
" 15	Murchie, John C.	153	24 12 6	
" 23	Hill, Hon. G. S.	156	10 10 0	
" "	Hanington, Hon. D.	156	10 10 0	
" "	Chandler, Hon. E. B.	156	10 10 0	
" "	Hazen, Hon. R. L.	156	5 16 8	
" "	Baillie, Hon. Thomas	157	255 0 0	
				321 19 2
April 12	Hazen, Hon. R. L.	158	£5 16 8	
" 18	Snell, Robert	160	11 17 6	
" 20	Rainsford, L. B.	160	5 3 11	
" 21	Aitken, Thomas	160	3 3 6	
" "	Gaynor, Joseph	160	2 4 6	
" "	Dunn, Richard	160	4 8 0	
" "	Harding, Joseph	160	4 7 9	
" 23	Sweeney, Daniel	160	7 10 0	
" 25	Phair, A. S.	159	120 6 10	
" "	Robinson, W. H.	160	2 8 6	
" "	Robinson, F. P.	160	3 10 0	
" "	Taylor, James	161	59 0 0	
				229 17 2
May 5	Chubb, H. and Company,	160	£8 10 4	
" 8	Barker, Anthony	162	9 13 9	
" "	Beverly, Francis	162	44 6 9	
" 10	Harding, J. G.	162	2 11 6	
" "	Grigor, Charles	162	0 10 6	
	Carried forward, ...		£65 12 10	£992 19 9

Warrants on the Casual Revenue paid by the Receiver General.—Continued.

Date.	To whom.	No. of Warrant.	AMOUNT.	
	Brought forward,		£65 12 10	£992 19 9
May 11	Smith, John	160	0 3 7	
" 30	Winslow, Francis E.	163	6 0 0	
				71 16 5
June 4	Miller, E. W.	164	£6 5 0	
" 11	Chandler, Hon. E. B.	165	10 10 0	
" "	Hazen, Hon. R. L.	165	5 16 8	
" "	Rankin, Hon. A.	165	10 10 0	
" "	Hill, Hon. G. S.	165	10 10 0	
" "	Hanington, Hon. D.	165	10 10 0	
" 13	Scott, William	144	4 19 0	
" 16	Beek, Henry S.	166	64 1 6	
" 18	Dunn, Richard	166	15 0 0	
" 22	Brannon, Ann	167	3 15 0	
" 28	M'Millan, J. and A.	130	0 15 0	
" "	Do.	160	5 11 3	
" 30	Baillie, Hon. Thomas	168	255 0 0	
				403 3 5
July 3	Provincial Treasurer,	169	£500 0 0	
" 9	Hill, Hon. G. S.	170	21 0 0	
" 10	Gaynor, Joseph	171	12 10 7	
" 11	Robinson, F. P.	171	3 0 0	
" 12	Simpson, John	171	81 18 9	
" 26	Phair, A. S.	172	135 9 4	
				753 18 8
Aug. 3	Boies, Thomas	174	£5 15 11	
" 29	M'Laggan, Alexander	173	19 8 11	
				25 4 10
Sept. 4	Miller, E. W.	175	£6 5 0	
" 14	Hazen, Hon. R. L.	170	5 16 8	
" "	Hanington, Hon. D.	170	10 10 0	
" "	Rankin, Hon. A.	170	10 10 0	
" 18	M'Laggan, Alexander	178	15 15 0	
" "	Partelow, Hon. J. R.	176	5 16 8	
" "	Wilmot, Hon. L. A.	176	5 16 8	
" "	Kinnear, Hon. W. B.	176	5 16 8	
" "	Fisher, Hon. Charles	176	5 16 8	
" "	Fulton, Robert	176	5 16 8	
" "	Hill, Hon. G. S.	176	16 6 8	
" "	Hanington, Hon. D.	176	18 0 0	
" "	Chandler, Hon. E. B.	176	18 0 0	
" "	Rankin, Hon. A.	176 177	31 10 0	
" "	Hazen, Hon. R. L.	176 177	11 13 4	
" 21	Phillips, J. P. A.	179	3 10 0	
" "	Smiler, Charles	179	0 7 6	
" "	Aitkin, Thomas	179	0 12 6	
" 22	Jouett, Guy C.	179	0 11 6	
" 28	Provincial Treasurer,	182	400 0 0	
" 29	Baillie, Hon. Thomas	181	255 0 0	
				833 11 6
	Carried forward, ...			£3,080 14 7

Warrants on the Casual Revenue paid by the Receiver General.—Continued.

Date.	To whom.	No. of Warrant.	AMOUNT.					
	Brought forward,					£3,080	14	7
Oct. 17	Snell, Robert	180	£8	5	0			
" 25	Chandler, Hon. E. B.	183	10	10	0			
" "	Rankin, Hon. A.	183	10	10	0			
" "	Hazen, Hon. R. L.	183	5	16	8			
" "	Hill, Hon. G. S.	183	10	10	0			
" "	Hanington, Hon. D.	183	10	10	0			
						56	1	8
Nov. 1	Robinson, F. P.	185	£3	0	0			
" 2	Phair, A. S.	184	139	3	3			
" "	Provincial Secretary,	186	64	18	9			
" 3	Lordly, A. J.	185	3	5	0			
" 6	Robinson, W. H.	185	1	19	0			
" 10	Phair, A. S.	187	24	8	9			
" 14	Provincial Secretary, per order Lt. Gov.		872	10	1	1,109	4	10
Dec. 5	Miller, E. W.	188	£6	5	0			
" 21	Hill, Hon. G. S.	189	10	10	0			
" "	Rankin, Hon. A.	189	10	10	0			
" 31	Baillie, Hon. Thomas	190	255	0	0			
						282	5	0
						£4,528	6	1

RETURNS FROM CROWN LAND OFFICE.

Return of Licences for Timber Berths

Issued out of the Crown Land Office on applications entered or sold between 1st January and 31st December, 1849, both inclusive.

Class 1, from 1st January to 30th April, both inclusive.

No. of Licences.	Name.	Square Miles.	Mileage per Square Mile.	Amount.
1	Annett, William	2	60s.	£6 0 0
1	Casey, Paul	2	10s.	1 0 0
1	Connell, William	2	....	1 0 0
2	Dibblee, Wm. F.	8	....	4 0 0
1	Dunn, Robert	2	....	1 0 0
1	Gallaspie, Francis	2	....	1 0 0
1	Garden, John	3	....	1 10 0
1	Harper, William	2	....	1 0 0
1	Hoar, Obadiah	2½	....	1 5 0
1	Holderness, John W.	2	....	1 0 0
2	Kelly, David L.	13½	....	6 15 0
1	Kirlin, Patrick	3	....	1 10 0
1	Lipsett, Andrew	2	....	1 0 0
1	Lock, William	7	....	3 10 0
2	Montgomery, John	9	....	4 10 0
1	Moore, William	3	....	1 10 0
1	M'Farlane, Samuel	2	....	1 0 0
1	M'Lean, Isaac	2	....	1 0 0
3	M'Lean, William A.	15	....	7 10 0
1	M'Mahan, Silas	4½	....	2 5 0
1	Nason, Israel	2	....	1 0 0
1	Perley, William E.	2	....	1 0 0
1	Pitfield, George	2	...	1 0 0
1	Powers, Ephraim	2	....	1 0 0
1	Ritchie, Arthur	7½	....	3 15 0
1	Simpson, John	2	....	1 0 0
1	Sinckler, William	2	....	1 0 0
1	Smith, George	4	....	2 0 0
1	Taylor, Nathan S.	2	....	1 0 0
1	White, Thomas	2	....	1 0 0
1	Wilson, Jacob	2	....	1 0 0
	Total, ...			£64 0 0

ABSTRACT.

35	Licences, 116 square miles, at 10s.,	....	£58 0 0
1	Licence, 2 do. " 60s.,	....	6 0 0
36	118		£64 0 0

Average rate of Mileage, 10s. 10d. currency.

R. Gowan, *Accountant.*

Return of Licences for Timber Berths

Issued out of the Crown Land Office between 1st January and 31st December, 1849, both inclusive, on applications entered, and sales thereon, and on sales without application.

Class 2, between 1st May and 31st December, both inclusive.

No. of Licences	Name.	Square Miles.	Rate per Mile	Amount.
1	Alexander, Thomas	2	10s.	£1 0 0
1	Anderson, John	2	....	1 0 0
1	Astle, John T.	2½	50s. 3d.	6 5 7
1	Atkinson, David	2½	10s.	1 5 0
1	Bailey, Gideon D.	2	....	1 0 0
2	Bailey, John	5	....	2 10 0
1	Beardsley, John W.	3	....	1 10 0
1	Beck, Allan	2	....	1 0 0
1	Beck, Jacob, Junior,	2	....	1 0 0
2	Beckwith, Nehemiah	6	....	3 0 0
7	Bedell, William J.	57½	....	28 15 0
1	Bennison, James	7	....	3 10 0
4	Beveridge, Benjamin	14	....	7 0 0
1	Do.	2	55s.	5 10 0
5	Binney, Stephen	12	10s.	6 0 0
1	Bradley, James	2	....	1 0 0
1	Bridges, Thomas	2	....	1 0 0
3	Briggs, Daniel	9	....	4 10 0
1	Broad, James	2	....	1 0 0
1	Brockway, Alva	2	....	1 0 0
1	Brown, Alexander	2	....	1 0 0
3	Brown, Z. Barnard	21½	....	10 15 0
1	Brundage, William	4	....	2 0 0
1	Buckstaff, John	2	....	1 0 0
1	Burpe, Ebenezer L.	7½	....	3 15 0
1	Do.	2	50s.	5 0 0
2	Burpe, Ward C.	4	10s.	2 0 0
6	Caie, William S.	19½	....	9 15 0
1	Cameron, Alexander	4½	....	2 5 0
1	Campbell, John	2	....	1 0 0
1	Carmichael, Andrew	3	....	1 10 0
1	Carpenter, Birdsill	4	....	2 0 0
1	Chilton, Thomas	7½	....	3 15 0
2	Chipman, Zachariah	5½	....	2 15 0
1	Coburn, Moses	4½	....	2 5 0
1	Cody, James W.	3	....	1 10 0
1	Colpitts, Jonathan P.	3	....	1 10 0
21	Connell, William	90½	....	45 5 0
1	Do.	2	100s.	10 0 0
1	Do.	4	37s.	7 8 0
1	Coombs, A. L.	2	10s.	1 0 0
2	Crocker, Rowland	12	....	6 0 0
5	Crookshank, Charles	24	....	12 0 0
1	Curran, Thomas	2	....	1 0 0
1	Cutler, Robert B.	6	....	3 0 0
1	Day, Nathan	2	....	1 0 0
1	Deplessie, Charles	3	....	1 10 0
18	DesBrisay, L. P. W.	78	....	39 0 0
5	Dibblee, William F.	17	....	8 10 0
	Carried forward, ...			£268 3 7

Mileage on Timber Berths.—Continued.

No. of Licences.	Name.	Square Miles.	Rate per Mile	Amount.
	Brought forward,			£268 3 7
1	Dickenson, John	2	10s.	1 0 0
1	Dickenson, Samuel	6	....	3 0 0
2	Doherty, William	4	....	2 0 0
1	Donovan, Jeremiah	2	....	1 0 0
1	Dow, Moses	2	....	1 0 0
1	Drost, Samuel	3	120s.	18 0 0
1	Dunn, Robert	4	10s.	2 0 0
1	Do.	6	32s.	9 12 0
1	Do.	2	49s.	4 18 0
1	Elliott, Robert	2	10s.	1 0 0
1	Estabrooks, A. J.	5	....	2 10 0
1	Estabrooks, Elijah	3	....	1 10 0
1	Farris, John	2	....	1 0 0
1	Do.	2	16s.	1 12 0
10	Ferguson, Francis	65½	10s.	32 15 0
5	Ferguson, John	25½	...	12 15 0
1	Fillmore, Asa	2	....	1 0 0
3	Ford, John P.	8	....	4 0 0
1	Fox, Mark F.	4	....	2 0 0
8	Frye, Henry	42	....	21 0 0
3	Fulton, Francis	6½	....	3 5 0
1	Gaynor, Joseph	4½	....	2 5 0
2	Gilmour, Daniel	4½	....	2 5 0
1	Glazier, John	4½	....	2 5 0
1	Graham, Robert	2	....	1 0 0
2	Grant, David L.	6	....	3 0 0
1	Goodfellow, Alexander	4	....	2 0 0
1	Guiou, John	2	....	1 0 0
2	Hale, James	4	....	2 0 0
2	Hamilton, William	8	....	4 0 0
1	Harley, John	6	....	3 0 0
12	Hart, George H.	44	....	22 0 0
2	Do.	4½	20s.	4 10 0
1	Do.	2	22s. 6d.	2 5 0
1	Do.	2	26s.	2 12 0
1	Hatheway, Frederick W.	3	10s.	1 10 0
4	Hatheway, George L.	10½	....	5 5 0
2	Hay, Robert A.	9½	....	4 15 0
1	Hea, John, Junior,	2	....	1 0 0
1	Hicks, Ira	2	....	1 0 0
1	Hill, Monroe	2½	....	1 5 0
1	Do.	2½	22s.	2 15 0
1	Do.	4½	102s.	22 19 0
2	Hill, Stephen, Junior,	4½	10s.	2 5 0
1	Hogan, Dennis	6	....	3 0 0
10	Holderness, John W.	38½	....	19 5 0
1	Hoyt, Hezekiah	2	....	1 0 0
1	Hubbell, Jeptha S.	3	....	1 10 0
2	Hughson, William	7	....	3 10 0
1	Hunter, William	2	....	1 0 0
20	Hutchison, Richard	120	....	60 0 0
1	Johnson, James	3	....	1 10 0
1	Jones, Henry	2	....	1 0 0
	Carried forward, ...			£583 11 7

Mileage on Timber Berths.—Continued.

No. of Licences.	Name.	Square Miles.	Rate per Mile	Amount.
	Brought forward, ...	.....	.....	£583 11 7
2	Jones, Jacob, Junior,	4	10s.	2 0 0
1	Keith, John	2	....	1 0 0
4	Kelly, David L.	24	....	12 0 0
1	Ketchum, George D.	2½	....	1 5 0
5	Ketchum, Richard R.	17	....	8 10 0
1	Kilburn, Benjamin	2	....	1 0 0
1	Kirlin, Patrick	6½	....	3 5 0
1	Lackey, William	2	....	1 0 0
2	Lamb, Nathaniel	4	....	2 0 0
1	Do.	3½	86s.	15 1 0
2	Langen, Samuel	12	10s.	6 0 0
1	Lipsett, Andrew	2	....	1 0 0
8	Lock, William	33	....	16 10 0
1	Logan, Archibald	2	....	1 0 0
1	Long, John	2	....	1 0 0
1	Lowery, Armstrong	2	....	1 0 0
8	Lunt, Enoch	72	....	36 0 0
1	Do.	3	10s. 9d.	1 12 3
5	Mackie, John	31½	10s.	15 15 0
1	Matheson, George	2	....	1 0 0
1	Menzies, Archibald	2	....	1 0 0
1	Mercure, Michael	2	....	1 0 0
1	Mersereau, Jacob	2	....	1 0 0
1	Miller, Conrad	3	....	1 10 0
3	Mitchell, James	8	....	4 0 0
6	Montgomery, John	37	....	18 10 0
1	Moore, William	3	....	1 10 0
1	Morrissey, George	2	....	1 0 0
14	Morrow, George	54	....	27 0 0
1	Do.	4	58s.	11 12 0
1	Murchie, James	6½	15s.	4 17 6
1	Murchie, John C.	2	11s.	1 2 0
2	Murray, Thomas	15	10s.	7 10 0
18	M'Adam, John	50½	....	25 5 0
2	M'Allister, Japhet H.	5½	....	2 15 0
2	M'Allister, William E.	4	....	2 0 0
2	M'Bean, John	12	....	6 0 0
1	M'Cluskey, John	2	....	1 0 0
3	M'Coull, John	11	....	5 10 0
1	M'Curdy, Chandler	2	....	1 0 0
1	M'Farland, Samuel	2	....	1 0 0
1	M'Farland, Solomon	2	....	1 0 0
1	M'Farlane, Henry	2	....	1 0 0
1	M'Garragall, Samuel	2	....	1 0 0
1	M'Grath, Stewart	2	....	1 0 0
1	M'Intyre, Alexander	6	....	3 0 0
1	M'Kenzie, George	2	....	1 0 0
1	M'Kenzie, George S.	2	....	1 0 0
20	M'Laggan, Alexander	72	....	36 0 0
1	M'Lain, James	4	....	2 0 0
1	M'Laughlan, John	3	....	1 10 0
3	M'Lean, John	9½	....	4 15 0
21	M'Lean, William A.	116½	....	58 5 0
	Carried forward, ...			£949 1 4

Mileage on Timber Berths.—Continued.

No. of Licences.	Name.	Square Miles.	Rate per Mile	Amount.
	Brought forward,			£949 1 4
6	M'Millan, John	46½	10s.	23 5 0
1	M'Phelim, James	4½	10s. 3d.	2 6 1
5	M'Pherson, Charles	18	10s.	9 0 0
1	M'Questin, Hugh	2	....	1 0 0
1	O'Neill, Michael	2	....	1 0 0
2	Owens, Edward	4	....	2 0 0
1	Patterson, John S.	2	....	1 0 0
5	Perley, William E.	13	....	6 10 0
2	Peters, Samuel	5	....	2 10 0
1	Phillips, James	6	....	3 0 0
1	Phillips, Thomas	2	....	1 0 0
6	Pickard, Thomas, Junior,	30½	....	15 5 0
3	Pollok, John	11	....	5 10 0
1	Porter, George	2	...	1 0 0
13	Porter, George M.	34	....	17 0 0
1	Do.	2	12s.	1 4 0
1	Do.	3	16s.	2 8 0
1	Do.	4	18s.	3 12 0
1	Do.	3	21s.	3 3 0
1	Do.	3	30s.	4 10 0
1	Pratt, Joseph	2	10s.	1 0 0
2	Prince, Thomas	7	....	3 10 0
1	Randall, Samuel	2	....	1 0 0
15	Rankin, Alexander	90	....	45 0 0
1	Reece, Alexander	2	....	1 0 0
1	Reed, Jacob	2	....	1 0 0
34	Ritchie, Arthur	231	....	115 10 0
2	Robertson, Duncan	5½	....	2 15 0
1	Robertson, Thomas R.	3	....	1 10 0
2	Samuel, Michael	8½	....	4 5 0
1	Scott, John	3	....	1 10 0
1	Scoullar, William	2	....	1 0 0
7	Scovil, William H.	38	....	19 0 0
1	Seelye, James	2	....	1 0 0
1	Seelye, Linus	2	....	1 0 0
1	Seelye, Stuart	2	....	1 0 0
5	Shea, John	17½	....	8 15 0
1	Simpson, John	2	....	1 0 0
1	Sisson, Humphrey	2	....	1 0 0
1	Smith, Alexander	2	....	1 0 0
1	Smith, James	2	....	1 0 0
4	Smith, William S.	11	....	5 10 0
1	Snider, Jacob H.	2	....	1 0 0
2	Sowerby, Isaac	6	....	3 0 0
1	Spragg, Caleb	2	....	1 0 0
3	Starkey, Arthur D.	6	....	3 0 0
1	Stewart, James	5	....	2 10 0
1	Stratton, John	2	....	1 0 0
1	Tapley, David	4	....	2 0 0
1	Taylor, James	2	41s.	4 2 0
4	Taylor, John S.	27	10s.	13 10 0
2	Temple, Thomas	4	....	2 0 0
1	Thibadeau, John B.	2	....	1 0 0
	Carried forward, ...			£1,308 11 5

Mileage on Timber Berths.—Continued.

No. of Licences.	Name.	Square Miles.	Rate per Mile	Amount.
	Brought forward,			£1,308 11 5
1	Thompson, John	2	10s.	1 0 0
6	Todd, William, Junior,	42½	....	21 5 0
1	Do.	4	16s.	3 4 0
1	Do.	3	19s.	2 17 0
1	Do.	3½	45s.	7 17 6
1	Do.	4	49s.	9 16 0
1	Tracey, Jeremiah, Junior,	3	10s.	1 10 0
8	Underhill, Thomas W.	51	....	25 10 0
1	Upham, George B.	2	....	1 0 0
1	Upton, Samuel	2	....	1 0 0
1	Waterhouse, Levi H.	3	....	1 10 0
3	Weldon, John W.	13	....	6 10 0
1	West, John	2	....	1 0 0
1	White, George W.	2	....	1 0 0
1	White, Hugh	2	....	1 0 0
1	White, Thomas	2	11s.	1 2 0
1	Williams, Ebenezer	4	10s.	2 0 0
1	Williston, William	2	....	1 0 0
2	Wilson, James	4	....	2 0 0
1	Wolhaupter, Benjamin	2	31s.	3 2 0
1	Yeomans, Richard	2	10s. 3d.	1 0 6
	Total, ...			£1,404 15 5

ABSTRACT

Of Timber Licences issued from 1st May to 31st December, 1849, both inclusive.

No.	Square Miles.	Rate per Mile	Amount of Mileage.	No.	Square Miles.	Rate per Mile	Amount of Mileage.
573	2,434	10s.	£1,217 0 0			*Forward,....*	£1,263 12 4
2	6½	10s. 3d.	3 6 7	1	2	31s.	3 2 0
1	3	10s. 9d.	1 12 3	1	6	32s.	9 12 0
2	4	11s.	2 4 0	1	4	37s.	7 8 0
1	2	12s.	1 4 0	1	2	41s.	4 2 0
1	6½	15s.	4 17 6	1	3½	45s.	7 17 6
3	9	16s.	7 4 0	2	6	49s.	14 14 0
1	4	18s.	3 12 0	1	2	50s.	5 0 0
1	3	19s.	2 17 0	1	2¾	50s. 3d.	6 5 7
2	4½	20s.	4 10 0	1	2	55s.	5 10 0
1	3	21s.	3 3 0	1	4	58s.	11 12 0
1	2½	22s.	2 15 0	1	3½	86s.	15 1 0
1	2	22s. 6d.	2 5 0	1	2	100s.	10 0 0
1	2	26s.	2 12 0	1	4½	102s.	22 19 0
1	3	30s.	4 10 0	1	3	120s.	18 0 0
	Carried forward, ...		£1,263 12 4			Total, ...	£1,404 15 5

Average rate per Square Mile, 11s. 10¾d.

R. GOWAN, *Accountant.*

MILEAGE

Received on Petitions for Timber Berths entered in December 1849, *and to be offered for sale in January* 1850.

No. of Application	Name of Applicant.	Square Miles.	Deposit per Square Mile.	Amount.
393	Ritchie, Arthur	3	10s.	£1 10 0
394	Upham, George B.	2	....	1 0 0
395	Craft, William H.	2	....	1 0 0
396	Hutchison, Richard	2	....	1 0 0
397	Do.	6	....	3 0 0
398	Do.	6	....	3 0 0
399	Do.	6	....	3 0 0
400	Perley, William E.	4	....	2 0 0
401	Lock, William	3	....	1 10 0
402	Smith, Joseph	2	....	1 0 0
403	Anderson, John	3	....	1 10 0
404	Murray, John	2	....	1 0 0
405	Holderness, J. W.	2	....	1 0 0
406	Pitfield, George	2	....	1 0 0
407	Morrow, George	5	....	2 10 0
408	Do.	5	....	2 10 0
409	Do.	2	....	1 0 0
410	Hartt, Thomas	2½	....	1 5 0
411	Pitfield, William H.	2	....	1 0 0
412	Hartt, David	2	....	1 0 0
413	Sisson, Humphrey	2	....	1 0 0
414	Dibblee, William F.	2	....	1 0 0
415	Pollok, John	2	....	1 0 0
416	Morrow, George	2	....	1 0 0
417	Burpe, Charles	3	....	1 10 0
418	Bailey, Benjamin	2	....	1 0 0
419	Ketchum, George D.	2	....	1 0 0
420	M'Lean, Donald	4	....	2 0 0
421	Townsend, John S.	2	....	1 0 0
422	Langen, Dudley	3	....	1 10 0
423	Campbell, Ronald	6	....	3 0 0
424	Estabrooks, Stephen P.	2	....	1 0 0
425	Hoar, Gehial	2	....	1 0 0
426	Shea, John	6	....	3 0 0
427	Fraser, William J.	6	....	3 0 0
429	Montgomery, John	3	....	1 10 0
430	Johnston, James	4½	....	2 5 0
431	Do.	2	....	1 0 0
432	Do.	2	....	1 0 0
433	M'Laggan, Alexander	2	....	1 0 0
434	Do.	2½	....	1 5 0
435	Doherty, William	2	....	1 0 0
436	Young, James	2	....	1 0 0
437	Johnston, James	2½	....	1 5 0
438	Wolhaupter, James M.	3½	....	1 15 0
439	Randall, Samuel	2	....	1 0 0
440	Hutchison, Robert	3	....	1 10 0
441	Do.	3	....	1 10 0
442	Burpe, Isaac C.	2½	....	1 5 0
443	Rankin, Alexander	2	....	1 0 0
444	M'Kenzie, George S.	2	....	1 0 0
445	Wallace, John	2	....	1 0 0
	Carried forward, ...	....	....	.... £76 0 0

Mileage on Timber Petitions.—Continued.

No. of Application	Name of Applicant.	Square Miles.	Deposit per Square Mile.	Amount.
	Brought forward,			£76 0 0
446	Coburn, Moses	2	10s.	1 0 0
447	Campbell, John	3	....	1 10 0
448	M'Millan, John	6	....	3 0 0
449	Wheaton, William	2	....	1 0 0
450	Wright, Alexander	2	....	1 0 0
451	Tredwell, William C.	2	....	1 0 0
452	Coburn, Moses	5	....	2 10 0
453	Do.	3	....	1 10 0
454	Johnston, Robert	2	....	1 0 0
455	Morrow, George	2	....	1 0 0
456	Taylor, John	2	....	1 0 0
457	Goss, William, Junior,	2	....	1 0 0
458	Campbell, Daniel	2	....	1 0 0
459	Lee, James	2	....	1 0 0
460	Dunn, Robert	2	....	1 0 0
461	M'Marin, James	2	....	1 0 0
462	Ferguson, Francis	7	....	3 10 0
	Total, ...			£100 0 0

R. GOWAN, *Accountant.*

Return of Mill Reserve

Granted between 1*st January and* 31*st December* 1849, *under the Act of Assembly, shewing the name of the Lessee, situation of the Reserve, its area in Acres and in Square Miles, and amount of Mileage received for the first year.*

No. of Lease.	Name of Lessee.	Situation.	CONTENTS. Acres.	CONTENTS. Sq. Miles.	Mileage paid.
80	Barker, Spafford	Gurrier's Creek, Southampton York,	2,000	3	£1 10 0

R. GOWAN, *Accountant.*

Return of Mill Reserves

Granted under the Act of Assembly to 31*st December*, 1848, *shewing also the Mileage received on them for the year ending* 1*st May*, 1850, *and for former years, which was paid subsequently to* 1*st January*, 1849.

Lessee.	Remarks.	Sq. Miles.	Mileage paid in 1849.
Anderson, David	Cancelled by default.		£0 0 0
Austin, Justus	Do.		0 0 0
Ayer, Elijah	Do.		0 0 0
Binney, Stephen	Do.		0 0 0
Bleakney, Uz	Do.		0 0 0
Boyd, John	Do. (paid to May 1849,)		3 15 0
Burpe, Ebenezer L.	Do.		0 0 0
Burpe, George	Do.		0 0 0
	Carried forward, ...		£3 15 0

Return of Mill Reserves granted, and Mileage received on them.—Continued.

Lessee.	Remarks.	Sq. Miles.	Mileage paid in 1849.
	Brought forward,..... ...	.....	£3 15 0
Coburn, A. T.	(1 mile deducted,)	12½	13 0 0
Colwell, William	Cancelled by default.		0 0 0
Cox, Thomas		7½	3 15 0
Coy, Matthew	Do.		0 0 0
Cunard, Joseph	Do.		0 0 0
Cutler, Robert B.	Do.		0 0 0
Doherty, William		7½	3 15 0
Dow, David	Do.		0 0 0
Duffy, Hugh	Do.		0 0 0
Dunn, Robert		7½	3 15 0
Earle, John	Do.		0 0 0
Fairbanks, John C.	Do.		0 0 0
Ford, John P.		13½	6 15 0
Gildart, William	Do.		0 0 0
Hartt, Thomas	Do. (paid to May 1849,)		11 5 0
Hayne, Richard	Do.		0 0 0
Hayward, Humphrey	Do.		0 0 0
Holderness, John W.	Do.		0 0 0
Howe, Simeon	Do.		0 0 0
Hughson, William	Do.		0 0 0
Do.	Do.		0 0 0
Ingraham, Benjamin	Do.		0 0 0
Irish, John W. M.	Do.		0 0 0
Johnson, Thomas	Do.		0 0 0
Johnson, Thomas, Jr.	Do.		0 0 0
Langen, Samuel	Do. (paid to May 1849,)		6 15 0
Leek, Jacob	Do.		0 0 0
Marvin, Charles	Do.		0 0 0
Morrow, George		7½	3 15 0
M'Donald, John	Do.		0 0 0
M'Farlan, Charles	Do.		0 0 0
M'Gregor, John	Do.		0 0 0
M'Laggan, Alexander		13½	13 10 0
M'Lean, Archibald G.	Do.		0 0 0
M'Lean, Charles	Do.		0 0 0
M'Leod, Roderick		7½	3 15 0
M'Pherson, Charles		12½	12 10 0
Nevers, Peters M.	Do.		0 0 0
Peabody, John	Do.		0 0 0
Pendleton, William C.	Do.		0 0 0
Pickard, Thomas, Jr.	Do.		0 0 0
Pollok, John		27	27 0 0
Do.		7½	3 15 0
Rankin, Alexander		13½	13 10 0
Do. (59)	Cancelled by default, (paid to May 1849)		3 15 0
Do.		7½	7 10 0
Robertson, John		42	21 0 0
Scott, John	Cancelled by default.		0 0 0
Scoullar, William	Do.		0 0 0
Seelye, Walter	Do.		0 0 0
Smith, Harrison T.		7½	3 15 0
Smith, John	Do.		0 0 0
Sowerby, Isaac		7½	3 15 0
	Carried forward, ...		£170 5 0

Return of Mill Reserves granted, and Mileage received on them.—Continued.

Lessee.	Remarks.	Sq. Miles.	Mileage paid in 1849.
	Brought forward,		£170 5 0
Steeves, Allan	Cancelled by default.		0 0 0
Steeves, Lewis, Jr.	Do.		0 0 0
Taylor, James	Do.		0 0 0
Taylor, Nathan S.	Do.		0 0 0
Teakles, William S.	Do.		0 0 0
Tibbits, James	Do.		0 0 0
Tracey, Jeremiah, Jr.		13½	6 15 0
Tracey, Jeremiah, Sen.		7½	3 15 0
Tracey, Richardson		7½	3 15 0
Underhill, Thomas W.		13½	6 15 0
Vail, John C.	Do.		0 0 0
Do.	Do.		0 0 0
Wark, David		7½	3 15 0
Wasson, Thomas		4½	2 5 0
Wilson, John	Do.		0 0 0
Wilson, Richard	Do.		0 0 0
Withrow, John	Do.		0 0 0
Yeamans, Peters	(5 miles deducted,)	8½	4 5 0
	Total, ...		£201 10 0

Abstract of Mill Reserves.

			Sq. Miles.	
Reserves yet in force,	23	granted formerly,	263½	£201 10 0
Do.	1	do. in 1849,	3	1 10 0
	24		266½	£203 0 0
Reserves cancelled by default, non-payment of Mileage,	56		509½	
	80		776	

R. GOWAN, *Accountant.*

Return of Monies received in 1849 *on account of Timber or Lumber cut without Licence on Crown Lands.*

Amount of Sales of Lumber seized by Deputy James Albee, and sold to D. and H. N. Hill, ... £50 0 0

R. GOWAN, *Accountant.*

Recapitulation of Receipts in 1849 *by the Receiver General, through the Crown Land Office, on account of Timber.*

Mileage on Timber Berths from 1st January to 1st May, 1849, ...	£64 0 0
Do. Timber Berths from 1st May to 31st December, 1849,	1,404 15 5
Do. Timber Petitions to be sold in January 1850, ...	100 0 0
Do. Mill Reserves, ...	203 0 0
Proceeds of Sales of Lumber cut in trespass, ...	50 0 0
Total for Timber and Lumber, ...	£1,821 15 5

ROBERT GOWAN, *Accountant.* THOS. BAILLIE, *Sur. Gen.*

Return of Sales of Crown Lands

From 1st January to 31st December, 1849, both inclusive, for payment down, or by annual instalments, under the Regulations of 11th May, 1843, Twenty per cent. being deducted for payment down, and Five per cent. of Commission allowed to the Local Deputies for all Sums paid by them to the Receiver General, and One pound previously deposited with each Petition.

COUNTY OF CARLETON.—*Deputy Hugh M. G. Garden.*

Record	Purchaser.	Parish.	Acres.	Price ℔ Lot	Discount for payment down.	Paid to the Local Deputy.
6917	Hovey, Jacob	Northampton,	85	£12 15	£0 0	£3 3 9
6918	Hovey, Edmund L.	Do.	94	14 2	0 0	3 10 6
6919	Palmer, William	Simonds,	80	27 0	0 0	6 15 0
6975	Gray, Elijah	Northampton,	100	15 0	0 0	3 15 0
6976	Martin, Isaiah	Do.	100	15 0	0 0	3 15 0
6995	Central Bank,	Kent,	100	15 0	3 0	12 0 0
6996	Do.	Do.	113	16 19	3 7 9	13 11 3
6997	Do.	Do.	105	15 15	3 3	12 12 0
6998	Do.	Wicklow,	83	12 9	2 9 9	9 19 3
7012	M'Closkey, Patrick	Andover,	50	7 10	0 0	1 17 6
7013	Alexander, Sir James E.	Perth,	105	15 15	3 3	12 12 0
7025	Phillips, Frederick	Northampton,	100	15 0	0 0	3 15 0
7026	Phillips, Matthew D.	Do.	64	9 12	0 0	2 8 0
7027	Everitt, Thomas	Simonds,	100	15 0	0 0	3 15 0
7055	Dyer, John	Wicklow,	100	15 0	0 0	3 15 0
7056	Rice, Francis	Andover, Mad'ska	84	12 12	0 0	3 3 0
7057	Costigan, Bridget	Do.	14	2 2	8 5	1 13 7
7058	Do.	Do.	100	15 0	0 0	3 15 0
7074	Hovey, George W.	Northampton,	100	15 0	0 0	3 15 0
7075	Crandlemire, James A.	Simonds,	100	15 0	0 0	3 15 0
7076	Bridges, Gain T.	Do.	97	14 11	0 0	3 12 9
7077	Brown, Charles	Do.	66	9 18	0 0	2 9 6
7078	Crandlemire, John	Do.	75	11 5	0 0	2 16 3
7079	Tompkins, William	Do.	83	12 9	0 0	3 2 3
7080	Brown, Benjamin B.	Do.	32	4 16	0 0	1 4 0
7081	Wilmot, William T.	Andover,	4½	18 0	0 0	4 10 0
7082	M'Closkey, Charles	Do.	5½	18 0	0 0	4 10 0
7085	Everitt, Thomas	Simonds,	47	7 1	0 0	1 15 3
7094	Faulkner, David	Woodstock,	85	12 15	0 0	3 3 9
7095	Raymond, George L.	Northampton,	100	15 0	0 0	3 15 0
7099	Ryan, James Pet. 20s.	Woodstock,	100	15 0	3 0	11 0 0
7100	Carmichael, Peter	Simonds,	110	16 10	3 6	13 4 0
7101	Do.	Do.	100	15 0	3 0	12 0 0
7102	Hopkins, Charles	Do.	100	15 0	0 0	3 15 0
7103	Boyd, John F.	Brighton,	100	15 0	0 0	3 15 0
7104	Boyd, Thomas	Do.	120	18 0	3 12	14 8 0
			3002	£499 16		
6977	Kelly, Robert	Andover, 1 Town	Lot,	£10 0	0 0	2 10 0
7040	Emmerson, John	Madawaska, 4 "	"	80 0	16 0	64 0 0
7041	Glazier, John and Stephen	Do. 2 "	"	40 0	0 0	10 0 0
7042	Do.	Do. 1 "	"	15 0	0 0	3 15 0
7059	Hammond, Charles A.	Andover, 1 "	"	10 0	2 0	8 0 0
7060	Do.	Do. 1 "	"	10 0	2 0	8 0 0
7083	Eaton, Alexander	Do. 1 "	"	25 0	0 0	6 5 0
7084	Caldwell, Robert	Do. 1 "	"	10 0	0 0	2 10 0

Paid Deputy, £307 6 7: Commission, £15 7 10—Paid Receiver General, £291 18 9.

R. GOWAN, *Accountant.*

Sales of Crown Lands from 1st January to 31st December, 1849.—Continued.

COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.—*Deputy William Mahood.*

Record	Purchaser.	Parish.	Acres.	Price ℔ Lot	Discount for payment down.	Paid to the Local Deputy.
6927	Simpson, Leslie, Senior,	Saint David,	50	£7 10	£0 0	£1 17 6
6928	Thompson, George J.	Saint James,	153	22 19	4 11 10	18 7 2
7031	Mitchell, Samuel		100	15 0	3 0	12 0 0
7032	Weeks, Samuel	Saint David,	50	7 10	0 0	1 17 6
7033	Weeks, William	Saint James,	110	16 10	0 0	4 2 6
7034	Weeks, Edward	Do.	100	15 0	0 0	3 15 0
7035	M'Kay, Alexander		100	15 0	3 0	12 0 0
7036	M'Kay, Robert		100	15 0	3 0	12 0 0
7043	Albee, James, Senior,	Saint James,	100	15 0	0 0	3 15 0

Paid Deputy, £69 14 8: Commission, £3 9 9—Paid Receiver General, £66 4 11.

R. GOWAN, *Accountant.*

COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.—*Deputy Matthew Carruthers.*

6941	Robichaud, Philip	Saumarez,	80	£12 0	£2 8	£9 12 0
6942	Gallion, Basil	Caraquet,	100	15 0	3 0	12 0 0
6943	Welzel, George	Do.	40	7 10	0 0	1 17 6
6944	Landry, Pascal	Do.	20	3 0	0 12	2 8 0
6945	Do.	Do.	100	15 0	0 0	3 15 4
6946	Harding, Jesse Pet. 20s.	Do.	50	12 10	0 0	2 2 6
6947	Do.	Do.	50	11 0 10	0 0	2 15 3
6948	Harding, Charles	Do.	65	13 5 5	0 0	3 6 5
6949	Harding, Valentine	Do.	75	11 11 3	0 0	2 17 10
6950	Harding, John H.	Do.	90	13 10	0 0	3 7 6
6951	Bulger, Charles	Do.	100	15 0	0 0	3 15 0
6952	Collins, Matthew	Bathurst,	110	16 10	3 6	13 4 0
6953	Power, John	Do.	120	18 0	3 12	14 8 0
6967	Ferguson, George	Saumarez,	100	15 0	3 0	12 0 0
6968	Brideau, Charles	Do.	50	7 10	1 10	6 0 0
6969	Louisier, Prosper	Do.	86	12 18	0 0	3 4 6
6986	Gallion, Eloi	Caraquet,	55	8 5	0 0	2 1 3
6987	Robichaud, Gedeon	Do.	50	7 10	1 9 11	6 0 1
6988	Savoy, Samuel	Do.	50	7 10	1 10	6 0 0
6989	Savoy, Edward	Do.	62	9 6	1 17 2	7 8 10
6990	Guignard, John B.	Do.	50	7 10	1 10	6 0 0
6991	Disbrow, Rev. Noah	Bathurst,	92	13 16	2 15 2	11 0 10
6992	Do.	Do.	100	15 0	0 0	3 15 0
6993	Madran, Rev. John M.	Beresford,	50	7 10	1 10	6 0 0
7006	Savoy, Samuel	Caraquet,	100	15 0	0 0	3 15 0
7007	Vienneau, Hubert	Bathurst,	100	15 0	3 0	12 0 0
7063	Smith, Orlo	Do.	60	9 0	0 0	2 5 0
7064	Curtis, John	Do.	69	10 7	0 0	2 11 9

Paid Deputy, £165 11 3: Commission, £9 8 1—Paid Receiver General, £156 3 2.

R. GOWAN, *Accountant.*

COUNTY OF KENT: District No. 1.—*Deputy John George G. Layton.*

6926	Sutherland, James	Weldford,	89	£13 7	£2 13 5	£10 13 7
6929	Ryan, Patrick	Do.	100	15 0	0 0 0	3 15 0
6994	Barton, Stevens	Do.	177	26 11	5 6 2	21 4 10

Paid Deputy, £35 13 5: Commission, £1 15 8—Paid Receiver General, £33 17 9.

R. GOWAN, *Accountant.*

Sales of Crown Lands from 1st January to 31st December, 1849.—Continued.

COUNTY OF KENT: District No. 2.—*Deputy Peter Merzerall.*

Record	Purchaser.	Parish.	Acres.	Price ℔ Lot	Discount for payment down.	Paid to the Local Deputy.
6937	M'Eachran, Archibald	Weldford,	100	£15 0	£0 0	£3 15 0
7028	Lemke, John, Senior,	Carleton,	50	7 10	0 0	1 17 6
7065	Bobain, Peter	Richibucto.	25	3 15	0 15	3 0 0
7066	Do.	Do.	70	10 10	2 2	8 8 0
7067	Richard, Michelle P.	Do.	100	15 0	3 0	12 0 0
7068	Daigle, Luke	Do.	100	15 0	3 0	12 0 0
7069	Daigle, Peter, Junior,	Do.	100	15 0	0 0	3 15 0

Paid Deputy, £44 15 6: Commission, £3 14 9—Paid Receiver General, £41 0 9.

R. GOWAN, *Accountant.*

COUNTY OF KING'S: District No. 1.—*Deputy Samuel Fairweather.*

6913	Stanton, John T.	Studholm,	270	£40 10	£8 2	£32 8 0
6914	Wilson, Christopher	Do.	26	3 18	0 15 7	3 2 5
6940	Kierstead, Michael P.	Do.	100	15 0	0 0	3 15 0
6970	Chambers, Edward M.	Sussex,	97	22 12 8	4 10 6	18 2 2
6971	Carroll, Edward	Do.	100	15 0	3 0	12 0 0
6972	Creighton, Michael	Do.	40	6 0	1 4	4 16 0
6973	Goggin, Robert	Do.	100	15 0	3 0	12 0 0
6974	Armstrong, Francis	Do.	50	7 10	0 0	1 17 6

Paid Deputy, £88 1 1: Commission, £4 8 2—Paid Receiver General, £83 12 11.

R. GOWAN, *Accountant.*

COUNTY OF KING'S: District No. 2.—*Deputy Nelson Arnold.*

6982	Lockhart, Thomas	Sussex,	100	£15 0	£0 0	£3 15 0
7001	Carroll, Edward	Do.	35	5 5	0 0	1 6 3
7011	Hall, Jacob	Do.	100	15 0	0 0	3 15 0
7037	Wilks, Elizabeth	Upham,	100	15 0	0 0	0 10 0
7109	Fox, Owen	Sussex,	94	14 2	0 0	3 10 6
7110	Morris, Charles	Do.	100	15 0	0 0	3 15 0
7111	Creighton, William	Studholm,	100	15 0	3 0	12 0 0
7112	Anderson, Hugh	Sussex,	100	15 0	0 0	3 15 0
7093	Madagan, John	Studholm,	92	13 16	0 0	3 9 0

Paid Deputy, £35 15 9: Commission, £1 15 8—Paid Receiver General, £34 0 1.

R. GOWAN, *Accountant.*

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND: District No. 1.—*Deputy Charles J. Peters.*

6911	M'Cully, Caleb	Glenelg,	50	£7 10	£1 10	£6 0 0
6930	Johnson, George	Do.	50	7 10	1 10	6 0 0
6931	Hutchison, Rich. Pet. 20s.	Do.	100	15 0	3 0	11 0 0
6980	Mahoney, Florence	Nelson,	50	7 10	0 0	1 17 6
6981	Watt, Patrick	Blissfield,	50	7 10	1 10	6 0 0
6985	M'Cully, Caleb	Nelson,	128	19 4	3 16 9	15 7 3
7039	Hutchison, Richard		80	12 0	2 8	9 12 0
7044	Salter, William	Do.	100	15 0	0 0	3 15 0
7086	Townley, John	Glenelg,	200	30 0	6 0	24 0 0
7108	Hutchison, Rich. Pet. 20s.	Ludlow,	100	15 0	3 0	11 0 0

Paid Deputy, £94 11 9: Commission, £4 16 6—Paid Receiver General, £89 15 3.

R. GOWAN, *Accountant.*

Sales of Crown Lands from 1st January to 31st December, 1849.—Continued.

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND: District No. 2.—*Deputy Hon. James Davidson.*

Record	Purchaser.	Parish.	Acres.	Price ℔ Lot	Discount for payment down.	Paid to the Local Deputy.
6912	Hamilton, Robert	Newcastle,	50	£7 10	£1 10	£6 0 0
6932	Loggie, George	Alnwick,	58	8 14	1 14 9	6 19 3
6933	Simpson, William	Do.	100	15 0	0 0	3 15 0
6934	M'Leod, Roderick	Do.	100	15 0	0 0	3 15 0
6935	M'Kenzie, Murdoch	Do.	100	15 0	0 0	3 15 0
6936	Johnston, William	Do.	95	14 5	2 17	11 8 0
7000	Rankin, Alex. Pet. 20s.	Newcastle,	100	15 0	3 0	11 0 0
7015	Fish, James	Do.	84	12 12	0 0	3 3 0
7016	Carruthers, Matthew	Do.	100	15 0	0 0	3 15 0
7017	Hutchison, Richard	Do.	50	7 10	1 10	6 0 0
7018	Bagnal, John / Noonan, John	Northesk,	150	27 3 9	5 8 9	21 15 0
7019	Sullivan, Patrick	Do.	50	7 10	1 10	6 0 0
7073	Watt, Patrick	Newcastle,	100	15 0	0 0	3 15 0

Paid Deputy, £91 0 3: Commission, £4 11 11—Paid Receiver General, £86 8 4.

R. GOWAN, *Accountant.*

COUNTY OF QUEEN'S.—*Deputy John Colling.*

6920	Estabrooks, Elijah	Gagetown,	100	£15 0	£0 0	£3 15 0
6921	Balmaine, Charles	Do.	100	15 0	0 0	3 15 0
6922	Balmaine, James E.	Do.	100	15 0	0 0	3 15 0
6923	Purdy, Jesse	Waterloo,	100	15 0	3 0	12 0 0
6924	Duff, John	Johnston,	54	8 2	0 0	2 0 6
6956	Gerow, George	Wicklow,	36	5 8	1 1 7	4 6 5
6957	Somerville, Duncan	Johnston,	40	6 0	1 4	4 16 0
6958	Do.	Do.	100	15 0	0 0	3 15 0
6959	Somerville, Andrew	Do.	80	12 0	2 8	9 12 0
6960	Do.	Do.	100	15 0	0 0	3 15 0
6961	Somerville, James	Do.	90	13 10	0 0	3 7 6
6962	Richardson, George	Gagetown,	100	15 0	0 0	3 15 0
6963	Steen, James	Johnston,	100	15 0	0 0	3 15 0
6978	Davis, Robert	Hampstead,	100	25 8 4	0 0	6 7 1
6979	Ingledew, James	Johnston,	100	15 0	0 0	3 15 0
6999	Deveber, Nat. H. Pet. 20s.	Petersville,	220	33 0	6 12	25 8 0
7004	Ward, Robert	Johnston,	65	9 15	0 0	2 8 9
7029	Paterson, William	Petersville,	50	7 10	0 0	1 7 6
7030	M'Kenna, Peter	Chipman,	55	8 5	1 13	6 12 0
7020	Coster, Rev. Allan	Gagetown,	8	1 4	0 4 10	0 19 2
7021	Do.	Do.	100	15 0	0 0	3 15 0
7022	Perryman, Luke	Hampstead,	3	0 9	0 1 9	0 7 3
7023	Do.	Do.	100	15 0	0 0	3 15 0
7024	Davis, Robert	Do.	259	38 17	7 15 5	31 1 7
7071	Gibbon, William	Johnston,	100	15 0	3 0	12 0 0
7072	Do.	Do.	100	15 0	3 0	12 0 0
7047	Deveber, Nathaniel H.	Gagetown,	7½	14 6 10	2 17 4	11 9 6
7048	Do.	Do.	10	6 0	1 4 0	4 16 0
7049	Do.	Do.	10	5 3 4	1 0 8	4 2 8
7050	Do.	Do.	9½	4 15	0 19	3 16 0
7051	Do.	Do.	9½	16 13 3	3 6 7	13 6 8
7052	Gilbert, Thomas	Do.	9½	5 3 8	1 0 8	4 3 0
7053	Bulyea, James A.	Do.	9	5 17	1 3 5	4 13 7
7054	Do.	Do.	7	3 14 8	0 14 11	2 19 9
7096	Hatheway, Thomas	Johnston,	95	14 5	0 0	3 11 3
7107	Paschal, C. H. and George	Petersville,	100	15 0	3 0	12 0 0

Paid Deputy, £337 12 2: Commission, £12 8 9—Paid Receiver General, £225 3 5.

R. GOWAN, *Accountant.*

Sales of Crown Lands from 1st January to 31st December, 1849.—Continued.

COUNTY OF RESTIGOUCHE.—*Deputy James Montgomery.*

Record	Purchaser.	Parish.	Acres.	Price ℔ Lot	Discount for payment down.	Paid to the Local Deputy.
6925	Jamieson, William	Dalhousie,	74	£11 2	£0 0	£2 15 6
6955	Doyle, James Pet. 20s.	Durham,	100	15 0	3 0	11 0 0
7008	Smith, William S.	Dalhousie,	50	7 10	1 10	6 0 0
7014	Cowper, George B.	Do.	100	15 0	3 0	12 0 0
7038	Hamilton, John	Colborne,	90	13 10	2 14	10 16 0

Paid Deputy, £42 11 6: Commission, £2 4 0—Paid Receiver General, £40 7 6.

R. GOWAN, *Accountant.*

COUNTY OF RESTIGOUCHE.—*Deputy David Sadler.*

7061	Cook, Archibald	Dalhousie,	100	£15 0	£0 0	£3 15 0
7062	Simonds, Charles	Do.	100	15 0	3 0	12 0 0
7087	Blair, Hugh	Do.	100	15 0	0 0	3 15 0
7088	Do.	Do.	3	0 9	0 0	0 9 0
7105	Poirier, Thaddy	Do.	60	9 0	0 0	2 5 0
7106	Cook, Niel	Colborne,	97	14 11	2 18 2	11 12 10

Paid Deputy, £33 16 10: Commission, £1 13 9—Paid Receiver General, £32 3 1.

R. GOWAN, *Accountant.*

COUNTY OF SAINT JOHN.—*Deputy Moses H. Perley, Esquire, (Emigration Officer.)*

6983	Hanrehan, Henry	Saint Martin,	100	£15 0	£0 0	£3 15 0
6984	Nutall, William, G. A.	Do.	100	15 0	0 0	3 15 0
7002	M'Laughlan, Peter	Lancaster,	45	6 15	1 7	5 8 0

Paid Deputy, £12 18 0: Commission, 12s. 11d.—Paid Receiver General, £12 5 1.

R. GOWAN, *Accountant.*

COUNTY OF SUNBURY.—*Sales at the Crown Land Office.*

6964	Ferguson, John	Sheffield,	8	£1 4	£4 9	£0 19 3
6965	Ferguson, Samuel	Do.	85	12 15	0 0	3 3 9
6966	Ferguson, John	Do.	105	15 15	0 0	3 18 9
7005	Langen, James J.		100	15 0	3 0	12 0 0
7097	Gozney, Edmund	Maugerville,	100	15 0	0 0	3 15 0
7098	Youmans, George	Do.	100	15 0	0 0	3 15 0
		Paid the Receiver General,		...	...	... £27 11 9

R. GOWAN, *Accountant.*

COUNTY OF WESTMORLAND: District No. 1.—*Deputy Phillip Palmer.*

6915	Chandler, William	Moncton,	100	£15 0	£3 0	£12 0 0
6916	Do.	Do.	86	12 18	2 11 7	10 6 5
7009	M'Sweeney, William	Do.	62	9 6	1 17 3	7 8 9
7010	M'Sweeney, Thomas	Do.	63	9 9	1 17 9	7 11 3

Paid Deputy, £37 6 5: Commission, £1 17 4—Paid Receiver General, £35 9 1.

R. GOWAN, *Accountant.*

COUNTY OF WESTMORLAND: District No. 2.—*Deputy Samuel S. Wilmot.*

6910	Killin, John	Salisbury,	70	£10 10	£0 0	£2 12 6
6938	Downing, Henry	Do.	105	15 15	3 3	12 12 0
6939	Palmer, Acalus L.	Do.	100	15 0	3 0	12 0 0
7090	Ryan, Solomon	Do.	50	7 10	1 10	6 0 0
7091	Killan, John	Do.	30	4 10	0 18	3 12 0
7092	Ryan, Solomon	Do.	60	9 0	1 16	7 4 0

Paid Deputy, £44 0 6: Commission, £2 4 0—Paid Receiver General, £41 16 6.

R. GOWAN, *Accountant.*

Sales of Crown Lands from 1st January to 31st December, 1849.—Continued.

COUNTY OF YORK.—*Sales at the Crown Land Office.*

Record	Purchaser.	Parish.	Acres.	Price ℔ Lot	Discount for payment down.	Paid to the Rec. General.
6906	Hutchison, Richard	Stanley,	100	£15 0	£0 0	£3 15 0
6909	Scully, William	Kingsclear,	100	15 0	3 0	12 0 0
7045	Freeman, David, Junior,	Southampton,	95	14 5	0 0	3 11 3
7089	Bubar, John W.	Saint Mary's,	100	15 0	0 0	3 15 0
	R. GOWAN, *Accountant.*			Paid the Receiver General, ...		£23 1 3

General Abstract and Summary of the foregoing Returns of Land Sales in 1849.

For payment down,	7,345 acres,	@	3s.	£1,101 15 0	
	150 "	@	3s. 7½d.	27 3 9	
	97 "	@	4s. 8d.	22 12 8	
	9½ "	@	10s.	4 15 0	
	10 "	@	10s. 4d.	5 3 4	
	7 "	@	10s. 8d.	3 14 8	
	9½ "	@	10s. 11d.	5 3 8	
	10 "	@	12s.	6 0 0	
	9 "	@	13s.	5 17 0	
	9½ "	@	35s. 1d.	16 13 3	
	7½ "	@	38s. 3d.	14 6 10	
	7,664 acres.				
	4 Town Lots,	@	£20	80 0 0	
	2 "	@	10	20 0 0	
					£1,313 5 2
For Instalments,	7,730 acres,	@	3s.	£1,159 10 0	
	75 "	@	3s. 1d.	11 11 3	
	40 "	@	3s. 9d.	7 10 0	
	65 "	@	4s. 1d.	13 5 5	
	50 "	@	4s. 5d.	11 0 10	
	50 "	@	5s.	12 10 0	
	100 "	@	5s. 1d.	25 8 4	
	80 "	@	6s. 9d.	27 0 0	
	4½ "			18 0 0	
	5½ "			18 0 0	
	8,200 acres.				
	1 Town Lot,	@	£25	25 0 0	
	2 "	@	20	40 0 0	
	1 "	@	15	15 0 0	
	2 "	@	10	20 0 0—	1,403 15 10
Totals,	... ...	12 Town Lots and 15,864 acres,			£2,717 1 0

Average rate per acre 3s. 2d. currency.

Distribution of Amounts paid and due, and Offsets allowed.

Paid to the Receiver General, ...	£1,320 19 7
Deposits to be transferred to the Casual Revenue, ...	7 0 0
Discount for payment down, 20 per cent., ...	262 10 7
Commission to the Local Deputies, ...	67 7 10
Offsetts allowed in Council, ...	4 6 3
Over paid last year by Deputy Colling, ...	0 10 0
Under paid by Deputy Merzerall, (paid in January 1850,) in 1849, ...	1 10 0
Instalments payable in 1850, ...	350 18 11
" " 1851, ...	350 18 11
" " 1852, ...	350 18 11
	£2,717 1 0

R. GOWAN, *Accountant.*

Return of Sales or Allotments of Land

In the year 1849, *for which Grants have been ordered to pass without payment of purchase money.*

Record	Name.	Parish.	County.	Acres	Price.	By what authority.
6908	[1] Speight, David	Petersville,	Queen's,	100	£0 0 0	Lieut. Gov. in Council.
6954	[2] Curran, Jane	Simonds,	Carleton,	100	0 0 0	Do.
7003	[3] Ferguson, Richard	Addington,	Restigouche,	100	0 0 0	Do.
7046	[4] Bredo, Peter, Sen.	Saumarez,	Gloucester,	107	16 1 0	Do. and sale.
7070	[5] Seelye, Alex. M'L.	Andover,	Carleton,	2,482	770 3 4	Do. do.

[1] Military services as Private in the 8th Regiment of Foot.
[2] In exchange for Record 2785, the Grant of which has been surrendered and reconveyed to the Queen.
[3] Military services of Thomas Ferguson in the Royal Artillery.
[4] Money paid to Deputy M'Niel, and retained by him.
[5] For T. E. Perley's former purchase, vide Address of Assembly 6th April, 1843.

ROBERT GOWAN, *Accountant.* THOS. BAILLIE, *Sur. Gen.*

Return of Sums

Paid in 1849, *on account of Instalments due on Land sold at former periods.*

Class 1.—Sales before 11th May, 1843.

Record.	Name.	Instalments paid.	Paid Rec. General.
169	Rolfe, John	3d and 4th,	£5 0 0
276	Harkins, James	2d, 3d and 4th,	15 0 0
4164	Hogan, John	Whole amount,	8 2 6
	Total, ...		£28 2 6

R. GOWAN, *Accountant.*

Class 2.—Sales since 11th May, 1843.

4502	Yeomans, Joseph	3d and 4th,	£15 0 0
4532	Mullin, William	3d and 4th,	7 10 0
4734	Forbes, James	4th,	1 12 1
4819	Steves, Frederick	2d, 3d and 4th,	11 5 0
5086	Piercy, Thomas	Balance,	5 12 6
5114	Hopkins, William	2d, 3d and 4th,	10 13 9
5130	M'Cewen, William	2d and 3d,	7 2 6
5266	Hewlett, Bradford	4th,	1 15 8
5299	Green, Patrick	2d, 3d and 4th,	7 17 6
5323	Little, John	2d, 3d and 4th,	11 5 0
5589	LeBreton, Charles	4th,	3 11 3
5637	Meagher, Patrick	3d,	3 15 0
5657	Martin, John	3d and 4th,	7 10 0
5891	Perry, John, Junior,	3d and 4th,	7 2 6
5943	Blanch, Martin	4th,	3 11 3
5958	Chase, George A.	2d, 3d and 4th,	11 5 0
6428	Somers, Theodore	2d,	3 11 3
6555	Beaulieu, Marcel	2d, 3d and 4th,	7 13 11
6633	Brooks, Dow	2d,	3 15 0
6671	Campbell, William	2d,	3 11 3
6818	Hamilton, John	2d,	3 11 3
6846	M'Connell, David	2d,	3 11 3
6903	Gleason, Michael	2d, 3d and 4th,	11 5 0
	Total, ...		£153 7 11

R. GOWAN, *Accountant.*

Recapitulation of Receipts by the Receiver General in 1849 *through the Crown Land Office on account of Land.*

Nature of Receipt.			Acres sold.		Amount received.
Albert County Land Sales,		....	none.		£0 0 0
Carleton	do.	including 12 Town Lots,		3002	291 18 9
Charlotte	do.	....		863.	66 4 11
Gloucester,	do.	....		2074	156 3 2
Kent,	do.	....	366		33 17 9
Do.	do.	....	545		41 0 9
				911	
King's,	do.	....	783		83 12 11
Do.	do.	....	821		34 0 1
				1604	
Northumberland,	do.	....	908		89 15 3
Do.	do.	....	1137		86 8 4
				2045	
Queen's,	do.	....		2627	225 3 5
Restigouche,	do.	....	414		40 7 6
Do.	do.	....	460		32 3 1
				874	
Saint John,	do.	....		245	12 15 1
Sunbury,	do.	....		498	27 11 9
Westmorland,	do.	....	311		35 9 1
Do.	do.	....	415		41 16 6
				726	
York,	do.	....		395	23 1 3
		Totals for Sales, ...		15,864	£1,320 19 7
Instalments on Land sold before 11th May, 1843, ...			£28 2 6		
Do.	do.	after 11th May, 1843, ...	153 7 11		
					181 10 5
		General Total on account of Land, ...			£1,502 10 0

THOS. BAILLIE, *Sur. Gen.*

R. GOWAN, *Accountant.*

Return of Sums

Paid as Contingencies in the year 1849 *to the Receiver General, through the Crown Land Office.*

INTEREST ON ASSOCIATION SALES.

Record.	Name.	Settlement.	Amount paid.	Commission to Local Dep. 5 per cent.	Paid to the Rec. General.
3944	Brown, Charles D.	Presqu'ile,	£0 9 0	£0 0 0	£0 9 0
4160	Clancey, Cornelius	Teetotal,	1 19 0	0 0 0	1 19 0
4164	Hogan, John	Beckwith,	1 9 3	0 0 0	1 9 3
4189	M'Intyre, A.	Carlow,	1 16 0	0 0 0	1 16 0
4413	Baldwin, Thomas	Woodstock road	0 9 9	0 0 6	0 9 3
		Paid Receiver General, ...			£6 2 6

R. GOWAN, *Accountant.*

Contingencies in 1849 *through the Crown Land Office.—Continued.*

INTEREST ON LAND INSTALMENTS—*Sold since* 11*th May*, 1843.

Record.	Name.	Amount paid.	Commission to Local Deputy, 5 per cent.	Paid to the Rec. General.
4374	Forbes, James	£0 2 11	£0 0 2	£0 2 9
4502	Yeomans, Joseph	2 5 0	0 0 0	2 5 0
4532	Mullin, William	1 2 6	0 0 0	1 2 6
4819	Steves, Frederick	2 0 6	0 0 0	2 0 6
5130	M'Cewen, William	1 2 7	0 1 3	1 1 4
5114	Hopkins, William	1 7 0	0 1 5	1 5 7
5266	Hewlett, Bradford	0 3 1	0 0 2	0 2 11
5299	Green, Patrick	1 1 3	0 0 0	1 1 3
5323	Little, John	1 7 0	0 0 0	1 7 0
5637	Meagher, Patrick	0 4 6	0 0 0	0 4 6
5657	Martin, John	0 8 2	0 0 0	0 8 2
5892	Perry, John, Junior,	0 4 6	0 0 3	0 4 3
5958	Chase, George A.	0 7 5	0 0 0	0 7 5
6428	Somers, Theodore	0 1 6	0 0 1	0 1 5
	Paid Receiver General, ...			£11 14 7

R. GOWAN, *Accountant.*

SURVEYS OF LAND—*Formerly made at the expense of the Crown.*

Name.	County.	Acres at 3d. each.	Amount paid.	Commission to Local Dep. 5 per cent.	Paid to the Rec. General.
Estabrooks, Elijah	Queen's,	100	£1 5 0	£0 1 3	£1 3 9
Balmaine, Charles	Do.	100	1 5 0	0 1 3	1 3 9
Balmaine, James E.	Do.	100	1 5 0	0 1 3	1 3 9
Watt, Patrick	Northumberland,	50	0 12 6	0 0 8	0 11 10
M'Closkey, Patrick	Carleton,	50	0 12 6	0 0 8	0 11 10
Alexander, Sir J. E.	Do.	105	1 6 3	0 1 2	1 5 1
Everitt, Thomas	Do.	100	1 5 0	0 1 3	1 3 9
Rice, Francis	Do.	84	1 1 0	0 1 1	0 19 11
Costigan, Bridget	Do.	114	1 8 6	0 1 5	1 7 1
Bubar, John W.	York,	100	1 5 0	0 0 0	1 5 0
Carmichael, Peter	Carleton,	110	1 7 6	0 1 5	1 6 1
	Paid Receiver General, ...				£12 1 10

R. GOWAN, *Accountant.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

By or for whom paid.	Nature of Payment.	Paid to the Rec. General.
Gallant, James	Lease of Wild Meadow, 6th year,	£2 6 0
Deputy S. S. Wilmot,	Net Sales Wild Meadows in Westmorland, 1849,	1 5 0
" M. Carruthers,	Do. do. Gloucester, "	1 16 0
" J. Davidson,	Do. do. Northumber'nd, "	1 0 0
" W. Mahood,	Do. do. Charlotte, "	19 16 2
	Total for Wild Meadows, ...	£26 3 2
Steadman, J. & others,	Mining Lot in King's County,	£5 0 0
Wolhaupter, Benjamin	Do. Carleton "	5 0 0
Duffy, Peter	Do. Albert "	5 0 0
	Total for Mining Lots, ...	£15 0 0

R. GOWAN, *Accountant.*

Recapitulation of Receipts in 1849 *by the Receiver General, through the Crown Land Office, as Contingencies.*

NATURE OF RECEIPT.

Interest on Association Sales, ...	£6 2 6	
Do. Instalments, ...	11 14 7	
		£17 17 1
Surveys of Land, ...		12 1 10
Wild Meadows, ...		26 3 2
Mining Lots, ...		15 0 0
Total, ...		£71 2 1

ROBERT GOWAN, *Accountant.* THOS. BAILLIE, *Sur. Gen.*

General Abstract of the foregoing Returns.

NATURE OF RECEIPTS.

Mileage on Timber Berths, January to May, ...	£64 0 0	
Do. do. May to December, ...	1,404 15 5	
Do. Timber Petitions for sale in January 1850,	100 0 0	
Do. Mill Reserves, ...	203 0 0	
Net proceeds of seizures of Lumber by Deputy James Albee, ...	50 0 0	
Total for Timber, ...		£1,821 15 5
Land sold for payment down, or Instalments, ...	£1,320 19 7	
Instalments on Land formerly sold, ...	181 10 5	
Total for Land, ...		1,502 10 0
Contingent Receipts, ...		71 2 1
		£3,395 7 6

ROBERT GOWAN, *Accountant.*

Abstract of Monthly Receipts in 1849.

January, ...	£113 15 0	
February, ...	354 0 2	
March, ...	148 18 10	
		£616 14 0
April, ...	£165 12 2	
May, ...	54 3 11	
June, ...	617 10 9	
		837 6 10
July, ...	£388 16 0	
August, ...	301 1 6	
September, ...	326 4 2	
		1,016 1 8
October, ...	£330 9 7	
November, ...	262 1 4	
December, ...	332 14 1—	925 5 0
		£3,395 7 6

ROBERT GOWAN, *Accountant.*

Return of Moneys

'*Paid to John Cunningham, late Local Deputy at Saint John, as Instalments on Land sold by him, which Moneys were not remitted by him to the Receiver General, and have been demanded by the Government from his Co-Obligors on Bond, Charles Johnston, Esquire, and Lauchlan Donaldson, Esquire.*

Record.	Name.	County.	Instalments paid.	Amount paid.
4450	Doyle, Daniel	Saint John,	2d, 3d and 4th,	£14 1 3
4465	M'Gowan, Andrew	do.	2d, 3d and 4th,	12 18 9
4466.	Moore, Robert	do.	3d and 4th,	15 18 0
4559	Hayward, Jessee	Albert,	2d,	3 15 0
4586	Ween, Gilbert	Saint John,	3d,	3 15 0
4587	Burns, William	do.	3d,	1 17 6
4590	Charlton, Robert	do.	3d and 4th,	7 10 0
4591	Charlton, Francis	do.	2d, 3d and 4th,	11 5 0
4592	Grier, Henry	do.	3d and 4th,	7 10 0
4637	Adams, Nathaniel	do.	3d and 4th,	7 10 0
4638	Fraser, William	do.	2d, 3d and 4th,	9 11 3
4652	Jamieson, Archibald	do.	2d and 3d,	15 0 0
4653	M'Mackin, Thomas	do.	2d, 3d and 4th,	11 5 0
4655	Rines, Louisa	do.	2d, 3d and 4th,	21 11 3
4656	M'Afee, Adam	Albert,	2d and 3d,	15 0 .0
4657	M'Afee, Hugh	do.	2d, 3d and 4th,	11 5 0
4773	Lynch, John	Saint John,	2d and 3d,	7 10 0
4774	Fletcher, Robert	do.	2d and part of 3d,	5 9 0
4775	Markey, Patrick	do.	2d and part of 3d,	5 0 0
4784	Smith, William	King's,	2d and 3d,	7 10 0
4786	Furnas, Thomas	do.	2d, 3d and 4th,	5 12 6
4815	Kennedy, John	Saint John,	2d,	3 15 0
4816	Kennedy, John, Sen.	do.	2d,	3 15 0
4959	M'Gowan, Andrew	do.	2d, 3d and 4th,	5 12 6
5006	M'Kelvey, Alexander	do.	2d, 3d and 4th,	6 15 0
5009	Coigley, John	do.	2d, 3d and 4th,	9 0 0
5010	Dailey, William	do.	2d,	3 10 6
5011	Reed, James L.	do.	2d, 3d and 4th,	10 7 0
5013	Purvis, John	do.	2d,	3 15 0
5014	Lester, James	do.	2d,	3 10 6
5029	Fletcher, John	do.	2d,	3 15 0
5102	Fitzpatrick, John	Albert,	2d, 3d and 4th,	11 5 0
5205	Ash, James	King's,	2d,	3 11 3
5206	Scott, Robert	do.	2d,	4 7 6
5208	Akins, William	do.	2d,	3 15 0
5211	Crawford, James	do.	2d and 3d,	7 10 0
5252	Flood, James	Saint John,	2d, 3d and 4th,	11 5 0
5347	Havy, James	do.	2d, 3d and 4th,	8 8 9
5614	Gove, Charles	do.	2d and 3d,	7 10 0
5615	Dunn, Patrick	do.	2d,	3 1 6
5687	Troop, Ozias V.	do.	2d and 3d,	7 10 0
5771	Henry, William	do.	2d,	3 15 0
5772	Bell, Hugh	do.	2d,	3 7 6
5938	Giffin, Benjamin	do.	2d,	3 15 0
5939	Giffin, James	do.	2d,	3 5 0
6012	Peree, Richard	Albert,	2d,	3 15 0
6011	Cannon, Robert	do.	2d,	3 15 0
6014	Henry, James	Saint John,	2d,	3 12 0
6035	Carey, Neil	Albert,	2d,	1 17 6
6103	M'Laughlin, Peter	Saint John,	2d,	3 15 0

Amount paid, £353 11 0: Commission, £17 13 6—Due by Mr. Cunningham, £335 17 6.

Instalments paid to Deputy Cunningham.—Continued.

ABSTRACT.

	Amount paid.	Commission 5 per cent.	Balance due by Mr. Cunningham.
Instalments on Land in Saint John County,	£270 12 3	£13 10 7	£257 1 8
Do. do. King's County,	32 6 3	1 12 4	30 13 11
Do. do. Albert County,	50 12 6	2 10 7	48 1 11
	£353 11 0	£17 13 6	£335 17 6

R. GOWAN, *Accountant.* THOS. BAILLIE, *Sur. Gen.*

Return of Moneys

Paid to John Cunningham, late Local Deputy at Saint John, for Interest on Association Sales, and not accounted for to the Casual Revenue by Mr. Cunningham, the payment of which has been demanded by the Provincial Government from his Co-Obligors, Charles Johnston and Lauchlan Donaldson, Esquires.

Record.	Name.	County.	Settlement.	Years paid.	Amount paid.
3999	Haggerty, William	King's,	Londonderry,	1	£0 9 9
4000	Lowry, William	do.	do.	1	0 9 9
4001	Lowry, William, Jr.	do.	do.	1	0 9 9
4003	Sweeney, Daniel	Saint John,	Mount Theobald,	1	0 9 9
4006	Aheron, James	do.	do.	1	0 9 9
4009	Millar, Thomas	King's,	Mechanics',	2	0 19 6
4010	Millar, William	do.	do.	2	0 19 6
4012	Pierce, Hamilton	Albert,	do.	2	0 19 6
4013	Pierce, Cromwell	do.	do.	4	1 19 3
4014	Jones, Daniel	King's,	do.	1	0 9 9
4015	Jones, Daniel, Jr.	do.	do.	2	0 19 6
4016	Jones, Asa	do.	do.	2	0 19 6
4019	Crookshank, R. W. Jr.	Albert,	do.	4	1 19 3
4028	Johnstone, Isaac	do.	do.	1	0 9 9
4030	Walker, Edward	do.	do.	3	1 9 3
4032	Hall, William H.	King's,	do.	1	0 9 9
4034	Smith, John	Albert,	do.	1	0 9 9
4037	Fenwick, Ezekiel	do.	do.	2	0 19 6
4048	Dowling, Benjamin	do.	do.	1	0 9 9
4049	Dowling, William	do.	do.	1	0 9 9
4052	Wallace, John	King's,	do.	2	0 19 6
4053	Sprague, John	do.	do.	2	0 19 6
4061	Sullivan, Johnstone	Albert,	do.	1	0 9 9
4062	Sullivan, James	do.	do.	1	0 9 9
4063	Sullivan, Thomas	do.	do.	3	1 9 3
4077	Taylor, William	King's,	do.	1	0 9 9
4079	Armstrong, B.	do.	do.	2	0 19 6
4091	Kennan, Patrick	Saint John,	Mount Theobald,	1	0 9 9
4094	Flahavan, Patrick	do.	do.	2	0 19 6
4095	Bingham, John	do.	do.	1	0 9 9
4113	Cummins, Michael	do.	do.	2	0 19 6
4123	Kelly, Edward	do.	Londonderry,	1	0 9 9
4124	Kelly, John	do.	do.	1	0 9 9
4129	Mulcare, James	King's,	do.	1	0 9 9
4138	Convill, Arthur	do.	do.	1	0 9 9
4140	M'Carrick, William	do.	Mount Theobald,	1	0 9 9
4141	M'Carrick, James	do.	do.	2	0 19 6

Interest on Association Sales paid Deputy Cunningham.—Continued.

Record.	Name.	County.	Settlement.	Years paid.	Amount paid.
4142	Toomy, Thomas	Saint John,	Mount Theobald,	1	£0 9 9
4178	Furnas, Thomas, Jr.	King's,	Goshen,	1	0 9 9
4179	Furnas, Thomas	do.	do.	1	0 9 9
4180	Furnas, John	do.	do.	1	0 9 9
4284	Crimmins, Timothy	Saint John,	Mount Theobald,	1	0 9 9
4542	Reynolds, Bernard	King's,	do.	1	0 9 9
4543	Reynolds, Edwin	do.	do.	1	0 9 9
4544	Reynolds, James	do.	do.	1	0 9 9
4545	Reynolds, Thomas	do.	do.	1	0 9 9

Amount paid, £33 3 6: Commission, £1 13 2—Due by Mr. Cunningham, £31 10 4.

ABSTRACT.

	Amount paid.	Commission 5 per cent.	Amount due by Mr. Cunningham.
Saint John, ...	£5 17 0	£0 5 10	£5 11 2
Albert, ...	11 14 6	0 11 9	11 2 9
King's, ...	15 12 0	0 15 7	14 16 5
	£33 3 6	£1 13 2	£31 10 4

R. GOWAN, *Accountant.* THOS. BAILLIE, *Sur. Gen.*

Purchasers of Crown Lands in Account with the Casual Revenue for Instalments due to 31st December, 1849, exclusive of Interest.

DR. NATURE OF DEBT.

Balance due last year per Return, ...		£22,831 13 3
Instalments due in 1849 on Sales in 1846, ...	£1,006 12 3	
Do. do. do. 1847, ...	1,051 8 4	
Do. do. do. 1848, ...	473 3 0—	2,531 3 7
		£25,362 16 10

CR. NATURE OF PAYMENT, &c.

Instalments on Land sold anterior to 11th May, 1843, ...		£28 2 6
Do. do. posterior to 11th May, 1843,	£153 7 11	
Commission to Deputies on same, ...	3 0 4	
		156 8 3
Instalments on Sales posterior to 11th May, 1843, paid to Deputy Cunningham, Saint John, and not paid over by him, ...		353 11 0
Sale to William Darcus, cancelled in Council, ...	£13 2 6	
Do. Patrick Sisk, half sale cancelled in Council, ...	12 10 0	
Do. William Johnston, cancelled in Council, ...	5 12 6	
Amount allowed in Council to Michael Gleason, ...	11 5 0	
Part of sale to W. Embleton, cancelled in Council, ...	5 12 11	
Sale to James Maxwell, cancelled in Council, ...	5 12 6	
Do. Patrick Doyle, cancelled in Council, ...	11 5 0	
		65 0 5
Balance due on 31st December, 1849, ...		24,759 14 8
		£25,362 16 10

R. GOWAN, *Accountant.* THOS. BAILLIE, *Sur. Gen.*

Purchasers of Crown Lands on the "Association System," in Account with the Casual Revenue, for Interest to 31st December, 1849.

DR.

Amount due on 31st December, 1848, per Return, ...		£643 17 11
Amount due in 1849, per Return of 1848, ...	£163 17 8	
Deduct John Hogan, (Record 4164,) paid in full, ...	0 9 9	
		163 7 11
		£807 5 10

CR.

Amount paid Receiver General in 1849, ...	£6 2 6	
Commission to Deputy on ditto, ...	0 0 6	
Amount paid to Deputy Cunningham and not remitted by him, ...	33 3 6	
		£39 6 6
Balance due 31st December, 1849, ...		767 19 4
		£807 5 10

THOS. BAILLIE, *Sur. Gen.*

R. GOWAN, *Accountant.*

ABSTRACT OF LAND SALES IN 1849.

County.	Payment down.		Instalments.		Paid, including Commis'n, Discount & Offsets.	Instalments due in future years.
	Acres.	Town Lots	Acres.	Town Lots		
Albert,	none.	none.	none.	none.	none.	none.
Carleton,	950	6	2,052	6	£356 16 6	£342 19 6
Charlotte,	453	...	410	...	83 6 6	46 2 6
Gloucester,	1,034	...	1,040	...	197 11 6	127 8 0
Kent, (2 Districts,)	561	...	350	...	97 5 6	39 7 6
King's, (2 Districts,)	733	...	871	...	150 13 11	97 19 9
Northumberland, (2 Districts,)	1,311	...	734	...	228 17 3	82 11 6
Queen's,	1,173	...	1,454	...	283 19 4	171 7 9
Restigouche,	540	...	334	...	93 10 6	37 11 6
Saint John,	45	...	200	...	14 5 0	22 10 0
Sunbury,	108	...	390	...	30 16 6	43 17 6
Westmorland, (2 Districts,)	656	...	70	...	101 0 6	7 17 6
York,	100	...	295	...	26 1 3	33 3 9
Totals,	7,664	6	8,200	6	£1,664 4 3	£1,052 16 9

R. GOWAN, *Accountant.* THOS. BAILLIE, *Sur. Gen.*

ABSTRACT OF TIMBER BERTHS IN 1849.

Particulars.	Square miles.	Amount received.
Berths sold before 1st May, 1849—36 Licences, Average rate 10s. 10d. per square mile.	118	£64 0 0
Berths sold after 1st May, 1849, no advance—573 Licences,	2,434	1,217 0 0
Berths sold after 1st May, 1849—advance 10s. 3d. to 120s. per square mile,—34 Licences, Average rate 11s. 0¾d. per square mile.	102	187 15 5
Petitions for Berths to be sold in January 1850—69,	200	100 0 0
Total,		£1,568 15 5

R. GOWAN, *Accountant.* THOS. BAILLIE, *Sur. Gen.*

ABSTRACT OF MILL RESERVES IN 1849.

Particulars.	Square Miles.	Amount rec'd. in 1849.
1 Granted in 1849, ...	3	£1 10 0
23 Formerly granted, and Mileage paid for 1849, ...	263½	176 0 0
56 Formerly granted, and cancelled for default of payment, ...	509½	25 10 0
Total, ...		£203 0 0

R. GOWAN, *Accountant.* THOS. BAILLIE, *Sur. Gen.*

General Abstract of Returns from the Crown Land Office for the year ending 31st December, 1849.

Receipts for Mileage on Timber Berths sold at Auction in 1849, 2,564 square miles, ...	£1,468 15 5	
Deposits for Mileage on Timber Berths to be sold in January 1850,	100 0 0	
Receipts for Mileage on Mill Reserves, (56 cancelled,) 24 yet in force, 266½ square miles, ...	203 0 0	
Receipt for sale of Lumber cut in Charlotte County on Crown Lands without Licence, ...	50 0 0	£1,821 15 5
Receipts for Land sold in 1849, 7,664 acres by instalments, and 8,200 acres for payment down, (also 12 Town Lots,) average 3s. 2d., per acre, ...	£1,320 19 7	
Receipts for instalments due upon Land sold in former years, ...	181 10 5	1,502 10 0
Receipts for Interest upon Association Sales, ...	£6 2 6	
Receipts for Interest on Instalments on former sales of Land, ...	11 14 7	
Receipts for Surveys, (formerly made by the Government,) of Land sold in 1849, ...	12 1 10	
Receipts on account of Wild Meadows, ...	26 3 2	
Receipts for Mining Lots sold in 1849,—1 in King's, 1 in Carleton, 1 in Albert, at £5 each, ...	15 0 0	71 2 1
Total Receipts in 1849, ...		£3,395 7 6

Amount received by Deputy Cunningham at Saint John from purchasers of Crown Land, to pay Instalments due on their purchases, which he did not remit to the Receiver General; Charles Johnston and L. Donaldson, Esquires, security, ...	£335 17 6
Amount received by the same from purchasers of Crown Land under the Association System, to pay Interest on their purchases, which he did not remit to the Receiver General, ...	£31 10 4
Amount due on 31st December, 1849, by purchasers of Crown Land, for Instalments on sales of former years, ...	£24,759 14 8
Amount due on 31st December, 1849, for Interest on purchases under the Association System, ...	£767 19 4

R. GOWAN, *Accountant.* THOS. BAILLIE, *Sur. Gen.*

Return of Sales of Mining Lots in New Brunswick in force March 11, 1850.

No.	County.	Purchaser.	Square Miles.
1	Carleton,	Hon. L. A. Wilmot and others,	9
2	Do.	York and Carleton Mining Company,	9
3	Do.	Do.	9
4	Do.	Do.	9
5	Do.	B. Wolhaupter,	1
6	York,	Hon. G. S. Hill,	9
7	Sunbury,	Hiram Pond,	9
8	Do.	Henry E. Sypher,	9
9	Queen's,	Hiram Pond,	9
10	Do.	John Maynard,	9
11	Do.	William J. Berton,	9
12	Do.	Do.	9
13	Do.	Do.	9
14	Do.	Hon. G. S. Hill,	9
15	King's,	J. Steadman and others,	1
16	Charlotte,	Hon. G. S. Hill,	9
17	Do.	Do.	9
18	Albert,	John Steadman,	9
19	Do.	P. and J. Duffy,	1
20	Westmorland,	John Steadman,	9
21	Do.	James Steadman,	2
22	Kent,	W. Stevens, Junior,	18
23	Northumberland,	Do.	9
		Total, ...	185

The Lessees are authorized to open and work Mines and Minerals of all kinds whatsoever.

All these Lots were purchased according to the Regulations hereto annexed, marked A, with the exceptions of Lots 5, 15, 19, and 21, which have been sold under the *present* Regulations, marked B.

Crown Land Office, March 11, 1850.

THOS. BAILLIE, *Sur. Gen.*

REGULATIONS A.

1st.—(Relates to upset price.)

2d.—That the right of Mining on each Lot be separately put up for the term of twenty five years, at a fixed rent of five per cent. on the value of the Minerals raised, with the exception of Coal, on which a Duty of one shilling currency per chaldron shall be paid quarterly, on the 1st January, 1st April, 1st July, and 1st October, in each year, to the Receiver General, or an Agent for that purpose to be appointed by the Government.

3d.—That years be given to each purchaser, from the day of Sale, to explore his Mining Ground within the Lot purchased by him, which ground so to be selected, is in no case to exceed three miles square. But no mining operations are to be commenced or prosecuted until the lease be taken out.

4th.—That the purchaser of each Lot, after having explored and selected his ground, shall cause a survey and plan thereof to be made by some duly authorized Deputy Surveyor of the Province, and filed in the Office of the Surveyor General; and that after such plan shall have been confirmed at the said Office, a lease of the Mines comprised therein shall be forthwith made out in accordance therewith.

5th.—That after the said lease is executed and delivered, the lessee shall be allowed to work the said Mines for three years, free of any rent or charge.

6th.—That if the lessee shall not have actually commenced mining within two years after the date of the lease, the same shall be forfeited.

7th.—That if the rent be behind or unpaid for the space of thirty days after the same shall become due, the lease shall be forfeited.

8th.—That the lease contain a clause of renewal, and that the Government may take the improvements at a valuation to be made by arbitrators mutually chosen by the Surveyor General for the time being and by the Lessee or his Assigns.

9th.—That in no case shall a lease be executed for more than three miles square.

10th.—That if the Lessee or his Assigns shall neglect to work the Mines within his lease for any one year during the continuance thereof, the said lease shall be forfeited and revert to the Crown.

REGULATIONS B.

1st.—That the right of mining within a tract of one square mile for the term of twenty five years, be put up at a fixed rent of one shilling per chaldron on Coal, and five per cent. on the value of all other Minerals raised, to be paid quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July, and October in each year, to the Receiver General, or an Agent for that purpose to be appointed by the Government.

2d.—That the upset preference price paid on each Lot be five pounds.

3d.—That the preference money be paid and the ground selected within one hour after the time of sale, after which other Lots will be offered, if required, in like manner.

4th.—That if the Lessee shall not actually raise Coal or other Mineral to the value of one hundred pounds from his ground, within any one year after the first, during the continuance of his lease, the same shall become forfeited.

5th.—That the lease contain a clause of renewal, or that the Government may resume and take the improvements at a valuation to be made by Arbitrators mutually chosen by the Surveyor General for the time being and by the Lessee or his Assigns.

May 4, 1849.

POST OFFICE RETURNS.

A Detailed Return

Of the Gross and Net Produce of the Post Office Revenue in New Brunswick for the year to 5th January, 1850.

PACKET POSTAGE.

		Cur. $ 5s.	Ster. $ 4s. 2d.	Ster. $ 4s. 2d.
To amount of unpaid Letters from England for Saint John,		£1,170 10 1		
Do. paid Letters from Saint John for England,	£390 16 10			
Deduct amount paid at Out Offices, vouching with Saint John, ...	52 1 10½			
		338 14 11½		
To amount of unpaid Letters from England for Fredericton, ...		193 11 3		
Do. paid Letters from Fredericton for England,	£182 4 6			
Deduct amount paid at Out Offices, vouching with Fredericton, ...	6 9 5			
		175 15 1		
To amount of unpaid Letters from England for Sackville, ...		309 6 10½		
Do. paid Letters from Sackville for England,	£117 17 8			
Deduct amount paid at Out Offices, vouching with Sackville, ...	112 9 3			
		5 8 5		
		£2,193 6 8		
Less 1-6th, ...		365 11 1		
			£1,827 15 7	

INLAND POSTAGE.

Amount of Postage of Towns in New Brunswick accountable to Saint John, viz:—

Andover, ...	£33 17 5		
Bathurst, ...	181 14 1		
Bend of Petitcodiac, ...	148 13 9½		
Campbelton, ...	86 9 10½		
Chatham, ...	438 11 5		
Dalhousie, ...	167 9 4½		
Dorchester, ...	94 13 5½		
Fredericton, ...	1,388 17 8		
Gagetown, ...	61 8 1½		
Grand Falls, ...	56 7 3		
Hampton, ...	39 18 10½		
Harvey, (A. C.,)	26 8 5½		
Kingston, ...	18 16 0		
Little Falls, ...	53 18 2½		
Milltown, ...	52 6 4		
Newcastle, ...	152 4 10		
Oromocto, ...	39 12 10½		
Richibucto, ...	263 9 9		
Sackville, ...	148 18 2		
Shediac, ...	93 6 5½		
Saint Andrews, ...	259 13 8½		
Saint George, ...	98 17 3		
Saint Martins, ...	30 5 3		
Saint Stephen, ...	165 14 9		
Sussex Vale, ...	91 1 11		
Upper Mills, ...	3 11 4½		
Woodstock, ...	268 18 3½		
	£4,465 4 11½		
Less 7-6th, ...	744 4 2½		
		£3,721 0 9	

Amount of unpaid Letters Inwards and paid Letters Outwards at the General Post Office, Saint John, viz:—

Amherst, ...	£8 7 11½		
Annapolis, ...	22 13 0½		
Bend of Petitcodiac, ...	36 1 10		
Chatham, ...	75 8 3½		
Digby, ...	27 11 7½		
Carried forward, ...	£170 2 9	£5,548 16 4	

	Cur. $ 5s.	Ster. $ 4s. 2d.	Ster. $ 4s. 2d.
Brought forward,	£170 2 9	£5,548 16 4	
Dorchester,	24 6 6½		
Fredericton,	174 13 3½		
Gagetown,	6 6 10½		
Halifax,	325 17 9		
Hampton,	6 2 7½		
Kingston,	3 4 5		
Newcastle,	9 9 1		
Oromocto,	3 4 4½		
Pictou,	25 8 10		
Richibucto,	24 12 7		
Sackville,	54 11 8½		
Shediac,	15 16 1		
Saint Andrews,	926 3 2½		
Saint George,	11 6 10½		
Saint Martins,	1 0 1½		
Sussex Vale,	14 9 8½		
Windsor,	4 12 6½		
Woodstock,	208 6 7		
	£2,009 15 11½		
Less 1-6th,	334 19 4		
		1,674 16 7½	
Amount of Way Letter Postage and under charges at the General Post Office Saint John and Offices in the interior,	£117 8 0		
Less 1-6th,	19 11 4		
		97 16 8	
Amount of Sums received for Ship Letters by Saint John and Deputies,	£43 6 3		
Less 1-6th,	7 4 4½		
		36 1 10½	
Amount of Letters returned from Offices in the Interior, and delivered in Saint John,	£4 14 6½		
Less 1-6th,	0 15 9		
		3 18 9½	
Amount of Fees collected on Letters addressed to other Towns in New Brunswick, and delivered in Saint John,	£0 5 0		
Less 1-6th,	0 0 10		
		0 4 2	
Amount of Fees collected from Merchants' private boxes,	£9 5 0		
Less 1-6th,	1 10 10		
		7 14 2	
Amount of Fees collected on late Letters by the following Deputies, viz:			
Chatham,	£1 0 6		
Fredericton,	3 14 7		
Saint Andrews,	0 0 0		
Woodstock,	0 13 0		
	£5 8 1		
Less 1-6th,	0 18 0		
		4 10 1	
Amount of Drafts on Thomas A. Stayner, Esquire, Montreal, to defray the expenses of the Express Canada Mail from and to England,	£1,250 0 0		
Less 1-6th,	208 6 8		
		1,041 13 4	
Under credit in Account Current to 5th October, 1848, (credit side,)	£1 4 11		
Less 1-6th,	0 4 2		
		1 0 9	
Over credited in Chatham Account Current, per Auditor's query, No. 5, on general Accounts to 5th January, 1847,	£0 3 2½		
Less 1-6th,	0 0 6½		
		0 2 8	
Under charge in Campbelton Account, query No. 12, on same Accounts.	£0 5 6		
Less 1-6th,	0 0 11		
		0 4 7	
Over credit in Saint Stephen Accounts, query No. 9, on same Accounts,	£0 10 0		
Less 1-6th,	0 1 8		
		0 8 4	
Under charge on Quarter to 5th April, the sterling amount of British Letters £37 5 6 paid at Saint John, having been brought to account as currency without adding 1-9th,	£9 13 11		
Less 1-6th,	1 12 3½		
		8 1 7½	
Amounts over credited in United States Account Current as Letters, &c., on hand, per Auditor's query, (in dispute,)	£1,012 17 10½		
Less 1-6th,	168 16 3¾		
		844 1 6¾	
Carried forward,			£9,269 11 1

Brought forward, ...				£9,269 11 7
Deduct Postage of refused, re-directed and mis-sent Letters at the General Post Office Saint John, and Offices in the Interior :—				
Amount of Dead Letters, &c., claimed in Forms, No. 4, by Saint John and Deputies, ...	£394 13 2			
Less 1-6th, ...	65 15 6			
		£328 17 8		
Amount of re-directed Letters from the General Post Office Saint John, to Officers in the Interior, viz:—				
Amherst, ...	£0 5 10			
Annapolis, ...	0 4 6½			
Bend, ...	2 1 9			
Chatham, ...	4 6 0½			
Dorchester, ...	0 8 5			
Digby, ...	1 5 2½			
Fredericton, ...	19 13 2½			
Gagetown, ...	8 10 1			
Halifax, ...	4 13 9½			
Hampton, ...	6 15 8½			
Kingston, ...	2 7 1			
Newcastle, ...	0 2 1			
Oromocto, ...	4 1 9			
Picton, ...	0 1 8½			
Richibucto, ...	0 16 1			
Sackville, ...	1 8 10			
Shediac, ...	0 15 2½			
Saint Andrews, ...	133 3 1			
Saint George, ...	13 12 6			
Saint Martins, ...	7 1 9			
Sussex Vale, ...	6 4 10½			
Windsor, ...	0 8 0			
Woodstock, ...	6 18 11½			
	£225 6 6			
Less 1-6th, ...	37 11 1½			
		187 15 4½		
Amount of re-directed and mis-sent Letters credited to the several Deputies in New Brunswick, viz:—				
Andover, ...	£0 17 0			
Bathurst, ...	4 10 9½			
Bend of Petitcodiac, ...	4 4 9			
Campbelton, ...	7 11 2			
Chatham, ...	55 16 5½			
Dalhousie, ...	26 14 7½			
Dorchester, ...	3 0 2½			
Fredericton, ...	34 13 4½			
Gagetown, ...	2 1 1			
Grand Falls, ...	3 11 4			
Hampton, ...	1 6 9			
Harvey, A. C., ...	0 6 7½			
Kingston, ...	0 3 8			
Little Falls, ...	0 10 0			
Milltown, ...	1 2 0			
Newcastle, ...	14 15 5½			
Oromocto, ...	0 13 2½			
Richibucto, ...	2 13 11½			
Sackville, ...	301 13 3			
Shediac, ...	2 0 6½			
Saint Andrews, ...	8 4 5½			
Saint George, ...	0 11 9			
Saint Martins, ...	0 2 3			
Saint Stephen, ...	10 18 11½			
Sussex Vale, ...	2 9 5½			
Upper Mills, ...	0 1 4			
Woodstock, ...	2 15 2			
	£493 9 7½			
Less 1-6th, ...	82 4 11½—	411 4 8		
				927 17 8½
				£8,341 13 10½
Deduct British Packet Postage, ...	£524 8 4			
Less—Colonial Postage included in the above, 1-7th,	74 18 4			
		£449 10 0		
Also British Packet Postage, ...	£1,311 8 10½			
Less—Colonial Postage included in the above, 1-6th,	218 11 5½—	1,092 17 5—		1,542 7 5
Provincial Revenue, ...				£6,799 6 5½
Do. Expenditure, ...				6,939 1 11
Deficiency, ...				£139 15 5½

NOTE.—The Packet rate was reduced from 1s. 2d. to 1s. on 15th April, 1849.

A Detailed Return

Of the Charges of Management of the Post Office Revenue in New Brunswick for the year ended 5th January, 1850.

SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES.

	Cur. $ 5s.	Ster. $ 4s. 2d.	Ster. $ 4s. 2d.
John Howe, Deputy Postmaster General,	£600 0 0		
W. W. Barnard, Surveyor,	180 0 0		
J. M. Hopley, } Clerks.	120 0 0		
W. D. French, } Clerks.	108 0 0		
V. B. Hutchison, } Clerks.	108 0 0		
H. C. Frink, Temporary Clerk,	108 0 0		
	£1,224 0 0		
Less 1-6th,	204 0 0		
		£1,020 0 0	
Salaries and allowances to Deputy Postmasters, Assistants, &c., viz:—			
Andover,	£6 9 10		
Bathurst,	34 16 9		
Bend of Petitcodiac,	27 11 2		
Campbelton,	14 13 5		
Chatham,	100 0 0		
Dalhousie,	27 4 0½		
Dorchester,	17 15 4½		
Fredericton,	240 0 0		
Gagetown,	11 5 8		
Grand Falls,	10 6 7½		
Hampton,	7 2 11		
Harvey, (A. C.)	5 0 10		
Kingston,	3 14 6½		
Little Falls,	10 12 0		
Milltown,	9 16 6½		
Newcastle,	27 2 4		
Oromocto,	7 9 9½		
Richibucto,	50 14 10		
Sackville,	96 0 0		
Shediac,	17 14 7		
Saint Andrews,	48 0 0		
Saint George,	18 17 6		
Saint Martins,	5 18 5½		
Saint Stephen,	29 8 1		
Sussex Vale,	16 18 11½		
Upper Mills,	0 13 4½		
Woodstock,	40 0 0		
Assistant at Fredericton,	100 0 0		
	£985 7 7½		
Less 1-6th,	164 4 7		
		821 3 0½	
Travelling Expenses—Allowance to W. W. Barnard, Surveyor,	£439 13 7		
Less 1-6th,	73 5 7		
		366 8 0	

Conveyance of Mails, Transit Postage, and payments for Ship Letters, sums paid for Riding Work, Foot Messengers, Couriers, &c.

	Distance in Miles.	How often performed weekly.				
Bathurst and Shippagan,	120	Once per fortnight,	£5	18	4	
Canning and Steamers,	1	Twice,	1	0	0	
Chatham and Fredericton,	210	Once,	139	19	0	
Do. Shippagan,	140	Once per fortnight,	7	7	11	
Dalhousie and Campbelton,	32	Twice,	49	0	0	
Fredericton and Grand Falls,	274	Twice,	624	0	0	
Do. Stanley,	50	Once,	11	1	10½	
Do. Steamers,	1	Twelve times,	4	0	0	
Gagetown and Nerepis,	44	Twice,	17	10	0	
Do. Nerepis, through Jerusalem,	40	Once,	3	8	7½	
Do. Salmon River,	72	Once per fortnight,	9	15	4	
Do. Steamers,	3	Six times,	10	0	0	
Harvey and Salisbury,	100	Once,	46	15	0	
Little Falls and Saint Francis,	72	Once,	15	13	0	
Newcastle and Dalhousie,	214	Twice,	226	6	5½	
Do. Sackville,	222	Twice,	275	0	0	
Oak Point and Steamers,	1	Six times,	1	0	0	
Oromocto and do.	2	Six times,	1	10	0	
Sackville and Cape Tormentine,	80	Once,	4	17	0	
Sheffield and Steamers,	1	Six times,	1	0	0	
Springfield and Finger Board,	14	Once,	1	4	8	
Saint Andrews and Robbinston,	7	Seven times,	45	0	0	
Do. Saint Stephen,	44	Twice,	24	13	3½	
Carried forward,			£1,526	0	6	2,207 11 0½

	Distance in Miles.	How often performed weekly.	Cur. $ 5s.	Ster. $ 4s. 2d.	Ster. $ 4s. 2d.
Brought forward, ...			£1,526 0 6	£2,207 11 0½	
Saint Andrews and Upper Mills, ..	56	Thrice,	51 3 3		
Saint Stephen and Milltown, ...	4	Once,	4 6 2		
Saint John and Amherst, ...	286	Twice,	362 15 0		
Do. Fredericton, via the Nerepis,	130	Once,	120 0 0		
Do. do. Steamers, ..	168	Six,	40 0 0		
Do. do. do. extra serv.,	168		6 17 6		
Do. do. Winter do	130	Twice,	70 0 0		
Do. Indian Town, ...	5	Twelve times,	20 0 0		
Do. Kingston, ...	40	Once,	24 0 0		
Do. Saint Andrews, ...	134	Six times,	211 19 5½		
Do. Saint Martin, ...	62	Once,	30 9 5		
Do. Upham, ...	76	Once,	1 14 0		
Sussex Vale and Long Creek, ...	50	Once,	2 14 3		
Wickham and Steamers, ...	1	Twice,	1 0 0		
Woodstock and Houlton, ...	28	Four times,	42 0 0		
Paid for Ferriage between Newcastle and Chatham while the Ice was running, ...			0 12 6		
George Messett, for care of Gagetown Mails, ...			1 0 0		
Saint John, repairing Mail Bags, ...			2 0 0		
			£2,518 12 0½		
Less 1-6th, ...			419 15 4	2,098 16 8½	
Express Service, viz:—					
Amherst and Grand Falls, ...			£1,711 2 5		
Saint John and Halifax, ...			631 2 6		
Saint John and Fredericton, ...			84 0 0		
Saint John and Carleton, (Ferry,)			1 5 0		
Saint John and M'Leod's, ...			8 0 0		
Oromocto and Fredericton, ...			0 10 0		
			£2,435 19 11		
Less 1-6th, ...			406 0 0	2,029 19 11	
Ship Letter Gratuities.					
Amount of Pence paid for Ship Letter Gratuities by Saint John and Deputies, ...			£46 6 10½		
Less 1-6th, ...			7 14 5½	38 12 5	
Tradesmens' Bills.					
Altering Letter Stamps, ...			£0 18 9		
Repairing and cleaning stoves in General Post Office, Saint John,			0 11 6		
			£1 10 3		
Less 1-6th, ...			0 5 0½	1 5 2½	
Rents and Taxes.					
Rent of premises occupied as the General Post Office, Saint John,			£75 0 0		
Less 1-6th, ...			12 10 0	62 10 0	
Law Expenses.					
Amount paid for law expenses, ...			£0 0 0		
Stationery, Printing and Advertising.					
Allowance for Stationery.					
Saint John, ...			£1 1 0		
Campbellton, ...			1 0 0		
Woodstock, ...			4 0 0		
			£6 1 0		
Less 1-6th, ...			1 0 2	5 0 10	
Printing and Advertising.					
Saint John, ...			£82 1 2		
Chatham, ...			8 14 0		
Fredericton, ...			31 1 9		
Newcastle, ...			4 10 0		
Saint Andrews, ...			10 13 1		
Woodstock, ...			3 2 2		
			£140 2 2		
Less 1-6th, ...			23 7 0½	116 15 1½	
Carried forward, ...				£6,560 11 3	

	Cur. $ 5s.	Ster. $ 4s. 2d.	Ster. $ 4s. 2d.
Brought forward, ...		£6,560 11 3	
Coals, Gas, Oil, &c.			
Allowance for Fuel for the use of the General Post Office, ..	£15 0 0		
Gas consumed and use of Meter, ...	7 6 6		
	£22 6 6		
Less 1-6th, ...	3 14 5	18 12 1	
Buildings and Repairs.			
Amount paid for Buildings and Repairs.	£0 0 0		
Miscellaneous Expenses.			
Amount of Premiums paid for Drafts on Montreal, ...	£31 5 0		
Do. do. on payments into Military Chest, ...	15 12 0		
Petty expenses incurred by the Deputy Postmaster General, ..	3 5 8		
	£50 2 8		
Less 1-6th, ...	8 7 1½	41 15 6½	
Allowances for Offices abolished, and compensation for loss of Commission on the collection of United States Postage, also compensation for loss of Franking Privilege.			
Compensation for loss of Commission on the Collection of United States Postage, viz:—			
Saint Andrews, ...	£288 0 0		
Woodstock, ...	40 18 6		
	£328 18 6		
Less 1-6th, ...	54 16 5	274 2 1	
Compensation to Postmasters and Way Office Keepers for loss of Franking Privilege, viz:—			
Gagetown, ...	£5 0 0		
Newcastle, ...	5 0 0		
Saint Andrews, ...	10 0 0		
Saint Martin, ...	2 0 0		
Saint Stephen, ...	2 0 0		
Woodstock, ...	6 16 5		
Blackville, ...	2 0 0		
Blissfield, ...	2 0 0		
Boiestown, ...	2 0 0		
Cocagne, ...	2 0 0		
	£38 16 5		
Less 1-6th, ...	6 9 5	32 7 0	
Cash remitted to Washington, Quarter ended 5th April, 1848, not taken credit for, that Quarter, ...	£14 0 9		
Less 1-6th, ...	2 6 9½	11 13 11½	
Total Expenditure, ...			£6,939 1 11

ACCOUNT OF GRANTS FROM THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

DR. *John Howe, Esquire, Deputy Postmaster General, Year ended 5th January,* 1850.

	Cur. $ 5s.	Ster. $ 4s. 2d.
To Balance in the hands of the Deputy Postmaster General on the 5th January, 1849,	£485 0 9	£404 3 11½

CR.

By Amounts paid for the following Services, viz:—

	Distance in Miles.	How often performed weekly.	
Chatham and Shippagan, ...	140	Once per fortnight, ...	£22 10 0
Fredericton and Bear Island, ...	64	Once, ...	16 19 6
Do. Sheffield, Winter season,	30	Once, ...	21 18 6½
Do. Stanley, ...	50	Once, ...	14 0 1½
Gagetown and Nerepis, through N. Jerusalem,	40	Once, ...	6 11 4½
Do. Salmon River, ...	72	Once per fortnight, ...	2 14 11
Harvey (Albert,) and Salmon River, ..	36	Once, ...	3 1 10½
Little Falls and Saint Francis, ...	72	Once, ...	18 8 10
Mouth of Nerepis and Head of Long Reach,	46	Once, ...	15 0 0
Carried forward, ...			£121 3 1

	Distance in Miles.	How often performed weekly.	Cur. $ 5s.	Stg. $ 4s. 2d.
Brought forward,			£121 5 2	
Newcastle and Dalhousie,	214	Once,	75 0 0	
Oromocto and South Branch,	36	Once,	8 13 9½	
Sackville and Cape Tormentine,	80	Once,	9 10 2	
Do. North Joggins,	30	Once,	3 4 11	
Springfield and Finger Board,	14	Once,	8 15 5	
Saint John and Saint Andrews,	134	Three times,	28 2 10	
Do. Ten Mile Creek,	54	Once,	12 10 0	
Do. Tynemouth Road,	60	Once,	8 1 8	
Do. Upham,	76	Once,	10 0 0	
			£285 3 11½	
Less—Amount paid to Saint John and Saint Martin Courier, from 1st to 5th January, 1849, on account of Grant, which did not pass the Legislative Council,			0 8 2½	
			£284 15 9	237 6 5½
By Balance in the hands of the Deputy Postmaster General on 5th January, 1850,			*200 5 0	166 17 6
			£485 0 9	£404 3 11½

*NOTE.—This Balance consists of the following items, viz:—

Unexpended Grant made by the Legislature in the Session of 1848, in aid of a third Weekly Mail between Saint John and Halifax.	£150 0 0
Ditto, ditto, for a third Weekly Mail between Sackville and Miramichi,	50 0 0
Unexpended Balance of Grants made in the Session of 1846 for Expresses from Halifax to Saint John,	0 5 0
Total,	£200 5 0

It will be observed that these amounts are not in my hands, as the whole of the Provincial Grants have been carried to my debit in my Account Current with the General Post Office London.

	Cur. $ 5s.	Ster. $ 4s. 2d.
"Amount of Postage collected at the several Post Offices within the Province during the year to 5th January, 1850, British Packet Postage included," (for particulars see preceding detailed Return,)	£8,848 14 5½	£7,373 18 8¼
NOTE.—From this amount is to be deducted £1,113 9 3½ currency, the amount of Dead, &c. Letters.		
"Amount of Salaries paid to the respective Postmasters and Clerks connected with the Post Office during the year to 5th January, 1850," (for particulars see preceding detailed Return,)	£2,029 7 7½	£1,691 3 0½
"Amount paid the Surveyor of the Post Office for Salary, Travelling Expenses, and other Contingencies of his Office during the year ended 5th January, 1850, (see preceding detailed Return,)—		
Salary,	£180 0 0	£150 0 0
Travelling allowance,	439 13 7	366 8 0
	£619 13 7	£516 8 0
"Annual sum paid to each of the Contractors for carrying the Regular Mails, and the number of times such Mails are transmitted weekly:"—		
The total amount paid to Contractors during the year ended 5th January, 1850, will be seen in the preceding detailed Return, and amounted to—		
For Regular Mails,	£2,518 12 0½	£2,098 16 8½
" Express Mails,	2,435 19 11	2,029 19 11
	£4,954 11 11½	£4,128 16 7½

Many changes, however, have taken place during the past year, and on 5th January, 1850, the List of Regular Contracts stood as follows, viz:—

	Distance in Miles.	How often performed Weekly.	Rate per annum currency.
Bathurst and Shippagan,	120	Once per fortnight,	£40 0 0
Canning and Steamers,	1	Twice,	1 0 0
Chatham and Fredericton,	210	Once,	139 19 0
Do. Shippagan,	140	Once per fortnight,	45 0 0
Dalhousie and Campbellton,	32	Twice,	49 0 0
Fredericton and Grand Falls,	274	Thrice to Woodstock, twice only thence to Grand Falls,	624 0 0
Do. Stanley,	50	Once,	25 0 0
Do. Steamers,	1	Twelve times,	4 0 0
Gagetown and Nerepis,	44	Twice,	17 10 0
Do. Salmon River,	76	Once per fortnight,	30 0 0
Do. Steamers,	3	Six times,	10 0 0
Harvey and Salisbury,	100	Once,	49 0 0
Little Falls and Saint Francis,	72	Once,	34 0 0
Nerepis and New Jerusalem,	40	Once,	10 0 0
Newcastle and Dalhousie,	214	Twice,	310 0 0
Do. Sackville,	222	Twice,	275 0 0
Oak Point and Steamers,	1	Six times,	1 0 0
Oromocto and do.	2	Six times,	1 10 0
Sackville and Cape Tormentine,	80	Once,	30 0 0
Sheffield and Steamers,	1	Six times,	1 0 0
Springfield and Finger Board,	14	Once,	10 0 0
Saint Andrews and Robbinston,	7	Seven times,	45 0 0
Do. and Upper Mills,	56	Thrice,	90 0 0
Saint John and Amherst,	286	Twice,	365 0 0
Do. Fredericton, via Nerepis,	130	Once,	120 0 0
Do. do. Steamers,	168	Six times,	40 0 0
Do. do. Winter service,	130	Six times,	69 19 0
Do. Indian Town,	5	Twelve times,	20 0 0
Do. Kingston,	40	Once,	24 0 0
Do. Saint Andrews,	134	Six times,	297 10 0
Do. Saint Martin,	62	Once,	30 0 0
Do. Upham,	76	Once,	20 0 0
Sussex Vale and Long Creek,	50	Once,	15 0 0
Wickham and Steamers,	1	Twice,	1 0 0
Woodstock and Houlton,	28	Four times,	42 0 0
			£2,886 8 0
Saint John and Halifax, (Express,) 540 miles, Once in Summer, Fortnightly in Winter,			1,161 0 0
			£4,047 8 0

Statement of the times at which the Mails are due, and closed, at the respective Post Offices.

MAILS DUE.		HOURS OF CLOSING.	
ANDOVER.			
Grand Falls, Madawaska, &c., on Mondays and Thursdays at	9 0 A. M.	Grand Falls, Madawaska, &c., on Sundays and Wednesdays	on arrival of Woodstock Courier.
Woodstock, &c., on Sundays and Wednesdays at	3 0 P. M.	Woodstock, &c., on Mondays and Thursdays	on arrival of Grand Falls Courier.
BATHURST.			
Dalhousie, Campbellton, &c., on Tuesdays and Fridays at	9 40 P. M.	Dalhousie, Campbellton, &c., on Tuesdays and Saturdays	on arrival of Chatham Courier.
Chatham, &c., on Tuesdays, and Saturdays at	2 20 A. M.	Chatham, &c., on Tuesdays and Fridays	on arrival of Dalhousie Courier.
Shippagan, &c., alternate Tuesdays at	12 noon.	Shippagan, &c., alternate Tuesdays at	2 0 P. M.
BEND OF PETITCODIAC.			
Saint John, &c., on Sundays and Thursdays at	6 35 A. M.	Saint John, &c., on Sundays and Thursdays, and Harvey, &c., on Sundays	on arrival of Halifax Courier.
Harvey, &c., on Sundays at	6 35 A. M.		
Nova Scotia, Sackville and Northern Mails, Sundays and Thursdays	9 45 P. M.	Nova Scotia, Sackville and Northern Mails on Sundays and Thursdays	on arrival of Saint John Courier.

MAILS DUE.		HOURS OF CLOSING.	
CAMPBELTON.			
Dalhousie and the South on Tuesdays and Saturdays at	3 10 P. M.	Dalhousie and the South on Tuesdays and Fridays at	8 45 A. M.
Canada East and West on Wednesdays at	10 0 A. M.	Canada East and West on Wednesdays at	2 45 P. M.
CHATHAM.			
Southern Mail from Richibucto on Mondays and Fridays at	0 15 P. M.	Southern Mail for Richibucto, &c., on Wednesdays and Saturdays at	0 15 P. M.
Northern Mail from Bathurst on Wednesdays and Saturdays at	7 30 A. M.	Northern Mail for Bathurst, &c., on Mondays and Fridays at	4 15 P. M.
Fredericton, Newcastle, &c., Saturdays at	8 0 A. M.	Fredericton, Newcastle, &c., on Mondays at	8 15 A. M.
Newcastle, Mondays and Fridays at	4 20 P. M.	Newcastle on Mondays and Fridays at	0 15 P. M.
Ditto, Wednesdays and Saturdays at	0 20 P. M.	Ditto, Wednesdays and Saturdays at	7 45 A. M.
Shippagan, &c., on alternate Wednesdays at	12 0 noon.	Shippagan, &c., on alternate Wednesdays	2 15 P. M.
DALHOUSIE.			
Bathurst, &c., on Tuesdays and Saturdays at	11 30 A. M.	Bathurst, &c., Tuesdays and Fridays at	0 15 P. M.
Campbellton, &c., on Tuesdays and Fridays at	11 40 A. M.	Capbellton, &c., on Tuesdays and Saturdays at	11 45 A. M.
DORCHESTER.			
Saint John, &c., on Sundays and Thursdays at	10 25 A. M.	Saint John, &c., on Sundays and Thursdays	on arrival of Halifax Courier.
Nova Scotia, Sackville, &c., on Sundays and Thursdays at	6 10 P. M.		
Shediac, &c., on Sundays and Thursdays at	6 20 A. M.	Nova Scotia, Sackville, &c., on Sundays and Thursdays	on arrival of Saint John Courier.
		Shediac, &c., on Sundays and Thursdays	on arrival of Sackville Courier.
FREDERICTON.			
Saint John, &c., daily (Sundays excepted) at	5 20 P. M.	Saint John, &c., daily (Sundays excepted) at	7 30 A. M.
Woodstock, &c., on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays at	7 0 A. M.	Woodstock, &c., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at	5 30 P. M.
Chatham, Newcastle, &c., on Tuesdays at	9 0 A. M.	Chatham, Newcastle, &c., on Fridays at	10 15 A. M.
Stanley on Fridays at	4 P. M.	Stanley on Saturdays at	10 30 A. M.
Sheffield on Tuesdays at	12 noon.	Sheffield on Tuesdays at	2 0 P. M.
GAGETOWN.			
Saint John, Fredericton, &c., on Mondays and Thursdays at	6 0 P. M.	Saint John, Fredericton, &c., on Tuesdays and Fridays at	7 30 A. M.
Grand Lake, alternate Fridays, hour uncertain.		Grand Lake, alternate Wednesdays at	8 0 A. M.
GRAND FALLS.			
Woodstock, &c., and Canada on Sundays and Wednesdays at	8 0 P. M.	Woodstock, &c., and Canada on Sundays and Wednesdays at	9 0 P. M.
HAMPTON.			
Saint John, &c., on Wednesdays and Saturdays at	7 30 P. M.	Saint John, &c., on Mondays and Fridays	on arrival of Halifax Courier.
Halifax, &c., on Mondays and Fridays at	11 0 A. M.	Halifax, &c., on Wednesdays and Saturdays	on arrival of Saint John Courier.
HARVEY.			
Saint John, Petitcodiac, &c., on Mondays at	5 0 P. M.	Saint John, Petitcodiac, &c., on Saturdays at	7 30 A. M.
KINGSTON.			
Saint John, &c., on Thursdays at	4 20 P. M.	Saint John, &c., on Wednesdays at	9 0 A. M.
LITTLE FALLS.			
Canada on Sundays and Wednesdays at	2 0 P. M.	Canada on Mondays and Thursdays	on arrival of Grand Falls Courier.
Woodstock, Grand Falls, &c., on Mondays and Thursdays at	3 0 A. M.		
Saint Francis Courier on Tuesdays, hour uncertain.		Woodstock, Grand Falls, &c., on Sundays and Wednesdays	on arrival of Canada Courier.
		Saint Francis Courier on Mondays at	8 0 A. M.
MILLTOWN.			
Saint Andrews, &c., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at	10 15 A. M.	Saint Andrews, &c., on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays	on arrival of Upper Mills Courier.
Upper Mills on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at	8 10 A. M.	Upper Mills on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays	on arrival of St. Andrews Courier.

MAILS DUE.		HOURS OF CLOSING.	
NEWCASTLE.			
Chatham on Mondays at	10 50 A. M.	Chatham on Saturdays	on arrival of Fredericten Courier.
Chatham and the South on Mondays and Fridays at	2 20 P. M.		
Chatham and the North on Wednesdays and Saturdays at	9 50 A. M.	Chatham and the North on Mondays and Fridays at	2 45 P. M.
Fredericton, &c., on Saturdays at	6 40 A. M.	Chatham and the South on Wednesdays and Saturdays at	10 45 A. M.
		Fredericton, &c., on Mondays	on arrival of Chatham Courier.
OROMOCTO.			
Saint John, &c., daily (Sundays excepted) at	3 45 P. M.	Saint John, &c., daily (Sundays excepted)	on arrival of Fredericton Courier.
Fredericton, &c., daily (Sundays excepted) at	9 35 A. M.	Fredericton, &c., daily (Sundays excepted)	on arrival of Saint John Courier.
RICHIBUCTO.			
Chatham, &c., on Wednesdays and Saturdays at	7 40 P. M.	Chatham, &c., on Mondays and Fridays	on arrival of Sackville Courier.
Sackville, &c., on Mondays and Fridays at	5 20 A. M.	Sackville, &c., on Wednesdays and Saturdays	on arrival of Chatham Courier.
SACKVILLE.			
Saint John, &c., on Sundays and Thursdays at	0 5 P. M.	Saint John, &c., on Sundays and Thursdays	on arrival of Halifax Courier.
Nova Scotia, &c., on Sundays and Thursdays at	4 0 P. M.	Nova Scotia, &c., on Sundays and Thursdays	on arrival of Saint John Courier.
Northern Mails on Sundays and Thursdays at	8 15 A. M.	Northern Mails on Sundays and Thursdays	on arrival of Halifax Courier.
Cape Tormentine on Thursdays at	11 0 A. M.	Cape Tormentine on Thursdays	on arrival of Halifax Courier.
SHEDIAC.			
Chatham, &c., on Sundays and Thursdays at	1 35 A. M.	Chatham, &c., on Sundays and Thursdays	on arrival of Sackville Courier.
Sackville, &c., on Sundays and Thursdays at	11 25 P. M.	Sackville, &c., on Sundays and Thursdays	on arrival of Chatham Courier.
SAINT ANDREWS.			
Saint John, &c., daily, (Sundays excepted)	6 35 P. M.	Saint John, &c., daily, (Sundays excepted) at	5 30 A. M.
United States daily at	5 0 A. M.	United States daily at	9 0 P. M.
Saint Stephen, &c., on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at	11 40 A. M.	Saint Stephen, &c., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at	5 30 A. M.
Grand Manan and Campo Bello, by Packet on Saturdays at	12 noon.	Grand Manan and Campo Bello on Tuesdays at	12 noon.
SAINT GEORGE.			
Saint John, &c., daily, (Sundays excepted) at	2 25 P. M.	Saint John, &c., daily, (Sundays excepted)	on arrival of St. Andrews Courier.
Saint Andrews, &c., daily, (Sundays excepted)	9 10 A. M.	Saint Andrews, &c., daily, (Sundays excepted)	on arrival of Saint John Courier.
SAINT JOHN.			
Nova Scotia, Eastern and Northern Mails on Mondays and Fridays at	2 10 P. M.	Nova Scotia, Eastern and Northern Mails on Wednesdays and Saturdays at	3 0 P. M.
Saint Andrews and United States, daily, (Sundays excepted) at	4 35 P. M.	Saint Andrews and United States, daily, (Sundays excepted) at	7 30 A. M.
Fredericton, &c., daily, (Sundays excepted) at	5 20 P. M.	Fredericton, &c., daily, (Sundays excepted) at	7 30 A. M.
Kingston on Wednesdays at	1 0 P. M.	Kingston on Thursdays at	1 0 P. M.
Saint Martin on Mondays at	3 0 P. M.	Saint Martin on Tuesdays at	10 0 A. M.
Digby, Annapolis, &c., on Mondays by Steamer	Uncertain.	Digby, Annapolis, &c., on Saturdays at	7 0 A. M.
SAINT MARTIN.			
Saint John, &c., on Tuesdays at	4 30 P. M.	Saint John, &c., Mondays at	8 30 A. M.
SAINT STEPHEN.			
Saint Andrews, &c., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at	9 40 A. M.	Saint Andrews, &c., on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at	8 0 A. M.
Upper Mills, &c., on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at	8 0 A. M.	Upper Mills, &c., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at	9 40 A. M.

MAILS DUE.		HOURS OF CLOSING.	
SUSSEX VALE.			
Saint John, &c., Wednesdays and Saturdays at	11 35 P. M.	Saint John, &c., on Mondays and Fridays	on arrival of Halifax Courier.
Nova Scotia, &c., and Northern Mails on Mondays and Fridays at	5 5 A. M.	Nova Scotia, &c., and Northern Mails on Wednesdays and Saturdays	on arrival of Saint John Courier.
Long Creek, &c., on Wednesdays at	8 0 P. M.	Long Creek, &c., on Wednesdays	on arrival of Saint John Courier.
UPPER MILLS.			
Saint Andrews, &c., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at	11 10 A. M.	Saint Andrews, &c., on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at	6 30 A. M.
WOODSTOCK.			
Fredericton, &c., on Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays at	4 40 A. M.	Fredericton, &c., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays at	7 15 P. M.
Canada, Madawaska, &c., on Mondays and Thursdays at	5 0 P. M.	Canada, Madawaska, &c., on Sundays and Wednesdays at	5 30 A. M.
United States on Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays at	5 30 P. M.	United States on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays at	4 45 A. M.

"*Statement of what new Lines were applied for or established, or any Lines that may have been discontinued, during the year to 5th January,* 1850."

Saint Andrews and Upper Mills—A Contract for a Tri-weekly Mail instead of the Semi-weekly Mail between Saint Andrews and Saint Stephen, and Weekly Mail between Saint Stephen and Milltown. Increased expense £22 15s. per annum, on and from 11th June, 1849.

The following Rides formerly provided for by Grants from the Legislature, have been placed on the Establishment of the Post Office during the past year, viz:—

Bathurst and Shippagan,	£40	0	0
Chatham and do.	45	0	0
Fredericton and Stanley,	25	0	0
Do. Sheffield,	10	0	0
Gagetown and Salmon River,	30	0	0
Little Falls and Saint Francis,	34	0	0
Nerepis and New Jerusalem,	10	0	0
Newcastle and Dalhousie, (for second trip,)	100	0	0
Sackville and Cape Tormentine,	30	0	0
Springfield and Finger Board,	10	0	0
Saint John and Saint Andrews, (for three extra trips weekly,)	100	0	0
Do. Saint Martins,	30	0	0
Do. Upham,	20	0	0
Sussex Vale and Long Creek,	15	0	0
	£499	0	0

The following Rides formerly provided for by Grants from the Provincial Legislature have been discontinued on the cessation of the Grants, the Postage collected on the Lines being insufficient to warrant their being placed on the Establishment, viz:—

Fredericton and Bear Islands,	£25	0	0
Harvey and Salmon River,	15	0	0
Mouth of Nerepis and Head of Long Reach,	30	0	0
Oromocto and South Branch,	20	0	0
Sackville and North Joggins,	10	0	0
Saint John and Ten Mile Creek,	25	0	0
Do. Tynemouth Road,	20	0	0
	£145	0	0

Allowances for the conveyances of Mails to and from Steam Boats have been authorized during the past year, as under, viz:—

Canning,	£1	0	0
Oak Point,	1	0	0
Sheffield,	1	0	0
Wickham,	1	0	0
	£4	0	0

Statement of what amount of the aggregate Postage falls under the heads of British, American, and Colonial, respectively:—

	Cur. $ 5s.	Ster. $ 4s. 2d.
Of the gross amount of Postage collected,	£8,848 14 5½	£7,373 18 8¾
The British Packet Postage amounts to	£1,850 16 11	£1,542 7 5
And the Colonial to	£6,997 17 6½	£5,831 11 3¾

No United States Postage is at present collected in this Province.

J. HOWE, *Deputy Postmaster General.*

POSTAGES OF LEGISLATURE.

The Honorable the House of Assembly in Account with Post Office, Fredericton, for sundry Postages during Recess and Session 1850.

April 25, 1850.				
YORK.				
Baillie, Honorable Thomas	£5 0 6			
Fisher, Honorable Charles	6 19 5			
Taylor, James, Esquire,	5 7 1½			
Wilmot, Honorable L. A.	10 11 7			£27 18 7½
SAINT JOHN.				
Jordan, John, Esquire,	£6 6 7			
Partelow, Honorable J. R.	3 1 5			
Ritchie, W. J., Esquire,	8 3 10½			
Wilmot, R. D., Esquire,	7 12 0½			25 3 11
CITY.				
Ansley, B., Esquire,	£3 16 6½			
Woodward, I., Esquire,	7 1 5½			10 18 0
WESTMORLAND.				
Botsford, W. H., Esquire,	£6 18 0			
Hanington, Honorable D.	17 13 2			
Landry, A., Esquire,	2 10 4			
Wilson, W. Esquire,	7 19 8½			35 1 2½
CHARLOTTE.				
Boyd, J., Esquire,	£7 17 1½			
Brown, J., Esquire,	5 11 0½			
Porter, W., Esquire,	6 8 3½			
Thomson, R., Esquire,	7 18 0			27 14 5½
NORTHUMBERLAND.				
Carman, W., Junior, Esquire,	£17 5 8½			
Cranney, W., Esquire,	4 10 1½			
Rankin, Honorable A.	12 17 10½			
Street, John A., Esquire,	12 19 10½			47 13 7
KING'S.				
Earle, S. Z., Esquire,	£4 10 4½			
M'Leod, Honorable W.	3 15 11			
Vail, John C., Esquire,	4 7 2½			12 13 6
QUEEN'S.				
Earle, John, Esquire,	£4 3 6			
Gilbert, Thomas, Esquire,	2 9 4½			6 12 10½
SUNBURY.				
Hayward, George, Esquire,	£4 10 5½			
Miles, Thomas O., Esquire,	0 5 11			4 16 4½
CARLETON.				
Connell, Charles, Esquire,	£18 14 4			
Tibbits, James, Esquire,	12 6 10			31 1 2
KENT.				
Wark, D., Esquire,	£5 7 5			
Weldon, Honorable J. W., (Speaker,)	11 8 7½			16 16 0½
GLOUCESTER.				
End, W., Esquire,	£9 17 4½			
Read, Joseph, Esquire,	7 5 2			17 2 6½
Carried forward,				£263 12 3½

Brought forward, ...			£263	12	3½
RESTIGOUCHE.					
Barbarie, A., Esquire, ...	£17	1	2		
Montgomery, Honorable J.	11	11	5		
				28	12	7
ALBERT.					
Smith, John, Esquire, ...	£4	8	6½		
Steeves, W. H., Esquire, ...	16	2	5		
				20	10	11½
Wetmore, C. P., Esquire, (Clerk,) Recess and Session, ...	£22	8	5½		
Laws and other Printed Sheets during Recess, (House and Council,) ...	34	9	3½		
Journals, &c., during the Session, (House and Council,)	74	2	5½		
Amount to meet Postages ensuing Recess, (to be accounted for,) ...	40	0	0		
				171	0	2½
				£483	16	0½
CREDIT.					
By amount in advance previous Account to meet Postages of Recess, ...				40	0	0
Balance due Post Office, ...				£443	16	0½
Council, ...				109	5	7
				£553	1	7½

Post Office, Fredericton, April 25, 1850.

A. S. PHAIR, *Postmaster.*

EXPRESS AND DAILY MAILS.

Correspondence relative to transmission of Mails between Saint John and Halifax.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
Saint John, 13*th March,* 1850.

SIR,—I beg to transmit herewith for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, copies of correspondence which has passed between Colonel Maberly and myself, partly on the subject of three Tenders received by me for the performance of the Express service between this City and Halifax, but principally with reference to the establishment of a Daily Mail in lieu of the present Semi-weekly Mail and Express; both which subjects I have been directed to bring under the notice of the Lieutenant Governor.

I need not repeat my views with respect to the advantages of a Daily Mail in point of revenue over the present Semi-weekly Mail with an Express, which I have stated at length in the enclosed Report, but I think it unnecessary to observe with reference to the anticipated changes in the Post Office rates, that the success of a cheap rate of Postage must mainly depend on the facilities for communication afforded to the public. Thus under a cheap Postage our chief reliance for revenue would at present be on the lines of Daily Mails between Saint John and Fredericton, and Saint John and Saint Andrews; and a line such as that between Saint John and Sackville would be peculiarly favourable from the number of Offices on the route.

A point to which I have not adverted in the enclosed Report to Colonel Maberly, is the irregular arrival at Halifax of the West India and Newfoundland Steamers, correspondence by which would also be provided for by the proposed measure, instead of lying at Halifax as at present for the Semi-weekly Mail.

I may remark also with reference to the comparative advantages of the carriage of the English correspondence from Halifax by Express, and by the proposed Daily Mail, that since the establishment of the Electric Telegraph, the arrival of the English Mails from Halifax five or ten hours earlier or later is of comparatively little importance, for at the earliest time at which they can arrive, the news by Telegraph is published in Saint John some thirty hours in advance.

Were

Were the measure now proposed to be attended with any great increase of expense, it would doubtless be necessary to deliberate well upon the results of the change of arrangement, and I should hesitate before recommending the measure, but it will be observed that the principal feature in the present proposition, is the great increase of accommodation afforded to the corresponding and the travelling public at about the present outlay, as to the propriety and advantage of which there cannot be a moment's doubt.

I respectfully beg therefore to urge the matter on the best attention of His Excellency, and to request that the result may be communicated to me as early as possible.

I enclose herewith the three Tenders above referred to, together with an additional one since received.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. HOWE.

P. S.—I should have explained that when the subject of a Tri-weekly Mail was before brought under the consideration of the Nova Scotia Government, the objection was, that the proposed measure involved Nova Scotia in a share of the expense of the third Weekly Mail to save the expense of an Express to this Province. It will be seen from the accompanying Report, that the payment for the regular Semi-weekly Mail in Nova Scotia amounts to £580. My estimate is, that the whole expense of a Daily Mail would be under £2,000, and as the Nova Scotia part of the line is less than half the entire distance, the increase of expense to Nova Scotia is not likely to exceed £400. Under the present rates of Postage there can be no doubt of an increase far above this amount, but under the proposed cheap rate there can be little doubt of its being fully covered.

The number of additional trips per annum of the Daily Mail is 416, so that eighty Letters per trip would cover the additional expense, which would be a small number to allow for the Nova Scotia proportion of the Mail.
J. H.

Hon. J. R. Partelow, &c. &c. &c.

(Copy)

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
Saint John, 8th January, 1850.

SIR,—I beg to enclose for the information of His Lordship the Postmaster General, three letters which I have received, offering to convey the English Mails by Express between this City and Halifax at a less rate than is at present paid for that service, and I request I may be favoured with His Lordship's instructions in reference thereto.

At the same time I consider it to be my duty once more to bring under your consideration the whole question as to the Mail conveyance on this line, and to state as my firm opinion, that a daily Mail between Saint John and Halifax would be established at much less expense to the Post Office Revenue, than the present arrangement of a semi-weekly Mail with an Express.

The present cost of an Express is greater than that of the regular Mail, but it affords no accommodation except for English letters, and brings no increase of revenue, while a Daily Mail would cost little if any more than the present payment for the two services, and according to the ordinary calculation in such cases would bring an increase of revenue equal to ⅘ths of the present collection on the line, to say nothing of the accommodation afforded to the public by a daily conveyance on this, the principal line of Road in the two Provinces.

I consider it a peculiarly favourable time to bring this matter under your notice, as the Contracts from Saint John to Truro expire on the 5th July next; I believe also, that between Halifax and Truro; and now, therefore, if ever, is the time to bring about this very desirable measure.

The only difficulty that I see in the way of this proposition, is the indisposition lately manifested by the Nova Scotia Government towards paying a portion of the expense of a measure which they consider to be solely for the benefit of New Brunswick in expediting the arrival of the English news in Saint John, &c. Now according to my calculation, if New Brunswick paid the extra expense of the whole distance beyond what is now paid for the regular Mails, it would be a gainer by the change to the extent of the whole of the increased revenue produced in New Brunswick; but it seems hardly fair that a measure which would be productive of such advantages to *both* Provinces should be paid for entirely by one, because it happens to reap greater benefit

benefit than the other. At all events should this difficulty still exist, the proportion of expense to be paid by each Province might be adjusted according to the increase of Revenue.

I respectfully beg to submit these remarks to your favourable consideration, and should they meet your approval to suggest that the present contractors should have notice on the 5th April next to quit their contracts on 5th July, and that in advertising afresh, tenders for Tri-weekly and Daily Mails should be invited, as well as for a Semi-weekly, from which the comparative advantages of the proposed arrangement could be better seen; and I submit that steps should be taken in the matter as soon as possible in order that there may be sufficient time for carrying out the measure in a satisfactory manner. I further beg to submit that any contracts on this line, if entered into for a fixed period, should all be made terminable at the same time; and it will be necessary also that the fixed period, if any, should be stated in the advertisement. I should also suggest that tenders be invited for the whole distance or for any part thereof.

The following figures taken from my Report of the 20th January 1849, will explain my views on the subject.

The present expense of the Semi-weekly Mail is as follows:—

Saint John to Amherst, ...	£365	0	0
Amherst to Truro,....	295	0	0
Truro to Halifax, proportion of expense between Halifax and Pictou, ...	285	0	0
	£945	0	0
Express, Saint John and Halifax, ...	1,161	0	0
	£2,106	0	0

The correspondence for one fortnight amounted to 3,407 letters and 9,033 papers giving a revenue of £215 4 4½ or at the rate of nearly £5,600 per annum. According to the common rate in such cases, the increase of revenue would be £4,900, but at the very lowest calculation, I should consider myself safe in estimating the increase at £3,000 per annum, while from all I can learn there will be a *positive decrease* of expense on the whole line; this I think also may be fairly argued from the offer made for a Tri-weekly Mail at £1,000, enclosed with my Report of 20th January above referred to.

In conclusion, I beg to state that I shall forward a copy of this Report to Mr. Woodgate in order that you may have the benefit of his views on the subject.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) J. HOWE.

Lieut. Colonel Maberly.

RETURNS FROM KING'S COLLEGE.

Returns from King's College, at Fredericton, and the Collegiate School connected therewith.

NAMES, &c., OF PROFESSORS FOR THE YEAR 1849.

The Reverend Edwin Jacob, D. D., Professor of Classical Literature, History, Moral Philosophy, Metaphysics, and Divinity, and Principal of the College.

James Robb, Esquire, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Natural History.

William B. Jack, Esquire, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Marshall d'Avray, Esquire, Teacher of Modern Languages.

NAMES OF STUDENTS DURING THE YEAR.

Resident and in attendance at Lectures.

Edward DuVernet,	Thomas M. Johnston,
Neville Parker,	John Davidson,
Hugh B. Johnston,	George E. S. Keator,
Thomas D. Street,	George J. Chubb,
Henry B. Nichols,	Stephen S. Smith.

Non-Resident and in attendance at Lectures.

Rev. W. H. Shore, A. M.,	T. T. Currie,
J. S. Saunders,	Charles F. Street,
J. L. Marsh,	W. H. Murray,
G. G. Roberts,	T. Rainsford,
T. A. Gregory,	B. Hart.

Non-Resident and keeping Terms.

J. R. Hea,	Thomas W. Wood,
Henry Pope,	J. H. Read,
J. L. Marsh,	John J. Tracey,
George Milligan,	Andrew J. Tracey.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

George Roberts, Esquire, Head Master.
Charles G. Coster, Esquire, Second Master.
Mr. Hugh S. Moore, Assistant Teacher in the English Department.

Number of Scholars in attendance at the Collegiate School during the year, and number studying in each Department.

Total number of Scholars in attendance during the year, 76; Average attendance, 60; Greatest number at one time, 66; Number studying in the Classical Department, 46; Number studying in the English Department, 30; Of this number there have been 12 Free Scholars.

CHARLES FISHER, *Registrar.*

The Chancellor, President and Scholars of King's College, at Fredericton, in the Province of New Brunswick, in Account Current with Charles Fisher, Registrar and Treasurer.

DR.

1849.	To paid Salaries, viz :—								
	Reverend Dr. Jacob,								
	Quarter's Salary to 31st March, ...				£162	10	0		
	Ditto 30th June, ...				162	10	0		
	Ditto as Principal of the College to 30th September, ...				125	0	0		
	Ditto do. to 31st December, ...				125	0	0		
	Ditto as Professor of Divinity for a half year to 31st December, ...				25	0	0		
								£600	0 0
	Doctor Robb,								
	Quarter's Salary to 31st March, ...				£75	0	0		
	Ditto 30th June, ...				75	0	0		
	Ditto 30th September, ...				75	0	0		
	Ditto 31st December, ...				75	0	0		
								300	0 0
	William B. Jack,								
	Quarter's Salary to 31st March, ...				£75	0	0		
	Ditto 30th June, ...				75	0	0		
	Ditto 30th September, ...				75	0	0		
	Ditto 31st December, ...				75	0	0		
								300	0 0
	Marshall d'Avray,								
	Quarter's Salary to 31st March, ...				£20	0	0		
	Ditto 30th June, ...				20	0	0		
	Ditto 30th September, ...				20	0	0		
	Ditto 31st December, ...				20	0	0		
								80	0 0
	Samuel Fleming,								
	Quarter's Salary to 1st March, ...				£15	0	0		
	Ditto 1st June, ...				15	0	0		
	Ditto 1st September, ...				15	0	0		
								45	0 0
	John Fleming,								
	Quarter's Salary to 1st December, ...				...		...	15	0 0
	Edwin J. Jacob,								
	Quarter's Salary to 31st March, ...				£5	0	0		
	Ditto 30th June, ...				5	0	0		
								10	0 0
	Charles Fisher,								
	One year's Salary to 31st December, ...				...		...	100	0 0
	Henry Wandless,								
	Quarter's Salary to 31st March, ...				£10	0	0		
	Ditto 30th June, ...				10	0	0		
	Ditto 30th September, ...				10	0	0		
	Ditto 31st December, ...				10	0	0		
								40	0 0
	George Turner,								
	One year's Salary to 31st December, ...				...		...	10	0 0
	Lawrence Neville,								
	Quarter's Salary to 31st March, ...				£2	10	0		
	Ditto 30th June, ...				2	10	0		
	Ditto 30th September, ...				2	10	0		
	Ditto 31st December,...				2	10	0		
								10	0 0
	Carried forward, ...				...		...	£1,510	0 0

		Brought forward, ...		£1,510 0 0
		Scholarship's Account.		
		One quarter to H. B. Nichols to 31st March, ...	£6 5 0	
		Ditto 30th June, ...	6 5 0	
		Ditto 30th September, ...	6 5 0	
		Ditto 31st December, ...	6 5 0	
				25 0 0
		Paid N. Parker in full to 7th April, ...		6 14 8
		G. E. Keator, 4 months to 6th January 1850, ...		5 0 0
		S. H. Sinnott, Ditto		5 0 0
		J. W. Johnston ½ year from 22nd June to 22nd December, ...		7 10 0
		Library and Philosophical Apparatus.		
June	9.	Paid Rankin, Gilmour & Co. Bill of Exchange for £169 5s. Sterling, for Telescope, ...	£206 16 1	
July	30.	For Bill of Exchange for £182 13s. Sterling, remitted to F. & J. Ryvington for Books, ...	224 5 1	
Octr.	8.	For Bill of Exchange for £42 Sterling, remitted to Richard Griffin & Co., ...	51 11 4	
Nov.	1.	Rev. W. H. Tippit, freight of Skeleton, ...	0 4 0	
Dec.	15.	For Bill of Exchange for £25 Sterling remitted to Richard Griffin & Co., ...	30 11 4	
		R. Rankin & Co. expenses of importing Telescope, freight, insurance, &c. &c., ...	37 3 5	
		George Todd for work about Telescope, ...	5 5 7	
		A. H. Coy for Chemicals, ...	4 16 4	
Aug.		A. H. Clark, work for Telescope,...	14 17 9	
				575 10 11
		Incidental Expenses.		
March	6.	Paid Andrew Gregg for work, ...	£2 10 0	
April	6.	Dr. Robb for Lectures on Agricultural Chemistry, by order of the College Council,...	25 0 0	
		Samuel Fleming, for allowance of Fuel, ...	40 0 0	
"	6.	Jonathan G. Harding, ...	2 19 5	
July	24.	Jacob A. Cummings for planting Trees, ...	3 0 0	
Aug.	28.	John T. Lawrence, work at Museum, ...	29 18 9	
Nov.	1.	James Hogg, Printing Notices, ...	1 10 0	
Dec.		W. Cadwallader, Porter's Clothes, ...	6 13 10	
		H. Chubb and Co., Printing and Advertising for a number of years, ...	7 6 2	
		John Barrett, for Fence, ...	24 15 0	
		S. A. Akerley, for Coals for Library, and Glass, ...	4 9 9	
		Steamer Saint John, Freight, ...	0 4 9	
		Samuel Fleming, for Repairs, ...	8 9 0	
		Andrew Blair, for Surveying in 1848 and 1849, ...	7 2 6	
		W. R. Witham, Repairs, &c., ...	10 1 1	
		Pew Rent, Christ Church Cathedral, ...	7 13 1	
		C. Fisher's Account, drawing Leases to 30th June,	11 13 4	
		Postage for the year, ...	0 2 10	
				193 10 2
		Expenses of the Collegiate School.		
		Paid Salaries as follows :—		
		George Roberts,		
		Quarter's Salary to 7th April, ...	£50 0 0	
		Ditto 7th July, ...	50 0 0	
		Diito 7th October, ...	50 0 0	
		Ditto 7th January, 1850, ...	50 0 0	
				200 0 0
		Charles George Coster,		
		Quarter's Salary to 31st March, ...	£25 0 0	
		Ditto 30th June, ...	25 0 0	
		Ditto 30th September, ...	25 0 0	
		Ditto 31st December, ...	25 0 0	
				100 0 0
		Carried forward, ...		...£2,628 5 9

		Brought forward, ...		£2,628 5 9
		Hugh Moore,		
		Quarter's Salary to 31st March, ...	£12 10 0	
		Ditto 30th June, ...	12 10 0	
		Ditto 30th September, ...	12 10 0	
		Ditto 31st December, ...	12 10 0	
				50 0 0
		Incidental Expenses.		
June	25.	Paid James T. Nash for Prize Books, ...		2 1 2
				£2,680 6 11
		Amount on hand carried down, ...		213 11 3
				£2,893 18 2

CR.

1849.				
Jan.	1.	By Balance on hand per last Account to date, ...		£180 9 1
		Amounts received, viz :—		
		Amount received from Receiver General for Crown Grant to 31st March, ...	£277 15 6	
		Ditto do. 30th June, ...	277 15 6	
		Ditto do. 30th September,	277 15 6	
		Ditto do. 31st December,	277 15 6	
				1,111 2 0
May	29.	Amount received from Province Treasurer on acct. of Warrant,	£300 0 0	
June	9.	Ditto do. do.	200 0 0	
Aug.	3.	Ditto do. do.	300 0 0	
Oct.	17.	Ditto do. do.	300 0 0	
				1,100 0 0
April	17.	Ditto Hon. Judge Street on old balance, ...	... ...	55 10 0
		Rent Roll.		
Jan.	12.	Amount received from F. W. Hatheway to 24th Dec., 1847,	£13 10 0	
		Ditto Joseph Coulter in December, ...	4 0 0	
		Ditto do. March 1849, ...	4 0 0	
		Ditto Dennis O'Leary, on account, ...	3 0 0	
		Ditto Joseph Hill, on account, ...	3 0 0	
"	28.	Ditto Pat. Kirlin for Wells' Estate to 24th September last, ...	3 16 3	
Mar.	30.	Ditto M. Johnston to 24th March, 1849,	6 12 6	
April	13.	Ditto J. Johnston, Bailey Lot 2 years, to 24th March, ...	4 9 2	
"	19.	Ditto Timothy M'Carthy to 24th March,	7 1 3	
May	3.	Ditto Nathaniel Cameron do.	2 0 0	
		Ditto David Breen do.	8 0 0	
"	9.	Ditto Pat. M'Grath to 24th March, 1849,	6 7 6	
		Ditto J. M'Gowan, 30th December to 24th September, 1848, ...	7 10 0	
		Ditto Mrs. Jennings, ½ of Town Lot, to 24th March, 1849, ...	3 16 3	
		Ditto Patrick M'Grath to 24th Sept., 1848,	6 7 6	
		Ditto Edward Fletcher, ...	2 19 11	
"	18.	Ditto Patrick Kirlin, for Wells' Estate, to 24th March, 1849, ...	3 16 3	
		Ditto Hon. Hugh Johnston, rent of Bailey Lot to 24th March, 1849, ...	0 5 0	
June	6.	Ditto G. Anderson to 24th March, 1849,	6 1 3	
		Ditto William Watts, rent and stumpage for Wortman and Harned's Lot,	9 17 0	
"	8.	Ditto Richard Sands, 2 years on perpt. Lease to 24th March, 1849, ...	1 10 0	
"	28.	Ditto J. M'Gowan to 24th March, 1849,	7 10 0	
July	13.	Ditto John Hetherman, on 2 Pasture Lots to 24th Dec., 1848, 40s. and 50s.,	4 10 0	
		Carried forward, ...	£119 19 10	£2,447 1 1

			Brought forward, ...	£119	19	10	£2,447	1	1
July	24.		Amount received from S. D. M'Pherson, rent of M'Queen Lot, 5 acres, from 24th Mar., 1846,	0	8	2			
"	27.	Ditto	John Glass to 24th September, 1848,	3	15	0			
Aug.	6.	Ditto	Executors of C. J. Peters for 3 years rent on Lot 8, Homestead, at 30s.,	4	10	0			
"	6.	Ditto	Ditto for three years rent on six acre lot, at 12s.,	1	16	0			
		Ditto	Ditto for three years rent on 1 acre lot, at 1s., ...	0	3	0			
"	8.	Ditto	Ditto Joseph Coulter on account, ...	7	0	0			
Oct.	6.	Ditto	Arthur Jennings to 24th Sept. 1849,	3	16	3			
"	8.	Ditto	Margery Johnston to Ditto,	6	12	6			
"	9.	Ditto	L. Neville, 2 lots to 24th March 1849,	5	0	0			
"	27.	Ditto	Patrick M'Grath to 24th Sept. 1849,	6	7	6			
		Ditto	Timothy M'Carthy to Ditto,	7	1	3			
Nov.	1.	Ditto	H. Caher for M'Elroy lot to Ditto,	33	2	6			
"	24.	Ditto	Joseph Coulter on account, ...	5	0	0			
"	27.	Ditto	William Greaves, rent of Ferry, ...	12	0	0			
		Ditto	Charles Fisher, rent of Bliss lot, ...	1	4	8			
		Ditto	Ditto Taylor lot, ...	2	10	0			
		Ditto	Ditto Lewis Fisher lot, ...	3	7	0			
		Ditto	Ditto lot in rear of Alms House,	1	9	0			
		Ditto	Ditto Pasture lot,	2	0	0			
"	28.	Ditto	James M'Gowan, ...	7	10	0			
							231	12	8
			Interest, viz:—						
Jan.	24.		Amount received from Executors of C. J. Peters, as follows: Two years interest on £300 Mortgage to 24th March 1848,	£36	0	0			
		Ditto	on £133 11 2 Mortgage to 24th March 1848,	16	0	0			
April	13.		Amount received from Hon. Judge Street to 24th March,	24	0	0			
"	17.	Ditto	W. F. F. Jones on acc't. of interest,	10	0	0			
May	26.	Ditto	L. B. Rainsford to 24th March 1849,	12	0	0			
June	18.	Ditto	W. B. Phair on Mortgage,... ...	12	0	0			
Aug.	6.	Ditto	Executors of C. J. Peters, interest on £300 Mortgage to 24th March last,	18	0	0			
		Ditto	Mortgage on £133 11 2 Ditto,	8	0	3			
Oct.	23.	Ditto	J. & T. Murray to 17th May 1849,	30	0	0			
							166	0	3
			Rent Redemption.						
May	15.		Amount received from Hon. Hugh Johnston for redemption of George Bailey's lot held under perpetual lease from the College, ...	£37	3	1			
July	24.	Ditto	S. D. M'Pherson, redemption of five acres, M'Queen lot, ...	2	1	8			
							39	4	9
			Library Fund.						
Dec.	31.		Amounts received from Students for Books, ...	£3	16	0			
		Ditto	do. Subscriptions to Library,	1	10	0			
							5	6	0
			Plate Fund.						
Dec.	31.		Amount received from Students for Subscriptions to date, ...				0	15	0
			Dilapidation Account.						
Dec.	31.		Amount received from Students on this Account, ...				0	18	5
							£2,893	18	2
1850. Jan.	1.		By amount on hand brought down, ...				£213	11	3

I do attest and declare that the within Account is a just and true statement of the Income and Expenditure of the College for the past year.

CHARLES FISHER, *Registrar*

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Report from M. d'Avray, Esquire, Superintendent of the Training and Model School in Fredericton.

Fredericton, 7th March, 1850.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

A Letter from the Honorable the Provincial Secretary, directs me, by Your Excellency's desire, to furnish a Report on the Training and Model Schools under my superintendance, for the information of the Legislature. In compliance with this direction I have the honor to Report as follows:—

The Report which I had the honor to transmit to Your Excellency in March 1849, contains a detail of the proceedings of the Training and Model Schools up to that date, and points out certain difficulties which militated against the perfect success of the measures contemplated by the Legislature. Since that time the same course has been pursued as is detailed in that document.

I have received and trained eighty three Teachers, including those now in attendance, and who will be dismissed on the 21st instant. The number trained since the establishment of the Schools, is one hundred and eighty five.

I feel no hesitation in asserting that the whole of these Teachers, despite the defective machinery with which I have to work, have greatly improved in all respects, and especially as regards their facility of imparting instruction. Some who possess superior intelligence and greater zeal, have of course profited more than others, but I feel satisfied that all have derived advantage from their attendance, and that all are better Teachers than they were.

I have the honor to be
Your Excellency's very obedient humble servant,

M. d'AVRAY.

Report from E. H. Duval, Teacher of Training School at Saint John.

(Copy)

To Sir Edmund Walker Head, Bart., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

Having availed myself of the opportunity afforded me by the Midsummer Vacation, for visiting Schools in the United States and Canada, and having met with much that appeared to me to be interesting, I concluded that it would be my duty to make a Report to Your Excellency, although my visit was not made by direction of the Provincial Board of Education.

I feel some difficulty in the outset; for were I to lay before Your Excellency any thing approaching to a report of all that seemed to me important, I should trespass too greatly on your time; while on the other hand, if I only gave the conclusions I came to, my Report would be unsatisfactory for want of the data on which those conclusions rested.

To steer a middle course is the object I have in view. My intention when leaving home was to give special attention to the Schools in Massachusetts, but having an opportunity to make a short stay in Portland, (Maine,) I visited some of their Schools, namely, a Primary School, a Grammar School for Girls, a Coloured School, and a Private

Private School. As these are nearly of the same character as those of Massachusetts, I need scarcely stop to particularize, but may make a few general remarks to explain the terms by which they designate their Schools. Primary Schools nearly resemble the Infant Schools of Great Britain, only that the children are not admitted at quite so early an age, and their continuance depends rather on their proficiency than their years. In one respect I thought that these Schools suffered by comparison with those of England, namely, that there is not sufficient provision made for those evolutions that form an agreeable relief to the lessons, and that recreation which for children so young, is not merely desirable, but I conceive absolutely necessary, physical education being important as well as intellectual.

Grammar Schools are Seminaries for those who have advanced sufficiently to leave the Primary. A good education is given in these Schools; the Languages and Mathematics not being taught, except in places where there is no High School.

High Schools correspond to the Grammar Schools of this Province.

I was surprised at the extent to which females were employed in Portland as Instructors; of the 42 Teachers employed by the City Board of Education, 5 only were males, the rest females. The promoters of education here and in Massachusetts, attribute their success mainly to this circumstance, as the services of females can be secured at a lower rate, and therefore in many rural districts Schools are kept open for a whole year, where, if male teachers were employed, they could not be maintained for more than half the year. They say their females make patient, competent and successful Teachers. With regard to competency, I feel fully assured that they are not mistaken.

A curious proof of the value set upon the services of the Female Teachers in this City, is adduced by one of the Laws which directs that "in and *immediately after* severe snow storms, and also in rain storms when there is snow on the ground," they procure suitable conveyances for themselves to and from their Schools, and charge the expense in the quarterly bills.

The State of Maine assists in the support of Schools, but only to a limited extent; the principal expense being defrayed by a self-imposed taxation of the citizens. A Law exists in this State which appeared to me singular, that every Banking Firm shall pay to the State Treasury one per cent. of its capital for educational purposes.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON.—I visited the Latin Grammar School and the English High School; but as my object was to obtain information that might improve our own Parish Schools, my visits were brief, and may be reported in a few words. Both Schools are conducted in one building, erected five years since at a cost of more than £14,000 currency. In the Latin Grammar School, the Dead Languages and Mathematics are specially attended to. The English High School furnishes a complete English education to those who are not intended for a Collegiate course of study. The Teachers are required to give instructions in the French Language. No pupil is received who is younger than twelve, can only stay three years, and must be prepared before admission for a close examination as to proficiency in the branches taught in the Grammar Schools. Nearly all the pupils are young men.

I also visited some of the Primary Schools, but the remarks already made on those of Portland may suffice, the general character being the same. They are 113 in number, containing nearly 10,000 children, a majority of whom are reported as belonging to foreign parents. All these Schools are conducted by females.

Grammar Schools.—These Schools being the common Schools of the City, engaged the most of my time and attention. They deservedly stand high in the estimation of the citizens of Boston, and must draw forth the admiration of every candid person who visits them. As School Inspector of the British and Foreign School Society in England, I was intimately acquainted with a large number of Schools, some of which were very excellent, but I never before saw Schools of so complete a character as these. They are twenty in number, located for general convenience in different parts of the City. The School Houses are mostly of a very superior character, some of them magnificent, in good situations; and those recently built, erected and furnished at great expense. The Quincy School, for boys, cost upwards of £15,000 currency, and the Hancock School, for girls, £17,400. Time

Time would not allow me to visit all the Schools, nor was it necessary, all being under the same general arrangement, of a similar character, using the same text books, and adopting nearly the same mode of instruction. I therefore only visited a few, that I might spend sufficient time in each to obtain an accurate knowledge of those plans that might improve our own Schools.

As a specimen of the recently erected, and therefore better constructed School Houses, I may mention the Quincy School in Tyler Street. This is a handsome building, furnished with every regard to usefulness and comfort. It consists of four flats, three of which are devoted to School Rooms, four on each floor; each of these twelve rooms is fitted with desks for fifty six scholars. The head master has the supervision of the whole, but takes the more immediate charge of the room occupied by the highest class. He is assisted by two male and ten female teachers, thus allowing in addition to the Principal, a teacher for every room. I do not remember seeing benches in any of the Schools in Massachusetts, but chairs in all cases. In this School every pupil has a separate desk and chair, the desks made of cherry tree wood, and highly polished. This style of furnishing a School Room adds considerably to the expense, but must be productive of fine moral effects. It is next to impossible that a boy can behave with boisterous rudeness where every thing wears an air, not merely of comfort, but of elegance. Knives are not used here for cutting desks and chairs, the thought is almost impossible; as well as reverence for the place, self-respect is also infused into the pupils' mind by these arrangements; he feels that he is deemed worthy of attention, and must be in a different position to those boys who are taught, though not told, that any thing on which they can sit, is good enough for them. So far are these refinements carried in some places, that in the ante-room where the pupils leave their hats, slippers are provided for each pupil that he may not enter the School Room in his boots.

The upper story of the Quincy School House is fitted up as a hall for assembling the whole School. Settees are provided for 700 pupils, and ample accommodation for visitors. The pupils are assembled in this Hall once or twice a week for lessons in Music, Declamation, &c. In this room is the Piano Forte. All the Grammar Schools of Boston and its neighbourhood that I visited, have these instruments, and Teachers of Music are engaged to give instruction once or twice a week.

The Boston Schools are well supplied with Philosophical Apparatus, Maps, Geographical and Astronomical, Globes and Libraries; the last I believe, generally by private donations.

Though pleased with nearly all I saw, yet there were some matters that did not appear to me so satisfactory. Reading may be mentioned as one,—the pupils were quite free from the mumbling monotonous indistinctness too generally heard, but they went almost ludicrously to the other extreme, adopting a vehemence of tone and gesture sufficient almost for a dramatic performance, amounting in fact to declamation. It should be remarked, that declamation as a School exercise, is considered of great importance as a preparation for the Senate, Bar or Pulpit, to one or other of which the more respectable classes appear to direct the minds of their sons.

For the support of Schools, the State of Massachusetts makes an annual appropriation, on condition that the City or Town raises an equal sum; these joint sums being altogether inadequate to the efficient maintainance of the Boston Schools, the City authorities vote a large additional sum. This sum is raised in the shape of a tax, but appears to meet the cheerful concurrence of all parties, as to its propriety. The School appropriations are from the general fund of the City, and not from a separate tax raised for Educational purposes.

Having devoted as much time as I could spare to the City Schools, I proceeded to visit the State Normal Schools. Massachusetts supports three of these, located at West Newton, Westfield and Bridgewater. The last of these being closed for a vacation, I could not see it in operation. It bears a very high character, has about fifty Pupil Teachers in attendance who are required to remain a year under instruction.

WEST NEWTON.—This Institution is under the care of a gentleman as Principal, assisted by two ladies, who in every respect seem fully equal to their work. All the Pupil Teachers in this School are females, eighty five in attendance. They are required to stay a year, and board themselves without assistance from the State; must

be sixteen years of age, and declare their intention of becoming teachers; they have to produce certificates as to moral, intellectual and physical character, and also to submit to an examination as to general qualifications. They are provided with books, for the use of which they pay half a dollar per term. The School year is divided into three terms, one of twelve weeks, and two of fifteen weeks each. An examination takes place at the end of each term. It is estimated that the total annual cost to the pupil is about one hundred dollars.

I spent a very agreeable day at this Institution; the Principal had recently resigned his situation from ill health, and the business of the School was entirely conducted by the female assistants. I was surprised by the proficiency of the pupils, but more especially by the efficiency and tact of the Teachers, who appeared to me qualified to take Professors' chairs in a University.

At this and the other Normal Schools, nearly the whole time of the pupils is devoted to their own studies, each pupil spending only two weeks of the year in the Model School attached to the Institution. This plan differs materially from that contemplated by our Provincial Act. I could not easily bring my mind to think their time sufficient, but they seemed perfectly satisfied that theirs was the better plan.

WESTFIELD NORMAL SCHOOL.—This place is about 100 miles west from West Newton; the annual examination took place at the period of my visit. This School is also under the superintendence of a gentleman as Principal, assisted by two ladies. The pupils are of both sexes, about eighty in number, two thirds of them females. The regulations nearly resemble those of West Newton. Every attention here, as elsewhere, is paid to comfort and elegance; in the ante-room of the male Teachers' entrance, I found a mirror placed, and a hair brush, that the Teachers may give proper attention to personal neatness before entering the School room. These matters may be carried too far, but the effect seemed to be that a laudable degree of self respect and deference to the opinion of others, was created; for the teachers generally maintained that modest dignity which a teacher of youth should understand and practice.

The examination was very creditable, and the interest excited was evinced by the large attendance of visitors. Besides the elementary branches, which received minute attention, the pupils were examined in Physiology, Drawing, Algebra, Geometry, Natural and Intellectual Philosphy, Composition, &c. &c.

In addition to the Schools already enumerated, I visited some others in this State, but as their leading features are similar, I think it needless to enter into any details.

I left the State of Massachusetts, where I had met with so much to interest and instruct me, with considerable reluctance, and after making a brief stay at Hartford and New Haven, in Connecticut, passed on to the

CITY OF NEW YORK.

In this city there are two classes of Common Schools, termed Ward and Public; each kind receives equal support from the State and City funds. There is not the pleasantest feeling existing between the supporters of the two classes of Schools, but the rivalry is probably productive of beneficial effects in some respects.

The Public Schools of this City have not been duly appreciated, from the circumstance that they were originally designed for the children of the poor. Latterly they have been understood to be Schools for the whole population, and every thing has been done to make them useful and attractive to every class in society; still the wealthier classes have generally preferred sending their children to private Schools. Every School requisite is liberally furnished to the Schools. Care is taken for the proper warmth and ventilation of the School Rooms, a Thermometer being placed in each—the teacher being required to register the temperature three times each day.

Three Normal Schools as they are termed, are established in this City for the benefit of the Junior Teachers, one each for Male, Female and Coloured Teachers. Instruction is given five evenings in each week to the Male Teachers by an experienced Educator, and to females on Saturdays; regular Normal Schools, in the usual acceptation of the term, do not exist in the City. Attendance at these classes, as they should rather be called, is not compulsory, but as the salaries of the junior Teachers are regulated by their attainments, they have a powerful motive for availing themselves of the advantages offered. About two hundred is the usual attendance.

FREE

FREE ACADEMY, NEW YORK.—This is one of the most magnificent buildings that I ever saw devoted to School purposes. The site cost 25,000 dollars, and in the year 1847–48, 10,000 dollars were expended on the building; to finish it will require a large outlay, but when completed it will be a noble institution. It is intended to be a very superior High School; it was originated by the Board of Education for the City and County of New York, who, in describing their intentions, say "it will bring the advantages of the best education that any School in the country can give, within the reach of all the Children of the City, whose genius, capacity, and desire of attainments are such as to render it reasonably certain that they may be made, and by such means would become eminently useful to society." There is one feature which distinguishes this School from the High Schools in other places, namely, that they are open to all,—admission to this is restricted to those who have spent at least one year in some of the Public Schools of the City.

The superior advantages offered by this Academy will operate in removing the prejudices against the Public and Ward Schools, and many will gladly now send their sons that they may share the advantages of this establishment. As the pupils have to pass a strict examination before being transferred from the Common School to this, it will prompt to diligence, to prevent rejection, among the candidates, and probably prove a healthy stimulus to their Teachers, who will deem it an honor that their Scholars were found fit for admission.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, ALBANY.—This Seminary was commenced about the close of 1844. About 200 pupils are in attendance, under the care of nine Teachers. The course of studies prescribed is extensive, and a thorough knowledge of each branch is required before a diploma is granted. The pupils are expected to remain till they graduate, which the majority are able to do in a year, but some are required to remain eighteen months or two years.

When the School was commenced, an allowance of one dollar and a quarter weekly was made to Female Teachers, and one dollar to Male Teachers; this was afterwards reduced to seventy five cents, and subsequently discontinued altogether; each student now receives three cents per mile for the distance he has to travel to the School, has his tuition free, but supports himself during the time he is at the School. The School year is divided into two terms, one of twenty, the other of twenty two weeks, with a week's intermission in the course of each term; the remaining ten weeks of the year are vacations. Supervision here, as in Massachusetts, is exercised over the houses where the Teachers board. Care is taken that the families are respectable, and Male and Female Teachers are not allowed to board in the same house. A full supply of text books is made to the pupils upon entering, to be returned upon leaving; if any book is damaged or lost, the value is deducted from the mileage, which is not paid till the period of leaving. Female pupils form the majority, and a room is fitted up for their use, with apparatus for calisthenic exercises during the time allotted for recesses. A very spacious building has been erected for this School, but it was not quite finished at the period of my visit.

Before closing my Report of the State of New York, some notice should be taken of the "Teachers' Institutes." These are voluntary associations of Teachers and persons who intend to become Teachers, assembled for mutual improvement in the sciences and the art of teaching; they are held in each County, and continue in session for a fortnight. Assistance is afforded from the State funds for the payment of the Teacher, conducting the Institute, for rent of rooms and incidental outlays, but the Teachers who attend bear their own personal expenses. During the day the Teachers are closely drilled in the various subjects taught in Schools, the evenings are occupied with lectures and discussions; at the close, some of the Teachers engage in declamation; a conversazione is held; addresses are delivered; and the whole is concluded by devotional exercises. In the State of New York there are sixty nine of these Institutes. They have also been held in about half the States of the Union. About a hundred Teachers, Male and Female, assemble at a time, and great interest is taken in the meetings. It is estimated that in the State of New York alone 10,000 Teachers have availed themselves of the advantages thus offered.

In addition to the means already mentioned for promoting education in this State, the Legislature makes a grant of 2,400 dollars for the support of the "District School Journal,"

Journal," a monthly Educational Magazine. Several educational Periodicals exist in Massachusetts, but they are private speculations, while this is supported and circulated at the expense of the State. I mention this fact as an instance of the interest taken in popular education by the Legislative Bodies; but I think (at least in populous States,) it would be much better to leave such Periodicals to private enterprise.

Having travelled to the western part of the State, I crossed Lake Ontario to visit the Toronto Normal School. This School trains Teachers of both sexes for Upper Canada. The Canadian Parliament appears to be fully alive to the importance of education. The present system was commenced in 1846, when an Act was passed authorizing the appointment of a Chief Superintendent of Common Schools, with a salary of £500 currency, assisted by a Clerk at a salary of £175. At the same time £1,500 was granted for procuring and furnishing suitable buildings for a Normal School, and £1,500 for the salaries of Teachers and all other contingent expenses. The premises secured are those which were formerly the Government House, which, with the grounds attached, furnish every convenience for the Normal and Model Schools, residences for the Teachers, and land for the pupils to cultivate in connection with their Agricultural studies, which are carried on under the direction of one of the proprietors. The Normal School was opened November 1, 1847. The course of studies is systematic and complete, the premises well fitted up, and liberally supplied with apparatus, &c. The number of students about 100. Five shillings per week is allowed to the Teachers in training, but in recent Circulars, the words "for the present," have been inserted.

My stay at Toronto was necessarily short, during which time the Model School was not in session, but I understand that it is well conducted and very popular.

May it please Your Excellency—In the foregoing Report I have glanced at rather than dwelt upon the various objects that arrested my attention in my late tour.

I fear that I may have infringed too much on your time, and yet I cannot forbear, before closing, to enumerate some of the reflections that forced themselves on my mind. They are of three classes—

First,—Those which relate to improvements in the management of the Normal and Model Schools, so far as that lies directly within my own province.

Secondly,—Those improvements which I conceive might be made, but which require the direction of the Provincial Board of Education.

Thirdly,—Those alterations which require the assent of the Legislature.

With the first I conceive it would be improper for me to trouble Your Excellency, as it is my simple duty to adopt any improvements that do not clash with the plans adopted in the Fredericton School, the regulations of the Board, or the provisions of the Act of Assembly. I have accordingly introduced them, and although they refer principally to every day matters, are of considerable importance.

Amongst the reflections of the second class may be enumerated—

1st. *The importance of making provision for the training of Female Teachers.*—I need not say much here on the subject, having already referred perhaps at sufficient length to it, under the head of Portland. I may however remark, that previously to my visit, I had a prejudice against the employment of females, but I am now convinced that my prejudices were unfounded; I am satisfied that the wide diffusion of education in Massachusetts may be attributed in a great measure to the extensive employment of female agency. Our Provincial Act throws no impediment in the way. A Girl's School could, I am persuaded, be established without difficulty, in connection with the Model School in Saint John, and females be received for training; the two departments being for the most part kept distinct, while in some of the exercises it would be of advantage, both to pupils and teachers, that they meet together. Details may be deferred for future arrangement, but I feel fully assured of the desirability of the training of females at the earliest convenient period.

2nd. *Music.*—I saw no School, either Common, Model or Normal, where provision was not made for the instruction of the pupils in Music, theoretically and practically. The services of a competent person could, I doubt not, be secured for a moderate sum, both in Fredericton and Saint John. Music being attractive, the Teachers would catch

catch the spirit, and soon in every part of the Province the advantages that practical educators in all countries attribute to the introduction of Music, would in some measure be experienced.

3d. *Instruction to Teachers in Agricultural Chemistry.*—It might at first appear that this would fall within the province of the Principal of the Normal School, without any need of referring to the Board; but as some outlay would be required for apparatus, &c., the direction of the Board is needed. As most of the Teachers are from the Country districts, its importance can scarcely be questioned. Professor Johnston says that the outlay need not be large; his catechism would be an excellent hand book for the Teachers, and his larger work valuable for their library.

4th. *Attendance by Terms.*—This has I believe always been the rule in the Fredericton School, and is far preferable to that of the Saint John School, where Teachers are received at any time when they may happen to present themselves with proper certificates. The pupil Teachers would then be able to commence together a systematic course of studies, and if they could not learn much in the present limited term, yet there would be something more definite and satisfactory in their course. An examination might be held at the close of each term, and if the presence of some member of the Provincial Board of Education, and other competent and influential persons could be secured, it might prove an additional stimulus to the Teachers and their Instructors.

5th. *Text Books.*—The Teachers often complain, and with some shew of reason, that they cannot prepare their studies so fully as they wish, for want of the necessary books. The cost would not be great if each Teacher was supplied on entering with a complete set of the Text Books used in the School, for which he could be held responsible, and in the event of his losing any, the cost might be deducted from his Provincial allowance, at leaving. This plan is successfully pursued at the Normal School at Albany.

Thirdly,—I venture to suggest some things which I conceive would be improvements, but which cannot be effected without the consent of the Legislature.

I have great doubts whether in making the remarks that follow, I am not travelling out of the path of propriety; they are therefore made with great diffidence, but if they are allowable, this may be the most suitable time, as the present Act expires with next Session.

1st. I would recommend, that any change being contemplated, there be only one efficient Normal School for the Province instead of two as at present, neither of them, from the nature of things, sustaining a very high character. If one Establishment existed, with, say at least, two competent Instructors, I am persuaded that double or treble the number of Teachers might be in attendance, and their improvement be more fully secured. A division of labour in this, as in every other operation, would give efficiency and character that could not be secured without it, while in point of economy the advantages would be considerable.

2nd. I would submit the propriety of lengthening the term of attendance. It is impossible that any great progress in study can be made in ten weeks, one half of the time too being spent in the Model School. It would be of great advantage to the majority of the Teachers if they could devote at least a year to close study. I know that under present circumstances that is out of the question, yet in many districts much is expected from the Training Schools, more than can be realized under existing arrangements. I would suggest that the terms consist of fifteen weeks each.

3rd. A doubt has been created in my mind as to the propriety of the present system of paying candidates while in training. I feel much hesitancy in touching upon this subject, and yet it was pressed upon my mind step by step, when visiting the various Normal Schools. In Massachusetts no allowance is made, nor do I find that any was at any time made; the Schools are notwithstanding well attended, though the pupils have to stay for a year. At Albany it has been discontinued altogether. At Toronto five shillings is still allowed weekly, but its withdrawal is intimated. I do not suggest that the allowance should be withheld from licenced Teachers if their attendance is made compulsory, as many of them are aged, and have families to support; my recommendation refers specially to the case of candidates. My reasons for proposing this change, are (1st.) the great expense attending the present system. If 100 Teachers are trained per year at each of the Training Schools, the allowance made to such

Teachers amounts to £1,000. (2d.) The change would, I conceive, bring a more suitable class of persons to the work; few besides intelligent and respectable young men and women could devote their time for the required preparation. It might be objected that young persons could not afford to sacrifice their time, especially as the employment would afterwards yield them so poor a remuneration. To this might be replied, that many of the most promising of the candidates that have been entered for training in the Normal School, have spent a considerable time at Sackville, Fredericton, Horton, and other places, to prepare themselves, thus proving that they *could* devote their time, even when no allowance is made. With reference to the remuneration of Teachers, I was surprised to learn from the Report of the Honorable Horace Mann, Secretary to the Massachusetts Board of Education, that "in the great majority of Country Towns, the salaries paid to the Masters of the Public Schools only range from 16 to 17 to 21 or 22 dollars per month, boarding themselves, and to females from 6 to 8 dollars, exclusive of board," while the average continuance of the Schools is only 7½ months in the year. So that while Teachers in the United States are better paid than with us, the difference is not so great as is sometimes supposed. In neither country are they fairly remunerated; but I think that when better qualified men engage in the employment, the community will make greater efforts to secure their services. (3d.) By the proposed alteration, the Province will in many cases be saved from imposition. I have ascertained in some cases, when too late to be rectified, that candidates have obtained admission to the Training School, solely because they were without employment, and were glad of the 10s. per week. One or two have left soon after entering, having unexpectedly fallen in with work, and one young man very soon after he closed his time and received the £5, engaged himself as assistant to a coloured man who was cook on board a Steam Boat. These cases are, however, only exceptions; on looking over the list of names, I am reminded of many well informed and respectable young men who have engaged in teaching from deliberate choice, and who would have attended the Training School whether there had been a weekly allowance or not.

Should the 10s. be withdrawn from candidates, it might perhaps be well to allow travelling expenses in the shape of mileage, (as in the State of New York,) that young persons may be on equal footing at whatever part of the Province they may happen to reside.

The 4th and last suggestion, relates to taxation for support of Schools. I think that this subject would be received with but little favour by the Province; yet I was unwilling to close my Report without recording my opinion, confirmed as that opinion is, by seeing the good effects in the States and Canada, of assessments for educational purposes. The effects of taxation would be, that Schools would be more permanently maintained—education more widely diffused—the children of the poor have a better chance for tuition—and the Teachers might have a confident assurance that the wages promised them would be paid; under the present system, many Teachers have told me that the sums subscribed are very frequently never paid.

I think that when the people are made fully to understand that they are only making a local assessment among themselves, which they are to expend as well as to raise; that the money so raised is not for the support of a Government of which, from their political predilections, they may or not approve; but for the promotion of the well-being of their own children, that then their fears will be greatly abated.

Widely different as the state of our Schools is from that of the Northern States, I yet conceive that there is no ground for discouragement; in a new country almost every thing has to be done, and no comparison can be fairly drawn between its institutions and those of a State, where for two centuries or more, the people have steadily sought improvement; yet it may be of great benefit to us to be acquainted with what our neighbours are doing, their experience may be of great value to us, and there are many things that we could imitate with ease and advantage, if we were only persuaded that it is our duty to go forward.

In New Brunswick it is to be hoped that no great amount of argument will be needed. The people are sufficiently alive to their interests to establish Agricultural Associations for improvement in farming operations; and no greater inconsistency could exist, than that a people should be anxious for the improvement of the breed of their

their horses and cattle, and at the same time be indifferent to the cultivation of their children's minds; it may therefore be hoped, that the people will cheerfully support any Legislative efforts to improve and mature those institutions which are established for the welfare of their offspring.

It would be inexcusable if I closed this Report without expressing my sense of the kindness and urbanity which I every where experienced from those whose position enabled them to further the objects of my visit, by accompanying me to the Schools, introducing me to gentlemen at the head of the educational department in each State, and procuring for me a large collection of documents which will be of permanent value. To name some of these gentlemen would be invidious, when kindness was received alike from all, but the obligations under which I have been laid by the kind attentions I received, will not soon be forgotten.

The above Report is respectfully submitted by Your Excellency's humble and obedient servant,

(Signed) EDMUND HILLYER DUVAL.

October 20, 1849.

Report from J. Paterson, L. B. Botsford and R. Jardine, Esquires. Examiners of Training School at Saint John.

(Copy) *To the Honorable the Provincial Board of Education.*

Since we were appointed Examiners by the Board of Education, to ascertain and report upon the qualifications of the Teachers trained at the School in this City, we have had our attention called to the general subject of Education, and more particularly to the present Provincial arrangements for carrying it into effect.

We trust that this will be considered a sufficient apology for intruding the following remarks upon the notice of the Board.

The accompanying Returns are from the Parish of Hampton, which Parish we presume to be a fair average of the Province at large. From the statements there made, it will be seen that there are ten Teachers, to whose support there is subscribed the sum of two hundred and seven pounds, with board and washing in addition for one case; that this amount is subscribed by ninety nine persons, in a Parish containing three hundred and eighty nine resident, and thirty five non-resident tax payers, and that the smallest subscription from any one person amounts to nineteen shillings.

It thus appears—

1st. That the local subscription is paid by less than one fourth of the whole number assessed for general purposes in that district:

2nd. That this large outlay for Education generally falls upon parents, when their children are at that age when they cannot be of much assistance upon a farm, and their support depends exclusively upon them:

3rd. That to avoid expense many persons do not subscribe, whose children are thereby deprived of the benefits of the educational system:

4th. That the average support to a Teacher is not more than twenty two pounds eight shillings, and that this is generally paid in board; the Teachers residing in the families of subscribers in rotation: a system which we cannot but consider injurious upon the Teachers, by lowering them in the estimation of themselves and pupils, and demoralizing in its general results:

5th. That the intention of the present Law, (by establishing different classes to stimulate the Teachers to higher attainments,) is defeated by the tendency on the part of voluntary subscribers to diminish their contributions when a Master obtains a higher classification.

We are of opinion, that were a system of School taxation adopted, the above evils would be in a great measure obviated; and

1st. To realize an average of thirty pounds for each Teacher in the above named Parish, it would require one hundred pounds only in addition to the amount already subscribed:

2nd. That whilst the present unequal system requires the subscriber of the smallest amount to pay nineteen shillings, an average of fourteen and six pence only would be necessary

necessary to raise the sum above stated. By graduating the tax similarly to other assessments, the amount from the poor classes of the community would be much below this:

3rd. All being compelled to pay, the result would be that all would naturally avail themselves of the opportunity offered by the system to the greatest possible extent, and the amount of general education exceed to a great degree that at present received:

4th. Districts having contributed, will not be satisfied with inferior Teachers, and the intention of the Law to create a better class of instructors will thus be realized:

5th. Certainty of a fair remuneration will have a great influence upon the character of the Masters, and command the services of men well adapted for the important office of instructing, whilst the pay being in money, the present injurious system of boarding will be done away.

Convinced of the importance of the question, we beg to submit the above remarks to the consideration of the Board.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) JAMES PATERSON,
L. B. BOTSFORD,
R. JARDINE.

(Copy) *Number of Schools in the Parish of Hampton, King's County.*

No.	Teachers.	Number of Subscribers.	Amount Subscribed.	
1	W. Tweedale,	11	£22 0 0	
2	S. Forster,	7	25 0 0	
3	M. Humphries,	8	25 0 0	
4	M. A. Black,	6	8 0 0	With board and washing.
5	Daniel Gallagher,	8	15 0 0	
6	William Thompson,	8	32 0 0	
7	C. W. M'Donald,	11	20 0 0	Including board, &c.
8	E. M. Scribner,	8	20 0 0	
9	Robert Lee,	11	20 0 0	
10	James W. Munroe,	11	20 0 0	
		99	£207 0 0	

Number of persons paying taxes—

Resident, ...	389
Non-resident, ...	35
Total, ...	424

School Return of Robert Lee, Teacher in the Parish of Hampton.

No.	Subscribers' Names.	Amonnt.
1	William Meyner,	£5 14 3
2	J. Wright,	1 18 1
3	Thomas Cotton,	0 19 0½
4	B. Woods,	0 19 0½
5	N. M'Laughlin,	1 18 1
6	J. Warren,	1 18 1
7	E. Ryan,	0 19 0½
8	R. Cochran,	0 19 0½
9	J. Rafferty,	1 18 1
10	H. Gallagher,	1 18 1
11	J. M'Carty,	0 19 2
	Total, ...	£20 0 0

Report of the Secretary of the Provincial Board of Education,
With various Returns, and Auditor General's Reports on Accounts.

FREDERICTON, 23*rd. March*, 1850.

To the Honorable the Provincial Board of Education.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY AND HONORS,

In the following recapitulation of the proceedings of your Honorable Board during the past year, and observations arising out of them, I shall digress no farther than the near approach of the expiration of the Laws under which the Parish Schools are endowed and managed may seem to demand.

The most important alteration made since my last Report, in matters affecting the Training and Model Schools, has been the appointment of Boards of Examiners. For this purpose, Professor Jack, and the Rev. J. M. Brooke and the Rev. W. Q. Ketchum were solicited by Your Excellency and Honors, to examine and report upon the Teachers and Candidates attending the Training School in Fredericton; and Dr. Paterson, Dr. Botsford, and Robert Jardine, Esquire, those who attend the Saint John School. The instructions communicated to these gentlemen confide, to their discretion and judgment, the ascertainment of and report on the knowledge of each Teacher and Candidate; and reserve the ability of the trained Teachers as imparters to others of what they themselves have acquired, for the special certificates of the Training Masters: This is in strict accordance with the Parish School Act.

By this arrangement, better data have been acquired for the classification of the Teachers; and from the thorough manner in which the Examiners appear to have discharged their important duty, excellent results must follow.

The permission which is now granted to each of the classed Teachers to present himself for re-examination, promises to be a powerful stimulant to voluntary exertion. Under its influence several Teachers are assiduously engaged in private study, and there can be no doubt that as they proceed in the attainment of competency of knowledge in the higher branches, not only will thoroughness be secured in the lower, but the true *art of teaching* will be acquired, which, on immutable principles, is the converse of the *art of learning*. While however these voluntary exertions are to be encouraged, the careless Teacher ought to be aroused. In many parts of the United States, the qualifications of the Teachers are by law tested at each new engagement; and it appears to me that some improvement would be effected, were the Trustees of Schools in this Province authorized and required to institute a similar investigation. At all events, should the present law be continued and Inspectors appointed, it seems desirable that inquiry should be made by these officers, particularly in relation to those branches in which the Teachers have not been reported to be as proficient as the Board could desire. A recommendation has been made by the Board of Examiners in Saint John, that all Teachers certified to have attained mediocrity only, should be re-examined by them after the lapse of a year. This suggestion is worthy of consideration, but in the present state of educational matters, a substitute, less expensive and burthensome, is desirable.

Another advantage which must arise from the appointment of the Boards of Examiners, will be a closer approximation to a knowledge of the indispensable attainments of the several classes of Teachers. The vague ideas which are generally entertained on this subject, are the cause of much inefficiency, by dissipating the attention of those who are studying for the profession. The necessary qualifications are capable of specification, and it is unreasonable to suppose that the attention of the talented gentlemen who have undertaken the duty of examining the Teachers, will be periodically directed to the subject, and fail to elicit from them this description of information, which will conduce to thoroughness in the attainments of Teachers, and be interesting to students in general. In this connexion, it cannot be out of place to mention, that the services of the Examiners are gratuitous, and to submit whether the performance of a duty of so much importance to the public, and the efficient discharge of which must necessarily direct the attention into new channels, ought to be received on such terms.

It may be said that previous to last October, the attendance at the Training Schools, with the exception of Candidates, was voluntary, but without the aid afforded by the Order of the Board, published in June last, it is certain that a sufficient number of Licenced Teachers would not now attend to keep the establishments in useful and profitable operation. Under the influence of that order, which threatens the reduction to the lowest class of all male Teachers who do not come forward for training, the applications have been sufficiently numerous, and the order has consequently not been acted on. The hope of an alteration in the law, has, however, again reduced the number of applications for admission, and there is reason to believe that definite measures will be necessary to secure adequate attendance for the future.

With the foregoing exceptions, the Training Schools have undergone no change since my last Report.

In the Fredericton School forty one Teachers and twenty nine Candidates have been trained and classed by the Board; in the Saint John School thirty nine Teachers and thirty five Candidates; and partly in the one and partly in the other, five Teachers and three Candidates; making the total number of one hundred and fifty two, exclusive of about thirty who will have completed their term of attendance, and require to be classed, in a few days. The total number of Teachers actually trained and classed since the formation of the Schools, is 261, and the aggregate amount of the payments made to them under the Act, has been £1,243; £711 of which were paid during the past year.

Under the amendment Act of last Session, twenty third-class Licences, limited to particular remote Settlements, have been granted to male Teachers, and thirty eight third-class Licences to females. In all of these cases certificates of moral character and fitness for the office of Teacher in the place where the applicant intended to labour, were required.

Fifty Licences issued previous to the establishment of the Training Schools, have been transferred from one Parish to another on the production of sufficient certificates of character and competency. Some cases of complaint have been inquired into and decided.

The Book Fund promises to answer the most sanguine expectations which were entertained at its formation. The payments made to me, and the sales, have somewhat exceeded those of the preceding year, and a rapid increase may be expected, as the Books previously in use become worn out. Nothing but gratuitous gifts, or unpunctuality on the part of the selling agents, of which there is as yet little ground of complaint, can render necessary any application to the Legislature for more funds.

The Text Books on Agricultural Chemistry, with the relative Apparatus, which have been ordered by the Board, will be a valuable acquisition for the advanced pupils; and a suitable School Dictionary would supply a want which is felt in proportion to the importance which is attached to the definition of words under the new system of instruction.

During the past year two voluntary Reports have been submitted to the Board: the first, of a tour through some of the Schools in the United States, made by Mr. Duval at his private expense, during the summer holidays; and the second, of the views entertained by the Board of Examiners in Saint John, relative to direct taxation for the support of the Parish Schools. As both of these documents have been submitted to the Legislature, any extended notice of them appears to be unnecessary.

Several of the topics which Mr. Duval submits in reference to the Provincial Schools, can be disposed of with facility, and without reference to the Legislature. The attendance of the Teachers by terms, is already considered the rule, and the removal of uncertainty as to the continuance of the present system, may be considered as the only ground for hesitancy as to the supply of Books for the use of the Teachers while attending the Training Schools. The order for the Chemistry Books and Apparatus, is the necessary antecedent to the introduction of the study.

The curtailment of the allowance to candidates must be dealt with by the Legislature. Without reference to the extreme cases which Mr. Duval has quoted, but of which I have no other information, it may be doubted whether too much facility of admission be not at present given to candidates. If certificates of moral and religious character,

character, the declaration on the part of those who are of age, and the certificate of a parent or near relative of those who are under age, that the candidate intends to devote himself to the office of a Parish School Teacher, be not sufficient to prevent abuse, a certificate might be exacted, signed by the Trustees of Schools in some Parish, to the effect that they approve of the candidate's application for admission, and intend to employ him when licenced.

All that is stated by Mr. Duval in reference to the efficiency of Female Teachers, may be heartily concurred in. The training of the Male Teachers is, however, still a matter of experiment; and I would respectfully submit the inexpediency of commencing the training of the Female Teachers, till the principles of efficient training be more thoroughly investigated, and practically illustrated in the present Establishments.

Direct taxation for the support of the Schools, which forms the subject of the communication of the Board of Examiners in Saint John, is also advocated by Mr. Duval. It is more strictly a question of political economy than of Education; while at the same time it must be admitted, that it would exercise a powerful influence on any Educational Establishments which are made dependent on it for support. About the year 1816 the experiment was tried in this Province, but it was speedily abandoned; and at the present stage of the Legislative Session, it is questionable whether the subject could be taken up and adjusted in a manner that would present even probable grounds of permanency. It is one which requires much attention. There cannot be a doubt it would affect the interests of a large number of Teachers in the rural districts, by throwing them out of employment during a large portion of the year, as is the case in the United States of America, and the Schools in the Towns would require to be remodelled. We unavoidably, however, tend to direct taxation. Preliminary inquiries might free the transition from many inconveniencies and difficulties; and it occurs to me at the present moment, that a small sum of money might be well expended on a prize, to be awarded during the early part of next Winter, for the most approved essay on this vexed question, in connection with the Provincial Parish School system. In the mean time the School Returns might be thoroughly digested, and the amount of taxes levied in the several localities might be ascertained, so as to enable the Legislature to determine the point in the knowledge of such statistics, as ought to influence the decision of a question of such vast importance.

I submit herewith—

1st. A Schedule of the Teachers and Candidates trained and classed since my last Report:

2nd. An Account of Payments to the Teachers and Candidates up to thirty first December last:

3rd. An Account of Miscellaneous Expenditures:

4th. An Account of Receipts for Parish School Books sold by the Agents:

5th. An Abstract of the Accounts of the Agents for selling the Parish School Books for the year 1849:

6th. An Abstract Statement, shewing the number of Schools certified by the Courts of General Sessions in each County, and the amount drawn from the Treasury on account thereof, together with the number of Teachers, Male and Female, employed, and the number of Children attending.

In conclusion, I would respectfully remark, that the present Parish School Act is true in theory, except in so far as the practical interpretation be correct, that under its provisions the principal Training Master is not required to directly promote the elementary knowledge of the Teachers, which is a most important point, that has been repeatedly mentioned to me, and complained of by the Teachers.

In the specification of the qualifications of the Teachers, the law recognizes the true position of the Provincial Parish Schools, as distinguished from the Establishments in other countries for the education of the pauper and mischievous classes of society. It implies the right of the Youth of this Province to a liberal education, so far as it can be conferred irrespective of the study of the classics; their title to that description of School education which is essentially necessary to them in the present age of progress and

and of the application of science; to that education on which the future prosperity of the Province mainly depends. Next in importance to moral training—to be effected in the Family, and Day School, and to religious instruction to be given in the Family, in the Sabbath School, and in the Church, and in the Parish Schools where circumstances may render such necessary—the Provincial Youth require intellectual training, as the medium of intelligent reflection, and the means of attaining to adequate conceptions of natural laws; as the medium of drawing forth at later periods of life, from the great store houses of knowledge, the information they may severally find necessary to their social and professional positions, and which universal experience has proved cannot be efficiently acquired from the oral instruction of Teachers at the mature period of life when the mental powers have not been previously exercised, and much less so at the buoyant period of youth.

In the appointment of a Board of Education, which necessarily partakes largely of the spirit of the age, and conforms to the well understood wishes of the people, the best security is taken for the realization of all reasonable expectations, and by investing that Board with plenary powers, the intelligence of the country can be called upon in aid of its projects. Funds for the cheap supply of books, and remuneration of the services of Inspectors of Schools, and for miscellaneous expenditures, leave nothing more to be desired. The express direction to establish a Training School for the instruction of the Teachers, forcibly asserts the appreciation of the most efficient means devised in other countries for the promotion of the education of the people; and nothing short of uncontrollable disappointment in the efficiency and zeal of servants, ought to prevent the best results—the magnitude of the interests involved, being paramount to every other analagous consideration.

The Training Schools have now been in operation for two years. Evil reports have to some extent gone abroad; the time of probation has expired; and if, on inquiry, it is found that the establishments are defective, they ought either to be invigorated or abandoned.

I reciprocate the opinion expressed by Mr. d'Avray in his last year's Report—that the Training and Model Schools should be entirely independent of each other; and I most cordially concur in the views entertained by the managers of the Training Schools in Massachusetts, as stated in Mr. Duval's Report. Adopting the same proportion, the Teachers in the Provincial establishments would spend only a few days in the Model School. This would cause a great alteration in the method of conducting the Training and Model Schools; but it appears to me, that such alteration is indispensably necessary, as the means of meeting the expectations of the Teachers, or of improving their efficiency in a degree economically proportionate to the expense. It will recognize and carry into effect the views of the Board, as expressed in the first Minute of their Committee—"As to the Teachers to be trained, his (the Training Mas-"ter's) duty will be to instruct them in the *art of teaching*, and where their advance-"ment in the higher branches of School education is required, his exertions will be "principally directed to teach them the *art of learning*."

Under this view, the Model School might in a certain sense be dispensed with altogether, and an inexpensive arrangement might be made with the best neighbouring Parish School, which would promote its efficiency, while it obviated the objections which intelligent parents will always be found to raise against Model Schools for the instruction of their children, when these establishments are conducted as at present.

The increased number of special applications for remuneration for teaching School, annually presented to the Legislature, points to the necessity of regular inspection, in order to put an end to these irregularities. And other more important advantages would accrue from the faithful discharge of the duty. The Inspectors, being themselves agreed as to the best method of examining the classes, would give a practical illustration of the points to which the Teachers must direct their attention in instructing the pupils; and this, if steadily persevered in and conducted with skill and fidelity, would of itself produce most excellent effects, by operating on the Teacher's love of approbation, if on no other more valuable principle of mind.

I have the honor to be

The Board's most obedient humble servant,

J. GREGORY.

Schedule of Teachers and Candidates

Who have passed the Training Schools and received Certificates of Competency.

FREDERICTON TRAINING SCHOOL.

Names.	Teacher or Candidate.	Residence when Applicant.	Amount paid.	Rank or Class.	County for which Licenced.
Thomas Hutchings,	T.	Saint John,	£1 0 0	First Class,	Saint John.
John Brait,	...	Kent,	5 0 0	Do.	Kent.
Richard Bowser,	...	Westmorland,	5 0 0	Do.	Carleton.
John Fraser,	...	Queen's,	5 0 0	Second Class,	Queen's.
Thomas W. Smith,	C.	Sunbury,	5 0 0	Do.	Sunbury.
George Mullin,	...	Queen's.	5 0 0	Do.	
George Parker,	T.	Northumberland,	5 0 0	First Class,	Northumberland
Newton Burpe,	C.	Sunbury,	5 0 0	Second Class.	
Robert Hallett,	T.	York,	5 0 0	First Class,	York.
Edgar Hanson,	...	Do.	5 0 0	Second Class,	Do.
George M'Leod,	C.	Queen's,	5 0 0	Do.	Queen's.
Abraham Tupper,	...	Sunbury,	5 0 0	First Class,	Do.
Daniel M'Auliffe,	T.	York,	5 0 0	Third Class,	York.
Joseph Hallett,	...	Do.	5 0 0	Second Class,	Do.
Daniel Ford,	...	Do.	5 0 0	First Class,	Do.
Donald M'Donald,	C.	Queen's,	5 0 0	Third Class,	Queen's.
Thomas Earls, Junior,	...	York,	5 0 0	Do.	Sunbury.
William Parker,	T.	Sunbury,	3 10 0	First Class,	Do.
William Jackson,	C.	Northumberland,	3 10 0	Third Class,	Northumberland
William Falooner,	T.	York,	5 0 0	Do.	Carleton.
William Somerville,	C.	Queen's,	5 0 0	Second Class,	Queen's.
William M'Dermott,	T.	York,	5 0 0	Third Class,	York.
Hugh Mount,	...	Sunbury,	5 0 0	Do.	
James Ebbett,	C.	Queen's,	5 0 0	Second Class,	Sunbury.
Archibald Burpe,	...	York,	5 0 0	First Class,	Carleton.
Daniel Robertson,	...	Queen's,	5 0 0	Do.	King's.
Edward Jagoe,	T.	Saint John,	5 0 0	Do.	Saint John.
William Taylor,	T.	Carleton,	5 0 0	Do.	Carleton.
John T. Outhouse,	...	Westmorland,	1 10 0	Do.	Charlotte.
William Gray,	...	Carleton,	0 0 0	Second Class,	Carleton.
Henri Renouard,	...	Kent,	2 0 0	Do.	Kent.
Margaret Jagoe,	...	Saint John,	5 0 0	Do.	Saint John.
Jean Baptiste Martin,	C.	Carleton,	5 0 0	Do.	Carleton.
Richard Ahern,	T.	Northumberland,	4 0 0	First Class,	York.
George Stewart,	...	Sunbury,	5 0 0	Do.	Sunbury.
Dow Vandine,	...	Carleton,	5 0 0	Do.	York.
Matthew Barrett,	...	York,	5 0 0	Do.	Do.
Edward Tait,	...	Westmorland,	5 0 0	Do.	Westmorland.
Charles Garrison,	...	Queen's,	5 0 0	Do	Queen's.
John O'Corcoran,	...	Westmorland,	5 0 0	Third Class,	Westmorland.
Patrick Casey,	...	Do.	5 0 0	Second Class,	Do.
Benjamin S. Bailey,	C.	Sunbury,	5 0 0	Do.	York.
Joseph Brown,	T.	Queen's,	5 0 0	Do.	Queen's.
R. H. Light,	C.	York,	5 0 0	Do.	
John M'Kenzie,	...	Do.	5 0 0	Do.	York.
Thomas D. Stokoe,	T.	Carleton,	5 0 0	Do.	
Edward Seymour,	C.	York,	5 0 0	Third Class,	King's.
Alexander Duff,	...	King's,	5 0 0	Do.	Do.
George A. Crocker,	...	Northumberland,	5 0 0	Do.	Northumberland
John A. Boyce,	...	King's,	5 0 0	Do.	King's.
Asa Mills,	...	Sunbury,	5 0 0	Do.	Sunbury.
John R. Egan,	T.	Do.	5 0 0	First Class,	York.
Edward T. Bowes,	...	Westmorland,	5 0 0	Do.	
Edward Berry,	...	Charlotte,	5 0 0	Do.	Charlotte.
William Mikroy,	...	Queen's,	5 0 0	Do.	Queen's.
James F. Woodman,	C.	Albert.	5 0 0	Second Class,	Albert.
Michael Flinn,	T.	Northumberland,	5 0 0	Do.	
Alexander Estabrooks,	C.	Queen's,	5 0 0	Do.	
William Reid,	...	Carleton,	5 0 0	Do.	Carleton.

Schedule of Teachers and Candidates.—Continued.

Names.	Teacher or Candidate.	Residence when Applicant.	Amount paid.	Rank or Class.	County for which Licenced.
Charles Shelton,	T.	York,	£5 0 0	Second Class,	York.
William Reed,	...	Queen's,	5 0 0	Do.	Queen's.
William Magran,	C.	Do.	5 0 0	Do.	
John Hinchey,	T.	Northumberland,	5 0 0	Do.	Northumberland
James J. Jenks,	C.	Charlotte,	5 0 0	Do.	Charlotte.
Thomas M'Curdy,	...	York,	5 0 0	Do.	York.
Nobles Downey,	T.	Queen's,	5 0 0	Do.	King's.
Samuel Mooers,	...	York,	5 0 0	Third Class,	
Robert Tweedy,	C.	Westmorland,	5 0 0	Do.	Carleton.
William Hogan,	T.	Northumberland,	5 0 0	Second Class,	
Jedediah Carvell,	C.	Carleton,	5 0 0	Third Class,	Carleton.
SAINT JOHN TRAINING SCHOOL.					
Alexander Buchanan,	C.	Saint John,	£5 0 0	Third Class,	
Jacob Corey,	T.	King's,	5 0 0	Second Class,	Queen's.
Abraham S. Jones,	C.	Do.	5 0 0	Do.	King's.
Stephen Jones,	...	Do.	5 0 0	Do.	Do.
Robert Black,	...	Queen's,	5 0 0	Do.	Queen's.
John Ring,	T.	Do.	5 0 0	Do.	Do.
Edwin Wright,	C.	Do.	5 0 0	Third Class,	Do.
Robert Glenn,	...	Do.	5 0 0	Second Class,	Do.
Isaac T. Cheetham,	...	Saint John,	5 0 0	Do.	Saint John.
Philip Murphy,	...	Northumberland,	5 0 0	Third Class,	Do.
James Mulholland,	T.	Saint John,	5 0 0	Second Class,	Do.
Hugh T. Parlee,	C.	King's,	5 0 0	Do.	King's.
Dennis Morris,	T.	Saint John,	5 0 0	Do.	Saint John.
Isaac Allward,	C.	Westmorland,	5 0 0	Do.	Queen's.
William F. M'Colla,	T.	Charlotte,	5 0 0	Third Class,	Charlotte.
William E. Burnett,	C.	King's,	5 0 0	Do.	King's.
Philip Walsh,	T.	Do.	5 0 0	Second Class,	Charlotte.
Wellington A. Troop,	...	Do.	5 0 0	Do.	King's.
John A. Miller,	C.	Saint John,	5 0 0	Do.	
Michael Donovan,	...	Do.	5 0 0	Do.	Saint John.
Adam Dobbin,	T.	Do.	5 0 0	Do.	Do.
John Lahey,	...	Do.	4 10 0	Do.	Do.
Benjamin Rice,	C.	Do.	5 0 0	Do.	Westmorland.
John Ross,	T.	Charlotte,	5 0 0	Do.	Charlotte.
Hamilton E. Grindon,	C.	Saint John,	5 0 0	Third Class,	Queen's.
Thomas Davis,	T.	King's,	5 0 0	Second Class,	King's.
Moses Mills,	...	Do.	5 0 0	Do.	Do.
John Magee,	...	Queen's,	5 0 0	Do.	Do.
Charles Veysey,	C.	Saint John,	5 0 0	Do.	Do.
Jacob Somers,	...	Westmorland,	5 0 0	Do.	Westmorland.
James Ryan,	T.	Albert,	5 0 0	Do.	Albert.
Joseph Robinson,	...	Charlotte,	5 0 0	Do.	
James M'Cormick,	...	Do.	5 0 0	Do.	Saint John.
Bartholomew Lynch,	...	Kent,	5 0 0	Do.	Carleton.
George M'Cready,	C.	King's,	5 0 0	Do.	
Robert Derrah,	T.	Do.	5 0 0	Do.	Charlotte.
Angus M'Phee,	...	Do.	5 0 0	Do.	King's.
John Boles,	...	Charlotte,	5 0 0	Do.	
Cornelius Salmon,	...	Carleton,	5 0 0	Do.	Carleton.
Thomas Fowlie,	C.	King's,	5 0 0	Do.	King's.
Angus M'Queen,	...	Saint John,	5 0 0	Do.	Westmorland.
Thomas O'Donnell,	...	King's,	5 0 0	Third Class,	Queen's.
Cornelius O'Brien,	...	Saint John,	5 0 0	Second Class,	Saint John.
Arthur Park,	...	Do.	5 0 0	Do.	
Solomon Parlee,	...	King's,	5 0 0	Third Class,	King's.
John G. Bassett,	...	Saint John,	5 0 0	Do.	Do.
Michael Furlong,	T.	King's,	5 0 0	Second Class,	Do.
Eugene O'Regan,	...	Saint John,	5 0 0	Do.	
Samuel Buhot,	...	Charlotte,	4 0 0	Do.	Charlotte.

Schedule of Teachers and Candidates.—Continued.

Names.	Teacher or Candidate.	Residence when Applicant.	Amount paid.	Rank or Class.	County for which Licenced.
Thomas Morrisey,	T.	Carleton,	£5 0 0	Second Class,	
Aaron Allward,	C.	King's,	5 0 0	Do.	King's.
James Dunn,	T.	Do.	5 0 0	Do.	Do.
Charles White,	...	Carleton,	5 0 0	Do.	Saint John.
David O'Gorman,	...	Saint John,	5 0 0	Do.	Do.
William Thomson,	...	King's,	5 0 0	Do.	King's.
Charles O'Connell,	...	Queen's,	5 0 0	Third Class,	Queen's.
Thomas Crawford,	...	King's,	5 0 0	Do.	
George Irvine,	T.	Do.	5 0 0	Do.	King's.
James Wilkins,	C.	Saint John,	5 0 0	Second Class,	Westmorland.
James Simpson,	...	Albert,	5 0 0	Do.	Albert.
Martin Brennan,	T.	Saint John,	5 0 0	Do.	Saint John.
Thomas Wetherall,	...	Queen's,	5 0 0	Third Class,	Queen's.
John Brooks,	...	King's,	5 0 0	Second Class,	
Michael M'Girr,	...	Saint John,	5 0 0	Third Class,	Saint John.
George Jones,	...	Queen's,	5 0 0	Do.	King's.
James Inch,	C.	Do.	5 0 0	Second Class,	Do.
Martin Dunn,	...	King's,	5 0 0	Do.	
Henry Frazier,	...	Charlotte,	5 0 0	Do.	Charlotte.
Thomas Roberts,	...	Saint John,	5 0 0	Third Class,	Saint John.
John Flewelling,	...	King's,	5 0 0	Do.	
Eugene Rogan,	T.	Saint John,	5 0 0	Do.	Saint John.
Joseph Morrison,	C.	Do.	5 0 0	Do.	
Robert Nesbit,	T.	King's,	5 0 0	Second Class,	
Edward Cremer,	C.	Saint John,	5 0 0	Do.	Saint John.
FREDERICTON AND SAINT JOHN TRAINING SCHOOLS.					
Charles H. Tucker,	T.	Saint John,	£5 0 0	First Class,	Saint John.
James M'Bride,	...	Charlotte,	4 10 0	Do.	Charlotte.
Francis Gallagher,	...	King's,	4 10 0	Do.	King's.
James A. Fenwick,	C.	Do.	5 0 0	Third Class,	Do.
Richard Wilson,	...	Westmorland,	5 0 0	Second Class,	Westmorland.
Henry S. Chesley,	...	Do.	5 0 0	First Class,	York.
William M'Lellan,	T.	Albert,	5 0 0	Second Class,	
Edward T. Whitman,	...	King's,	5 0 0	Do.	Saint John.

RECLASSED.

Names.	Teacher or Candidate.	Residence when Applicant.	Rank or Class.
George Taylor, ...	T.	Sunbury,	First Class,
Robert Moody, ...	...	York,	Third Class,
William W. Anderson, ...	...	Saint John,	First Class,
William Agar Haughton, ...	...	Carleton,	Do.

RECAPILULATION.

	1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.	Totals.
Fredericton School,—Teachers, ...	20	15	6	41
Candidates, ...	3	16	10	29
Saint John School,—Teachers, ...	—	31	8	39
Candidates, ...	—	24	11	35
Fredericton and Saint John Schools,—Teachers, ...	3	2	—	5
Candidates, ...	1	1	1	3
Totals, ...	27	89	36	152

Each individual after being classed is entitled to his Licence on application specifying the County for which he wishes it to be issued.

Fredericton, 16th March, 1850.

J. GREGORY,
Sec'y. Pro. Board of Education.

Abstract Statement of Parish Schools,

Certified by the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, in the year 1849.

County.	Number of Schools.	TEACHERS.		SCHOLARS.		Total.	Amount drawn from the Treasury.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
York,....	57	40	17	1625	1056	2681	£920 8 4
Saint John, ...	47	38	9	1123	781	1904	810 17 6
Charlotte, ...	65	49	16	1324	1166	2490	1,023 0 0
Westmorland, ...	54	40	14	832	689	1521	989 0 0
Northumberland, ...	49	40	9	918	704	1622	903 9 0
Carleton, ...	47	39	8	711	588	1299	730 18 10
King's, ...	59	47	12	1044	730	1774	1,212 3 4
Queen's, ...	46	38	8	703	514	1217	887 6 8
Kent, ...	25	15	10	340	344	684	452 14 0
Gloucester, ...	24	13	11	282	304	586	450 0 0
Restigouche,....	17	6	11	145	141	295	230 0 0
Albert, ...	31	19	12	447	409	856	426 0 0
Sunbury, ...	29	20	9	428	384	812	417 6 8
Totals, ...	550	404	146	9922	7810	17,732	9,453 14 4

J. GREGORY,
Secy. Pro. Board of Education.

The Provincial Board of Education in Account with J. Gregory, their Secretary.

PARISH SCHOOL BOOK FUND.

1850.		DR.		
March 19.		To balance in hand to new Account, ...		£673 5 2
1849.		CR.		
March 14.		By balance due to the Board as per Account audited,		£316 7 0½
" 31.		Receipts from the undermentioned Agents for selling the Parish School Books, viz:—		
" 31.		A. Foster, Newcastle, ...	£2 18 0	
1850.				
Jany. 7.		R. Godfrey, Dorchester, ...	10 0 0	
" 9.		W. F. Bonnell, Gagetown, ...	34 10 8	
" 9.		H. G. Russell, Chatham, ...	16 0 0	
" 11.		S. Foster, Kingston, ...	6 5 6	
" 15.		B. Beveridge, Andover, ...	4 16 6	
" 24.		W. Napier, Bathurst, ...	0 5 0	
" 24.		M. M. Sargeant, Newcastle, ...	8 11 4½	
Feby. 9.		M. S. Hannah, Saint Andrews, ...	25 3 8	
" 12.		A. U. Hill, Saint Stephen, ...	16 16 1	
" 21.		T. Powell, Richibucto,...	5 1 2	
" 21.		R. Wark, Richibucto,....	8 5 4	
March 5.		G. Calhoun, Hopewell, ...	5 0 0	
" 7.		A. Seely, Oromocto, ...	8 0 0	
" 11.		H. Chubb & Co., Saint John,....	100 1 1	
" 16.		H. S. Beek, Fredericton, ...	69 3 9	
" 19.		W. T. Baird, Woodstock, ...	36 0 0	
				356 18 1½
				£673 5 2

Fredericton, 20th March, 1850.

J. GREGORY.

Abstract of the Accounts

Of the Agents for selling the Parish School Books, Maps, &c., under the Act of Assembly, 10 *Vict. cap.* 56, *for the year* 1849.

Number.	Agents' Names.	Reported Sales in 1849.	Books, &c., delivered to order.	Deductions for Commission and expenses.	Amount paid to Secretary of Board.	Amount at Debit of Agents.
1	Wm. T. Baird, Woodstock,	£45 11 3	0 0 0	5 9 3	36 0 0	25 16 9
2	A. S. Carman, Ditto,	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	12 4 9
3	Benj. Beveridge, Andover,	5 12 9	0 0 0	0 16 3	4 16 6	16 8 3
4	A. Seely, Oromocto,	9 7 1½	0 0 0	1 2 7½	8 0 0	25 15 0½
5	Wm. F. Bonnell, Gagetown,	38 7 4½	0 0 0	3 16 8½	34 10 8	49 4 7½
6	Samuel Foster, Kingston,	6 19 3	0 0 0	0 13 9	6 5 6	11 2 7½
7	Miles S. Hannah, St. Andrews,	28 7 9½	1 11 6	2 16 10	25 3 8	68 16 7
8	A. U. Hill, Saint Stephen,	18 13 6½	0 0 0	1 17 5	16 16 1	38 14 10
9	Robert Godfrey, Dorchester,	5 0 0	0 0 0	0 10 0	10 0 0	122 15 6
10	George Calhoun, Hopewell,	18 10 3	0 0 0	0 10 0	5 0 0	44 9 6
11	Thomas Powell, Richibucto,	5 12 4	0 0 0	0 11 2	5 1 2	0 0 0
12	Robert Wark, Ditto,	9 12 0	0 0 0	1 6 8	8 5 4	79 7 8
13	A. Foster, Newcastle,	3 13 4½	0 0 0	0 15 4½	2 18 0	0 0 0
14	M. M. Sargeant, Ditto,	13 12 6	0 0 0	5 1 1½	8 11 4½	122 9 4½
15	G. H. Russell, Chatham,	17 15 6	0 0 0	1 15 6	16 0 0	25 14 0
16	William End, Bathurst,	19 5 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	34 0 9
17	W. Napier, Ditto,	0 15 0	0 0 0	0 10 0	0 5 0	64 12 3
18	W. S. Smith, Restigouche,	3 8 4½	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	19 6 10
19	H. S. Beek, Fredericton,	83 15 8	4 12 9	9 19 2	69 3 9	182 11 7
20	H. Chubb & Co., Saint John,	119 8 6	5 0 0	11 18 8	100 1 1	160 9 0
	Totals, ... £	453 7 7	11 4 3	49 10 6	356 18 1½	1,203 19 11

Fredericton, 19*th March,* 1850.

J. GREGORY,
Secy. Pro. Board of Education.

The Honorable the Provincial Board of Education in Account with John Gregory.

TEACHERS' AND CANDIDATES' TRAINING SCHOOL ALLOWANCES.

1849.		
Feb. 20.	To balance due on account of payments to Teachers and Candidates attending the Training Schools, as per audited Account, ...	£52 0 0
1850.		
March.	By Warrant on the Treasury, No. 96, ...	£52 0 0
1849.	To the following amounts paid to the undermentioned Teachers and Candidates, attending the Training School in Fredericton, under Act 10 Vict. c. 56, viz:—	
March 7.	Thomas Hutchings, per Voucher No. 1, ...	£1 0 0
" 20.	John Brait, " " 2, ...	5 0 0
April 17.	John Fraser, " " 3, ...	5 0 0
" "	Richard S. Bowser, " " 4, ...	5 0 0
" 18.	Daniel Ford, " " 5, ...	5 0 0
" "	Joseph Hallett, " " 6, ...	5 0 0
" "	Daniel M'Auliffe, " " 7, ...	5 0 0
" "	Abraham N. Tupper, " " 8, ...	5 0 0
" "	Donald M'Donald, " " 9, ...	5 0 0
" "	Thomas W. Smith, " " 10, ...	5 0 0
" "	George H. Mullin, " " 11, ...	5 0 0
" "	Newton Burpe, " " 12, ...	5 0 0
" "	Robert Hallett, " " 13, ...	5 0 0
	Carried forward, ...	£61 0 0

1849.		*Brought forward,*	....	....	....	....	£61	0 0
April	18.	Edgar Hanson,	per Voucher No.	14,	....	....	5	0 0
"	19.	George Parker,	"	" 15,	....	...	5	0 0
"	"	George M'Leod,	"	" 16,	....	....	5	0 0
"	"	Thomas Earles,	"	" 17,	....	....	5	0 0
"	27.	William Parker,	"	" 18,	....	....	3	10 0
June	7.	William Jackson,	"	" 19,	....	....	3	10 0
"	9.	C. H. Tucker, (see also No. 86.)		" 20,	....	....	2	10 0
"	27.	Edward Jagoe,	"	" 21,	....	....	5	0 0
"	"	William Falconer,	"	" 22,	....	....	5	0 0
"	"	Hugh A. Mount,	"	" 23,	...	....	5	0 0
"	"	James Ebbitt,	"	" 24,	....	....	5	0 0
"	"	Archibald Burpe,	"	" 25,	....	....	5	0 0
"	"	William M'Dermott,	"	" 26,	....	....	5	0 0
"	"	William Somerville,	"	" 27,	....	....	5	0 0
"	"	Daniel Robertson,	"	" 28,	....	....	5	0 0
"	29.	William Taylor,	"	" 29,	....	....	5	0 0
Aug.	21.	John T. Outhouse,	"	" 30,	....	....	1	10 0
"	22.	James M'Bride, (see also No. 99.)		" 31,	....	....	1	10 0
"	"	Francis Gallagher, (see also No. 101)		32,	....	....	1	10 0
"	29.	Henry Renouard,	"	" 33,	....	....	2	0 0
Sept.	17.	J. B. Martin,	"	" 34,	....	....	5	0 0
"	24.	Richard Ahern,	"	" 35,	....	....	4	0 0
Oct.	2.	James A. Fenwick, (see also No. 106.)		36,	....	....	2	0 0
"	8.	Margaret Jagoe,	"	" 37,	...	....	5	0 0
"	9.	Dow Vandine,	"	" 38,	....	....	5	0 0
"	10.	Thomas D. Stokoe,	"	" 39,	....	....	5	0 0
"	"	J. W. O'Corcoran,	"	" 40,	....	....	5	0 0
"	"	Benjamin S. Bailey,	"	" 41,	....	....	5	0 0
"	"	George Stewart,	"	" 42,	....	....	5	0 0
"	"	Patrick Casey,	"	" 43,	....	....	5	0 0
"	"	Matthew Barrett,	"	" 44,	....	....	5	0 0
"	"	Richard Wilson, (see also No. 108.)		" 45,	....	....	2	0 0
"	"	Edward Seymour,	"	" 46,	....	....	5	0 0
"	"	John M'Kenzie,	"	" 47,	....	....	5	0 0
"	"	George A. Crocker,	"	" 48,	....	....	5	0 0
"	"	Asa Mills,	"	" 49,	....	....	5	0 0
"	"	Alexander Duff,	"	" 50,	....	....	5	0 0
"	"	Edward V. Tait,	"	" 51,	....	....	5	0 0
"	"	Henry S. Chesley, (see also 109.)		" 52,	....	....	2	0 0
"	"	Charles W. Garrison,	"	" 53,	....	....	5	0 0
"	"	Joseph Brown,	"	" 54,	....	....	5	0 0
"	"	John A. Boyce,	"	" 55,	....	....	5	0 0
"	11.	R. H. Light,	"	" 56,	....	....	5	0 0
"	23.	William M'Lellan, (see also No. 112,)		57,	....	....	2	0 0
Dec.	15.	W. Milroy,	"	" 58,	....	....	5	0 0
"	18.	W. Hogan	"	" 59,	....	....	5	0 0
"	"	Robert Tweedy,	"	" 60,	....	....	5	0 0
"	"	Thomas M'Curdy,	"	" 61,	....	....	5	0 0
"	"	Samuel Mooers,	"	" 62,	....	....	5	0 0
"	"	William Reid,	"	" 63,	....	....	5	0 0
"	"	Charles Shelton,	"	" 64,	....	....	5	0 0
"	"	John Hinchey,	"	" 65,	....	....	5	0 0
"	"	Michael Flinn,	"	" 66,	....	....	5	0 0
"	19.	William Reed,	"	" 67,	....	....	5	0 0
"	"	Jedediah Carvell,	"	" 68,	....	....	5	0 0
"	"	William Magran,	"	" 69,	....	....	5	0 0
"	"	Nobles Downey,	"	" 70,	....	....	5	0 0
		Carried forward,	....	....	....	....	£314	0 0

1849.		*Brought forward,*	....	....	....	....	£314	0	0
Dec.	19.	J. R. Egan,	per Voucher No.	71,	....	....	5	0	0
"	"	James J. Jenks,	"	" 72,	....	....	5	0	0
"	"	J. F. Woodman,	"	" 73,	....	....	5	0	0
"	"	Alexander Estabrooks,	"	" 74,	....	....	5	0	0
"	"	Edward Berry,	"	" 75,	....	....	5	0	0
"	"	Edward T. Bowes,	"	" 76,	....	....	5	0	0
Total amount paid Teachers and Candidates, trained in Fredericton,							£344	0	0

For the following amounts paid Teachers and Candidates, trained in Saint John:—

1849.								
Feb.	21.	Jacob Corey,	per Voucher No.	77,	£5	0	0	
"	22.	Abraham Jones,	"	" 78,	5	0	0	
March	15.	Alexander Buchanan,	"	" 79,	5	0	0	
"	"	Stephen Jones,	"	" 80,	5	0	0	
"	"	Robert Black,	"	" 81,	5	0	0	
April	21.	Robert Glenn,	"	" 82,	5	0	0	
"	"	J. F. Cheetham,	"	" 83,	5	0	0	
"	"	John Ring,	"	" 84,	5	0	0	
"	26.	Edward Wright,	"	" 85,	5	0	0	
May	2.	Charles H. Tucker,	"	" 86,	2	10	0	
"	12.	Philip Murphy,	"	" 87,	5	0	0	
"	14.	James Mulholland,	"	" 88,	5	0	0	
"	15.	Hugh T. Parlee,	"	" 89,	5	0	0	
"	"	Dennis Morris,	"	" 90,	5	0	0	
"	16.	Isaac Alward,	"	" 91,	5	0	0	
"	22.	William E. Burnett,	"	" 92,	5	0	0	
"	23.	William F. M'Colla,	"	" 93,	5	0	0	
June	2.	Phillip Walsh,	"	" 94,	5	0	0	
"	4.	Wellington A. Troop,	"	" 95,	5	0	0	
"	8.	John R. Miller,	"	" 96,	5	0	0	
"	16.	Michael Donovan,	"	" 97,	5	0	0	
"	21.	Adam Dobbin,	"	" 98,	5	0	0	
"	"	James M'Bride,	"	" 99,	3	0	0	
"	"	John Leahey,	"	" 100,	4	10	0	
"	29.	Francis Gallagher,	"	" 101,	3	0	0	
"	"	Benjamin Rice,	"	" 102,	5	0	0	
Aug.	25.	John Ross,	"	" 103,	5	0	0	
Sept.	4.	Thomas Davis,	"	" 104,	5	0	0	
"	"	Hamilton E. Grindon,	"	" 105,	5	0	0	
"	"	James A. Fenwick,	"	" 106,	3	0	0	
"	6.	Moses Mills,	"	" 107,	5	0	0	
"	10.	Richard Wilson,	"	" 108,	3	0	0	
"	"	Henry S. Chesley,	"	" 109,	3	0	0	
"	17.	James Morrison,	"	" 110,	3	0	0	
"	18.	John Magee,	"	" 111,	5	0	0	
"	25.	William M'Lellan,	"	" 112,	3	0	0	
"	26.	Charles Veysey,	"	" 113,	5	0	0	
Oct.	5.	Jacob Somers,	"	" 114,	5	0	0	
"	6.	James Ryan,	"	" 115,	5	0	0	
"	8.	Bartholomew Lynch,	"	" 116,	5	0	0	
"	"	Joseph Robinson,	"	" 117,	5	0	0	
"	"	James M'Cormick,	"	" 118,	5	0	0	
"	9.	George M'Cready,	"	" 119,	5	0	0	
"	10.	Angus M'Phee,	"	" 120,	5	0	0	
"	"	Robert Derrah,	"	" 121,	5	0	0	
		Carried forward,	....	....	£208	0	0	£344 0 0

1849.		*Brought forward,*				£208	0	0	£344	0	0
Oct.	12.	Cornelius Salmon,	per	Voucher	No. 122,	5	0	0			
"	"	Angus M'Queen,	"	"	123,	5	0	0			
"	"	John Boles,	"	"	124,	5	0	0			
"	"	Thomas Fowlie,	"	"	125,	5	0	0			
"	13.	Thomas O'Donnell,	"	"	126,	5	0	0			
"	"	Cornelius O'Brien,	"	"	127,	5	0	0			
"	17.	Solomon Parlee,	"	"	128,	5	0	0			
"	19.	Arthur Park,	"	"	129,	5	0	0			
"	23.	John G. Bassett,	"	"	130,	5	0	0			
Nov.	6.	Edward T. Whitman,	"	"	131,	5	0	0			
"	13.	Samuel Buhot,	"	"	132,	4	0	0			
"	15.	Eugene O'Regan,	"	"	133,	5	0	0			
"	17.	Charles White,	"	"	134,	5	0	0			
"	22.	James Dunn,	"	"	135,	5	0	0			
"	30.	David O'Gorman,	"	"	136,	5	0	0			
Dec.	6.	Aaron Allward,	"	"	137,	5	0	0			
"	7.	Thomas Morrisy,	"	"	138,	5	0	0			
"	8.	Michael Furlong,	"	"	139,	5	0	0			
"	15.	James Wilkins,	"	"	140,	5	0	0			
"	"	Thomas Crawford,	"	"	141,	5	0	0			
"	"	Thomas Wetherall,	"	"	142,	5	0	0			
"	"	Charles O'Connell,	"	"	143,	5	0	0			
"	17.	James Simpson,	"	"	144,	5	0	0			
"	"	William Thompson,	"	"	145,	5	0	0			
"	18.	Martin Brennan,	"	"	146,	5	0	0			
"	"	Michael M'Girr,	"	"	147,	5	0	0			
"	19.	James S. Miller,	"	"	148,	5	0	0			
"	20.	George Irvine,	"	"	149,	5	0	0			
"	21.	James Inch,	"	"	150,	5	0	0			
"	22.	John Brooks,	"	"	151,	5	0	0			
"	"	Martin Dunn,	"	"	152,	5	0	0			
"	"	George Jones,	"	"	153,	5	0	0			
Amount paid Teachers trained at Saint John, ...									367	0	0
Total amount paid to 31st December 1849, ...									£711	0	0
1849.		CR.									
Oct.	23.	By Warrant on the Treasury, No. 444, ...				£200	0	0			
1850.											
March.		By Warrant on the Treasury, No. 98, ...				511	0	0			
									£711	0	0

(E. & O. E.)

Fredericton, 11*th March,* 1850.

J. GREGORY,
Secretary to Prov. Board of Education.

Sworn before me at Fredericton, the 13th day of March, 1850.
JAMES TAYLOR, J. P.

Audit Office, March 14, 1850.

The above Account of the Secretary of the Provincial Board of Education is correctly made up and vouched, and duly sworn to.

F. P. ROBINSON.

The Provincial Board of Education in Account with J. Gregory.

1849.		For Miscellaneous Expenditures:—				
Mar.	15.	To amount of Miscellaneous Expenditures as per Account rendered and Audited, ...		£29	16	6½
1850.						
March.		By Warrant on the Treasury, No. 97, ...		£29	16	6½
1849.						
March.		To paid Isaac Barnum for Stove Pipe work at School Premises, ...	Per Voucher. No. 1,	£1	14	6
		To paid Solomon Denton compensation while attending the Training School with his Pupils, ...	" 2,	4	0	0
Mar.	19.	To paid G. E. Fenety, Advertising in Morning News,	" 3,	0	3	10
May	8.	To paid Hugh Haney, sawing wood, attendance, &c., at Training School, ...	" 4,	4	17	9
June	7.	To paid A. Cameron, Advertising in the Saint John Observer, ...	" 5,	0	5	6
"	19.	To paid J. Coigley, for a Book Case for Mr. Duval,	" 6,	4	10	0
July	7.	To paid John M'Clean, for School Services in Blissville, per order of the Board, ...	" 7,	10	0	0
"	"	To paid J. Gaynor, for Fuel for Training School, ...	" 8,	3	0	0
Oct.	5.	To paid Thomas Hill, Advertising in the Loyalist,	" 9,	0	5	0
1850.						
March.		To paid Joseph Peters, for Boarding Michael Walsh, a Teacher who became insane after attending the Training School, 5 weeks, ...	" 10,	2	10	0
"	7.	To paid Hugh Haney, attendance, scrubbing, &c., 10 months, ...	" 11,	6	0	0
"	"	To paid E. H. Duval, Sundries, &c., ...	" 12,	0	14	10
"	9.	To paid Messieurs Chubb and Co., Advertising and Printing for Mr. Duval, ...	" 13,	1	10	0
"	11.	To paid H. S. Beek, for Stationery delivered to Mr. d'Avray, ...	" 14,	5	0	8
"	"	To paid H. S. Beek, for Stationery delivered to Secretary of the Board, ...	" 15,	2	9	8
				£47	1	9
1850.						
Mar.	16.	By Warrant, No. 102, ...		£47	1	9

Fredericton, 16th March, 1850.

J. GREGORY,
Sec. Pro. Board of Education.

Sworn before me, this 16th March, 1850.
GEO. MINCHIN, J. P., County of York.

Audit Office, March 16, 1850.

The above Account of the Secretary to the Provincial Board of Education is correctly made up and vouched, and is duly sworn to.

F. P. ROBINSON.

Abstract of Grammar School Returns for the Year 1849.

Number of Returns.	COUNTY.	TEACHERS. NAMES.	Religious Profession.	Condition.	Age.	Emolument, exclusive of Government allowance.	Amount drawn from the Treasury.	SCHOLARS. Total Number.	Average Attendance: Pupils under 10 years.	Average Attendance: Pupils over 10 years.	STUDIES. Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic.	English Grammar, English Composition.	Geography, Use of the Globes.	History, Ancient and Modern.	Natural History.	Natural Philosophy.	Mathematics.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Book Keeping.	Chemistry.
2	Saint John,	James Paterson, L.L.D	Presbyterian,	M	52	£210 0 0	£150 0 0	60	4	50	60	30	60	46	—	9	20	55	9	11	6	—	6
1	Charlotte,	Ranald E. Smith,	Episcopalian,	S	22	60 0 0	100 0 0	27	3	19	25	25	22	22	—	—	22	15	3	—	—	5	—
2	Northumberland,	James Millar,	Presbyterian,	M	45	50 0 0	100 0 0	31	1	28	31	31	31	31	22	9	14	6	1	—	—	0	—
2	Gloucester,	James Smith,	Do.	M	33	53 9 6	100 0 0	49	9	20	48	29	36	30	30	30	12	4	2	10	—	10	17
1	Carleton,	Richard Ketchum,	Episcopalian,	S	23	50 0 0	25 0 0	28	3	9	28	19	17	15	13	3	3	5	1	—	—	—	—
2	Sunbury,	George S. Milligan,	Methodist,	S	21	60 0 0	100 0 0	45	5	29	45	40	34	20	12	20	22	16	10	5	—	—	—
2	King's,	Charles Lee, Jun. A.B.	Episcopalian,	S	23	58 0 0	100 0 0	29	4	20	29	24	17	16	—	2	12	12	3	—	—	—	—
2	Queen's,	John J. Millidge,	Do.	M	38	50 0 0	90 0 0	23	1	15	23	23	19	15	15	15	6	8	3	—	—	—	—
2	Restigouche,	John Bennet,	Presbyterian,	S	25	52 0 0	100 0 0	34	5	21	34	20	34	—	25	25	4	6	1	7	—	3	—
2	Albert,	Thomas N. Woodman,	Episcopalian,	M	33	50 0 0	100 0 0	41	9	11	16	25	10	11	—	4	8	8	2	2	—	—	—
2	Westmorland,	Charles Camidge,	Do.	M	28	50 0 0	100 0 0	25	—	20	25	19	23	25	2	15	7	6	4	—	—	—	—
2	Kent,	David W. Pickett,	Do.	S	22	50 0 0	70 0 0	23	3	14	23	17	21	14	8	7	3	8	1	—	—	—	—
1	Northumberland,	John Sivewright,	Presbyterian,	M	38	50 0 0	50 0 0	37	2	21	37	32	37	16	—	10	9	12	3	—	—	—	—
23	12	13				£843 9 6	£1,185 0 0	452	49	277	424	334	361	261	127	149	142	161	43	35	6	18	23

PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Report from Commissioners of Provincial Lunatic Asylum for the year 1849.

To His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick.

The Commissioners of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum respectfully Report—

That owing to the recent date of their appointment, they are unable to present so full and perfect a statement of the condition of that Establishment as they could have wished; they therefore beg leave to refer to the Report of the Medical Superintendent, herewith, the Record and brief statement prepared by Mr. M'Kay, the Clerk at the Asylum, and the detailed Account of the Receipts and Expenditures since their appointment, as containing all the information at the command of the Commissioners, except the points hereby submitted.

The Board congratulate themselves and the Province on their having secured the services of Doctor John Waddell, as Medical Superintendent, whose character, ability, mildness of deportment, and firmness of purpose, so well qualify him for the discharge of the arduous and highly responsible duties of the situation.

With reference to the deficiency of accommodation, and the consequent difficulties pointed out in the Report of the Medical Superintendent, the Commissioners have to state, that they do not arise from any defect in the original plan of the Buildings; but the whole plan not having been carried out, the Lodge intended only for the worst class of female patients is appropriated to the reception of both males and females, who, although personally separated, are thus within sight and hearing of each other.

While the Board look forward to the eventual necessity of completing the original plan, by the erection of a Lodge for turbulent males, and of another wing to the main building, for the use of the better class of patients, who may be able to pay in proportion to the accommodation and attendance required, they would at present earnestly solicit attention to the pressing necessity for the Lodge. The cost estimated in the Report of Dr. Peters, would be two thousand pounds; the expenditure of which would not only relieve the Institution from the difficulties so forcibly pointed out in the Report of the Medical Superitendent, but would afford great additional accommodation in the main building for the better class of paying patients.

Some of the difficulties arising from the too indiscriminate reception of mere pauper idiots, and others not properly admissible to a Lunatic Asylum as patients, have been guarded against in future by the Rules and Bye Laws herewith submitted; and it is the intention of the Board to discharge many of those, now improperly there, as speedily as possible, consistent with the safety of those unfortunates. The Board have much pleasure in being able to state, that paying patients are beginning to claim admission; and they confidently anticipate a diminution of the heavy expenses of the Institution so soon as their rules and regulations can be carried out, and the wide distinction between a mere Alms House for pauper idiots, and an Asylum for the care and cure of the insane, more generally understood by those who may be instrumental in forwarding patients to the Institution. While the Asylum is as open to the poor insane as to the wealthy lunatic, it is quite evident that it was not designed to relieve Parishes from the expense of their idiot paupers, as has too often been the case.

The Commissioners would most respectfully but earnestly request attention to the manner in which the financial matters have been hitherto conducted, and the necessity for such change as will prevent the Commissioners from incurring a heavy pecuniary liability

liability wholly gratuitous on their part, or of subjecting the Institution to the possibility of even a temporary suspension of supplies through want of funds. The Commissioners have been obliged to check, *personally*, on the Commercial Bank for the amounts due for the last quarter; on receipt of a Warrant, the amount would be placed by the Bank to the credit of this Account; should funds remain after its discharge, they will of course be subject to the order of the Board; but when exhausted, the Commissioners would again be obliged to pledge their joint *personal* responsibility for the sums absolutely required before the receipt of another Warrant. The Board therefore pray that at the commencement of each quarter they may be placed in funds to meet the probable expenditure of the quarter, as they can not incur the heavy personal liability in future.

The Board are gratified to find that throughout the Province a more warm and general interest is beginning to be manifested in this growing Institution. New as many of the Board were to the practical details of a Lunatic Asylum, they have required time to procure the information necessary to enable them to place the young and interesting Institution under their charge in a position to command the confidence of the Province in the efficiency of its several departments. The Bye Laws and Rules herewith submitted, are the result of those inquiries, and while they will require additions as further time developes their necessity, the Commissioners trust that they will evidence an anxious desire on their part to place the establishment on a sound basis.

The Commissioners have much pleasure in stating, that a great amount of labour has been saved to them, by the efficient and judicious manner in which the details of the establishment, so far as completed, the provision for an abundant supply of water, the laying out, improving and beautifying the ground, have been planned and carried out under the immediate direction of the late Superintendent, Dr. George P. Peters, to whose industry and taste they are indebted for the present appearance of the Institution.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN WARD, *Chairman.*

Report from John Waddell, Esquire, Medical Superintendent of Provincial Lunatic Asylum.

To the Chairman of the Board of Commissioners for the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, Saint John, N. B.

SIR,—Owing to recent changes in the management of your Institution, I am informed that no Report for 1849 is forthcoming; and having been desired to supply the deficiency so far as I have it in my power to do so, I beg most respectfully to submit the following statements, and I proceed with perfect confidence that you will make the most generous allowance for any defects that you may discover, when you bear in mind how short a time I have had for preparation for the discharge of so important a duty.

On referring to the Report for 1848 of your late Superintendent, I find that he congratulates the Province on its now possessing a "Lunatic Asylum;" then he proceeds to speak of it as consisting of a "Main Building" and a "Lodge," and after ably and fully setting forth the necessity of another Lodge, he appeals to the Legislature for a grant of money for its erection.

To my mind it is matter of deep regret that his suggestion, in this particular, has not been acted upon, and that another Lodge has not during the Summer of 1849 been built. After the enormous expense of completing the main Building, which is designed as the centre of a mass of less expensive erections, and intended for the accommodation of the best class of paying patients, and at the same time to afford secure and comfortable apartments for the Officers of the Establishment,—I say it is deeply to be regretted that such a building should be filling up with a class of patients whose personal appearance would indicate that they had but recently escaped from a Poor House,

House, and who are daily more or less defacing the finest and most expensive part of your future Institution, frequently interfering with the officers and servants in the discharge of their duties, and occasionally threatening their safety.

Besides, too, for the want of another Lodge, we are deprived of the proper and legitimate use of the Chapel. There is not a Sabbath that I am not applied to by patients for permission to attend a place of public worship, who are entirely unfit to trust beyond the bounds of the Asylum, to whom I am obliged to deny the privilege they seek. Others get permission to go, and during their absence my mind is never at rest, fearing that they may do something to make it appear that I had granted an unwarrantable licence; and there are still others, whose minds I doubt not might be much soothed and benefited by attendance at a place of public worship, who never think of applying for the privilege, and for months and years never see the face of a Clergyman, except as a curious visitor, or hear his voice but as an inquirer respecting the peculiarity of their insanity.

The Chapel is at this moment full of pauper patients, and being originally not intended for such a purpose, proper means of ventilation was not provided, and the moment the door is opened, the presence of vitiated atmosphere is disagreeably felt. This part of the building should no longer be prostituted to the purposes of an ill-ventilated ward, but with as little delay as the circumstances of the case will admit, it should be fitted up and set apart for the sacred purposes for which it was very properly and benevolently designed.

The worst feature of all in the present arrangement is, that the Lodge built for the accommodation of Females alone, is now filled to overflowing with patients of both sexes. It is true that a common panel door separates them within the building, and a common fence separates their respective yards; but the yard of each is overlooked by the other, and there is but little said and done in the one that is not heard and seen by the other.

You will pardon me if I call to your recollection the awful oaths and horrid obscenity of one of our Male patients who accosted us in our walk through the yard on our way to the Lodge, when you were making your annual visit in January. Perhaps it did not occur to you at the time that that man was immediately under the window of the Females' Day Room, and close beside the fence that separates the yards of Males and Females. Such however was the case, and language similar to that which you heard on that occasion, I have often been obliged to listen to, and as often have I felt that it was an outrage on all decency, and ought no longer to be tolerated.

Another crying evil that arises from the same cause is that classification of the patients which is essential to the proper treatment of the insane with us is entirely out of the question. The sick are disturbed by their noisy neighbours, the timid are sometimes frightened out of what little remains of the glimmerings of reason by the rude and the boisterous, while occasionally the quiet and retiring receive violence at the hands of those who suddenly become excited, and act under the influence of impulses that I believe they are unable to restrain.

These are but a part of the difficulties by which I feel myself surrounded, and which are increasing by every new admission, and will still continue to increase till the proper remedy be applied, till additional accommodations be provided. A Lodge for Males would do much to relieve from present embarrassment; but an additional Lodge alone will not meet our requirements, a wing is also very much needed, and till we have the one to separate the worst class of Males from the corresponding class of Females, and the other to accommodate a class a grade better, to enable us to reserve the main centre building for a superior class, we can neither do justice to our patients nor meet the wishes and expectations of the public.

If it were possible to do all that we could wish, I should like exceedingly that our wards for first class patients were fitted up as soon as possible, to be in readiness for persons of that description, should they be required. Leading men in the Province, when they visit the Institution, should see such apartments, they would then return to their friends with a pleasing confidence that there is among themselves, nay, in their very midst, an Asylum which they can with the utmost reliance recommend to their neighbours, not only as a place of security, but one of comfort.

Doctor Isaac Ray, of the Butler Institution for the Insane, in a Letter of recent date addressed to A. Campbell, Esquire, thus writes in reference to this point:—"I hope "you will be able to retain your best class of patients, for they help to give character "to the Institution, and the higher rates that they pay help its finances. No outlay "scarcely is too great to accomplish this very desirable end, for it is suicidal policy "for an Institution to suffer the best class of patients to seek for hospital accommoda-"tion some where else." Such a hint coming from such a source ought to have its full weight.

For the future it will be both my pride and my interest to devote my humble energies to elevate your Institution both in character and usefulness, but it would be folly to conceal the fact that, with my present means, I can earn for it little more than the reputation of a semi-Poor House.

Allow me to call your attention to another subject, which I consider of some importance. More stringent laws should be made respecting admissions. I have at this moment two Females, who have not been long in the house, who are far advanced in pregnancy, and who are likely soon to be confined. It will at once occur to you that this is not the place for their treatment; and the very last case that was admitted is a young man all the way from Richibucto, a distance of about two hundred miles; he is quite harmless, but suffering from mental derangement from the pressure of a tumour on the brain. If relief is to be obtained at all in this case, it will be by extirpating the tumour. Now it seems to me that this is not the place for the delivering of the women, nor the proper hospital for operating on the man.

There are others in whom now no traces of insanity can be discovered, who from bodily ailment or mental imbecility are unfit to take care of themselves, and to turn them abroad on the wide world homeless and friendless, in such circumstances, would be contrary to all the laws of humanity; still we can do nothing more for them, and here they are occupying the room that ought to be devoted to the insane, when they might as well be accommodated in the Alms House.

During the Summer of 1849 great improvements have been made on the grounds connected with the Asylum. The surface has been levelled; walks have been tastefully laid out; trees, both fruit and ornamental, have been planted; and very much done to add to the beauties of one of the most delightful spots that could be selected in any country for the site of such a building. A very tasteful Porter's Lodge has also been built and finished, and when all the arrangements connected with it are complete, it will be quite an ornament to our grounds. It will be necessary however to procure the opening of the old Road leading from the Lodge through the enclosure of our neighbour Mr. Avery, out to the main Road. The opening of this Road will add much to the beauty and convenience of access at the front, and be the means of bringing the Lodge more into view. It will be well that this should be attended to at once, as I understand from Doctor Peters that an Act of the Assembly will be required for the purpose.

During the past year too, I find that some improvement has been made in the Agricultural department. A barn has been built, fences have been put up, and a small piece of land tilled and cropped. I may remark in reference to the land, that it ought to be brought into a state of high cultivation with all possible expedition. Its proximity to the City, which will always afford a good market, and from which, with good management and foresight, an abundance of manure may be obtained, with our available labour from patients, of which we are always likely to have considerable; with all these advantages, I think we may fairly anticipate a very profitable result.

On the 31st December, 1848, there were in the Institution ninety one patients; during the year there were admitted forty eight and discharged forty seven, leaving at the 31st December, 1849, ninety two patients; for the particulars in reference to these statistics, I beg to refer you to the accompanying "Record," and "Brief Statement" annexed to the Record furnished by Mr. M'Kay.

Before concluding these remarks, it is but justice to all parties concerned that I should mention, that all the improvements to which I have referred have been conducted under the superintendence of my talented predecessor Doctor G. P. Peters; and it affords me a high degree of gratification to add, that when in the course of familiarizing myself with the sphere of my new duties, I found within, without, and around

around every where, evident marks of his good taste, great ingenuity, and indefatigable industry, and by his politeness to me personally, in giving me valuable suggestions as to the management of the patients, and by pointing out to me what was required to complete improvements already begun, by furnishing me with books that at the time I could procure from no other source, and by kindly lending me instruments till my own should arrive By a continuous series of friendly acts, he has laid me under deep and lasting obligations, which I feel it a duty as well as a pleasure thus to acknowledge.

Should you find the foregoing observations of any service as a guide for future action in prosecuting your benevolent designs, in reference to the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, it will be to me a source of much satisfaction.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JNO. WADDELL,

Medical Superintendent Pro. Lunatic Asylum, Saint John, N. B.

Report from former Commissioners as to action of Ejectment instituted against them.

Saint John, 14th November, 1849.

SIR,—The undersigned beg leave to submit for the consideration of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, the following circumstances with regard to the premises lately occupied by them in the City of Saint John for the purpose of a temporary Lunatic Asylum.

That in October 1846 they were served with a declaration of Ejectment at the suit of Nathan Godsoe for the recovery of possession of lots No. 471, 472, 473 and 474, on which the buildings were erected; that upon inquiry they found that these lots had been leased by the Mayor, Alderman and Commonalty of Saint John, to Nathan Godsoe, in October 1831, for the term of twenty one years; but that the property had within about one year afterwards been given up by Mr. Godsoe to the lessors, for the purpose of erecting a Cholera Hospital, and that Godsoe had been paid for his improvements; that the lease had not been actually cancelled, nor any surrender in writing executed, but these facts had always been treated by the members of the Common Council of the City of Saint John from time to time, and were considered by the undersigned as amounting to a surrender in law of the premises to the lessors.

That the undersigned accordingly, after taking advice of counsel, defended the suit which came on for trial in January 1849, when a verdict was given for plaintiffs; this however was set aside by the Supreme Court on the ground of the verdict not being warranted by the evidence, for which, and further particulars, they beg leave to refer to the case in Kerr's Reports.

That the cause again came on for trial in August last, when a verdict was again given for the plaintiffs. That the inmates in the mean time having been removed to the new Asylum, the undersigned did not consider themselves required to make another application for a new trial, the Judge who tried the cause having charged the Jury that the case was entirely a matter for their consideration, and the Common Council of the City of Saint John who would now be entitled to the possession of the premises, in case the term had been surrendered, being disposed to submit to this verdict, a Judgment has now been entered against the undersigned with £42 4s. costs, since which an action has also been brought against them for mesne profits, which is now pending.

The undersigned now beg leave to submit that they are advised that a verdiet must be given against them in the action for mesne profits, and most respectfully suggest that a compromise might probably be effected whereby much expense could be saved.

In the mean time they submit for His Excellency's consideration, whether it would not be advisable that provision should be made for the payment of these costs, for which the undersigned are liable to an execution, and also for the costs of defence amounting to £29 0s. 1d., separate from the general expenditure of the Asylum, and respectfully

respectfully request to be directed upon this point, and in case of a compromise being deemed advisable, that some person should be appointed with full authority for that purpose.

The undersigned also respectfully request that you will furnish His Excellency with such further information as from your personal knowledge of many of the matters connected with this subject you will be able to afford.

And they have, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE P. PETERS,
WILLIAM JACK,
JOHN WARD.

The Hon. John R. Partelow, Pro. Secretary.

Salary to Doctor Peters.

Saint John, 4th December, 1849.

SIR,—In reply to your Letter of the 24th November, in reference to Dr. Peters' Salary as Physician and Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, I have the honor herewith to enclose a copy of a Resolution of the Board of Commissioners on that subject.

And remain, &c.

(Signed) JOHN WARD.

The Hon. J. R. Partelow, Provincial Secretary.

At a Meeting of the Commissioners of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum held the 4th December, 1849,

PRESENT:

JOHN WARD, Esquire, WM. JACK, Esquire,
WM. OLIVE, " A. CAMPBELL, "

Read a Letter from the Provincial Secretary, dated 24th November last, addressed to this Board, with a copy of a Letter from George P. Peters, Wm. Jack, and John Ward, Esquires, sent therewith; it is

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Board the Salary of Dr. Peters, as Physician and Superintendent of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum for the year ending the 1st January next, should be Two hundred and fifty pounds, and that the sum of Fifty pounds, in addition thereto, should be allowed him for extra services in fitting up and improving the present Establishment, and in laying out and ornamenting the grounds.

(Signed) JOHN C. WARD, *Secretary*.

RECORD OF LUNATICS

In the Provincial Lunatic Asylum in County Saint John, from the 1st January to the 31st December, (inclusive,) 1849.

Number.	Date of Admission.	Sex.	Present age.	Civil condition.	By whom committed.	Date of Discharge or Death.	Remaining at 31st December, 1849, and in what condition.	Time in Asylum. Years.	Months.	Days.	County from which sent, &c.
						Old Cases, Remaining from 31st December, 1848.					
1	7th April 1837,	Male,	32	Single,	Justices,	... ...	Remaining unimproved,	12	8	24	Saint John City.
2	20th Aug. "	do	59	do	do	... ...	do	12	4	11	Westmorland County.
3	20th June 1838,	do	34	do	do	... ...	do	11	6	11	King's do.
4	24th May 1839,	Female,	44	do	do	... .	do	10	7	7	York do.
5	28th Aug. "	do	34	do	do	... ...	do	10	4	3	Charlotte do.
6	15th Oct. "	do	48	Widow,	do	... ...	do	10	2	16	Sunbury do.
7	10th Mar. 1840,	Male,	38	Single,	do	... ...	do	9	9	21	Carleton do.
8	1st Oct. "	Female,	36	do	do	Died (Consumption) 15th June 1849,	... ...	8	9	14	Ireland direct, & Co'y St. John.
9	11th Oct. "	do	52	Widow,	do	... ...	do	9	2	20	U. States & Charlotte County.
10	25th Oct. "	do	34	Married,	do	... ...	do	9	2	6	Northumberland County.
11	30th Jan. 1841,	do	47	Single,	do	Died (Consumption) 13th Nov. 1849,	... ...	8	9	14	King's do
12	10th April "	Male,	56	Married,	do	... ...	do	8	8	21	York do.
13	25th April "	Female,	49	Widow,	do	... ...	do	8	8	6	Saint John City.
14	6th Jan. 1842,	Male,	35	Single,	do	... ...	do	7	11	25	King's County.
15	16th April "	Female,	52	do	do	... ...	do	7	8	15	Saint John City.
16	4th July "	Male,	36	do	do	Discharged (unimproved) 7th Dec. '49,	... ...	7	5	3	Ireland direct, & Co'y St. John.
17	7th Aug. 1843,	Female,	45	do	do	... ...	Remaining improved,	6	4	24	Westmorland County.
18	3rd Nov. "	Male,	33	do	do	... ...	do	6	1	28	Gloucester do.
19	4th Nov. "	do	49	Married,	do	... ...	Remaining unimproved,	6	1	27	Kent do.
20	23rd Dec. "	do	25	Single,	do	... ...	do	6	0	8	York do.
21	18th Mar. 1844,	do	36	Married,	Friends,	... ...	do	5	9	13	Saint John City.
22	4th April "	Female,	64	Single,	Justices,	... ...	Remaining improved,	5	8	27	Charlotte County,
23	29th May "	do	18	do	do	... ...	do	5	7	2	do do.
24	15th June, "	Male,	42	do	do	... ...	Remaining unimproved,	5	6	16	Saint John do.
25	2nd July "	Female,	38	Married,	do	... ...	Remaining improved,	5	5	29	King's do.
26	10th Sept. "	Male,	30	Single,	do	... ...	Rem'g much improved,	5	3	21	Charlotte do.
27	12th Sept. "	Female,	31	Married,	do	... ...	Remaining unimproved,	5	3	19	Westmorland do.
28	24th Dec. "	do	26	Single,	do	... ...	do	5	0	7	Saint John do.
29	25th Jan. 1845,	do	34	do	do	... ...	do	4	11	6	Charlotte do.
30	28th Jan. "	Male,	43	do	do	... ...	do	4	11	13	U. States & King's County.
31	31st Jan. "	Female,	30	do	do	... ...	do	4	11	0	York County.

Record of Lunatics in the Provincial Lunatic Asylum—Continued.

Number.	Date of Admission.	Sex.	Present age.	Civil condition.	By whom committed.	Date of Discharge or Death.	Remaining at 31st December, 1849, and in what condition.	Time in Asylum. Years.	Months.	Days.	County from which sent, &c.
32	14th Feb. 1845,	Female,	44	unknown	Justices,	... ...	Remaining unimproved,	4	10	17	Charlotte County.
33	17th Feb. "	Male,	33	Single,	do	... ...	Remaining improved,	4	10	14	Saint John City.
34	6th June "	Female,	48	Widow,	do	... ...	Remaining unimproved,	4	6	25	King's County.
35	4th Aug. "	do	49	Married,	do	... ...	do	4	4	27	Saint John City.
36	2nd Oct. "	Male,	31	Single,	do	Discharged (improved) 7th Dec. '49,	... ...	4	2	5	King's County.
37	22nd Oct. "	Female,	24	do	do	... ...	do	4	2	9	York do.
38	15th Nov. "	Male,	34	do	do	... ...	do	4	1	16	Saint John City.
39	19th Nov. "	do	45	do	do	Died 26th April 1849,	.. ...	3	5	7	do do.
40	21st Feb. 1846,	do	17	do	do	Died 12th Feb. 1849,	... ...	2	11	22	Northumberland County.
41	27th Feb. "	do	30	unknown	do	... ...	do	3	10	4	Carleton County & U. States.
42	13th April "	do	32	Married,	do	... ...	do	3	8	18	N. Scotia & King's Co'y. N.B.
43	5th May "	Female,	27	Single,	do	... ...	Remaining improved,	3	7	26	Saint John County.
44	21st May "	do	48	do	do	... ...	Remaining unimproved,	3	7	10	Northumberland do.
45	1st June "	do	34	Married,	do	... ...	Remaining improved,	3	7	0	Saint John do.
46	18th June "	do	31	unknown	do	... .	do	3	6	13	do. do.
47	1st July "	do	28	Married,	do	... ...	Remaining unimproved,	3	6	0	Northumberland do.
48	1st Aug. "	Male,	43	do	do	... ...	do	3	5	0	Nova Scotia & County Gaol.
49	5th Oct. "	do	40	Single,	do	Died (Diseased Heart) 11th Feb. '49,	... ...	2	4	6	York County.
50	14th Dec. "	do	34	do	do	... ...	do	3	0	17	Saint John do.
51	17th Dec. "	do	27	do	do	Died (Paralysis) 15th Feb. 1849.	... ...	2	1	29	U. States & Co'y St. John.
52	1st Jan. 1847,	Female,	31	do	do	Discharged (improved) 6th Dec. '49,	... ...	2	11	5	Saint John County.
53	6th Jan. "	Male,	26	unknown	do	... ...	do	2	11	25	Saint John,
54	29th Jan. "	do	22	Single,	do	... ...	do	2	11	2	do.
55	29th Jan. "	do	31	do	do	... ...	do	2	11	2	do.
56	1st Feb. "	do	48	do	do	... ...	do	2	11	0	do.
57	8th Feb. "	Female,	22	do	do	... ...	do	2	10	23	do.
58	17th Feb. "	do	20	do	do	Died (Epileptic Fit) 1st May 1849,	... ...	2	2	14	Charlotte County.
59	9th July "	do	32	Married,	do	... ...	do	2	5	22	York do.
60	15th July "	Male,	39	Single,	do	... ...	Remaining improved,	2	5	16	Saint John do.
61	31st Aug. "	do	58	Widower	do	... ...	do	2	4	0	do do.
62	27th Sept. "	Female,	39	Single,	do	Discharged (cured) 28th June 1849,	... ...	1	9	1	Gloucester do.
63	3rd Oct. "	Male,	39	do	do	... ...	Remaining unimproved,	2	2	28	Saint John do.
64	9th Dec. "	do	43	do	do	... ...	Rem'g much improved,	2	0	22	do do.
65	15th Dec. 1847,	Male,	37	Married,	Justices,	... ...	Rem'g much improved,	2	0	16	Charlotte County.
66	22nd Dec. "	do	24	Single,	do	... ...	Remaining unimproved,	2	0	9	Ireland direct, & Charlotte Co'y
67	8th Jan. 1848,	do	41	Married,	Re-adm'd.	Discharged (cured) 7th Jan. 1849,	... ...	1	0	0	Saint John.
68	7th April "	do	26	Single,	Justices,	Discharged (cured) 14th May 1849,	... ...	1	1	7	Saint John County Gaol.
69	24th April "	do	15	do	Dr. Peters,	... ...	Remaining improved,	1	8	7	Saint John.
70	9th May "	Female,	51	Widow,	Justices,	... ...	do	1	7	22	Northumberland.
71	9th May "	do	45	Married,	do	... ...	do	1	7	22	Carleton County.
72	27th May "	Male,	41	do	do	Died (Apoplexy) 10th Jan. 1849,	... ...	0	7	14	Gloucester do.
73	12th June "	Female,	41	Single,	do	... ...	Remaining unimproved,	1	6	19	Carleton do.
74	15th June "	Male,	43	Married,	do	Discharged (cured) 24th April 1849,	... ...	0	10	9	Charlotte do.
75	29th June "	Female,	36	do	do	... ...	do	1	6	2	do do.
76	10th July "	Male,	60	do	do	Discharged (cured) 5th Jan. 1849,	... ...	0	5	25	Saint John do.
77	17th July "	do	51	Single,	do	... ...	Remaining cured,	1	5	14	Westmorland do.
78	17th July "	Female,	46	Married,	Re-adm'd.	... ...	Remaining unimproved,	1	5	14	Saint John do.
79	21st July "	do	29	unknown	Justices,	... ...	Remaining improved,	1	5	10	York do.
80	8th Aug. "	Male,	42	Married,	do	Discharged (cured) 26th March '49,	... ...	0	7	18	Saint John do.
81	18th Aug. "	Female,	31	do	do	Discharged (cured) 23d June 1849,	... ...	0	10	5	Charlotte do.
82	24th Sept. "	Male,	27	Single,	do	... ...	Remaining unimproved,	1	3	7	Gloucester do.
83	6th Oct. "	Female,	28	do	do	... ...	Remaining improved,	1	2	25	York do.
84	8th Oct. "	do	43	Married,	do	... ...	Remaining unimproved,	1	2	23	Charlotte do.
85	22nd Oct. "	Male,	46	Single,	do	Discharged (cured) 16th Jan. 1849,	... ...	0	2	25	Saint John do.
86	2nd Nov. "	Female,	36	Married,	Friends,	... ...	do	1	1	29	do do.
87	20th Nov. "	Male,	51	Single,	Justices,	... ...	Remaining improved,	1	1	11	Charlotte do.
88	20th Nov. "	do	52	do	do	... ...	Remaining unimproved,	1	1	11	King's do.
89	23rd Nov. "	Female,	35	Married,	do	... ...	do	1	1	8	York do.
90	15th Dec. "	Male,	24	Single,	do	Eloped (improved) 17th Oct. 1849,	... ...	0	10	2	do do.
91	16th Dec. "	Female,	19	do	do	... ...	Remaining improved,	1	0	15	Charlotte do.
						Admitted in 1849, viz:—					
92	3rd Jan. 1849,	do	37	Married,	do	... ...	Remaining cured,	0	11	28	Carleton do.
93	2nd Feb. "	do	24	Single,	do	Discharged (cured) 6th Dec. 1849,	... ...	0	10	4	do do.
94	5th Feb. "	Male,	33	Married,	do	... ...	Remaining unimproved	0	10	26	Saint John.
95	14th Feb. "	do	26	Single,	do	... ...	do	0	10	17	do.
96	16th Feb. "	do	64	Widower	Friends,	... ...	do	0	10	15	do.
97	17th Feb. "	Female,	24	Single,	do	... ...	do	0	10	14	do.
98	8th Mar. "	Male,	30	do	Justices,	... ...	Rem'g much improved,	0	9	23	do.
99	17th Mar. "	Female,	26	Married,	do	... ...	Remaining cured,	0	9	14	do.
100	26th Mar. "	Male,	53	Single,	Friends,	Died (Apoplexy) 24th April 1849,	... ...	0	0	29	do.
101	29th Mar. "	do	36	do	Dr. Peters,	... ...	Remaining unimproved,	0	9	2	do.
102	1st April "	do	48	unknown	do	Eloped 5th May 1849,	... ...	0	1	4	do.
103	3rd April "	do	42	Single,	Justices,	... ...	do	0	8	28	Charlotte.
104	3rd April "	do	52	Married,	do	Discharged (cured) 7th April 1849,	... ...	0	0	24	Saint John.
105	25th April "	Female,	27	do	do	Discharged (cured) 8th May 1849,	... ...	0	0	14	do.
106	26th April "	Male,	34	Widower	do	Discharged (cured) 18th June 1849,	... ...	0	1	23	do.
107	3rd May "	Female,	28	Married,	Dr. Fitch,	Discharged (cured) 2d June 1849,	... ...	0	1	0	do.

Record of Lunatics in the Provincial Lunatic Asylum—Continued.

Number.	Date of Admission.	Sex.	Present age.	Civil condition.	By whom committed.	Date of Discharge or Death.	Remaining at 31st December, 1849, and in what condition.	Time in Asylum. Years.	Months.	Days.	County from which sent, &c.
108	4th May 1849,	Female,	28	Married,	Justices,	Discharged (cured) 8th May 1849,	... ...	0	0	4	Saint John.
109	7th May "	Male,	23	Single,	do	Discharged (cured) 11th July 1849,	... ...	0	2	4	do.
110	8th May "	Female,	24	do	do	... ...	Remaining unimproved,	0	7	23	York.
111	11th May "	Male,	14	do	do	... ...	do	0	7	20	Kent.
112	16th May "	do	57	do	do	Died (Diarrhœa) 5th Oct. 1849,	Disch'd 10th July,	0	4	19	do.
113	20th May "	Female,	25	Married,	Friends,	Discharged (cured) 6th Dec. 1849.	re-adm'd 21st July,	0	6	6	Saint John.
114	23rd May "	Male,	23	Single,	Justices,	Discharged (cured) 23d July 1849,	final disch'd 6th Dec	0	2	0	do.
115	6th June "	Female,	40	Widow,	do	Discharged (cured) 2d Sept. 1849,	... ...	0	2	27	do.
116	7th June "	Male,	26	Single,	do	Discharged (cured) 11th June 1849,	... ...	0	0	4	do.
117	9th June "	Female,	35	Married,	do	Discharged (cured) 22d June 1849.	... ...	0	0	13	do.
118	21st June "	do	45	do	do	Discharged (cured) 18th Oct. 1849.	... ...	0	3	28	York.
119	30th June "	do	55	Widow,	do	Discharged (cured) 30th Aug. 1849,	... ...	0	2	0	do.
120	4th July "	Male,	40	Married,	do	Died (Delirium Trm's) 7th July '49,	... ...	0	0	4	Saint John.
121	11th July "	do	21	Single,	Friends,	Discharged (cured) 24th Dec. 1849,	... ...	0	5	13	do.
122	18th July "	do	35	do	Justices,	Discharged (cured) 10th Nov. 1849,	... ...	0	3	23	do.
123	9th Aug. "	Female,	43	Widow,	do	Discharged (cured) 29th Aug. 1849,	... ...	0	0	20	do.
124	9th Aug. "	do	14	Single,	do	Discharged (cured) 18th Sep. 1849,	... ...	0	1	9	do.
125	20th Aug. "	Male,	22	do	Friends,	Discharged (cured) 4th Dec. 1849,	... ...	0	3	14	do.
126	20th Aug. "	Female,	ab't 30	Married,	do	... ...	Remaining improved,	0	4	11	N. Scotia direct, & City St. J'n
127	23rd Aug. "	do	26	Single,	do	... ...	do	0	4	8	Saint John.
128	24th Aug. "	Male,	35	do	Justices,	... ...	Remaining cured,	0	4	7	do.
129	24th Aug. "	do	50	Married,	do	Discharged (cured) 31st Aug. 1849,	... ...	0	0	7	do.
130	4th Sept. "	Female,	36	do	Friends,	Discharged (cured) 8th Sept. 1849,	... ...	0	0	4	do.
131	7th Oct. "	Male,	56	Single,	Justices,	... ...	Remaining improved,	0	2	24	do.
132	12th Oct. "	Female,	58	do	do	Discharged (improved) 29th Dec. '49,	... ...	0	2	17	do.
133	19th Oct. "	do	18	do	do	... ...	Rem'g much improved,	0	2	12	Carleton.
134	24th Oct. "	do	—	Married,	do	... ...	Remaining improved,	0	2	7	Saint John.
135	6th Nov. "	Male,	24	Single,	do	Discharged (cured) 26th Nov. 1849,	... ...	0	0	20	Carleton.
136	9th Nov. "	do	26	Married,	do	... ...	Rem'g much improved,	0	1	22	Saint John.
137	13th Nov. "	Female,	22	Single,	do	... ...	Remaining unimproved,	0	1	18	Charlotte.
138	20th Nov. "	do	50	Married,	do	... ...	do	0	1	11	Saint John.
139	11th Dec. "	do	34	do	do	... ...	do	0	0	20	Sunbury.

Saint John, 31*st December*, 1849.

Abstract Statement of Patients admitted and discharged, shewing those remaining in the Establishment on 31st December, 1849.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Old cases in Asylum at 1st January, 1849, ...	48	43	91
Admitted during the year, ...	24	24	48
Whole number, ...	72	67	139
Discharged, &c., during the year, viz:—			
Recovered, ...	16	14	30
Improved, ...	1	2	3
Unimproved, ...	1	0	1
Died, ...	8	3	11
Eloped, ...	2	0	2
	28	19	47
Remaining at 31st December, 1849, ...	44	48	92

And in what condition, viz:—

	M.	F.	Total.			
Recovered, ...	2	2	4			
Much improved, ...	5	1	6			
Improved, ...	7	15	22			
Unimproved, ...	30	30	60			
	—	—	—	44	48	92

Number of Patients in Asylum 1st of each Month in 1849.

Jan.		Feb.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
48	43	44	44	44	46	47	47	46	48	48	48	46	48	47	48	49	49	49	47	48	50	48	51
91		88		90		94		94		96		94		95		98		96		98		99	

Monthly average number Patients 94·5.

Number of Patients from each County:—Charlotte, 18; Carleton, 8; Gloucester, 4; Kent, 3; King's, 9; Northumberland, 5; Sunbury, 2; Saint John, 72; Westmorland, 4: York, 14.

Audit Office, 20th March, 1850.

Report upon the General Account of the Commissioners of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum for the year 1849.

No. 1. Is the Account Current of Commissioners Peters, Jack and Ward.

The account is made up as follows :—

Expenditure, Quarter ending 31st March,....	£494	12	7		
Ditto ditto ditto 30th June, ...	974	11	10		
Ditto ditto ditto 30th Sept., ...	804	10	8		
Ditto in part for Quarter ending 31st Dec.....	662	5	10		
Amount due Commercial Bank for interest on amount over-drawn to meet expenses,....	52	13	9		
				£2,988	14 8
The Commissioners credit—					
Warrant No. 179 on the Treasury,....	£1,500	0	0		
From sale of three Cows, ...	15	5	0		
Received for board of inmates, ...	40	7	6		
Ditto Sundry articles delivered from Asylum Stores, ...	15	4	9		
				£1,570	17 3
Balance due the Commissioners, ...				£1,417	17 5

The Account Current is correctly made up, and is signed by Commissioner W. Jack.

The detailed Accounts are all signed by Commissioner Peters, as Superintendent, they are not sworn to.

No. 2. Is the Account of expenditure by the present Board of Commissioners between the 9th day of November and the 31st December 1849, amounting to £456 15 11

The Account is correctly made up, and is signed by Commissioners Wiggins, Campbell, Ward and Olive. (No Account Current is furnished.)

The expenditure in 1849 may be classed as follows :—

Food, ...	£960	10	4		
Clothing, ...	264	9	3		
Salaries and Wages,....	586	7	11		
Fuel, ...	186	3	11		
Miscellaneous, ...	134	19	9		
				£2,132	11 2
Building, ...	£810	9	3		
Furniture, ...	268	9	1		
Grounds, ...	181	7	4		
				1,260	5 8
Total expenditure in 1849, exclusive of the charge of £52 13 9 for interest due, ...				£3,392	16 10

Detailed receipted Accounts of all the expenditures were furnished with the Quarterly Accounts ; the charge for Interest due the Commercial Bank is not supported by any Account.

General

General Rates of Salary in 1849, as paid by the late Commissioners:—

Superintendent and Medical Adviser,	£300	0	0
Matron,	40	0	0
Clerk and Keeper of Stores,	40	0	0
Principal Under Keeper,	32	0	0
Four Assistant Ditto £24,	96	0	0
Gardener,	24	0	0
Two Female Under Keepers, £12,	24	0	0
Three Ditto £10,	30	0	0
Laundress,	10	0	0
	£596	0	0

Rates under the present Commission:—

Superintendent, &c.,	£250	0	0
Matron,	40	0	0
Secretary,	50	0	0
Clerk,	40	0	0
Principal Under Keeper,	30	0	0
Four Assistant Ditto £24,	96	0	0
Gardener,	24	0	0
Principal Female Under Keeper,	12	0	0
Three Assistant Female Under Keepers,	30	0	0
One Ditto,	9	0	0
Laundress,	10	0	0
	£591	0	0

F. P. ROBINSON,
Auditor General.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.

Report from Commissioners upon the subject of the erection of a Hospital.

Saint John, 27th October, 1849.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose, by order of the Board, a letter from Dr. Wetmore, the Surgeon of the Provincial Penitentiary, on the subject of a Hospital for Invalids, to be laid before His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

The attention of the Executive has annually been called by the present Board, as also by their predecessors, to the great inconvenience and serious detriment to the general health of the Institution, arising from the want of suitable accommodation for the sick.

The Commissioners are unanimously of opinion that with the increased number of prisoners, it has become an imperative duty with them to urge upon His Excellency the necessity of means being placed at their disposal to erect a Hospital within the grounds of the prison. Had such an epidemic as the cholera appeared among the inmates this season, the loss of life must have been very great, in proportion to their numbers, from the absence of any suitable means of separating the sick from the uninfected.

The Commissioners are of opinion that the sum of three hundred pounds will be required for the erection of a suitable building, independent of bricks now on hand, and the prison labour that could be devoted to the work. I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN WARD.

Hon. J. R. Partelow.

To the Commissioners of Provincial Penitentiary.

GENTLEMEN,—I deem it imperative on me, in the due discharge of my duty as Medical Officer to the Institution over which you preside, again to bring to your notice the propriety of an Hospital for the Sick. The increasing number of the inmates now requires it. The sick hitherto have not been attended without much risk to themselves, and inconvenience to all. Within the last few weeks diarrhea and dysentery have prevailed, and scorbutus or scurvy has returned and now exists, and I have been compelled to remove some of the patients to a shed, as the closeness of the cells rendered the prison so unpleasant that the prisoners and keepers all complained. Indeed on entering the cells in my visits I have myself been quite nauseated. I have called the attention of some of the visiting Commissioners to the subject, and now respectfully lay it before you as of great importance to the well being of the Establishment. I have, &c.

(Signed) THOMAS S. WETMORE, *M. D.*,
Surgeon Prov. Penitentiary.

John Ward, Esquire, Chairman Board Commissioners.

Report of the Commissioners of the Provincial Penitentiary accompanying the Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1849.

The first is the Account of expenditure in the erection of a building for Workshops, and a Steam Engine and other Machinery not yet completed, amounting to the sum of	£603	2	5
Deducting from which the Grants received for this special purpose,	450	0	0
Leaves a balance due the Commissioners on this Account, of	£153	2	5

The building that has been erected is of brick, three stories in height, one hundred feet long, by twenty five feet wide in the clear, and has long been required to carry out system and regularity in the employment of the convicts. The

The second is the Account of expenditure and receipts in the maintenance of the Institution, and purchase of stock for manufacturing purposes. The expenditure consists of

Balance due the Commissioners 1st January, 1849, ...				£82	12	8
Materials for Prison Clothing, ...	£104	8	7			
Food, ...	688	11	8			
Estimated cost of Fuel for warming the Prison and Keeper's apartments, ...	70	0	0			
Cost of Horses and fodder, for general use, ...	47	2	3			
Miscellaneous items, ...	76	0	10			
Salaries of the different Officers, including Surgeon, Chaplain and Secretary, ...	555	0	0			
				1,541	3	4
Materials for Manufacturing purposes, ...	£1,139	9	9			
Wood for Brick making, ...	129	16	6			
Horses, &c., in Brick Yard, ...	50	0	0			
				1,319	6	3
				£2,943	2	3

The Receipts are derived from the following sources :—

Received for Diets of Military Convicts, ...	£124	14	1			
Realized from sale of articles manufactured in the Prison, ...	1,311	9	7			
Realized from sale of a Horse, ...	20	0	0			
Warrants on Treasury, ...	1,500	0	0			
And amounts to the sum of				2,956	3	8
Leaving a balance due from the Commissioners on this Account of				£13	1	5

The third is the Account shewing the number of Prisoners admitted into and discharged from the Prison during the year, and the mode of employment.

	Males.	Females.
It will be seen that the number of Convicts in Prison on 1st January, 1849, were	54	12
Admitted during the year, ...	150	92
	204	104
Discharged, ...	154	91
Leaving in Prison at this date, ...	50	13

The value of Bricks, Brushes, Brooms, and materials for Manufacturing purposes, on hand at this date, is estimated at	£1,000	0	0			
Add to this 212 M. Bricks used in the construction of the new building, at 30s. per M., ...	318	0	0			
And the amount realized for sale of Manufactures during the year, ...	1,311	9	7			
				£2,629	9	7
From which deduct the value of Bricks and other articles on hand 1st January, 1849, ...	£575	0	0			
And cost of materials during the year, ...	1,319	6	3—	1,894	6	3
It will leave the sum of				£735	3	4

actually made by Prison Labour during the year, exclusive of 2911 days labour upon the new building.

To enable the Commissioners to complete the Machinery now in course of erection, and to add other for the manufacture of Cloth, (the raw material required for which abounds in the country,) it is hoped liberal grants will be made, and the Board are of opinion that a not less sum than £500 will be necessary for this particular object.

To carry on the different branches of Manufactures already introduced successfully and economically the ensuing year, it is necessary to keep a large stock of materials always on hand, as great advantage is obtained by purchasing at seasons when the raw material can be had at the lowest price, and to do this the Commissioners will be unable to appropriate any amount realized from present stock on hand for the maintenance of the establishment, and they trust that an amount equal to the grants of the present year will be placed at their disposal to meet the current expenses of the ensuing year. The Commissioners feel it their duty to call attention to the remarks made in their Report for the year 1848, relative to the insufficiency of the old and dilapidated wooden buildings occupied as a female prison, and to the great inconvenience arising from the want of a hospital for the sick; and they beg leave respectfully again to urge that grants may be made as soon as practicable to enable them to erect at same time suitable buildings in connection with the present stone edifice for female apartments and sick wards.

No escapes have taken place during the year, thus proving the security of the Palisades Fence erected in 1848. As soon as the additions noticed in this Report can be completed, the Commissioners feel sanguine of being able to provide for the maintenance of the Institution from the proceeds of prison labour, with little or no assistance from the Public Funds; but this cannot be achieved while so large a proportion of the prison labour is directed upon additions and improvements that have each year been of necessity made to the Institution, and that must further be devoted to those contemplated.

The Commissioners have every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of the Keepers during the present year, and they feel assured the Institution is thriving under the close supervision devoted to it by the Board.

By Order of the Board.

JOHN WARD, *Chairman.*

Saint John, 31st December, 1849.

Account shewing the amount of Expenditure and Receipts by the Commissioners of the Provincial Penitentiary, in the erection of Work Shops and Machinery for the employment of the Prisoners, during the Year ending 31st December, 1849.

1849.				
June 30.	To Amount of Expenditure during the Quarter ending this date, as shewn by Account No. 5 transmitted to the Executive, with vouchers, ...	£109	5	6
Sept. 30.	" Amount of Expenditure during the Quarter ending this date, as shewn by Account No. 9 transmitted to the Executive, with vouchers, ...	229	15	9
Dec. 31.	" Amount of Expenditure during the Quarter ending this date, as shewn by Account No. 13 transmitted to the Executive, with vouchers,...	264	1	2
		£603	2	5

1849.	RECEIPTS.				
January.	By Warrant on Treasury, ...	£300	0	0	
Nov. 6.	" Warrant on do.	150	0	0	
	For this special purpose, ...				£450 0 0
	Balance due the Commissioners, ...				£153 2 5

(E. E.)

Saint John, December 31, 1849.

JOHN WARD, *Chairman.*

Samuel D. Berton maketh oath that he is Secretary to the Commissioners of the Provincial Penitentiary, and that the within Account is just and true.

SAM. D. BERTON.

Sworn before me this thirtieth day of January, 1850,
L. H. DEVEBER, J. P.

Account shewing the amount of Expenditure and Receipts by the Commissioners of the Provincial Penitentiary, for the maintenance and support of the Prison during the Year ending 31st December, 1849.

1849.					
Jan. 1.	To Balance due the Commissioners this date, ...	£82	12	8	
Mar. 31.	" Amount of Disbursements for the Quarter ending this date, as shewn by Account No. 1 transmitted to the Executive, with vouchers, ...	811	16	0	
June 30.	" Amount of Disbursements for the Quarter ending this date, as shewn by Account No. 3 transmitted to the Executive, with vouchers, ...	754	0	2	
Sept. 30.	" Amount of Disbursements for the Quarter ending this date, as shewn by Account No. 7, with vouchers, forwarded to the Executive, ...	552	18	0	
Dec. 31.	" Amount of Disbursements for the Quarter ending at date, per Account No. 11 transmitted to the Executive, with vouchers, ...	741	15	5	
					£2,943 2 3

1849. RECEIPTS.

By Diets received from Military Convicts—

For the month of January, ...	£15	0	7		
Do. February, ...	0	18	7		
Do. do.	11	3	9		
Do. March, ...	12	13	9		
Do. April, ...	9	18	0		
Do. May, ...	8	11	7		
Do. June, ...	8	16	5		
Do. July, ...	10	4	7		
Do. August, ...	8	17	7		
Do. September, ...	9	2	5		
Do. October, ...	10	15	5		
Do. November, ...	10	3	5		
Do. December, ...	8	8	0		
	£124	14	1		

By Sales of Articles of Prison manufacture—

Jan. 12.	150 Bricks, ...	£0	5	3					
Mar. 31.	50,000 Bricks at 32s. 6d., ...	81	5	0					
" "	200 do. at 35s., ...	0	7	0					
" "	Amount of Sales Brooms and Brushes this Quar.,	120	2	1					
June 30.	1,000 Bricks, ...	1	15	0					
" "	1,750 do.	3	1	3					
" "	2,000 do.	3	10	0					
" "	1,500 do.	2	12	6					
" "	Amount of Sales Brooms and Brushes during the Quarter, ...	378	8	6					
Aug. 1.	15,000 Bricks at 32s. 6d., ...	24	7	6					
" 10.	500 do.	0	17	6					
Sept. 15.	1,000 do.	1	12	6					
" 28.	10,000 do.	16	5	0					
" 30.	Error in Sales Brooms, &c., last Quarter, ...	0	2	2					
" "	Amount of Sales Brooms and Brushes this Quar.	261	5	10					
" "	1,000 Bricks, and cartage, ...	1	17	6					
" "	1,200 do. do.	2	5	0					
Oct. 8.	4,500 do. at 32s. 6d., ...	7	6	3					
" 20.	600 do. do.	0	19	6					
" "	1,500 do. and cartage, at 37s. 6d., ...	2	16	3					
Nov. 9.	500 do. at 32s. 6d., ...	0	16	3					
Dec. 31.	4,000 do. at 30s., ...	6	0	0					
" "	2,400 do. at 32s. 6d., ...	3	18	0					
" "	52,200 do.	90	5	9					
" "	650 do.	1	1	2					
" "	300 do. and cartage, at 40s.	0	12	0					
" "	Amount of Sales Brooms and Brushes this Quar.,	296	6	1					
" "	900 Bricks, ...	1	9	3					
					1,311	9	7		
Apr. 30.	By a Horse sold, ...				20	0	0		
	Carried forward, ...				£1,456	3	8	£2,943	2 3

	Brought forward, ...		£1,456 3 8	£2,943 2 3	
Jan. 19.	By Warrant on Treasury, ...	£300 0 0			
May 12.	" do. do.	500 0 0			
Aug. 30.	" do. do.	500 0 0			
			1,300 0 0		
Nov. 20.	" Warrants on Treasury, granted for the purchase of Stock for the manufacture of Brooms and Brushes,	£82 12 8 117 7 4			
			200 0 0		
				2,956 3 8	
	Balance in Commissioners' hands, ...			£13 1 5	

(E. E.)

Saint John, December 31, 1849. JOHN WARD, *Chairman.*

Samuel D. Berton maketh oath that he is Secretary to the Commissioners of the Provincial Penitentiary, and that the above Account of Expenditure and Receipts for the said Prison for the year ending 31*st December*, 1849, *is just and true.*

SAM. D. BERTON.

Sworn before me, this thirtieth day of January, 1850.
L. H. DEVEBER, J. P.

Audit Office, 15th February, 1850.

Report upon the Accounts of the Chairman of the Commissioners of the Provincial Penitentiary for the Year 1849.

No. 1. Is a detailed Account of Disbursements incurred for support and maintenance of the Penitentiary, including Salaries, materials for Brick, Brush and Broom making, &c. &c., for the Quarter ending the 31st day of March, 1849, amounting to	£811 16 11	
No. 2. Is a like Account for the Quarter ending the 30th day of June, amounting to	754 0 2	
No. 3. Is a like Account for the Quarter ending the 30th day of September, amounting to	552 18 0	
No. 4. Is a like Account for the Quarter ending the 31st day of December, amounting to	741 15 5	
Total of ordinary Disbursements in 1849, ...		£2,860 9 7
No. 5. Is a detailed Account of Disbursements incurred in the erection of Workshops and Machinery connected with the Penitentiary during the Quarter ending the 30th day of June, 1849, amounting to	£109 5 6	
No. 6. Is a like Account for the Quarter ending the 30th day of September, amounting to	229 15 9	
No. 7. Is a like Account for the Quarter ending the 31st day of December, amounting to	264 1 2	
Total Disbursements for Workshops and Machinery in 1849,		603 2 5
From the Accounts of 1848, as audited, the Commissioners had over-expended to the close of that year the sum of		82 12 8
Carried forward, ...		£3,546 4 8

Brought forward, ...							£3,546	4	8
Nos. 8–1 to 8–4. Are Quarterly Accounts Current shewing the Receipts during the year on account of the ordinary expenditure, as follows:—									
Warrants on the Treasury in 1849,	£1,500	0	0						
Diets of Military Convicts, ...	124	14	1						
Articles manufactured in the Prison,	1,311	9	7						
Proceeds of a Horse sold, ...	20	0	0						
				£2,956	3	8			
Nos. 9–1 to 9-3. Are Quarterly Accounts Current shewing the amounts drawn from the Treasury for the erection of Machinery and Workshops during the year 1849, amounting to				450	0	0			
							3,406	3	8
Balance of over-expenditure, ...							£140	1	0
viz:—									
Over-expended on Machinery and Workshops, ...				£153	2	5			
In the Chairman's hands on ordinary disbursements account, ...				13	2	5			
							£140	1	0

Nos. 10-1 to 10-12. Are the Monthly Reports of the Keeper and Visiting Committee for the year, containing detailed statements of the transactions of the Institution.

Nos. 11–1 to 11–4. Are the Quarterly Reports of the Visiting Committee upon all Accounts connected with the expenditure and maintenance of the Penitentiary during the year 1849.

No. 12. Is a General Report of the Commissioners of the Penitentiary upon all Accounts and transactions of the Institution for the year 1849, containing General Accounts Current, agreeing with the Quarterly Accounts, and a Statement shewing the number of Prisoners admitted and discharged during the year, and the numbers at the commencement and at the close of the year.

The Accounts are correctly made up and vouched. No. 12 is sworn to by the Secretary, S. D. Berton.

F. P. ROBINSON, *Auditor General.*

Account shewing the number of Prisoners admitted into and discharged from the Provincial Penitentiary during the year commencing 1st January and ending 31st December 1849, the number of Rations required and the employment of the Convicts for each month.

Month.	Male Prisoners.					Female Prisoners.					Employment of Male Prisoners.	Employment of Female Prisoners.
	In prison on the 1st of the month.	Admitted within the month.	Discharged within the month.	In prison on last of the month.	Rations required.	In prison on the 1st of the month.	Admitted within the month.	Discharged within the month.	In prison on last of the month.	Rations required.		
January,	54	21	12	63	1784	12	8	4	16	400	320 days general labour, 745 brushmaking, 100 broommaking, 52 shoemaking, 154 carpenter work, 26 tailoring, 26 weaving.	154 days general labour, 28 wool dressing, 15 spinning, 46 knitting, 42 sewing, 21 weaving.
February,	63	7	6	61	1890	16	3	1	18	499	259 days general labour, 843 brushmaking, 121 broommaking, 192 carpenter work, 24 shoemaking, 38 tailoring, 24 weaving.	164 days general labour, 87 wool dressing, 57 spinning, 39 knitting, 37 sewing, 13 weaving.
March,	64	9	15	58	1818	18	3	4	17	526	502 days general labour, 140 broommaking, 617 brushmaking, 134 carpenter work, 27 shoemaking, 54 tailoring, 27 weaving.	198 days general labour, 111 wool dressing, 52 spinning, 43 knitting, 31 sewing, 19 weaving.
April,	58	7	8	57	1719	17	8	8	17	500	853 days general labour, 192 broommaking, 270 carpenter work, 27 tailoring, 46 shoemaking, 27 weaving.	155 days general labour, 83 wool dressing, 55 spinning, 34 knitting, 23 sewing, 5 weaving.
May,	57	15	12	60	1870	17	10	7	20	633	603 days general labour, 113 broommaking, 236 carpenter work, 334 brickmaking, 31 tailoring, 54 shoemaking, 73 attending masons, &c.	223 days general labour, 15 wool dressing, 63 spinning, 62 knitting, 38 sewing, 21 weaving.
June,	60	14	13	61	1772	20	10	10	20	632	91 days general labour, 765 brickmaking, 191 stonedressing, attending masons, &c., 152 carpenter work, 164 broommaking, 48 brushmaking, 15 shoemaking.	226 days general labour, 56 wool dressing, 24 spinning, 95 knitting, 59 sewing, 33 weaving.
July,	61	9	21	49	1843	20	10	17	13	426	120 days general labour, 846 brickmaking, 158 at new building, 120 carpenter work, 162 broommaking, 44 brushmaking, 21 shoemaking.	178 days general labour, 30 wool dressing, 15 spinning, 104 knitting, 41 sewing, 46 weaving.
August,	49	23	14	58	1558	13	8	6	15	486	135 days general labour, 600 brickmaking, 177 at new building, 110 carpenter work, 164 broommaking, 4 brushmaking, 7 shoemaking.	176 days general labour, 73 wool dressing, 42 spinning, 44 knitting, 38 sewing, 45 weaving.
September,	58	15	20	53	1690	15	14	10	19	580	170 days general labour, 481 brickmaking, 168 at new building, 169 broommaking, 169 carpenter work, 10 brushmaking, 16 tailoring, 6 shoemaking.	215 days general labour, 101 wool dressing, 48 spinning, 31 knitting, 31 sewing, 37 weaving.
October,	53	9	16	46	1534	19	6	15	10	456	143 days general labour, 230 brickmaking, 202 at new building, 206 broommaking, 130 brushmaking, 299 carpenter work, 26 tailoring, 26 shoemaking.	196 days general labour, 42 wool dressing, 22 spinning, 13 knitting, 34 sewing, 38 weaving.
November,	46	7	11	42	1357	10	5	4	11	332	268 days general labour, 150 at new building, 208 broommaking, 156 brushmaking, 248 carpenter work, 52 tailoring, 5 shoemaking.	184 days general labour, 9 wool dressing, 18 knitting, 25 sewing, 26 weaving.
December,	42	14	6	50	1487	11	7	5	13	414	345 days general labour, 226 brushmaking, 286 broommaking, 188 carpenter work, 50 tailoring, 5 shoemaking.	239 days general labour, 2 spinning, 4 wool dressing, 23 knitting, 13 sewing, 32 weaving.

JOHN WARD, *Chairman.*

By Order of the Board.

Samuel D. Berton maketh oath that he is Secretary to the Commissioners of the Provincial Penitentiary, that the foregoing Account is made up from the returns of the Keeper for each month, and is true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

SAMUEL D. BERTON.

Sworn before me at the City of Saint John this thirtieth day of January, 1850.—L. H. DeVebes, J. P.

MARINE HOSPITAL.

Report from Commissioners of Marine Hospital Saint John, 1849.

Saint John, 17th January, 1850.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The Commissioners of the Provincial Marine Hospital at Saint John, wait upon Your Excellency with their annual Accounts of Expenditure and Receipts for the year ending the 31st December, 1849; (these Accounts, duly attested, with vouchers, are forwarded to the Provincial Secretary for the Auditor General.) They also forward the Medical Officer's Reports and Returns for the City Hospital, and the Pest House at Partridge Island.

The number admitted in the Hospitals at both Stations the past year, was 260, of which number, 239 were discharged, 26 remained in the Hospital, and 4 died, being a decrease of 17 admitted, and 13 deaths, compared with the year 1848.

The Commissioners Report that these Hospitals continue to be conducted deserving their entire approbation, and (so far as the united accommodations of the City Hospital admits of,) amply conducive to the comfort and treatment of the Seamen admitted. They also have much satisfaction to report that the past year has not exhibited any increased severity, as compared with ordinary seasons. All the infectious diseases reported by Dr. Harding, were removed direct from the Shipping to the Pest House on Partridge Island.

The amount received from the Provincial Treasury for the Hospitals for the year 1848, was £1,095, and for the year 1849, £1,253 2 9, including the Government Warrant granted in August for £453 2 9, showing a falling off of the sick and disabled Seamens' Fund the past year of £295.

Calculating upon the prospect of Shipping to arrive at this Port the ensuing season, the Commissioners have strong apprehension that the receipts of this Fund will show a further deficiency for the year 1850.

The charges upon the Hospitals for the past year was £968, and the fixed and essential charges for these establishments, solely for the treatment and comfort of sick Sailors admitted on ordinary years, may be calculated upon for a sum ranging not less than £800 to £1000, not making any allowance for any contingent charges that may of necessity arise; and in this estimate there is nothing put down for the required additions to the City Hospital necessary to accommodate the increased numbers in extra sickly seasons, (as in the year 1847,) neither for the better supply of water for Baths, or for any improvements or repairs that may be required.

Submitting these statements and prospects, and with the desire to have it in their power to continue and maintain the efficiency of the Hospitals, however much the Commissioners regret the necessity to do so, yet they would be short of the trust confided to them, if they failed to advise the existing necessity of placing of another rate upon the Shipping to arrive at this Port, of not less than one half penny per ton, to enable them to continue and maintain the essential and vital benefits dispensed at the Hospitals, or such other provision as the Government may deem proper to recommend.

Respectfully submitted by Your Excellency's obedient servants,

JOHN WARD,
ROBERT. W. CROOKSHANK,
E. L. JARVIS,
E. J. BARLOW,
THOS. LEAVITT,
W. D. FAULKE,
} *Commissioners*

CHARLES WARD, *Sec. and Treas.*
To Com'rs. Prov. Marine Hospital.

To His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Bart.,
Lieut. Gov. and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

Report of the Medical Officer attending the Marine Hospital at Saint John.

To the Commissioners Provincial Marine Hospital,

GENTLEMEN,—The Return which I have the honor to make shews the number of Sick under treatment during the last year to have been 267.

I have to report that nearly all the serviceable Blankets are now in use, and that a supply will be required this year; the other articles of bedding are sufficient for the present. The store of bedding has been reduced by supplies furnished to out-patients labouring under Small Pox, and for the Quarantine Establishment on Partridge Island attached to the Hospital.

I beg to recommend that the unserviceable bedding may be disposed of in such manner as may seem most fit, as it occupies more room than the limited space which can be allotted for that description of stores admits of conveniently.

I have the honor to remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. BOYD, *M. D.*
Physician & Surgeon Prov. Marine Hospital.

Saint John, N. B., 4th January, 1850.

Return of the number of Patients admitted into the Provincial Marine Hospital at Saint John, New Brunswick, between 1st *January and* 21st *December,* 1849.

Remaining in Hospital 1st January, 1849, ...	18
Admitted between 1st January and 31st December, ...	249
	—267
Discharged cured, ...	229
" relieved, ...	2
" by request, ...	1
Deserted, ...	6
Died, ...	3
Remaining in Hospital, ...	26
	—267

J. BOYD, *M. D.*,
Physician & Surgeon Prov. Marine Hospital.

Abstract Account of charges upon the Pest House at Partridge Island, (this amount is included in the Commissioners' General Account of expenditure for the Provincial Marine Hospital at Saint John,) for the Year ending 31st *December,* 1849.

Medical services, Dr. Harding, ...		£25 0 0	
Nursing, M'Gowan and Munroe, ...		15 13 6	
Keeper and Fuel, Sears, ...		3 19 0	
Burial charges, ...		0 12 6	
Boating, to and from the Island, B. Doherty, ...		4 5 5	
Grocer's Supplies, Jardine & Co., ...	£2 12 10		
Beef, Cuff, ...	1 10 9		
Bread, Clarke, ...	2 4 3		
		6 7 10	
Labour, Gardener and men, ...		23 13 9	
Carried forward, ...		£79 12 0	

Brought forward, ...		£79 12 0	
Carpenters, J. Portmore's Account, ...	£13 18 1		
Painters, Mercer's Account, ...	0 15 6		
Water Casks, ...	2 5 4		
		16 18 11½	
		£96 10 11½	

Patients admitted at the Pest House, Partridge Island, 15th May to 30th November, 1849, ...		11
Discharged cured, ...	10	
Died, ...	1	
	—	11

Audit Office, 18th March, 1850.

Report upon the Accounts of the Commissioners of the Marine Hospital at Saint John for the year 1849.

This is an Account of expenditure for the support of the Marine Hospital in the City of Saint John during the year ending the 31st December 1849, and is made up as follows:—

Provisions and Supplies for 7438 Diets, ...	£180 3 5
Washing and Straw, ...	41 15 0½
Wood and Coal, ...	45 18 6
Medicine and Drugs, ...	42 14 1½
Hospital Steward, Matron and Assistants, ...	171 18 4
Medical Services, ...	165 0 0
Clergy and Secretary, ...	70 0 0
Gardener, Assistants, Labour, Plants, &c., ...	118 4 10
Burial charges, &c., ...	20 19 9
Sundry Supplies not included in Diets, ...	16 7 11
Sundry Contingents not classified, ...	113 0 0½
Expenditure for the year, ...	£986 1 11½
Balance due to the Commissioners 31st Dec. 1848, ...	357 17 3
	£1,343 19 2½
They credit amount received from the Treasury in 1849,	1,253 2 9
And claim a balance due to the Commissioners of	£90 16 5½

The Accounts are correctly made up and vouched with two or three trifling exceptions, which the Commissioners will be required to correct in the current year's transactions.

The Account Current is signed and attested by the Commissioners, and countersigned by Mr. Charles Ward, Secretary and Treasurer.

F. P. ROBINSON,
Auditor General.

LAZARETTO, SHELDRAKE ISLAND & TRACADIE.

Report from Board of Health for Gloucester and Northumberland.

(Copy) *Miramichi, January* 28, 1850.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I beg respectfully herewith to forward the Account of Expenditure for the past year of the Board of Health for the Counties of Gloucester and Northumberland, amounting to the sum of £1,201 14 9, including a balance of £142 due to the Board last year, of which amount £540 11 2½ was expended at the Lazaretto on Sheldrake Island, prior to its removal; £350 12 6 was expended in building a Lazaretto, house for the Keeper, and out-buildings, at Tracadie; and the further sum of £310 11 0½ for the support of the Establishment at that place; leaving a balance due the Board of £109 14 9 up to the 31st December last.

During the past year three Lepers, adult males, died at Sheldrake Island. The whole number of patients received in the Hospital at Tracadie since its formation, on the 25th July last, were thirty six—seventeen men, five boys, eleven women, and three girls—two adult females have died, and three have been discharged, as stated in my communication of the 15th December last; there are still thirty one remaining in Hospital. The buildings at Tracadie are well adapted for the purpose intended, as they are large and well ventilated; and the general conduct of the Lepers since their removal to Tracadie, with one exception, has been very satisfactory to the Board, much more so than at any former period. The arrangement for their comfort in regard to cleanliness, as well of their persons as the apartments, have been much improved, and the patients themselves, with one or two exceptions, manifest a greater desire to conform to whatever is deemed by the Board for their comfort than heretofore. The Board have had a due regard to economy both in the erection of the buildings and the supplies for the maintenance of the Lepers, as will be seen on reference to the Accounts and vouchers sent herewith; and I have every reason to believe that the Establishment will be upheld at much less expense than heretofore, taking into consideration the great increase in the number of patients admitted into the Lazaretto. The Board are strongly of opinion that the Lepers have derived great benefit from the services of Dr. La Bellois during the time they were under his care, and that there is a decided improvement in many of the cases, as stated in my letter of the 15th ultimo; and in order fully to test his capability in the cure of this loathsome disease, they would suggest the propriety of his being employed during next summer, as he states that to be the most suitable time for treating the patients. He has left Tracadie some time ago, and returned to the other side of the Bay Chaleur. The Board have not paid him anything for his services, nor have they held out any inducement to him, but should the Government think proper to send a Medical Commission to inspect the Lepers, and it is found on such inspection that these persons are cured as represented, in such case the Board are of opinion that he should be paid, and that his services should be secured for the ensuing summer, as above stated. There are, of course, some of the cases, from their long standing, which are incurable. It is to be feared that this disease will not be wholly eradicated for some time, and the Board are more confirmed in this opinion from the frequent appearance of new cases. From the limited sum at the disposal of the Board, they were unable to complete the Establishment at Tracadie. A fence is much wanted to make a yard round the Lazaretto; and a wash house, together with two convalescent wards to the Lazaretto—one for the men and the other for the women—and some additional fencing round the fields.

In

In order to complete such additional arrangements as appear to be absolutely necessary for the comfortable maintenance of the Lepers, and to supply the Establishment with provisions, clothing and other necessaries for the coming year, the sum of £1000 at least will be necessary. There is no other information relative to the Establishment that I deem important to mention.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JAMES DAVIDSON, *Secretary.*

Audit Office, 8th March, 1850.

Report upon the Accounts of the Honorable James Davidson, Secretary and Treasurer of the Board of Health for the Counties of Gloucester and Northumberland, for 1849.

No. 1. Is Mr. Davidson's Account of Expenditure at Lazaretto on Sheldrake Island to the 1st August, 1849, ...		£542 2 11	
No. 2. Is Mr. Davidson's Account of Expenditure for building a Lazaretto, House for the Keeper, and out Buildings, at Tracadie, ...		350 12 6	
No. 3. Is Mr. Davidson's Account of Expenditure at the Lazaretto, Tracadie, to 31st December, 1849, ...	£359 14 9		
Less—Balance from No. 2, ...	42 0 9½		
		310 13 11½	
		£1,203 9 4½	

He credits,

No. 1. Grant for over-expenditure Lazaretto Sheldrake Island the past year, ...	£142 0 0		
Grant for support prior to removal, ...	400 0 0		
Error in former Account, per Report 1847, ...	0 2 11		
	£542 2 11		
No. 2. Balance in hand from No. 1, ... £1 11 8½			
Grant for erecting Lazaretto, ... 300 0 0			
	301 11 8½		
No. 3. Grant for support at Tracadie, ...	250 0 0		
		1,093 14 7½	
Balance due the Commissioners, ...		£109 14 9	

These Accounts are correctly made up, vouched, and sworn to, and may be classed as follows:—

No. 1.	Board, Clothing, Provisions, &c., ...	£297 19 8	
	Washing, ...	7 8 0	
	Ferriage and transport, ...	52 17 3	
	Medical attendance, ...	75 15 0	
	Lepers' Children, ...	10 15 0	
	Chaplain, ...	11 13 4	
	Wages, ...	58 12 8	
	Commission, ...	27 2 0	
			£542 2 11

Carried forward,

	Brought forward, ...				£542	2 11
No. 2.	Legal advice, Printing, and Registering, ...	£4	3	0		
	Land purchased, ...	52	0	0		
	Removing Lepers and Supplies, ...	7	8	6		
	Furniture, ...	11	9	0		
	Buildings, ...	260	12	0		
	Commission, ...	15	0	0		
					350	12 6
No. 3.	Blankets, Fuel, Provisions, Clothing, Utensils, &c., ...	£238	13	3½		
	Attendance and Wages, ...	26	12	6		
	Medicines, ...	14	0	0		
	Insurance, ...	3	5	0		
	Books, ...	2	8	0		
	Chaplain, ...	8	6	8		
	Freight and Ferriage, ...	4	18	6		
	Commission, ...	12	10	0		
					310	13 11½
	Total, ...				£1,203	9 4½

F. P. ROBINSON.

LIGHT HOUSES.

Report of the Light House Commissioners for the Bay of Fundy, 1849.

To His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We, the subscribers, Commissioners of Light Houses in the Bay of Fundy, beg leave to Report for the information of Your Excellency, that the accounts and vouchers of the expenditure for the support of the several Light Stations in the Bay of Fundy belonging to this Province under our charge, for the year ending the 31st December 1849, and also for the amount paid in aid for the support of the Light Houses at Cape Sable Seal Islands and Brier Island in Nova Scotia, have been forwarded to the Honorable Provincial Secretary in order to their being submitted to the Auditor of Public Accounts.

The following is an abstract of the same, viz:—

Keepers' Salaries at nine Stations, ...				£1002	0	0
Ordinary Contingencies,....				1222	7	3
Extra expenditure at three Stations, ...				513	18	4
Cape Sable Seal Islands and Briar Island in Nova Scotia, ...				232	19	9
Road from Point Lepreaux Station to the Dipper Harbour Road, ...				30	0	0
Balance due Commissioners 31st December 1848, ...				104	4	4
				£3105	9	8
Received from the Treasury, amount of Warrants on the Light House Fund, ...	£3022	0	0			
Received for refuse Oil sold, and for Oil supplied to complete the quantity at Saint Andrews, ...	29	19	1			
				£3051	19	1
Balance due Commissioners 31st December 1849, ...				£53	10	7

The expenditure for the past year has not been so great as in 1848 by £970 3 1. The ordinary contingencies are less by £511 9 8; a large proportion of this amount has been saved in the article of Oil by our not having furnished any Sperm Oil as was done in the previous year. Having procured Seal Oil direct from Newfoundland, through the Commissioners of Light Houses at Halifax, for the consumption of eight months or two thirds of the year, the balance or one third of the supply was Porpoise Oil caught in the Bay of Fundy, and purchased here. We have secured a good and efficient light, but not so brilliant as the Sperm Oil gave, and more care and labour is required on the part of the keepers. The difference of cost between Sperm and Seal Oil is more than double. The Seal Oil being furnished in 1849 at 2s. 8½d., and freight and other charges made 2s. 10d. currency per gallon. The Sperm Oil cost in 1848, 6s. 10d. per gallon, and larger consumption of the latter for the same time. The greatly increased cost and greater consumption was the inducement to resort to the Seal Oil the past year, though we do not get so brilliant a light, but it is effective and sufficient, if any thing can be said to be sufficient that is inferior to what can be procured for so important a purpose as a light to vessels approaching shores and harbours. The duty paid on the importation of the Sperm Oil, was 20 per cent. or one fifth of the cost; this might be saved by allowing it to be imported free of duty for this service.

The

The extra contingencies have been expended at the Partridge Island Station.—Kitchen to the Keeper's house, new Bell for the Fog alarm, house for Bell and machinery put up by Daniel Jones, Jr., amounting to £192 16 9.

At Quaco Light Station, a new set of six Catoptric Lamps, silvered Reflectors, with Wicks, Glasses, &c., from London, cost £260 16 7.

At Cape Enrage Station, new shingling the house, painting and glazing, with materials and freight amounting to £60 5s.

The contemplated enlargement of the Lanterns at Machias Seal Islands, named in our last Report, have not yet been made. The Lamps and Reflectors at Cape Enrage and Point Lepreaux Stations are much worn and will soon require to be replaced. Additional accommodation is wanted to the Keeper's house at the last named Station, (Point Lepreaux), estimated expense about £35; this the Keeper is very anxious to have done this year. To import Lamps and Reflectors from London for Lepreaux and Cape Enrage will probably cost between £500 and £600 sterling, they are not imperative this year, but if we are authorized, one set might be imported this year and one the next, thus placing the expenditure over two years.

The amount required for contingent expenses of 1850, if we confine ourselves to Seal and Porpoise Oil, will be about £1500. One set of new Lamps, Reflectors, &c., from London, £275. Salaries as at present £1002. The allowance to Cape Sable Seal Islands and Brier Island Stations in Nova Scotia £250. We would also recommend £20 to gravel the road from Point Lepreaux to Dipper Harbour; this is important, as the Station is frequently unapproachable by water; and £35 for the addition to the Keeper's house at Lepreaux, and £75 for new machinery to work the Revolving Shade at the Quaco Station; in all £3157.

The amount expended last year exceeded the collection by £181 3 10, but if the extra contingencies are deducted, the annual receipts will more than provide for ordinary disbursements by over £300. The extra expenditure in such case comes out of the rest, or balance of the fund in the Treasury, which, when the improvements are made, will again increase. The rest, or balance in favour of the Light House Fund, was £2479 1 4½ on the 31st December 1849.

The Keepers at the several Stations are all discharging their duties in an efficient manner and to the satisfaction of the Commissioners.

The Stations were all visited after the Oil and Stores were deposited and found in good order, and every thing completely furnished to carry on the service to midsummer next.

In our Report of last year, we stated that Mr. Daniel Jones, Jr., had invented machinery to ring a Fog Bell, and intended applying it to the Bell on Partridge Island. This has been done and is now in operation, but the machinery requiring very heavy weight to work it, we are in hopes that some improvement will be made by which the weight now used will be lessened and the machinery perfected; in the mean time we have agreed to advance Mr. Jones one hundred pounds on account of his work, to reimburse him in part for his outlay for materials and labour, leaving the remuneration for the machinery to be fixed when the whole is perfected to our satisfaction. We understand that Mr. Jones' invention is about to be adopted in the United States, and a Bell to be worked on the principle of his invention, is about being erected at the entrance to Boston Harbour.

All which is respectfully submitted by Your Excellency's obedient servants,

ROBERT CROOKSHANK,
JOHN WARD,
CHARLES HARE,
I. WOODWARD,

Commissioners of Light Houses in the Bay of Fundy.

Saint John, N. B., 22d January, 1850.

LIGHT

Light House Commissioners Report on Thomas Robson's invention for ringing Fog Bells.

Saint John, New Brunswick, 23d. January, 1850.

SIR,—I am directed by the Commissioners of Light Houses, to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 19th December last, by direction of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, requesting their Report on "an application from Thomas Robson, asking encouragement towards his new invention for ringing Fog Bells," enclosed therein, and respectfully to refer His Excellency to that part of their Report of the 15th January, 1849, on Mr. Robson's model, as follows:—

"Mr. Thomas Robson, of Sackville, in the County of Westmorland, submitted to "us a very ingenious model of machinery to work a Fog Bell by wind, several years "since; and another, an improvement on the former one, last July, both to be moved "by the wind; although very ingenious, and much credit is due to Mr. Robson, yet "we did not feel justified in accepting or adopting either of the Models, as the mode "of working by wind would be uncertain. The last Model he offered to apply to the "Bell at Partridge Island for four hundred pounds:"

And also to the Report of the Committee of the House of Assembly on Light Houses, page 274 of the Journals of 1849, in which they recommend "That the Commissioners of Light Houses enter into an arrangement with Mr. Robson, with due regard to a proper economy:" and also that on the 11th April, 1849, an Address was moved in the Assembly to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the subject of Mr. Robson's application, which was negatived on a division 15 to 11. This last Resolution would of course prevent any action except by the Legislature.

Anxious as the Commissioners have always been to procure an efficient alarm or notice to Vessels approaching the shore in foggy or thick weather, they are of opinion that it would be desirable to give Mr. Robson's invention a practical trial by allowing him to erect one, and if successful and satisfactory, to pay him a liberal sum for it.

I am, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

I. WOODWARD.

The Hon. John R. Partelow, Provincial Secretary, Fredericton.

Communication from the Provincial Secretary of Nova Scotia, relative to the Digby Packet and Apple River Light House.

Provincial Secretary's Office, Halifax, September 10, 1849.

SIR,—I am commanded by the Lieutenant Governor to enclose to you a copy of a Report from the Committee on Navigation Securities, adopted by the House of Assembly of this Province during its last Session, and to invite the attention of the Government of New Brunswick to those clauses which refer to a joint participation in the expense of maintaining the Steam Packet plying between Saint John and Digby, and the Light House lately erected at Apple River. In both these services the two Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia would appear to have a mutual interest, the latter being essential to the security of commerce, and the former to the regular interchange of Passengers and Correspondence between your most popular mart and our western Counties.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HOWE.

Hon. J. R. Partelow, &c. &c. &c.

"The Report of the Commissioners of Light Houses represents the service to be in a very efficient state, and all the Light Houses well supplied with fuel, oil, &c.; and suggests the propriety of calling upon the authorities of New Brunswick to pay one half of the annual expense of Apple River Light.

"The

"The Committee recommend that His Excellency be requested to call the attention of the authorities in New Brunswick to the subject, and feel little doubt but that the people of that Province will, with their accustomed liberality, be disposed to furnish their fair proportion of the funds necessary to keep up that Light.

"The Commissioners of Light Houses suggests the propriety of erecting several cheap Lights at different points in the Province. The Committee have no doubt of the utility of these public works, or of the advantage they would afford to Commerce generally; but in the present state of the funds they think it would be imprudent to incur this expense.

"In reference to the Letter of the Provincial Secretary of New Brunswick, stating that no Grant had been made by that Province towards the support of a Packet between Saint John and Digby, the Committee would remark that this is an accommodation that cannot be spared without much inconvenience to the people in the western part of the Province; and it will be for the House to consider what aid, or whether any, will be afforded by this Province under the existing circumstances."

Audit Office, February 13, 1850.

Report on the Accounts of Commissioners of Provincial Light Houses for the Year ending the 31st December, 1849.

1849—Jan. 1. Over-expenditure to date, as rendered, ...							£104	4	4
" Dec. 31. Nova Scotia Lights for 1848, transmitted to Halifax for Cape Sable Seal Islands, and Brier Island Light Houses, ...							232	19	9
Paid the Gas Company for Light at Reed's Point, 1 year, to November, 1849, ...							12	0	0
Paid Office Rent, 1 year, ...							20	0	0
" A. Menzie's, Turnpiking Road from Lepreaux Light House to Dipper Harbour, ...							30	0	0
General expenditure for Oil, Wicks, Glasses, Freight, Postages, Coopering and Gauging Oil, Commission, &c., as per detailed Acc't,							646	0	4
Expenditure for six Stations,—		Sub-Acc't.	Keepers' Salaries.	Contingencies.					
Partridge Island Light Station,		A.	£85	£236	3	5			
Beacon " "		B.	85	31	2	2			
Quaco " "		C.	146	308	9	6			
Point Lepreaux " "		D.	85	15	18	1			
Gannet Rock " "		E.	210	47	13	11			
Cape Enrage " "		F.	85	81	15	6			
							721	2	7
Salaries,							696	0	0
							£2,462	7	0
Paid Commissioner Wilson, at Saint Andrews, for amount disbursed by him for Salaries and Contingencies for Stations at Machias Seal Islands, Head Harbour and Saint Andrews,—									
Salaries, ...				£306	0	0			
Contingencies, ...				337	2	8			
							643	2	8
							£3,105	9	8
The Commissioners credit,									
Receipts from the Province Treasury, viz:—									
For Salaries,	Warrant No. 119,			£1,002	0	0			
" Contingencies,	" " 540,			1,750	0	0			
Carried forward, ...				£2,752	0	0			

Brought forward, ...	£2,752	0	0			
For Nova Scotia Light Houses, Warrant No. 545,	250	0	0			
" Road to Point Lepreaux, " " 482,	20	0	0			
Proceeds of refuse Oil sold, ...	5	12	4			
For Oil lent Contractor Saint Andrews, and short returned, ...	24	6	9			
				£3,051	19	1
Balance due the Commissioners December 31, 1849,				£53	10	7

The Account is correctly made up and vouched, and is signed by Commissioners Ward, Hare, Crookshank and Woodward; it is not sworn to.

No. 2. Is the Account Current of the Commissioner of the Machias Seal Islands, Campo Bello and Saint Andrews Light Houses, (residing at Saint Andrews,) with the Province, for the year 1849, as follows:—

Expenditure for Oil, Wicks, Furniture, Repairs, Fuel, Powder, Medicine, Freight, Advertising, Commission on Contingencies, &c., for the said Light Houses during the year, amounting to	£338	3	1			
Paid Keepers' Salaries for the year 1849, ...	306	0	0			
				£644	3	1
He credits,						
Received in 1849 from the Treasury—						
For Contingencies, ...	£337	2	8			
For Keepers' Salaries, ...	306	0	0			
				643	2	8
And claims a balance of				£1	0	5

The Account Current is signed and sworn to by the Commissioner, John Wilson, Esquire, and is correctly made up and vouched; a balance due from the Commissioners at the close of 1848, amounting to £26 4 10, remains still due and unaccounted for.

No. 3. Is an Account Current of the Commissioners of Light Houses in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, against the Province, for Oil, Fuel and Contingencies for the maintenance of the Escuminac Light for the year 1849, amounting to ....

	£81	3	7			
Commission on the expenditure, 5 per cent., ...	4	1	2			
Expenditure in 1848, per Account as audited, ...	78	9	10			
				£163	14	7
They credit,						
Warrant No. 231, drawn in 1849, ...				100	0	0
And claim a balance of				£63	14	7

The Account is correctly made up; the Sub-Accounts are receipted, excepting one, amounting to £61 18 7, being for Supplies furnished by Gilmour, Rankin & Co.; receipts for the Keeper's Salary for the last five years, and amounting to £415, accompany the Account; as also a Report from the Commissioners, in which they recommend that the sum of £140 be granted to discharge the balance now due, and to provide for certain repairs.

The Account and Report are signed by Commissioners Cunard, Rankin and Kerr; they are not sworn to.

F. P. ROBINSON, *Auditor General.*

POLICE FORCE, PORTLAND.

Return from Commissioners of Portland Police for 1849.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Police, appointed and qualified as provided in and by the 49th Section of the Act for establishing and maintaining a Police Force in the Parish of Portland, in the City and County of Saint John, have again to state, for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and the Legislature—

That the improved state of the Parish enabled the Police Magistrate, with the concurrence of the Commissioners, to reduce the Police Force on the 1st April last to five, a Captain of Police and four Police Constables.

The Magistrate and Police Force have throughout the year just ended performed their duty to our satisfaction; and the inhabitants of the Parish are satisfied that great benefit has resulted in the establishment of this Force.

On the 1st May last, we estimated the expense of maintaining the Police Establishment from the 1st April, 1849, to 1st April, 1850, as follows:—

The Salary of Magistrate, ...	£100	0	0
Captain of Police, ...	133	0	0
Four Constables, £60 each, ...	240	0	0
Office and Lock-up House rent, ...	18	0	0
Contingencies of Office and other unavoidable Contingencies, ...	100	0	0
Making altogether for the year ending 1st April, 1850,	£591	0	0

And on the following day, May 2, we appointed George Young, Alexander M'Leod Seely and Richard Dalton to be Assessors of the Police Tax in Portland, agreeably to our Estimate, and F. S. Jones to be the Collector of the said Tax.

In consequence of there being a balance of £395 17s. to our credit on the 1st January, 1849, we did not deem it necessary to impose a Tax on the Parish for the full amount of our Estimate, but directed the Assessors to assess for the purposes of the said herein before in part recited Act, the sum of £300, and for lighting the Streets with Gas, £70, in all £370, which we think will be sufficient to meet all expense.

The accompanying Account will shew the particulars of Receipts and Expenditure for the aforesaid Police Establishment.

Respectfully submitted.

CHARLES SIMONDS,
THOMAS ALLAN,
Commissioners of Police in Portland.

1st January, 1850.

Charles Simonds appeared before me, and made oath that the foregoing Statement is just and true.

1st January, 1850. JACOB ALLAN.

Police Establishment in Portland in Account with the Commissioners.

1849.		Dr.			
Jan.	29.	To Wages of Police to 31st instant,....	£35	19	2
Feb.	28.	Do. do. to date,....	35	0	0
April	2.	Do. do. to 31st March,....	37	0	10
"	3.	Quarter's Salary of J. Allan, Esquire, Police Magistrate,	25	0	0
May	3.	Wages of Police to 30th April, ...	31	5	0
		Carried forward, ...	£164	5	0

		Brought forward, ...	£164	5	0
May	10.	To John H. Gray, Esquire, drafting Bill, &c. &c.....	15	3	4
"	28.	Office rent to 1st instant, half year, ...	9	0	0
June	2.	Wages of Police to 31st May, ...	36	12	6
July	2.	Do. do. to 30th June, ...	31	5	0
"	"	Quarter's Salary of Police Magistrate, ...	25	0	0
Aug.	3.	Wages of Police to 31st July, ...	31	12	6
"	"	Sundry expenses for Fuel, repairs of Office, &c. &c.	9	16	2
"	10.	R. Dalton, Assessor's Fees, ...	15	0	0
Sept.	1.	Wages of Police to 31st August, ...	31	12	6
"	21.	Harris & Allan, for repairs and improvements to Office,	10	4	6
Oct.	4.	Wages of Police to 30th September, ...	30	5	0
"	"	Quarter's Salary of Police Magistrate to 1st instant, ...	25	0	0
Nov.	1.	Wages of Police to 31st October, ...	30	15	10
"	14.	Office rent to 1st instant, half year, ...	9	0	0
Dec.	1.	Wages of Police to 30th November, ...	31	7	6
"	31.	Gas Company for eleven Street Lights from November 1848 to December 1849, ...	71	2	0
"	"	Balance in the Commercial Bank, carried to new Account, 1850, ...	354	14	11
			£931	19	9

1849.		CR.			
Jan.	1.	By Balance in Commercial Bank, to credit of Commissioners,	£395	17	0
"	30.	Deposited by Collector of Taxes, F. S. Jones, ...	35	19	2
Feb.	19.	Do. by Jacob Allan, Esquire, Fines, ...	4	7	6
March	5.	Do. do.	22	0	0
April	2.	Do. do.	31	5	0
May	2.	Do. do.	17	3	6
June	5.	Do. do.	18	4	4
July	2.	Do. do.	17	8	0
"	11.	Do. by Collector of Taxes, ...	28	11	9
Aug.	14.	Do. by Jacob Allan, Esquire, ...	7	10	0
"	20.	Do. by Collector of Taxes, ...	50	0	0
Sept.	1.	Do. do.	70	0	0
"	7.	Do. do.	30	0	0
"	21.	Do. do.	85	0	0
Oct.	1.	Do. by Jacob Allan, Esquire, ...	15	7	6
"	23.	Do. do.	8	10	0
Nov.	9.	Do. do.	12	0	0
"	3.	Do. by Collector of Taxes, ...	30	0	0
Dec.	3.	Do. by Jacob Allan, Esquire, ...	17	16	0
"	17.	Do. by Collector of Taxes, ...	35	0	0
			£931	19	9

Charles Simonds, one of the Commissioners of Police in Portland, appeared before me and made oath that the above Account is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

JACOB ALLAN, *J. P*

January 1, 1850.

SEA AND RIVER FISHERIES.

Report on the Sea and River Fisheries of New Brunswick, within the Gulf of Saint Lawrence and Bay of Chaleur,

By M. H. Perley, Esquire, Her Majesty's Emigration Officer at Saint John, New Brunswick.

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION OFFICE,
Saint John, New Brunswick, January 22, 1850.

SIR,—In obedience to the instructions contained in your letter of 3rd August last, I proceeded immediately on its receipt to execute the duties therein designated.

A Circular letter asking information as to the Fisheries of the Gulf Shore was prepared and printed for distribution, a copy of which is annexed.

I left this City on the 12th of August last, accompanied by one of my sons, and proceeded directly to Miramichi, by Shediac and Richibucto.

At Chatham I engaged two canoes and three Indians, and proceeded to the northward, visiting every Island, River, Creek, Gully, Harbour, and Fishing Station from Miramichi, along the Coast, to Shippagan; thence around the Islands of Shippagan and Miscou, to Caraquette Bay, from whence I coasted the southern shore of the Bay of Chaleur to Bathurst. Leaving the sea-going canoes at Bathurst, I hired a light river canoe with a resident Indian as pilot, and ascended the Nepisiquit River to the Grand Falls, where I rested one night. On my return to Bathurst, I resumed the sea-going canoes, and proceeded up the Bay to Dalhousie, examining the Coast and Fishing Stations and the Jacquet River by the way.

From Dalhousie I went by land to Athol House, at the head of Ship navigation on the Restigouche; and on my return to Dalhousie, I proceeded in the canoes down the northern or Gaspe side of the Bay of Chaleur, sixty miles, to Paspebiac. From that place, I crossed the Bay of Chaleur, in Messieurs Le Boutillier's yacht, with the canoes on board, to Little Shippagan, from whence I made the best of my way to Newcastle on the Miramichi, where I arrived on the 29th September.

The season being far advanced, and strong easterly gales having set in, the Coast south of the Miramichi could not be visited by water, and I therefore proceeded along that Coast by land to Shediac; from thence I returned to Saint John, where I arrived on the 8th of October.

The distance performed in the canoes was nearly five hundred miles; the whole journey was about nine hundred miles.

I have now the honor to present the accompanying Report as the result of the information obtained on this tour of duty, with such other information in relation to the subject as is interesting or important.

I crave leave to refer to my Report on the Fisheries of the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, presented to the House of Assembly on the 8th March last, which I beg may be taken as part of the present Report, in order to its being more clearly understood.

It only remains for me to add, that myself and my son were every where received with the greatest kindness and attention, and every facility was afforded us for obtaining information; and I should be exceedingly ungrateful if I did not publicly acknowledge the exceeding hospitality extended to us at every place throughout our entire journey.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

M. H. PERLEY.

The Honorable John R. Partelow, Provincial Secretary.

PRECIS OF REPORT.

THE DISTRICT NORTH OF THE MIRAMICHI.

Portage Island.

Extent and character of this Island; Cod Fishery; Salmon and Lobsters preserved in tins; American vessels fish near this Island, and trade on the Miramichi; Great neglect of the Mackerel Fishery; Salmon Fishing illegally prosecuted under a permission to cut grass.

Tabusintac Gully.

Description of this Gully; Depth of water; Mr. M'Leod's Fishing Station; Number of Boats and Men; Quantity of Fish caught.

Tracady Gully.

Mr. Young's Fishing Station; Extensive Fishery formerly; Capelin destroyed for manure.

Shippagan Gully.

Fishing Room of Fruing & Co., in charge of Captain Alexandre; Quantity of Cod taken; Countries to which exported; Details respecting the Cod Fishing; Monsieur Robicheaux's Fishing, and the prices he gets; Herrings used for manure.

Miscou Island.

Very little good land, but excellent Fishing Station; Description of Little Shippagan Harbour; Mr. Wilson's Establishment; Information from him; His opinion as to American Fishermen; Herrings taken here used as manure.

Point Miscou.

Fishing Room in charge of Mr. DeCarteret; American vessel throwing over Cod to make room for Mackerel, which are abundant; Fishing Room in charge of Mr. Le Bas; Improvident grant at this place; List of Settlers on Miscou; Their Petition; Their poverty, and state of bondage and neglect.

Shippagan Island.

Its character and extent; *Grande Batture.*

Great Shippagan Harbour.

This a triple Harbour; Facilities for the Fisheries; Canal from Saint Simon's Inlet to Pokemouche River.

Caraquette Bay.

The Fisheries described by Mr. Blackhall and Mr M'Intosh; Establishment in charge of Mr. Briard; The Herring Fishery in Caraquette Bay.

Grande Ance.

Cod Fishery; American vessels fishing here.

Teague's Brook.

A Breakwater and Landing Place needed.

Petit Rocher.

Mr. Woolner's Fishing Station; American vessels fishing off this place.

Green Point.

Imperfect outfit of Fishing Boats.

Heron Island.

All the best Beaches granted; Good Herring Fishing; Mr. Harvey's opinion as to American Fishermen.

Dalhousie.

Success of the Settlers from Arran; Capelin used for manure; Mr. Stewart's opinion of American Fishermen.

THE RIVER FISHERIES.

The

The Bouctouche Rivers.

The Fisheries destroyed; Smelts used as manure.

The Cocagne River.

The Dam, and destruction of Fish.

The Shediac and Scadouc Rivers.

Dams on these Rivers; Fisheries destroyed.

Rivers from Shediac to Nova Scotia Boundary.

These Rivers small and shallow.

COMMERCIAL VALUE OF GULF FISHERIES IN 1849.

Tables of Exports and Imports of Fish at the Gulf Ports in 1849, and their values.

Exports of Fish from Gaspe in 1849.

Return of Fish inspected in Massachusetts in 1849.

Tonnage employed in Cod and Mackerel Fisheries of United States in 1848.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The Cod Fishery in the hands of the Jersey Merchants; The River Fisheries threatened with extinction; Fishing rooms to be leased, none to be granted; Mackerel Fishery enjoyed by the Americans; Fishery Convention of 1818, and opinion of Law Officers; Americans obtain what they desire without equivalent; Catching and curing Mackerel and Herring, people must be taught; Establishment of Fishery Board suggested; Caraquette Island as Station for Fishery Inspector; General enactment to regulate River Fisheries; Assessment on Salmon Nets to preserve the Fishery; Joint action with Canada as to the Restigouche; Use of Fish as manure must be prohibited; No pickled Fish to be exported or sold without inspection; Crown Fisheries in Rivers should be leased; Rents of Fishing Rooms and River Fisheries should be applied to preserve and extend the Fisheries generally.

APPENDIX.

No. 1. Copy of Instructions from Provincial Secretary.

No. 2. Copy of Circular asking information.

No. 3. Petition of the Fishermen of Point Miscou.

No. 4. Mr. Doran's Letter respecting Fisheries near Shippagan.

No. 5. Rules and Orders of the Sessions of Gloucester respecting the Salmon Fishery.

No. 6. Rules and Regulations of the Municipal Council, second division, County of Bonaventure.

No. 7. Statement of the Cod Fishery of the United States in 1848.

No. 8. Statement of Pickled Fish exported from the United States, and Bounties paid from 1843 to 1848 inclusive.

No. 9. Exhibit of the quantity and value of foreign caught Fish imported into the United States in 1829, 1832, 1838, 1843, and 1848, and the Duties on the same.

No. 10. Extract from the Convention of 1818 relative to the North American Fisheries.

No. 11. Opinion of the Law Officers of England as to the construction of this Convention.

No. 12. Report on the Fisheries in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence.

REPORT.

In entering upon a description of the Fisheries of New Brunswick within the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, it is necessary to state, that they fall naturally into two Districts, separated distinctly by the Miramichi River. To the northward of the Mirimichi, the Sea Fisheries are prosecuted in a regular and systematic manner, from permanent Fishing Establishments, technically termed " Rooms," while to the south of the Miramichi, there are no such establishments, and the Fisheries, which might be prosecuted extensively in that quarter, are only followed in a desultory manner.

This Report will therefore fall under three heads:—

1st. The Sea Fisheries on the coast north of the Miramichi, around the Island of Miscou, and within the Bay of Chaleur, to the Canadian Boundary.

2nd. The Sea Fisheries from the entrance of the Miramichi River southwardly, to the Nova Scotia Boundary.

3rd. The Fisheries in all the Rivers within these two Districts.

The various Fishing Establishments north of the Miramichi, will be first described in the order in which they were visited, with such information as to the Fisheries of the Coast as was obtained on the spot.

THE DISTRICT NORTH OF THE MIRAMICHI.

Portage Island.

On the northern side of Miramichi Bay, at the entrance of the Miramichi River, is Portage Island, which on some of the older Maps is called Waltham Island. It is about four miles and a half in length, and nearly a mile in width at its south western end, tapering gradually to its north eastern extremity, where it terminates in a long narrow sand-bar.

This Island is yet ungranted. It is low and sandy, much cut up with marshes, swamps and small lakes; a portion of it only is wooded, with dwarf white birch, and scrubby pine and spruce trees.

Near the north eastern end of Portage Island, some buildings were erected about five years ago, with the necessary conveniences for putting up Salmon and Lobsters, in tin cases hermetically sealed. This station was occupied during the season of 1849, by Mr. William J. Fraser, of Chatham, who then for the first time set up "Fish Flakes," and undertook to dry and cure Cod and other Fish caught near this locality.*

When this establishment was visited in August last, it was in charge of George Letson, who furnished the following information in relation to it.

The season for putting up Salmon and Lobsters was over. There had been twenty two thousand pounds of Salmon, and four thousand pounds of Lobsters, put up in tin cases, of one pound and two pounds each. The quantity of Lobsters put up was much less than usual, owing to the prevalence of Cholera in the United States, and the consequent want of a market there.

The Salmon put up here were all taken around the Island, and were purchased of the fishermen, by this establishment, at 3d. per pound, fresh caught, with a discount of ten per cent. for cleaning, which was said to be equal to £3 5s. per barrel. The Lobsters were chiefly caught by the French Inhabitants of the neighbouring Neguac Villages, from whom they were purchased at 2s. 6d. currency, per hundred. They were very plentiful the past season, especially at Black Lands and Tabusintac Gully; and as proof of the ease with which they were taken, it was mentioned that one Frenchman, (Victor Savoy) had, unassisted, caught 1200 Lobsters in part of one day. There were from twenty to twenty five men employed at the preserving establishment during the season.

Up to the 18th August, there had been seven hundred quintals of Cod, Ling, and Haddock, caught and cured at this "room," to which a considerable addition was anticipated

* From 1643 to 1647, Jean Jacques Enaud, a native of the Basque Provinces of France, had an establishment on this Island for taking the Morse or Walrus, and for prosecuting the Fur Trade and Fisheries.

anticipated before the close of the season. There were then thirty three boats engaged in fishing at this station, averaging three men to each boat; these were chiefly settlers from the neighbouring shores, who employed the period between seed time and harvest, in following the Fisheries. One boat was owned and manned by three Micmac Indians, from Burnt Church Point, and it was stated, that although their boat was an old one, worse rigged and provided than most of the others, yet these Indians would remain on the fishing ground in more severe weather than any other of the fishers, and never returned without a full load of fish.

In the early part of the season, the fishing boats here obtained their fares at no great distance from Portage Island; but as the season advanced, they had to go out from ten to fifteen miles from the land. In August, they were fishing near Point Escuminac, about twelve miles from Portage Island. These fishermen split and salted their fish in the boats, which usually came into the "room" about twice a week; they were using Mackerel and Clams as bait, but previously had used Herring. No Capelin had come in on this part of the coast.

It was stated, that early in July there were from twenty to thirty sail of American vessels fishing in Miramichi Bay, at the distance of five to ten miles from Portage Island; and they all obtained full fares of No. 3 Mackerel. One of these schooners entered the Miramichi River, and went up as far as Oak Point trading with the settlers for Salmon. The master of this vessel exchanged two barrels of superfine flour for each barrel of Salmon, but he neither entered or paid duties on what he landed. He took the dimensions of the various nets in use, and told the fishermen he would furnish them next year with similar nets at half the prices they had been accustomed to pay. These American fishing vessels have, during the last three years, traded at Fox Island, on the south side of Miramichi Bay.

On the bar at the southwest point of Portage Island was found a hovel occupied by a man and boy; they had been there a fortnight, with nets and lines, but had only caught a barrel and a half of Mackerel. These were all the Mackerel which had been caught at this Station during the season, by the New Brunswick fishermen, except such as had been used for bait. This man and boy had taken some fine Fall Herring, and a small quantity of Gaspereaux, exceedingly fat—so fat that they were boiling the offal in a kettle to extract the oil, which appeared abundant. It was stated here that numerous shoals of large Basse were then roving about Fox Island and along the coast, and that they could be, and were, readily taken, even in the day time, by a proper Basse spear.

A quantity of coarse bent grass grows on the Marshes and Beaches of Portage Island; and certain French residents of the Neguac Villages, under an old Minute of Council, claim a permissive right to cut and carry away this grass, paying the sum of £5 annually to the Crown.

Presuming upon the permission to cut grass, these parties have, of late years, set up a claim to the Fisheries of the Island, and during the past season they actually leased the Salmon Fishing on its shores to various parties, at rents from £2 10s. upwards. Six of the persons to whom they leased are persons residing at or near Burnt Church, named Peter Morrison, George Logie, John Davidson, George Davidson, John Anderson, and Alexander Logie. These parties, during the past season, furnished the Salmon for Mr. Fraser's preserving establishment. But the most extraordinary part of this affair is the fact, that the Act regulating the Fisheries in the County of Northumberland, (29th Geo. 3, c. 5,) positively prohibits any net whatever being set off Waltham or Portage Island; and this Salmon Fishery has been carried on here in open defiance of the Law, and as is alleged, much to the detriment of the Salmon Fishery of the Miramichi River generally. This case will be found more particularly referred to under the head of River Fisheries of the Miramichi.

Tabusintac Gully.

This Gully, (from the French *goulet*,) is a narrow entrance, between two low sandbars, into the lagoon of Tabusintac, and through that lagoon to the large River of the same name. The depth of water in this Gully is six and a half feet at low water, and eleven feet at high water, an average tide being four and a half feet. The sides of the Gully are steep, enabling fishing boats and small vessels to come directly up to the shore.

On the west side of this Gully, a Fishing "room" was established during the past season by Roderick M'Leod, Esquire, of Tabusintac. There were nineteen boats employed, with three men each, fishing here, and Mr. M'Leod himself had two small schooners of fifteen tons each. At this "room" there were taken during the season, one hundred barrels of Spring Herring, five hundred quintals of dry Fish, and three hundred barrels of pickled Fish, chiefly Ling and Haddock. Late in the season, Mr. M'Leod's vessels were sent to Caraquette, and they there caught eighty six barrels of the Fall Herring. This new establishment may therefore be considered to have made a successful commencement. Only five barrels of Mackerel were taken here during the season; a Mackerel seine was provided, but the Fish did not come sufficiently near the shore to be taken with it.

It was stated here, that American Fishing Vessels were frequently seen in the distance, but that they did not come near the shore, owing to the light draught of water.

The Fishing Boats from this Gully went out a long distance towards Escuminac, and caught their Fish in 25 fathoms water. They used Herring and Mackerel as bait, when they could be procured; but in August, they were using Clams. They frequently took Halibut of large size, a single fish being sometimes sufficient to fill a barrel.

Tracady Gully.

The principal entrance to the Tracady Lagoon and Rivers is at Little Tracady Gully, in which there is six feet at low water, and nine feet at high water; at Spring Tides there is ten feet. At this place Mr. James Young, of Tracady, has a small Fishing Station, which employed ten boats, with three men each, up to the 5th August, when the season was closed. The catch was 200 quintals of dry Fish.

The Jersey Houses, formerly, had an extensive Fishing "room" near this Gully, at which they caught and cured from 3000 to 4000 quintals of Cod annually. The Capelin then came in on this part of the coast in great abundance, and they were largely used by the Settlers for manuring the land. Apparently this had the effect of breaking up the run of these Fish, as now they have almost ceased to appear along this shore. With the disappearance of the Capelin, the Cod Fishery fell off greatly, and about six years since, the Jersey Houses found it necessary to break up there establishments here. A very few Capelin were seen at this place in the season of 1848, but none whatever in the season of 1849.

At Little Tracady Gully, a number of the large White Sea Trout of the Gulf *(Salmo trutta marina,)* were taken in nets, during the early part of June last.

Shippagan Gully.

This Gully is at the southern end of Shippagan Island, and between it and the main land. It forms an entrance to Shippagan Harbour, from the Gulf, and has nearly the same depth of water as Little Tracady Gully.

Just within this Gully, on Shippagan Island, in a well sheltered and very convenient position, is the Fishing "room" of Messieurs Wm. Fruing and Co., of Jersey, of which Captain George Alexandre, of Jersey, was found in charge.

At this place there were sixty boats engaged in Fishing, averaging two men and a boy to each boat. It was stated, that each of these boats would probably take 100 quintals of Fish during the season, but that the boats belonging to the firm, manned by Jersey men, would take more.

On the 21st August there were at this "room" 2,500 quintals of dry Fish, exceedingly well cured. On the day it was visited there were 600 quintals of cod spread out to dry; they were exceedingly white and hard, of the finest quality, and were about to be shipped to Naples, for which market the very best Fish are required. They are shipped in bulk, and the manner in which they are stowed in the holds of the vessels is very neat and compact. It requires great skill and care to stow them without breaking, and in such a manner as to prevent their receiving damage on so long a voyage; but long practice and experience have conquered these difficulties, and cargoes are rarely injured by bad stowage.

The Ling cured at this establishment are sent to Cork for the Irish market; and the Haddock to the Brazils. The first quality Cod cured here in 1848, instead of being sent to Naples were shipped to the Mauritius; it was not stated what success had attended this adventure.

Nearly

Nearly all the fishermen at this establishment were French settlers, who had small farms, or patches of land, somewhere in the vicinity, which they cultivated. It was the opinion of Captain Alexandre, that the fishermen here could not live unless they possessed land, and obtained something from the soil; if they did not they nearly starved. Those who are too poor to own boats hire them of the firm for the season, that is, until the 15th of August, when the Summer Fishing ends. If the boats are used for the Autumn or "Fall" Fishing, there is, of course, another hiring.

The Fishing usually continues until the 15th of October, and it was expected that the whole catch of the season of 1849 would amount to 3,500 quintals—if the weather proved favourable, probably 4,000 quintals.

The boats come in here directly to the "stage head," upon which the Fish are thrown; they are at once split and cleaned by the fishermen, on tables provided for the purpose; and 300 lbs. of Fish, fresh from the knife, are weighed off as sufficient to make a quintal of dry Fish, with the allowance of one tenth for the curer. If the Fish are split and salted in the boats, and lay one night, then 252 lbs. are weighed as a quintal. The fishermen are allowed for a quintal of Cod thus weighed, ten shillings, and for Ling and Haddock, five shillings,—the amount payable in goods at the Store of the firm, on Point Amacque, where a large quantity of foreign goods is kept, of every variety. Here were found Jersey hose and stockings—Irish butter—Cuba molasses—Naples biscuit, of half a pound each—Brazilian sugar—Sicilian lemons—Neapolitan brandy—American tobacco—with English, Dutch, and German goods,—but nothing of Colonial produce or manufacture, except Canadian pork and flour.

Some of the residents at Shippagan, who are in more independent circumstances, prosecute the fisheries in connection with their farming, curing the fish themselves, and disposing of them at the close of the season to the Jersey merchants, or to others, as they see fit. Of this class is Monsieur Leon Robicheaux, (who is mentioned in the Report of last year.) He has a good farm on Shippagan Island; the past season he planted forty nine barrels of potatoes, as also wheat, oats, and barley, the whole of which promised to yield an abundant return. Besides these farming operations, Monsieur Robicheaux and his family, caught and cured during the season, two hundred and fifty quintals of dry fish—in all twenty four thousand fish, the whole taken in twenty five to forty fathoms of water. For these, well cured and of the best quality, Mons. R. would receive from the Jersey merchants, in cash, for Cod, 12s., Ling, 6s., and Haddock, 5s. per quintal. They also took thirty barrels of Spring Herring, twelve large Halibut, and four barrels of Mackerel; this small quantity of the latter being merely the surplus beyond what Mons. R. required for bait, for which alone they were caught. Mons. Robicheaux stated, that a large Salmon had been taken only a week previously, (22d August) on a Cod line, from one of his boats; and he expressed an opinion, that there were many Salmon roving along the shores of Miscou, during the season. This opinion was subsequently found to be correct.

At this place a large Clam, or rather Mussel, was exhibited, which had been taken from the stomach of a Cod. The shell was of a dark blue colour; the flesh was light red, and it protruded much beyond the shell—it cut like meat, which it greatly resembled. These shell fish are said to exist only in very deep water; wherever they are found, there is always plenty of Cod, which are said to be exceedingly fond of them, and prefer them as bait to almost any other thing which can be used.

It was stated that the settlers on Shippagan Island, used five hundred barrels of Spring Herrings, as manure, the past season.

Miscou Island.

This Island lies at the north easternmost extremity of New Brunswick, at the entrance into the Bay of Chaleur. It is about nine miles in length, and four in width at its broadest part. The whole of it is very low, and its greater portion consists of carriboo bogs, mossy swamps, small lakes, salt marshes, and sand plains; the two latter producing a scanty growth of wild grass. There are however, some small tracts of land upon it fit for agricultural pursuits, and these have been granted to Mr. Andrew Wilson, and Mr. John Marks, who reside upon their lands. But wild, barren, and almost desolate as is this Island of Miscou, yet it is an admirable station for the Fisheries: its value in this respect was well known more than two centuries ago to the

the French, in whose history it has a conspicuous position. About the year 1635, a company was established in France for the purpose of carrying on the Fur Trade and Fisheries in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, of which, the King of France was at the head. It was called the "Royal Company of Miscou," and it had extensive powers and privileges. The principal station of the company was on the Island of Miscou, within the Harbour of Little Shippagan, which is formed between the Islands of Shippagan and Miscou, where it is said some of the foundations of the Company's buildings are yet to be seen. The principal pursuit of the Company of Miscou, was the taking of the Morse or Walrus, whose favorite *echouage*, or strand, was near Point Miscou, the north eastern extremity of the Island. These huge animals were valuable for their skins and the oil they furnished, as also for the ivory of their tusks. They were frequently killed by three and four hundred at a time, and their destruction was carried on so unremtttingly, and with such success, that they have become wholly extinct at Miscou.

On visiting the *echouage*, or place where the Walrus were formerly slain in such numbers, a little to the westward of Point Miscou, it was found that the ancient beach is now nearly a quarter of a mile from the sea; a long strip of sand plain, covered with coarse grass and a great abundance of Cranberries, at this time intervenes between the present Sea-beach and the former strand. This strip of recent formation is called the *Grande Plaine;* and the curving shore in its front is called by the Fishermen *L'Ance a Grande Plaine.* On examining the ancient shore, near the outer edge of a belt of small spruce and fir trees, the bones of the Walrus which had formerly been slain there, were found imbedded in the sand in large quantities, and in good preservation, some of the skeletons being quite complete.

The Harbour of Little Shippagan is an exceedingly good one, and well sheltered; it is much resorted to by American Fishing vessels during heavy easterly storms, and as many as ninety sail of these vessels have been observed in this Harbour at one time. The entrance from the Gulf is by a small gully, in which there is only eight feet at low water and twelve feet at high water, in ordinary tides. This passage is only used by Fishing boats and small craft. The principal entrance is from the Bay of Chaleur; it is about half a mile in width, with eight fathoms at low water, which depth is maintained well into the Harbour, where the channel becomes narrow, with perpendicular sides, yet still very deep. This excellent Harbour is of great use and importance to the numerous Fishing vessels frequenting the Gulf, and the Bay of Chaleur.

Mr. Andrew Wilson's Establishment.

The farm of Mr. Wilson is on Miscou Island, a short distance to the eastward of Little Shippagan Gully, into which his fishing boats run for shelter; within the Gully, on the Miscou side, he has for several years occupied a convenient place for curing Fish. The soil here, although light and sandy, yields good crops. There were, on the 23rd August, several fine fields of oats, and some good wheat. The quantity of potatoes planted was 70 barrels, and nothing could be finer than the appearance of this crop, which promised an abundant yield. It was stated by Mr. Wilson, that in former years his potatoes had been but slightly affected with the potatoe disease, and that his crop of this vegetable was generally good. He keeps 70 sheep, and the mutton is peculiarly fine, owing to the character of the wild grasses on which his sheep are pastured.

Mr. Wilson is an emigrant from Aberdeen, in Scotland, who has been settled on this Island upwards of sixteen years. He has a family of eight sons and two daughters, all residing with him; from their unceasing industry and economy, this large family is now living in much comfort, and apparently becoming quite independent. Mr. Wilson himself is a person of intelligence and observation, and he furnished much information as to the Island of Miscou, and its Fisheries, which is here embodied.

The family has three boats, manned by six of the sons; up to the 23rd of August last, they had caught and cured 200 quintals of dry Fish, besides 140 barrels of Herrings. Last spring, the Herrings came in much earlier, and in greater quantities than were ever known before. Mr. Wilson said, that when he put out his nets on the 15th of May last, they became so completely filled with Herring, that he could not lift them

them out again. He cured as many as he could with all the salt at that time to be had. The Fish were in such abundance, and so close to the shore, that they came rolling in with the breakers in masses, and were picked up along the strand by the children.

It was stated by Mr. Wilson, as also by other persons along the coast, that none of the Jersey Houses would furnish salt, even to their best customers, to cure Herring, Mackerel, or any pickled Fish; and that they discouraged the catching and curing of all Fish, except such as were dried and fit for the Foreign Markets already mentioned. This was assigned as one reason why the valuable Herring and Mackerel Fisheries on this coast are not more extensively prosecuted.

Durin. the time Mr. Wilson has resided at Miscou, he never knew the Herring fail in any Spring, but they were more abundant the last season than he ever knew them before. Many Herring Fishers from the main land resort to this Island every spring; but it is thought that not more than one tenth of the Fish they take are salted, the remaining nine tenths being put on the fields as manure.

There has always been a good supply of Capelin at Miscou until the last two seasons, during which very few have been seen; but this falling off is supposed to be only temporary or accidental. It is said that when Capelin are plentiful at Miscou, they are scarce at Labrador, and *vice versa*. The past season Capelin were unusually abundant at Labrador, and the Fishing there, in consequence, was better than usual. Some of the boats that were there, with two men only, caught 100 quintals each boat in twelve days. At Labrador, one hundred Cod of eighteen inches each in length, are accounted a quintal.

The ice usually clears away from the shores of Miscou at the latter part of March or early in April. During some winters the open water is seen at all times; but if easterly winds prevail the ice is driven in, and closes the coast. The fishermen sometimes go out in April in small boats to take Seals among the ice in the Gulf, and it is said that they succeed well in proportion to their outfit.

When the Spring Herring come to the shore, the Cod, which follow them in, are taken at a very short distance from the land. As the season advances, the Cod retire to the deeper water; in August the best fishing was at fifteen miles from the shore, or even more.

Mr. Wilson's farm is bounded to the north eastward by a salt water Lake, called Grand Mal-Bay, which communicates with the Gulf by a very narrow gully through the sand reef, or sea wall, which separates the Lake from the Gulf. Mr. Wilson stated, that some years since a run of Cod entered Mal-Bay through the gully, and as a large portion of this Lake is dry at low water, about ten thousand Codfish were then left dry. Of these Mr. Wilson secured about one thousand, which he cleaned and cured; he was unable to take any more from the want of assistance, and the rest of the fish spoiled and were lost. On another occasion, he surrounded, and took at one haul of his net, the whole of a "schull" of Basse, 570 in number, weighing from 4lb. to 8lb. each. In this Mal-Bay, there is always during the season a great abundance and variety of wild fowl; in August, black ducks and large plover were observed in very large flocks. In the latter part of every season the sons of Mr. Wilson are accustomed to shoot, at this place, from 300 to 400 wild geese, for which sport they have proper decoys and large guns; the feathers are valuable, and the bodies of the geese, then in fine condition, are frozen down for winter use.

A small fat Herring comes in on this coast at the end of June, and remains all the season. They are caught at various distances, from half a mile to 20 miles from the shore, in a net with a mesh of one inch and a quarter. These fish are quite distinct and altogether different from the Spring Herring, or the "Fall" Herring. The latter are usually caught in nets with a mesh of one inch and three quarters, but the finest are taken in Mackerel nets, with a mesh of two inches and a half.

In corroboration of the testimony of Monsieur Leon Robicheaux, that Salmon were roving about Miscou, Mr. Wilson mentioned, that by way of experiment he put out a small Salmon net last June, and caught altogether twelve Salmon; the largest Fish weighed eighteen pounds, and the weight of the whole was 141 pounds. In the same net he also took seven Mackerel of very large size, two sturgeon, two shad, and more than a dozen of the large white trout of the Gulf. During the last week in August there

were many Basse along the shore, very fat and in fine condition. Mr. Wilson said that when salted these Fish are nearly as good as Salmon for winter use. Halibut of large size are said to be abundant at this locality.

From the point south of Little Shippagan Gully, which is named "Pidgeon Hill," to Point Miscou, the shore has a general curve inward, forming a sort of bight in front of Mr. Wilson's farm. This bight is much frequented by American schooners fishing for Mackerel. They entice the Mackerel to the surface by bait cut up by the Bait-Mill, (as described in the Report of 1849,) and they are sometimes so abundant here that the "jig" even is not used. One of Mr. Wilson's sons said he had seen the Mackerel almost in a solid mass alongside one of these American schooners, the crew of which were lifting them in very rapidly with iron wires, about three feet in length, having a hook at the extremity, which were fastened to a wooden staff, or handle, of about the same length. These schooners have been known to make full fares of Mackerel here in nine days. Since the Americans began taking these Fish in such quantities, they have become more scarce, or rather the resident fishermen are unable to take them, owing to their imperfect tackle, and antiquated mode of fishing.

Mr. Wilson is clearly of opinion that it would be far better for the resident Fishermen if the American fishers were allowed to land on these shores, for the purpose of cleaning and curing their Fish, than to compel them, as at present, to clean their Fish on the Fishing Grounds, where the bones and offal seriously injure the Fisheries—he says, they should either be excluded altogether from the Gulf, or else allowed to land upon its shores. He conceives that great good would arise, both to the Herring and Mackerel Fisheries, and much improvement, if the American swere allowed to establish Stations on the shores of New Brunswick, for prosecuting those Fisheries. The benefits of competition were also alluded to by Mr. Wilson, who said—"the Jersey houses, exact too large profits, and keep the fishers in poverty; they look only to one branch of fishing, and discourage all others."

Point Miscou.

About four miles to the north eastward of Mr. Wilson's farm, and near to Point Miscou, are two Fishing "rooms" belonging to the Jersey houses of Fruing and Company, and Le Boutillier Brothers.

The first of these "rooms," belonging to Fruing and Company, is very close to the Sea-beach, with an open roadstead in front, and a heavy sea rolling in with any wind from the eastward between north and south. It was found in charge of Mr. DeCarteret, acting under the orders of Messieurs Alexandre at Shippagan.

This establishment employs twenty boats, having two men each; on the 24th of August, there was on hand 1100 quintals of dry Fish, and it was expected there would be 300 quintals more caught and cured before the season closed. There was no pickled Fish at this "room."

Mr. DeCarteret stated, that an American vessel fishing off Point Miscou, a week previously, and having on board nearly a full fare of Cod, had found the Mackerel in such extraordinary abundance, that the crew had thrown overboard one hundred and fifty quintals of green Fish, in order to make room for Mackerel, with which the vessel had been quickly filled up.

The "room" of Messieurs LeBoutillier is the nearest to Point Miscou, and was found in charge of Mr. LeBas. The buildings here are well and substantially built; they were in excellent order outside, and very cleanly within. The Fish Flakes are on a piece of ground neatly levelled, and now in grass; it is surrounded with high pallisades, as well to keep off marauders, as to prevent the loose sand from drifting in upon the Fish while drying.

At this "room" there were also twenty boats engaged, having two men each; they had taken 1200 quintals of Fish, and were expected to take 300 quintals more before the season closed.

Mr. LeBas stated, that the Americans had injured the Cod Fishing by glutting the Mackerel, so that a sufficient quantity could not be caught for bait; and that this, added to the failure of the Capelin, had caused a great diminution in the Cod Fishing at Miscou. Other baits being scarce in August, Smelts were used, which were taken by a seine. While the writer was at this "room," the seine was hauled three times, and besides securing a supply of very fine Smelts, it brought on shore small Cod and Ling,

Ling, Flounders, one Plaice, many Crabs, Sculpins or *Crapaud de mer*, and Lobsters of all sizes in abundance. At an earlier period in the season, Mr. LeBass said, the seine brought on shore large quantities of Shrimps, which were turned out again as being of no use.

Although the Beach in front of Messieurs LeBoutillier's "room" is a little sheltered by two gravelly sand spits, which run out a short distance from the land, yet it is much exposed to easterly gales, and a very heavy sea then comes tumbling in. At such times the Fishing boats are moored outside the outermost roller, with the masts struck and all made snug to ride out the gale; or else they are beached, and hauled up above high water mark.—Except when the wind is off shore, there is much difficulty in landing supplies here, which are chiefly furnished from Messieurs LeBoutillier's principal establishment at Paspebiac in Gaspé.

The extreme point of Miscou was granted some years since to Peter John Duval, of Jersey, after which it was occupied by his agent Mr. Falle, as a Fishing station. The grant includes a wide, shallow, salt water lake, similar to Mal-Bay, designated on the plan "Munroe's Lake," but by the residents it is called "Frye's Lake." The gully through the sea wall, by which this lake communicated with the Gulf, was formerly at its southern extremity, but this is now filled up; and where Mr. Falle's "stage head" formerly stood in deep water, there was, last season a field of barley growing luxuriantly. The gully, or out-let of the lake, is now at its northern end, very near the extremity of Point Miscou.

The grantee of this property and his agent are both dead, and it is said to be owned at present by some person in Jersey. It is not occupied as a Fishing station, and in its present position, is in the way of others who wish to carry on the Fisheries. This unfortunate and improvident grant should serve as a caution to prevent similar grants hereafter, by which valuable and desirable Fishing stations may thus be shut up and rendered useless.

The Settlers on Miscou.

The "Fishing Rooms" at Miscou are shut up in the winter season, and left in charge of one of the residents, who is called the "Room keeper." The Jersey men employed here during the summer, either return to Jersey for the winter, or go to the Mediterranean in the vessels which take the dried fish to the markets there, returning to their posts in the spring. They are completely birds of passage, having no tie in this Province, or any interest in its general prosperity. The actual residents on Miscou number one hundred and twenty five souls, and are thus described—

On the Gulf Shore,	Andrew Wilson and family,		16
Little Shippagan Harbour,	Robert Harper,	"	6
" "	John Marks,	"	6
Point Miscou, at *Grande Plaine*,	John LeCoutre,	"	6
" "	George Sevret,	"	6
" "	Teton Chasseau,	"	6
At Frye's Lake,	Louis Gautier,	"	11
East of Point Miscou,	Josiah Ward,	"	6
" "	Francis Bezeau,	"	7
" "	William Ward,	"	10
" "	Michael Ward,	"	5
" "	Peter Bezeau,	"	6
" "	George Brown,	"	10
" "	Michael Plaw,	"	3
" "	John Vibert,	"	6
" "	James Ward,	"	9
" "	Pierre Dupuits,	"	5
" "	John Burns, (single)		1
	Total number of souls,		125

The settlers in Little Shippagan Harbour do not follow fishing, but attend to the cultivation of the land, some of which is there tolerably good.

The

The settlers at Point Miscou are all fishermen, who are employed every season at the Fishing Stations, to which they are more or less in debt. Their houses are built of logs and poles; these are small, and very ill fitted to resist the severity of the climate. They cultivate little patches of ground, in a very imperfect manner; the manure used is generally cods' heads. They are all squatters on Crown Lands, and appear very anxious to procure some title to occupy their several locations, either by licence of occupation or otherwise. While the writer was at Miscou they prepared the petition which is annexed to this Report, praying such licences of occupation, with privilege of the beaches in front of their locations; and also some arrangements with respect to the wild grass on the marshes and beaches of the Island.

The Petitioners stated, as a great hardship, that the Wild Meadows in the County of Gloucester are sold every season at Bathurst, where they are unable to attend, at a nominal sum;* that those on Miscou are purchased for a few shillings by one of the Jersey merchants, who charges them ten shillings per ton for the marsh hay, and five shillings per ton for the beach grass, which the fishermen themselves cut and cure. To these terms they must submit, or else they can make no provision for their cows, by which they endeavour to eke out a miserable subsistence during the winter.

To account for their abject poverty, they furnished the following statement, of the rates at which they were paid for the fish they caught:—

For 252 ℔s. of Cod, fresh from the knife, (supposed equal to a quintal of dried fish,) 8s.; for the like quantity of Ling or Haddock, 4s. These rates are paid in supplies at the following prices: For Canadian fine flour, 51s. per barrel; for pork, (very poor) 10d. per ℔; molasses, 3s. 6d. per gallon; tobacco, 1s. 9d. per ℔; men's coarse shoes, 14s. per pair; coarse calicoes, 1s. 3d. per yard; tea, (very inferior quality,) 4s. per ℔; other articles in proportion. For any supplies advanced in the winter or spring, 15 per cent. additional is charged.

The settler at Frye's Lake, Louis Gautier, has a wife and nine children, a very handsome and healthy family. Gautier himself is a fine figure of a man, and an excellent specimen of the French veteran soldier. He belonged in former days to the grand army of France, under Napoleon, and served in the 69th Regiment of the Line, which was in Marshal Ney's Division at Waterloo, where Gautier's military services ended. His house, which is very slight, contains but a single room, in the centre of which is a Canadian stove; there is a bedstead in one corner for Gautier and his wife—the children "encamp" around the stove, as they may. The house, when visited, was a perfect pattern of cleanliness, and the few articles it contained were arranged with true military precision. There was part of an acre of ground in cultivation; but weeds and thistles were more abundant than the crop. The situation of this settler will give a general idea of the position of the whole, except as to cleanliness.

All the settlers at Point Miscou complained bitterly of their poverty, and state of bondage. They said they were completely in the hands of the Jersey merchants, to whom they were indebted, and who dictated their own prices and terms of dealing. They appeared to feel very much the want of a School; and they stated the surprising fact, that they had never been visited by Priest or Clergyman of any denomination. The children are growing up unbaptized, and in total ignorance; this state of things ought not longer to exist in a Christian community which patronizes Foreign Missions. Their excellent health requires no aid from the Physician; but they desire a resident Magistrate to enforce the Laws and maintain good order at all times, but more especially during the Fishing Season, when the Island is the resort of many lawless fishers from abroad.

The general voice indicated Mr. Wilson as a fit and proper person; he is highly respected, and if he accepted the office, would perform the duties of a Magistrate fearlessly and faithfully.

The absolute state of serfdom of the fishermen of Point Miscou has been particularly described, because there are like bodies of fishermen at other localities in the northern part of the Province, who are held in nearly the same state of poverty and bondage. The more favoured inhabitants of New Brunswick, who dwell at a distance from its remote northern shores, will no doubt be surprised to learn, that there are any of their fellow

* The whole of the Wild Meadows in the County of Gloucester were sold in 1848 for one pound only.—See Appendix to Journals of the Assembly for 1849.

fellow subjects, dwelling in the same Colony, who are even in a worse position than southern slaves, and of whose moral, physical, and spiritual wants, less care has been taken.

Shippagan Island.

This Island is about twelve miles in length, and from three to seven miles in width. A small proportion of it only is granted, but the shores, in every part where the land appears at all susceptible of cultivation, are settled by persons who are presumed to be squatters, as their locations appear by the official plan to be ungranted. The Island is all very low land, rising but little above the sea, and like Miscou, a large portion of its surface consists of bogs, barrens, swamps, and marshes, with many small shallow lakes, much frequented by waterfowl, which breed in the interior and unfrequented parts of the Island. Like Miscou also, it produces large quantities of cranberries, blueberries, and a variety of other wild fruits, of large size and fine flavor.

Off the western part of this Island, within the Bay of Chaleur, there is an extensive shallow flat, extending nearly two miles from the land, called the *Grande Batture.* On this flat there are numerous large blocks or boulders of granite firmly imbedded, which render it dangerous to cross, even with a fishing boat; the wreck of a fishing boat was noticed upon it when the writer crossed in his canoe. These boulders are brought over from the wild and mountainous shores of Gaspe, directly across the Bay, by the huge masses of floating ice driven over by the northerly gales, which ground upon the *Grande Batture*, and there melting, add the rocks they bring to those already deposited. With reference to this moving of rocks by ice, Mr. Wilson mentioned that there was formerly a very large rock directly in front of his landing place at Miscou, which was much in the way of his boats, and against which, in stormy weather, they had often received damage. But the severe winter of 1848–9, caused the ice to attain an unusual strength and thickness near the shores of Miscou; and when it moved off last spring, it carried off this large rock, to deposit it where, he hoped, it would be less troublesome.

Great Shippagan Harbour.

This spacious Harbour is formed between Shippagan and Pocksoudie Islands, and the main land. It comprises three large and commodious Harbours; first—the great inlet of Amacque, in Shippagan Island, the depth of water into which is from five to six fathoms; second—the extensive and well sheltered sheet of water called "Saint Simon's Inlet," the channel leading into which, between Pocksoudie Island and the main, is one mile in width, with seven fathoms water from side to side; and third—the middle channel, between Shippagan Island and the main land, which runs through from the Bay of Chaleur to the Gulf of Saint Lawrence. The entrance into this channel, from the Gulf, is by Shippagan Gully, already mentioned, which will not with safety admit vessels drawing more than seven feet water, that being the depth on the bar at low water; but the principal entrance from the Bay of Chaleur has not less than five fathoms on the bar, inside which, within the Harbour, there is six and seven fathoms up to the usual loading place, in front of Messieurs Moor and Harding's steam saw-mill, at the village; from thence to the Gully there is about three fathoms only. Vessels within the Harbour of Shippagan have good anchorage, are quite safe with every wind, and can load in the strongest gale; the rise and fall of tide is about seven feet.

This fine Harbour offers peculiar facilities for prosecuting the Fisheries, as the Fishing boats have the advantage of two entrances by which they can enter or depart with any wind, and resort either to the Fishing grounds of the Gulf, or those of the Bay of Chaleur, as best suits their interest or convenience. There is every facility for Fishing boats to come up to the shores to discharge their fares, and Fish flakes may be set up every where, without inconvenience.

The noble haven called "St. Simon's Inlet," the shores of which are almost wholly unsettled and in a wilderness state, runs several miles into the land, maintaining a good depth of water almost to its western extremity. From this extremity, where navigable, it is little more than a mile to the navigable waters of Pokemouche River. The two waters are separated by a deep peat-bog, nearly destitute of trees; and it has been proposed to connect them by a canal through the bog, which it is supposed

 might

might be cut at no very great expense. There is much good land on the banks of the Pokemouche River, upon which there are as yet but few settlers. It is difficult and somewhat dangerous, even for small craft, to get into this River from the sea. The gully is very narrow and crooked, and there is but six feet water on the bar—vessels cannot load outside, there being only an open roadstead wholly exposed.

The logs and timber cut on the Pokemouche River are made up into long rafts, and when there is a favourable opportunity with the wind off the shore, they are towed along the beach by several pairs of oxen to Shippagan Gully, from whence they go up to the steam mill with the tide. If the wind or sea rises while the rafts are being towed, they are occasionally broken up, when labour and expense are incurred in putting them together again.

If Pokemouche River emptied into Shippagan Harbour, or if it could now be connected with it by a sufficient channel, great advantages would arise to the Timber Trade and Fisheries, while the agricultural improvement of a large tract of country would be specially promoted. Shippagan Harbour wants a River—Pokemouche River wants a Harbour—it is highly desirable that the two should be brought into connection.

Caraquette Bay.

The Bay lies to the northward of Shippagan Harbour, the entrance being between Pocksoudie Island and Mizzinette. In this entrance is Caraquette Island, which is about three miles in length, and one and a quarter in width at its widest part. There is a deep but intricate channel on the south eastern side of this Island, leading to the Harbour, inside which there is good anchorage, well sheltered.

Along the south side of Caraquette Bay the land is all settled, and under tolerably good cultivation; from the sea, the settlement looks like a long straggling village. The inhabitants, with very few exceptions, are all Acadian French. The first settlers were from France, who established themselves here in the year 1638, very shortly after the formation of the "Royal Company of Miscou." The soil in general is very fertile, and produces good crops of grain, especially wheat, the atmosphere being dry and pure—fogs are almost unknown in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence and Bay of Chaleur.

Very many of the inhabitants of Caraquette follow fishing as well as farming, but as they are more easy in their circumstances, they are not so much under the control of the great fishing houses as the poorer class of fishermen. They generally cure their own Fish.

The following information was furnished at Caraquette by James Blackhall, Esq., J. P., and Mr. Macintosh, a merchant there, engaged in the Fisheries.

From "St. Simon's Inlet" to "Point Mizzinette," which includes the whole settlement, or Caraquette proper, there are two hundred Fishing boats, with two men each, and some boys. The average catch of these boats is fifty quintals of Fish during the season. They take besides, large quantities of Spring and Fall Herring; the former are chiefly used as manure, the latter are exceedingly fine, perhaps as fine as can be found anywhere of the Herring tribe. Gaspereaux are caught also; late in the season they are an exceedingly fat fish, well flavoured; the only objection to them is their oily richness.

The Fall Herrings are taken at night; they are "gibbed" when brought on shore the following day, and salted in puncheons. At the end of three days the pickle is changed, fresh pickle being then put on. About a week after this, or at convenience, they are packed of in barrels for market. They are packed just as they come to hand; they are not sorted or selected in any way. Large and small, broken and damaged fish are all put up together.

The Herring nets in use at Caraquette are from 30 to 40 fathoms long and 80 meshes in depth; the mesh is 2½ or 2¾ inches. Each boat has generally two nets, seldom more. No more Fall Herrings are caught than are needed for home consumption.

Mr. Mackintosh stated, that he has shipped Fall Herrings to Quebec, and the price at which they sold there was just equal to the freight from Caraquette. The reason was obvious; the fish were not properly cured, assorted or packed.

Very few Mackerel were taken in Caraquette Bay during the past season by the fishers there. Early in August the American schooners were fishing for Mackerel off Point Mizzinette, where they obtained full fares in a short time. The

The practice of cleaning fish on the fishing grounds, and throwing over the bones and offal, was strongly reprobated by Mr. Mackintosh as highly injurious to the Cod Fishery.

The long established and wealthy Jersey firm of Charles Robin & Co., whose principal establishment is at Paspebiac, in Gaspe, have a station at Caraquette, of which Mr. Briard was in charge. The buildings, and every thing else connected with this station, were in that perfectly complete and excellent state which marks all the establishments of Robin & Co.

They here take in fish from the inhabitants at the following rates:—Best Cod at 16s. per quintal; Haddock, 6s. per quintal. They do not take Ling at any rate, nor do they deal in pickled fish. The prices mentioned are paid in goods, thus,—Flour (not superfine) 45s. per barrel; pork, 8d. per lb.; molasses, 2s. 10d. per gallon; tobacco, 1s. 4d. per lb.; men's shoes, 11s. per pair. They do not sell any tea, that being an article rarely used in Caraquette.

Very fair Oysters are found in Caraquette Bay and Saint Simon's Inlet, but those in Caraquette Bay are said to be the best. Of these several thousand bushels are sent annually to Quebec in schooners; a small quantity only was sent the past season, owing to the existence of the cholera there, and the consequent want of a market.

At day break on the 29th August, the writer crossed that part of Caraquette Bay between Caraquette Island and Point Mizzinette, which is the best ground for Herring Fishing. On this "Herring bank," as it is termed, there were then 160 fishing boats, which had just taken up their nets after the night's fishing. They had not been very successful; the night had been clear and calm, and a dark night with a fresh breeze, is the best for Herring Fishing. The largest quantity taken by any of these boats during the night was six barrels; the fish were in the very best condition, and their excellence could scarcely be equalled, certainly not surpassed by Herrings any where. The fishermen appeared to have no idea that the Herring swims at various depths below the surface, according to the wind, the tide, and the situation of their food. They all fished their nets fastened to a buoy-rope, supported by floats on the surface; if the run of the fish happened to be below the depth of the net, they were of course missed altogether; and although there may be abundance of fish, yet the fishers, from the want of knowledge or skill, must be frequently unsuccessful. The fresh Herrings are sold to purchasers from 2s. 6d. to 3s. per barrel; three barrels of round Herrings will make two barrels when cleaned and salted.

On the 12th September, there were 280 Fishing boats on this bank, collected from all parts of the neighbouring coasts. At the close of the season, the Herring fishing was said not to have been good, less than the usual quantity being taken. The fish made their appearance on the 20th of August, previous to which not even a single one had been taken; there did not appear to be any deficiency in the numbers, and the failure of the Fishery may to a certain extent be attributed to a want of knowledge of the habits of the fish, and also of the manner of using nets in deep water, so successfully practised by the Herring Fishers of Loch Fyne.

The writer had an opportunity at Caraquette, of seeing the manner in which Herrings were treated after being caught. The night's fishing being over, the boats made their way to the shore, each to its own landing. The fishers had, in the first place, to get their breakfasts; after which it was absolutely necessary they should smoke their pipes. Having been out all night, a little sleep was indispensable; and, in too many cases, the fish lay in the boats or on the shore, nearly all the day, sweltering under a broiling sun. In the afternoon perhaps, they were "gibbed" and salted, but by this time the process of decomposition had actually commenced, and the fine flavor of the fish was utterly lost.

When it is recollected that the Dutch mode of curing, so successfully adopted in Scotland, requires that the Herrings, immediately on being caught, should be bled, gutted, cleaned, salted, and barrelled; that by being bled, the Herrings retain a sweetness of flavor and delicacy of flesh which unbled Herrings cannot possibly possess; and that the rapidity of the process of curing likewise aids in preserving the native delicacy of the animal, it cannot be expected that Caraquette Herrings, excellent as they are when first taken from the water, should possess any flavor when salted, or have any commercial value.

The manner in which these Herrings are treated, is almost an absolute waste of the bounties of Providence.

Grande Ance.

Grande Ance.

On leaving Caraquette Bay, and rounding Point Mizzinette, to proceed up the Bay of Chaleur, the shores are found to consist of grey sand-stone, rising abruptly from the water, with but few and narrow beaches. Thus the shores continue to Grande Ance, which is a long narrow beach in a slight indentation of the coast. There were thirty boats engaged in Fishing here last August, with two men each. The Fishing Ground is directly in front of Grande Ance, within three miles of the shore; and the average catch of these boats is from 70 to 80 quintals each during the season.

There were several persons here taking in Fish from the resident fishermen. The principal of these was Mr. Alexandre, son of Captain Joshua Alexandre, of Shippagan and Jersey.

The rates allowed the fishermen last season were as follows:—For green Cod, fresh from the knife, ten shillings for 300 lbs.; for Ling and Haddock, five shillings for 300 lbs. These rates were paid in goods and supplies, at fishermen's prices.

Six or seven American schooners had been cruising off Grand Ance in the earlier part of the season, Mackerel fishing; they had all taken full fares and left the coast. They frequently came in close to the shore; while they were using their peculiar mode of fishing the Cod fishers could not procure any Mackerel for bait, and their fishing suffered in consequence, there being no Clams here. The Americans having left, the fishers were fitting up Mackerel nets for use; these were 20 fathoms long and 3 fathoms deep, with a mesh of 3 inches. It was said that nets 5 fathoms deep were better than those of 3 fathoms.

This Cove is greatly exposed to almost every wind from the northward, when a heavy sea comes in on the beach. At such times the boats are beached, and hauled up above high water mark by men and horses, the shore being somewhat steep. A breakwater and landing pier at this place would be of essential service to the fishermen, and greatly advance the Fisheries.

Teague's Brook.

From Grande Ance to Teague's Brook the coast consists of a range of sand-stone cliffs, rising nearly perpendicular from the water to the height of eighty and one hundred feet, and even more. There are two or three small Coves or indents in the cliffs, at Pokeshaw, where boats may land, but these landing places are not safe with the wind on shore. At Teague's Brook, (between which and Bathurst Harbour lies Salmon Beech,) the shore is less elevated, and slopes gradually back from the water. There is no Harbour or shelter even for boats along this line of coast, and a breakwater and landing place at Teague's Brook would make a good Fishing Station there, and be of great service to the farmers on the coast, by giving facilities for shipping agricultural produce, which they now greatly need.

Petit Rocher.

This settlement is on the Bay of Chaleur, about 12 miles beyond Bathurst Harbour, and on the whole of the long line of coast from Grande Ance to this Point there is not a single Fishing Station. This is chiefly owing to the mural cliffs which border a large portion of the coast, and to the absence of landing places and boat harbours which would afford shelter in stormy weather. Much good fishing is here neglected and almost entirely lost, no measures having been taken to create those facilities, and give that shelter from the storm which nature has provided elsewhere for the hardy fisherman. It is true that there is good shelter at Bathurst Harbour, but it has not been found a convenient station for prosecuting the Fisheries. At Petit Rocher there is a neat Fishing Station belonging to Mr. John Woolner, of Bathurst, who calls his place "Point Medisco," that being the name it bears on the ancient charts.

On this line of coast, (from Bathurst to Green Point,) there are forty Fishing boats, with two men each; the average catch of these boats is from 25 to 30 quintals of Cod, Haddock, and Ling, during the season.

The prices allowed the fishermen here were the same as at Grand Ance, that is 10s. for 300 lbs. of green Cod, and 5s. for the same quantity of Haddock and Ling. The fish are much smaller here than farther down the Bay, and are not so firm. Mr. Woolner said he found that 300 lbs. of green fish here would not make a quintal of dry

dry fish, as could be done at Grand Ance, owing to the Cod and other fish being less firm.

Mr. Woolner has a small but very complete establishment for putting up Lobsters, in tin cases hermetically sealed. He had during the season thus put up 2000 lbs. in tins, a much less quantity than usual, owing to the cholera having cut off the market.

He purchases from the settlers the white part of the Lobsters, boiled and free from shell, at two pence half penny per pound, which is salted in plain pickle, and packed in barrels for sale at Quebec. Of salted Lobsters, Mr. Woolner put up eleven thousand pounds during the season.

Several American vessels had been seen Mackerel Fishing off Point Medisco during the season, but with what success had not been ascertained.

For several years no Capelin have been seen on this side of the Bay of Chaleur above Grande Ance. Formerly, they were extensively used for manure, but they cannot now be had even for that base purpose, the run of the Capelin having been completely broken up.

Herrings, which were formerly abundant, have fallen off greatly in numbers on this coast. Mr. Woolner stated that, just outside Bathurst Harbour, there was a beach where the Herrings were accustomed to deposite their spawn in immense quantities, and the place was thence called "Herring Spawn Beach." He has seen the spawn thrown up on this beach by the surf in long thick rolls, or masses, which were carted away by the neighbouring farmers, and used as top-dressing for their fields! As a matter of course, this shameful proceeding destroyed the Herring Fishing at that place completely, and injured it all along the coast.

Green Point.

The wind being ahead and blowing fresh, the writer rested at this point a few hours, and during his stay went out to the Fishing Ground, about three miles distant, in a Fishing boat, with three Frenchmen, a father and two sons; the boat was a good one, built of cedar, about 23 feet long, with two sprit-sails. The fishing was in ten fathoms water, and there was considerable sea on. The fishing lines were greatly worn, and the hooks, were rusty, very blunt, and ill shaped. There was not a spare hook in the boat; and when a hook was lost, the line to which it had been attached was rendered useless, there being none to replace it. The bait used was Clam somewhat stale. Yet under all these disadvantages, sixty fine Cod and Haddock were taken in two hours, by which time the wind and sea had risen so much, that further fishing had to be given up. This case is mentioned, as an instance which came accidentally under the writer's own observation, of the imperfect and careless manner in which the Fishing boats are equipped. There is reason to believe that many of the boats in the Bay of Chaleur go out equally unprovided, and that insufficient and unfit hooks, lines, and bait, tend greatly to depreciate and render unprofitable the labours of the fishermen, who pay little attention to what they generally consider trifles.

While fishing off Green Point, a number of Black Porpoises were rolling about, and sometimes came very near to the boat. One large Ling was caught—these fish are not commonly taken in the day time, the fishing for them being generally during the night. Where boats go off from the land and anchor, the boy (and sometimes a very small one,) is left to keep watch while the fishermen sleep; and he employs himself during the night in hauling up huge Ling, of which he has a certain share as his proportion of the catch.

Heron Island.

There is excellent Herring Fishing around this Island, but the best stations are between the Island and the main land, the distance across being about two miles. A part of this Island only is granted, but the lots already granted are said to cover all the best beaches, and leave no Fishing Stations at the public disposal, which is much to be regretted.

Mr. Harvey, who keeps an Inn a short distance above Nash's Creek, stated that Fall Herring were taken about Heron Island abundantly; that no Shad, Basse, or Gaspereaux were taken in this part of the Bay; that few Capelin were seen; but Lobsters and Sea Trout were abundant. Mr. Harvey was very anxious that the Americans should be allowed to land on this coast, and prosecute the Fisheries, as they

they would teach the young men the latest and most approved modes of fishing, from ignorance of which they could not at present follow fishing profitably—and he desired that his wishes should be made known.

Dalhousie.

It was stated by Dugald Stewart, Espuire, the Deputy Treasurer at this place, that the emigrants from the Isle of Arran, who are settled along the coast of the Bay of Chaleur, in the Parishes of Durham and Colborne, have tried the *long* line, or *bultow* fishing, with great success. This mode of fishing is exceedingly well adapted for those settlers, as they can thus procure a supply of fish, and a surplus for sale, with but little interruption to the labour on their farms.

When these Emigrants first settled on this coast they were very destitute, but they now own excellent farms which produce large crops, especially of wheat and oats. They have not only attained to independence and comfort, but many of them are becoming quite wealthy.

Mr. Stewart mentioned the case of a schoolmaster on this coast, named M'Allister, (a lame man,) who taught school during the day, and employed his evening hours in knitting nets. He fished for Herrings in the spring and autumn, at which periods there are school vacations for seed time and harvest. By pursuing this industrious course, in four seasons he earned sufficient to purchase a farm at the price of three hundred pounds, upon which he is now settled, and is quite independent.

There was a good supply of Capelin in Dalhousie Harbour the past season, as there is generally every season. It was stated by the Honorable Mr. Montgomery and Mr. Stewart, that they are still used as manure, but not to the same extent as formerly. Mackerel frequently enter the Restigouche River, and ascend some distance; occasionally they are caught at Escuminac Bay, about five miles above Dalhousie. Mr. Stewart stated, that no American fishing vessel had ever come so far up the Bay as Dalhousie; he is of opinion, that allowing American fishermen to establish Fishing Stations on the coast would be advantageous, especially in teaching the residents how to fish.

There is no Fishing Station, or any Cod Fishing prosecuted at Dalhousie.

DISTRICT OF GASPE.

Tracadegash.

Between Maguacha Point, at the entrance of the Restigouche, on its northern side, and Tracadegash Point, on the Gaspe shore, a distance of about fifteen miles, is Carleton Bay, which is well sheltered, with eight fathoms water, muddy bottom, and good holding ground. Ordinary tides in this Bay rise and fall eight feet, spring tides ten feet. At full and change of the moon, it is high water at three o'clock.

Mr. Joseph Marr, the Post Master at Tracadegash, stated that the Cod Fishery was formerly prosecuted extensively in Carleton Bay, from the beach, but it has fallen off very greatly. The buildings formerly occupied as "fishing rooms" yet standing, are now deserted, while of others the foundations only are seen. Large quantities of Capelin were accustomed to strike in here, but they were used extensively for manure, and but few are now taken. Immense quantities of Herrings were also used on this coast for manure, but this has been prevented during the last four years, by an order of the Municipal Council of this division of the County of Bonaventure.

There are not so many Cod now in the upper part of the Bay of Chaleur, (above Bonaventure,) as formerly, but more Haddock.

Mackerel of the finest quality were taken off Tracadegash Point during the past season, but only in small quantities, from want of the requisite skill and outfit. Mr. Marr was of opinion that 20,000 barrels of Mackerel might have been taken during the season, in Carleton Bay, by those who understood the Fishery. The Herring fishing commences here on the 20th August and ends the 20th September; the Fish are taken almost at the doors of the inhabitants. This Herring Fishery could be prosecuted much more extensively than at present, if under proper regulations.

Large numbers of White Porpoise were seen in the Bay of Chaleur the past season, which was an unusual occurrence, none having been seen there for thirty years previously. Their presence was supposed to have had an injurious effect upon the Salmon Fisheries

Fisheries of the Bay generally, as the White Porpoise destroys great numbers of Salmon, chases them in all directions, and breaks up their "schulls." These Fish are quite common in the River Saint Lawrence, where they are taken sometimes of the length of eighteen feet, in weirs set up for the purpose. They yield much oil of fine quality; their skins are dressed for traces, and the Canadian mail bags are made of them. Mr. Marr exhibited some of these bags, which were very white, thick, and soft; they stand much chafing, and effectually resist the wet.

Mr. Marr stated, that the American fishing vessels which frequent this Bay are in the habit of trading at Port Daniel; that they injure the Cod Fishing by throwing over the bones and offal of the Fish they take; and that it would be better to allow them to land, for the purpose of cleaning and curing their Fish, as they would then do less injury to the Fisheries. The Jersey Houses on the coast, he said, discouraged the Herring Fishery, and all other Fisheries, except that for Cod.

Mr. Marr had driven across the Bay of Chaleur, on the ice, from this place to Heron Island, a distance of nine miles, and crossing that Island, had again driven, on the ice, across the strait, two miles wide, which separates the Island from the Main, and landed at New Mills, on the New Brunswick shore. Mr. Marr exhibited a specimen of auriferous sand, from the bed of a brook on the New Brunswick side of the Bay, in which the grains of gold were very minute, but apparently very pure.

Mr. Edward Mann, who resides at Tracadegash, was prosecuting the Herring Fishing while the writer was there, in September. Mr. Mann is a person of much intelligence and information, and he cured his Herrings in a proper manner. Immediately on being caught the head of each fish was cut off, which allowed all the blood to escape; they were then gutted, cleaned, and salted at once. These fish were very firm, admirably white and delicate, and possessed a fine flavour. All the Fish which Mr. Mann would thus put up during the season, were engaged at £1 7 6 per barrel, thus affording the most convincing proof that attention to curing alone was quite sufficient to ensure a market, and a high price, for these Herrings. They were when caught precisely the same as the Caraquette Herrings, which, from carelessness and mismanagement, are without value.

Mr. Mann's Herring net had a mesh of two and a quarter inches, and his Mackerel nets a mesh of three inches; with thick twine the mesh requires to be a little larger. These nets were one hundred meshes deep; but the imported nets, which are one hundred and sixty meshes in depth, are considered the best for Fall Herrings.

While the writer was at Tracadegash, a fishing schooner arrived from Labrador, having on board three hundred quintals of dry Cod, and one hundred barrels of Herring. This schooner was intended to return immediately to Labrador to bring back another cargo which had been left there, the Fishing having been unusually successful on that coast during the past season, many vessels, as in this case, having made double fares.

Bonaventure Harbour.

On the beach at this place Messieurs George and Ferdinand Boissonault, natives of Canada, have a neat store and fishing establishment; and the Jersey Houses have buildings for receiving and storing dry Fish.

The Messieurs Boissonault stated that there were about one hundred and twenty boats, with two men each, engaged in the Cod Fishery, on the coast between Tracadegash and Bonaventure; and that the catch of these boats would average one hundred quintals of dry and pickled Fish, each, during the season. Not many Capelin are now seen at this place, owing to their having been formerly used largely as manure. Several thousand barrels of Herring are yet used annually at this settlement for the like purpose, and in consequence the Cod fishing has greatly fallen off at this place; fishermen who formerly caught three hundred quintals of Fish during the season, now only get one hundred quintals.

Several American vessels were off this place during the season, and obtained full fares of Mackerel; they injured the Cod Fishing materially by depriving the fishers of their bait.

Messieurs Boissonault strongly advocate the appointment of a Government Inspector to inspect and brand all Fish; as well to give character to the article as to prevent the gross frauds sometimes practised. They mentioned the fact of barrels of Fish being sold

sold as containing Mackerel, the ends of which only contained that Fish, the centre part of each barrel being filled with Herrings.

The entrance to Bonaventure Harbour is between two long narrow bars of gravel, one extending from a high bank on the south side, and the other from the flat on the north, upon which stands the village of Bonaventure. There is sufficient depth of water in the gully to admit vessels of two hundred tons at high water. Inside the gully there is an extensive basin, and vessels lie directly against the gravel bank, with three fathoms at low water. The Bonaventure River is about sixty miles in length; it is called by the Indians the "Wagamet" or "Clear Water," from the exceeding purity and brilliancy of its waters. There are but few Salmon in this River, or Fish of any description, which is supposed to arise from the very extraordinary clearness of its waters; and this absence of Fish in the Bonaventure distinguishes it from every other River in the Bay of Chaleur. It may be said to be "the exception which proves the rule."

Large quantities of Sea Trout enter the Basin of Bonaventure from the Bay of Chaleur with every flood tide, and go out again with the ebb; these Fish have been designated "Tide Trout." They are of large size, and are readily taken by fly fishers from the sides of the gully, just as the flood tide begins to make. The sportsman, standing on the bar, amid kelp and sea weed, may here have excellent sport for about an hour each tide, until driven off by the advancing waves. He may then follow the Fish up to the basin, taking them at every cast, and perhaps conclude the fishing for that tide under the stern or alongside some large vessel loading in the basin. Again, on the ebb tide there is good fishing for a short time, but it is more difficult then to hit off the Fish, as they all appear to move out to sea in a body. The writer tried this fishing successfully on the 18th September; the Fish were brilliantly white, and in fine condition, very firm and well flavored. It was stated by an old fly fisher from England, who lives at Bonaventure Beach, that in the early part of the season, he took many of these fine Fish of the weight of three pounds and upwards. It was said that Salmon had been occasionally taken at this place with rod and line, while fishing for Tide Trout.

Paspebiac.

This place is sixty miles from Dalhousie, and derives its name from an Indian word signifying "The Great Landing." This landing is a long, curved, gravel spit, which stretches out into the Bay of Chaleur nearly three miles, forming on one side a tolerable Harbour, and nearly enclosing between it and the main land, a *Barrachois* or Lagoon, very convenient as a shelter for Fishing boats and shallops.

On a beach at Paspebiac, is situate the depot of the wealthy and well known Firm of Charles Robin and Company, of Jersey, which was first established here in 1768, by the late Charles Robin, the founder of the Firm, and has since gradually increased to its present extent. This excellent establishment comprises a great number of well finished buildings, stores, warehouses, forges, sail lofts, and workshops for every variety of purpose connected with the business, all kept in the neatest possible order. Each building of the establishment is numbered or lettered, and appropriated to a specific purpose; on no account is it permitted to be used for any other. An extensive stock of valuable goods is kept here; and a neat battery of six-pounders is always in good order, and ready for instant use, to protect the establishment. There is a ship yard here, at which the Firm have always built one vessel annually, for more than half a century, and from the care taken in selecting the timber, and in building, these vessels have become noted for their extraordinary durability.

Every Spring, a whole fleet of ships and brigantines belonging to the Firm, arrive at Paspebiac from Jersey, with double crews, and all the necessary stores for the season. These vessels are moored in front of the beach, their sails are unbent and stored, their topmasts and yards are struck and housed. The whole of the vessels are placed in charge of one master and crew, who take care of them during the Summer, and issue the salt, with which they are balasted, as it is required. The rest of the masters and crews are dispatched in boats and shallops to various parts of the Bay to fish, and collect Fish from those who deal with the Firm. When the fishing season is over, these vessels depart with cargoes for the West Indies and Brazil, but more frequently to the Mediterranean—to the Ports of Messina and Naples. There disposing

disposing of their cargoes, they thence take fruit or other freight to England; and fitting out again at Saint Heliers, in Jersey, where the heads of the Firm reside, they return to Paspebiac in the Spring, to resume the business of the season.

The admirable plan of systematic arrangement at this establishment, the great characteristics of which are, ceaseless industry, frugality, and caution—and especially the strict enforcement of the rule, that no person shall be retained about the business who cannot be profitably employed—have long secured it the most solid prosperity, and enabled the intelligent and enterprising founder of the Firm, to bequeath to his family a great amount of wealth.

On the same beach, adjoining the establishment of Robin & Co., is that of LeBoutillier Brothers, of Jersey, which, though not so extensive as the other, is well and neatly arranged, and kept in excellent order. The three brothers LeBoutillier were trained by the house of Robin & Co., and conduct the fishing business in the same systematic manner as that house, trading to the same ports, and with equal success and profit, but on a less extensive scale. Their whole export of dried fish for the year 1849, was expected to fall little short of 20,000 quintals.

Mr. La Perelle, the chief agent of the establishment of Robin & Co., stated that their house would export from 40,000 to 45,000 quintals of dried Cod, in the season of 1849, to the Brazils, and Mediterranean Ports. The fish for the Brazils are packed in large flat tubs, called "drums," into which they are pressed by a powerful screw. Each drum contains exactly 128 lbs. of dry fish, that being the Portuguese quintal; and the drums are shaped to suit the convenience of the Brazilians, who transport them into the interior of South America, slung in pairs upon mules. For the Mediterranean markets, the fish are stowed in the holds of the vessels, in bulk, and seldom receive damage, such is the excellent manner in which they are cured and stowed. The best and whitest of the Cod are required for the Neapolitan market, for even the Lazzaroni of Naples are very particular as to the quality of their fish.

Mr. La Perelle said, that Capelin struck in abundantly at Paspebiac the past season, and were used largely for manure. Herring do not come in here in sufficient numbers to be used for that purpose. At one time during the past Summer, there were five American schooners at anchor, about a mile from Messieurs Robins' establishment. They fished at the distance of three miles from the point of the beach, for Mackerel, and obtained full fares; some of the vessels had nine hundred barrels; while they were fishing they destroyed the shore fishery for Cod, as the fishers could not catch a sufficiency of Mackerel for bait.

Among the standing orders of the house of Robin & Co. for the regulation of their fishermen, is one, that they shall not split or clean their fish on the Fishing grounds, but always bring them to the shore before performing these operations. The people in their own employ are obliged to comply with this order strictly, and they endeavour to induce all others to be guided by it. They conceive it very injurious to the Fisheries to throw bones and offal among the fish, and the opinion of the Firm on this point, from their long experience and knowledge of the subject, must be deemed quite conclusive.

General Summary and Observations.

The number of Boats and Men engaged in the Sea Fisheries, and the quantities of dried Fish caught and cured in 1849, in the District north of the Miramichi, may be thus summed up:—

LOCALITY.	Number of Boats.	Number of Men.	Number of Boys.	Estimated catch in quintals.
Portage Island,...	33	80	20	900
Tabusintac Gully, ...	19	57	...	500
Tracady, ...	10	30	...	200
Shippagan, ...	60	120	60	6,000
Point Miscou, ...	40	80	...	3,000
Caraquette, ...	200	400	150	10,000
Grande Ance, ...	30	60	...	2,250
Petit Rocher, ...	40	80	23	1,200
TOTALS, ...	432	907	250	24,050

All the men engaged in this fishery are also part farmers; they cultivate some portion of land wherever they reside on the coast. Of the quantity of dried fish above stated, it is estimated that 15,000 quintals were Cod, and the rest Haddock and Ling.

The Ling is a fish known in the Bay of Fundy by the name of "Hake." In the Gulf this fish is taken of very large size, especially by fishing during the night. In appearance it corresponds precisely with the drawing in Mr. Yarrell's admirable work on British Fishes, (vol. 2, page 289,) and its description is the same as there given of the forked Hake; or *phycis furcatus* of Cuvier. Owing to the length, breadth, and thickness of the Ling when split, they are, at the best "rooms," dried on large flakes raised about eight feet from the ground, which have a greater circulation of air underneath. The Cod of larger size are also dried on these flakes.

Of the quantity of Fall Herring taken on this coast, it is quite impossible to give any estimate which may be relied upon as accurate. The principal Fishing ground is at Caraquette, and the whole quantity taken there in 1849, would probably amount to two thousand barrels, or perhaps exceed that quantity. The catch at other localities along the coast, would perhaps amount to one thousand barrels more.

The quantity of Mackerel caught and cured is so small as scarcely to be taken into account, in giving an estimate of these Fisheries. It was said that Mackerel had at times been imported from Arichat for the use of the inhabitants on this coast, near which thousands of barrels of the same fish are annually caught by Fishing vessels from Maine and Massachusetts.

The Cod, Haddock, and Ling, are cured by the Jersey houses in the most perfect manner; nothing can be finer than their best quality of dried Cod, when ready for shipment. By long practice and close attention to their business, the Jersey curers have become exceedingly expert and skilful; they are fully competent to give instruction to others, and are admirable teachers. The suggestion of Mr. Doran, of Shippagan, (in his letter annexed,) that some of the young men of this Province should enter the Jersey establishments, to learn practically this important part of the fishery business, as also the mode of conducting it generally, is well worthy of consideration.

Some of the gentlemen connected with the Jersey Fishing establishments in the County of Gloucester, complained bitterly of the heavy Provincial Duties on many articles imported for the use of the Fisheries. It was said that these duties were very burthensome to the Fishermen, who obtained no greater price for their fish than heretofore; but were, in consequence of the increased duties, obliged to pay much higher prices for their supplies than formerly.

With a view to ascertain the amount of duties collected at the Port of Shippagan, which includes Miscou and Shippagan Islands, Tracady, Caraquette, Grand Ance, and all the Fishing "rooms" in that quarter, reference has been made to the Province Treasurer, and the following appears as the return of all articles imported into this District, which paid specific duties in the year 1849:—

Brandy,	None.	Meats, (salted,)	20,400 lbs.
Wine,	"	Soap,	1,814 lbs.
Spirits,	112 gals.	Lard,	40 lbs.
Lemon Syrup,	None.	Butter,	2,366 lbs.
Malt Liquor,	"	Cheese,	None.
Cider,	"	Candles,	362 lbs.
Molasses,	2,605 gals.	Leather,	380 lbs.
Brown Sugar,	9¼ cwt.	Skins,	2 doz.
Loaf Sugar,	None.	Cattle,	1
Crushed Sugar,	"	Horses,	None.
Tea,	422 lbs.	Clocks,	"
Coffee,	332 lbs.	Coals,	45 tons.
Tobacco,	4,803 lbs.	Apples,	60 bush.
Dried Fruits,	None.	Wheat Flour,	1,644 bar.
Fish,	"		

The specific duties on the foregoing articles, with the ad-valorem duties on all other dutiable articles imported, amounted in the whole to £518 2 6, which was the whole amount of Provincial duties collected for the Port and District of Shippagan, during the year 1849. When

When it is taken into consideration, that articles for the use of the Lumbering and Mill Establishments, and for consumption by the Agricultural portion of the population in that District, pay a considerable proportion of the duties there collected, the residue would not seem to be of such an amount as to fall heavily on the fishers, unless the articles for their use paid duty in some other part of the Province.

The Sub-Collector at Caraquette, gave it as his opinion, that there was very little smuggling on this coast. The writer's opinion is somewhat different.

THE DISTRICT SOUTH OF THE MIRAMICHI.

In entering upon a description of the Fisheries of this part of the Gulf Coast of New Brunswick, it is necessary to premise, that no Fishing "rooms" have yet been established south of the Miramichi; that the Sea Fisheries are carried on by the settlers upon the coast, who fish to such an extent, and in such manner, as suits their means, or their convenience; that the quantities they take are frequently only sufficient for their own families; and that but few of them cure fish for sale.

The Coast from Bay du Vin to Richibucto Head.

On the whole line of this coast, Spring Herrings are abundant, but they are only taken by the settlers for their own use; and there is reason to believe that many are used for manure. There is excellent Cod Fishing outside Fox Island, and off Point Escuminac, as has already been mentioned. From Point Escuminac to Point Sapin on the Gulf Shore, the land is a miserable sunken tract, almost uninhabited, and there is no good Harbour even for boats. From Point Sapin, across the Straits of Northumberland, to the West Cape of Prince Edward Island, there is good fishing both for Cod and Mackerel, and this ground is a favorite resort for American fishing vessels, many of whom obtain full fares here every season. From Fox Island in Miramichi Bay, to Richibucto, Salmon are caught all along the coast, there being nets at almost every lot. There were about 200 barrels of Salmon taken from Kouchibouguac beaches to Richibucto Head, during the season of 1849; these were all caught outside, by sea fishing, as it may be termed. There is no regulation for this Fishery; the season is from the 1st of June to the 15th of August, after which the Salmon are supposed to enter the Rivers, as no more are taken on the coast. These Salmon sell at Richibucto for £2 10s. per barrel, payable in cash.

On this line of coast, the Fall Herring are abundant, but only a few are taken at the Kouchibouguac beaches by the Salmon fishers; they caught about 200 barrels the past season. It was stated as a reason why so small a quantity was taken, that this Fishery occurs at the season when the settlers are engaged in making their Marsh hay, and that they have not time to attend to it.

Thomas Powell, Esquire, of Richibucto, stated that he has been fifty eight years settled at Richibucto, and that he was thirteen years of age when he first came with his father from Grimross, on the Saint John, to reside there. At that time there was not a white settler on the whole coast, from Shediac to Bay du Vin.

Mr. Powell thinks there is no Cod Fishing, properly so called, in the Straits of Northumberland, south of Richibucto Head, but north of a line drawn from that Head to the West Cape of Prince Edward Island, he thinks the Fishing very good. The in-shore fishing for Cod is from the 1st June to 15th August; after that the Fish move off into deep water on the Banks. Mr. Powell says, that vessels of thirty five tons, with crews of five men each, might prosecute the Fisheries from Richibucto profitably, fishing either on the Bradelle Bank, or at the Labrador; that if the vessels were larger than thirty five tons, they should be double that size, but these would not be so profitable as the smaller class. Mr. Powell is clearly of opinion, that the employment of twenty of these small vessels in the Sea Fisheries, would confer more real benefit upon that part of the Province, than all the Steam Saw Mills there.

As to Mackerel, Mr. Powell said they were and always had been abundant on this coast, but there were no praparations for taking them; he never knew a Mackerel net to be used, but Mackerel were occasionally caught in the Gaspereaux nets.

Mr. Richard Long, Pilot at Richibucto, stated that there are three Harbours between Richibucto Head and Point Sapin, for vessels drawing 8 or 9 feet water, and several good boat Harbours also. He described a small Bank, distant about ten miles, east by

by north, from Richibucto Head, and in range of Point Sapin, where Cod were abundant, especially in the latter part of the season. There is seven fathoms water on this Bank, and a vessel of 15 or 20 tons might be filled in a week, using Lobsters and Clams as bait. Cod only are taken on this Bank, and they average from 40 to 50 to the quintal. Cod Fishing begins on the 20th of May, and lasts as late as the weather will permit in the autumn. Until the end of June, large Cod may be caught near the shore, but small Cod may be taken close in during the whole season. Mr. Long said, that during the summer of 1849, Mackerel were unusually abundant; the waters were alive with them.

Mr. Sylvester C. Wathen, a Merchant of Richibucto, informed the writer, that Cod averaging seventy to the quintal were abundant throughout the season, at the distance of four miles only from the Town of Richibucto; that there was also good Cod fishing at the Red-buoy, half a mile beyond Richibucto Bar. Early in the season the French settlers frequently went out in *flats*, or small punts, and caught what Cod they wanted, close to the beach. Haddock and Ling were abundant in the latter part of the season —Halibut were scarce—no Pollack had ever been seen on this coast. Mackerel were said to exist in great plenty; some of the "schulls" entered Richibucto Harbour in August last, and went up the River as far as the Bridge, *but none were taken.*

Mr. Wathen said, that outside Richibucto Harbour, the waters were perfectly alive with Mackerel every season, from 15th July to 15th September, yet there was no Mackerel Fishing. No vessels were fitted out on this coast for any of the Sea Fisheries.

David Wark, Esquire, of Richibucto, stated, that good Fishing "rooms" or stations for the Shore Fishery, might be established at the entrance to the Kouchibouguac and Kouchibouguacis Rivers, the Beaches being favourable, and in his opinion the Fisheries could be carried on there more profitably than at Newfoundland, because the fishermen could obtain other employment during the winter.

A fisherman from Prince Edward Island, named Wolff, was met at Richibucto; he had been out fishing for five weeks in a small schooner, having on board two men and a boy. They had fished in 8 to 30 fathoms water, and had caught thirty quintals of Cod; the fish averaged one hundred to the quintal. Mr. Creelman, of Richibucto, who had been out fishing with Wolff, said that on one occasion they had taken two hundred fish in two hours, about 20 miles from Richibucto. During the first week in September last, they boarded three American vessels off the West Cape of Prince Edward Island. One vessel had then 450 barrels of Mackerel, chiefly No. 2, and was on her second trip; the other two vessels had 300 barrels each; one schooner was from Newburyport, having on board four men and four boys; in one day they took 65 barrels of Mackerel. The Skipper of this vessel said he had fished for Mackerel on the same ground in 1848, and his share of the profits that year was five hundred dollars.

It is to be regretted that the depth of water at the entrance to the fine Harbour of Richibucto has recently shoaled to 13½ feet, owing to a new channel having broken out to the northward of the old one, and divided the water. This is a matter which requires some inquiry and attention, as the evil may yet be remedied.

From Richibucto Head to Shediac.

Between Richibucto and Buctouche Harbours, the coast is low with sandy beaches. Chockpish is nearly mid-way between these two Harbours; it is small, but is a good Harbour for boats, and the lesser description of fishing craft.

Buctouche, like all the other Harbours on this coast, is a Bar Harbour. Owing to some cause not explained, the water has gradually deepened on the Bar, during the last five years, to the extent of 18 inches. Formerly there was only 12 feet water; but during the past season, vessels drawing 13½ feet have gone over the Bar, not at the highest tides. The Bar is only 60 yards in breadth; outside it there is instantly three fathoms water, gradually deepening to sea-ward. Inside the Bar there are five, six and nine fathoms, up to the loading place at the Bridge.

Mr. Peter M'Phelim, of Buctouche, stated that in April, or so soon as the ice breaks up, the Spring Herrings are abundant, but that the settlers on the coast only take so many as are necessary for the use of the settlement. Formerly some of the settlers used them as manure, but a majority of the inhabitants opposed it, and succeeded in putting

putting a stop to the practice. After the Spring Herrings the Gaspereaux come in, and these are followed by Cod, which remain in-shore for about six weeks. During this period, Mr. M'Phelim has seen the Frenchmen go out in their flats or canoes, only fifty or sixty fathoms from shore, and fill them with Cod, fishing sometimes in two fathoms water only. Small Cod, he says, may always be taken along the coast from Buctouche to Cocagne; but there is throughout every season good Cod fishing from Buctouche across to Prince Edward Island.

Mr. M'Phelim says he has seen every part of the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, and much of the Coast of Newfoundland, and he is quite certain that Buctouche Harbour would be found as good a station for Cod fishing as any where in Newfoundland. There are plenty of Clams at the Bar; and vessels frequently come there from the Bay of Chaleur to obtain them for bait. There is an extraordinary abundance of Lobsters along the whole of this coast.

Mackerel are very abundant off this Harbour. Mr. M'Phelim said that in the Strait between Buctouche and Prince Edward Island, the waters at times were perfectly "boiling" with them—*yet none were taken!*

On the first day of October last, great quantities of Mackerel entered the Harbour of Buctouche, and went up Big Buctouche River; shoals of them were seen playing about in the Basin, above the Bridge—but they all went to sea again—not one was caught!

Cocagne is also a bar Harbour; in ordinary tides there is nine feet water on the bar at low water, and 14 feet at high water—at spring tides there is two feet more. Within, there is a fine Harbour, well sheltered, with good anchorage in five fathoms water.

There are no boats or vessels fitted out at Cocagne for taking Cod, and that Fishery on the Gulf Coast of New Brunswick, may be said to terminate here as its southern limit. It was ascertained that between Point Sapin and Cocagne, the inhabitants on the coast employ about forty five Fishing boats, of 18 to 25 feet keel, with two sails, and generally three or four men in each boat. The whole catch of these boats will not probably exceed one thousand quintals during the season.

The following information as to the Fisheries at Cocagne, has been kindly furnished by William Y. Theal, M. D., who resides there:—

"The Fisheries, if they can be so termed, are conducted here in the worst possible manner. The Herrings appear in and about the Harbour immediately on the breaking up of the ice, and could be taken in any quantity with suitable preparation. The inhabitants generally go out for them in parties of four to eight persons, with a canoe and small net, say from fifty to one hundred feet long, and four to six feet deep, supported generally by bark lines, with buoys to bear it up, and bags of sand or stones slung, to sink the lower edge. Yet even with this rude outfit, they generally catch sufficient for their own consumption, and a large quantity to sell fresh.

"Many wagons from Sackville, Dorchester, Petitcodiac, and other places, are loaded here during the Fishing season with Herrings at two pence to six pence per hundred, payable in Tobacco at 2s. per pound, Tea at 4s. per pound, and small wares in proportion. In most cases, the Herrings are of a poor quality, yet I have seen them fully equal to those caught on the Labrador Coast. The Gaspereaux enter the Harbour and River a few weeks after, but the mesh of the nets being made for Herrings only, few of these are taken; they are generally fat. Mackerel are often seen in large shoals, but I cannot learn that there is a Mackerel net on this part of the coast. They are sometimes caught in Herring nets, and are brought for sale fresh.

"Cod were caught a few years since in tolerably large quantities by a few families who then had a boat; but they disagreed amongst themselves, and left the boat on the beach to perish. For the last three years no boat has been fitted out here. Occasionally a canoe will put out Cod fishing, and do very well. The lines a e very large, of domestic make, with huge pieces of iron to sink them; the hooks are enormously large, and also of domestic manufacture.

"Oysters are here in variety and more abundant than in any other Harbour on the coast. Those taken up the River are of inferior quality; but those from the Harbour excel in flavour even those taken from the mouth of James' River in the Chesapeake, which are so highly esteemed in the United States. Lobsters are so plentiful in the season, that they can be purchased at the door from two pence to eight pence per dozen."

The Fisheries at Cocagne appear to be in a very primitive state, but little better than when the Micmacs were the sole residents on this coast.

Shediac Harbour to Baie Verte.

Of Shediac Harbour it is unnecessary to speak, the recent Railway Surveys having rendered it well known.

Messrs. James and William Milne, the very intelligent and able pilots who reside there, stated that there was no Cod fishing south of Cocagne; that they had never found any Cod south of a line from Buctouche to the West Cape of Prince Edward Island, and from thence to the eastward of Cape Tormentine. Within these limits the bottom is a soft blue mud, which is not favourable to Cod.

The Spring Herrings are abundant on this coast, as elsewhere; they do not enter the Harbours, and have not done so within the last twenty years. No Fall Herrings are taken, but the Messrs. Milne are quite sure they are outside Shediac Harbour. They have seen the herring gulls fishing for them; and last autumn they picked up one of the Fall Herrings, dropped by a gull which they frightened.

In July and August last Mackerel were seen in the Harbour, as far up as Scadouc Bridge, but nobody was prepared to take them, and some few only were caught in Herring nets.

Aboushagan and Tedish are boat Harbours, to the eastward of Shediac, between the entrance to that Harbour and Cape Bald.

At Aboushagan there is from 4 to 5 feet water on the bar, with good sand beaches near the entrance. Tedish bar is dry at low water; but there is a fine sand beach, on which boats are easily drawn up.

The Harbours of Big and Little Shemogue are between Cape Bald and Cape Tormentine. Big Shemogue is a good Harbour for boats, and vessels of all sizes, up to 130 tons. There is ten feet water on the bar at ordinary tides, with a channel about fifty fathoms wide. The Harbour inside is capable of containing one hundred vessels with anchorage in 2½ fathoms, well sheltered. This would be a very convenient Harbour for building small vessels; there are good situations for ship-yards, where the channel runs close to the shore. There is capital timber for ship building in this vicinity, the woods never having yet been culled; and it is singular, that the advantages of this snug litile Harbour have been hitherto overlooked. Little Shemogue is about three miles to the eastward of its larger namesake, with nine feet of water on the bar, and ten to twelve inside.*

Off the Harbours from Shediac to Cape Tormentine, Mackerel are always in abundance every season; the inhabitants manage to take as many as answer their immediate purposes, but they make no effort to prosecute this valuable Fishery.

In Baie Verte, south of Cape Tormentine, the Cod fishing again begins; and Ling and Haddock are also taken, but not in any quantity. Spring Herrings, and Gaspereaux, are very abundant; the latter have been taken in large quantities during the month of June, in the Gaspereaux River, at the head of this Bay, not far from the Nova Scotia Boundary.

With reference to the Fishery for Spring Herring, Dr. Guimarin, who has resided on this coast, states, that he has frequently been present during the fishing season, and noticed the great want of boats, of sufficient size, to take the fish from the nets, even when there was only a moderate breeze. In these cases the fishermen could not venture to launch their small skiff or canoes, and the abundance of fish had often to remain until they were quite spoiled, and unfit for use. In moderate weather they would bring on shore such abundance of fish, that not having sufficient salt, or vats or casks to put them in, they would pile them in stacks on the beach, and those not sold fresh, would be used to manure the land. Dr. Guimarin says, the quantity of Herrings thus lost and destroyed every season, between Richibucto and Cape Bald, would amount to a small fortune, if they were properly cured and packed in barrels. He adds, that if the fishermen on this line of coast were provided with suitable nets and boats—with barrels, which might be profitably made during the winter, when they are quite idle,—and with sufficient supply of salt, the Herring Fishery might be conducted here upon a large scale, and with much profit. SEA

* For a description of the Harbours from Shediac to Cape Tormentine, the writer is indebted to Philip Chapman, Esq., of Shemogue, and Messrs. Milne, of Shediac.

SEA FISH, FISHING, AND FISHING TACKLE.

Besides the Fishes mentioned, Flounders are abundant every where along the northern shores of New Brunswick, from the smallest "dab" up to the large "*platessa plana*," sometimes two feet in length. A specimen of the Plaice was seen at Miscou; and they are supposed to exist more or less abundantly in the Bay of Chaleur. Very little is known of the Flat Fish of the Gulf, the trawl-net not being in use. This net is greatly used in the Fisheries of the British Channel, where it is called a ground-net, drag-net, trawl, or trammel, for it is known by all these names. It is a triangular net, with a mouth from twenty to thirty feet wide, and one foot high; this is so suspended from, and drawn after the fishing smack, as to scrape along the ground, and capture whatever swims within a few inches of the bottom, for the mesh is so small that few Fish escape. All Fish that are marketable are taken out of the net; the small fry are thrown again into the sea. By the convention between England and France, relative to the Channel Fisheries, it is stipulated that no trawl-net shall be used of which the meshes are less than an inch and three quarters from knot to knot. When Lord Aylmer visited the Bay of Chaleur in 1832, in the "Kingfisher," that vessel was provided with a trawl-net; among the Fish taken by it in the Bay, the Plaice is mentioned. It is said that neither Turbot, Brill, or Sole, existed in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence; but there can be no certainty of this, until the trawl-net has been more extensively used.

One species of Eel only was noticed on the Gulf Coast; these are exceedingly abundant, and frequently of large size. An Eel split, salted, and smoked, was exhibited at Pokemouche; without the head, it was thirty inches in length, and fifteen inches in breadth, as split, nearly the size of an ordinary smoked Salmon, and quite as thick. It was taken in Pokemouche Gully with a Basse spear.

The Pollack, (*merlangus carbonarius* of Cuvier,) which is common in the Bay of Fundy, has not been seen on the Gulf Shore of the Province; none of the fishermen there had ever caught one. The Skate, which is abundant in the Bay of Fundy, (*raia batis* of Linnæus,) is not so common in the Gulf; a single specimen only, of small size, was seen at Miscou.

The only specimen of the Shark family found in the Gulf is the common Dog-Fish, (*spinax acanthias* of Cuvier,) which at times is troublesome to the fisherman. This is a viviparous Fish, one which produces its young alive. A female Dog-Fish opened at Point Miscou, on the 25th of August, contained a number of young very nearly full formed; it is therefore probable that the young fish are produced at the end of August, or early in September.

Three varieties of Herring were observed on this coast—the Spring Herring, which appear immediately on the departure of the ice in the Spring—the Fall Herring, which appear about the 20th August—and the small fat Herring mentioned by Mr. Wilson of Miscou, which are also found along the shores of Gaspe. The former belief that a great army of Herrings issued annually from the north, and made the circuit of the seas during the season, is now completely at an end. It is stated in Cuvier's great work on Fishes, (*Histoire Naturelle des Poissons*, vol. 20, page 47,) that the markets of Paris are supplied with Herrings from Calais and Dieppe, and that there is not the least difficulty in distinguishing the locality from which the Herrings are brought, when once known. Mr. Yarrell, in his work on British Fishes, (2nd edition, vol. 2, page 185,) says, "there can be no doubt that the Herring inhabits the deep water all around the coast, and only approaches the shores for the purpose of depositing its spawn within the immediate influence of the principal agents in virification—increased temperature and oxygen; and as soon as that essential operation is effected, the shoals that haunt our coast disappear; but individuals are to be found, and many are caught throughout the year."

Neither Shad or Gaspereaux, (now ascertained to belong to the same family,) are common in the Bay of Chaleur. It is supposed that the water is too clear and cold for them, and the bottom generally, too rocky; these fish are known to delight in a soft muddy bottom, and turbid water.

Among the Shell Fish not previously noticed, Scallops may be mentioned; these were found of large size along the coast, between Tracady and Shippagan. Many Sponges beautifully branched like coral were also found in the same locality.

Among

Among the products of the Fisheries, Oil from cods' livers must not be omitted. This important item in the Cod Fishery is valuable; the quantity produced from each quintal of Cod is supposed to pay for the labour of splitting and the salt used in curing. Of late it has been refined and rendered beautifully clear, and in this state is used for medicinal purposes; it is prescribed for consumptive patients, upon many of whom its effects are said to have been highly beneficial.

At each Fishing Station visited, specimens of the fishing tackle in use were procured, and it was observed that the hooks varied very much in size, shape and quality. Some of the hooks for Cod were of the rudest make, so short and ill-shaped that, but for the voracity of the fish, they would be of little use. The best hooks were obtained at Messrs. Alexandre's station at Shippagan; those for Ling have a very long shank, and are exceedingly well tempered and finished. The knives at this establishment are also excellent; they are manufactured by John Algor, Sheffield, and are superior to any others seen on the coast. The Mackerel hooks generally were much inferior to those made and used by the Americans; the "jigs" which were attempted to be used by the resident fishermen, were rude and clumsy affairs, as compared with the neat brilliant "jigs" made in Boston. The blue Mackerel line did not appear to be in general use; white lines were most common, and those, it is thought by the Americans, frighten the fish. The snoods to which the Mackerel hooks are attached, should be black, a fathom at least in length, and of less size than the line. The snood is attached to the end of the blue line, where the lead is also placed; and a small round piece of wood, about nine inches in length, is there required, to prevent the snood from becoming entangled with the lead.

The fishery with the long-line, or "bultow," is not practised any where on the coast visited, except between Bathurst and Dalhousie, by the settlers from Arran.

The rudeness of the fishing-tackle used by the fishermen of Cocagne, is described in Doctor Theal's letter from that place. The hooks, nets, and tackle in use throughout the district south of the Miramichi, were found generally to be clumsy and inefficient; but for the abundance of fish, and the ease with which they are taken, there would be but few caught by such unfit and primitive contrivances.

On the coast of Norway, Cod are caught in nets, and it is stated by Mr. Laing, in his Journal of a residence in that country, that these nets are becoming more in use every season. For this fishery, every boat is provided with six or eight nets, each twenty fathoms in length, and thirty meshes deep. The mesh of the Cod net is six inches from knot to knot, and is made of three-ply hemp thread. The back ropes and ground ropes of each net are fastened to the net, and the whole are set like Scotch Herring nets, only with longer buoy-ropes. The Cod nets are set at night in 60 to 80 fathoms water, and are taken up in the morning. The introduction of nets in the Cod Fishery is said to have improved, very considerably, the condition of the inhabitants of the coast of Norway, as by means of nets, the quantity of fish caught has been nearly doubled.

It is not at all unlikely, that Cod nets might be used with advantage on the Gulf Coast of the Province, especially in the early part of each season, when the Cod come close to the shores in pursuit of Herring, Capelin, and Gaspereaux.

THE RIVER FISHERIES.

As the Fisheries in the Miramichi River are of much importance, and involve nearly all the questions connected with the River Fisheries in this part of New Brunswick, they will be first described. The Rivers to the northward will then be taken up in their order to the Restigouche; after which the Rivers to the southward of the Miramichi, the Fisheries of which are of much less importance, will be described.

The River Miramichi.

The principal Fisheries in this River are those for Gaspereaux, Basse, and Salmon, all which have diminished greatly of late years, owing to the improper manner in which they have been conducted.

There are, besides, great quantities of Eels, which are chiefly taken through the ice in Winter by spearing; Trout, which are most abundant, and may be taken at all seasons; Smelt, which ascend this River and its tributaries, in almost miraculous quantities, very early every year. The

The Gaspereaux enter the Miramichi during the first week in May, and ascend to their spawning places, which are about the head of the tide, both on the North West and South West branches of this River. They spawn very soon after they get up to their ground, and they go out to sea again in July.

In the North West Miramichi these Fish ascend no higher than the deep pool at Red Bank, at which place it has been customary to take them with a seine. This pool at times has been set so thoroughly that not a fish has been left, and the Gaspereaux Fishing, as such, may be said to have ended on the North West.

A very small meshed seine was used for the Gaspereaux, which destroyed great quantities of small Fish, especially the young Salmon, Trout, and Basse. The Gaspereaux Fishery on the Miramichi was almost a total failure the past season.

The Gaspereaux taken in the River are generally thin and dry, while those caught outside are very fat, as already mentioned. John T. Williston, Esquire, of Miramichi, who has much experience in the Fisheries, stated his opinion that they are not the same Fish; he says the outside Fish, which are called Summer Gaspereaux, never enter the Rivers. Besides their being fatter, they are smaller and more yellow in colour than the Spring Fish. It is quite possible that Mr. Williston is correct, and that the Spring and Summer Gaspereaux differ, as do the Shad which enter the River Saint John in the Spring from those which are caught late in the season in the Bay of Fundy. It may be remarked that Cuvier in his great work on the Natural History of Fishes, (*Histoire Naturelle des Poissons*, vol. 20, p. 416,) classes the Gaspereaux or Alewife of North America as of the genus *alose* or Shad, and designate it *l'alose tyran*, after Dr. DeKay of New York. Considered as a smaller species of Shad, the habits of the Gaspereaux may be much more readily understood, and the relative value of the River and Sea varieties better appreciated, by comparison with those of the Spring and Fall Shad.

Formerly great quantities of Basse, some of very large size, were taken in the Miramichi, but this fishery has also nearly ceased. These fish in the Winter gather in large shoals, and lie in a dull and half torpid state under the ice; they are then taken in the following manner:—A bag net is put upon a bow, or hoop of wood, six feet in diameter, and this hoop is attached to a pole, twenty feet in length. A large hole is cut through the ice, at some place, which the Basse are known to frequent, and the net is put down. The person who uses it, places the end of the pole across his chest, and walks about six times around the hole, sweeping the net about. It is then drawn up, and the fish removed; the operation is repeated until all the Basse are taken at that spot. This is done at night—the darker the night the better. The fish are very stupid, and easily taken, as they will not stir. The mesh of these Basse nets was formerly four inches, but the size has been diminished as the fish decreased in numbers, and now the very smallest are taken. Last Winter, great quantities of small Basse were thus caught in the Miramichi, by very fine nets; and it is supposed that they are now nearly exterminated.

The Salmon Fishery of the Miramichi has long been known for its extent and value. The first British settler was Mr. William Davidson from Scotland, who established himself on the banks of the Miramichi in 1764, and for many years after he caught and cured from 1400 to 1800 tierces of Salmon annually. The fishery is now so cut up and divided, that it is impossible to say what quantity of Salmon are caught, so many being consumed fresh, or put up by the persons who take them, for family use; but at a rough estimate, the whole quantity does not probably exceed one thousand barrels.

The Act 39 Geo. 3, cap. 5, for regulating the Fisheries in the County of Northumberland, prescribes the length of net to be used in the Miramichi, from the Bay to the head of the tide on each Branch of the River, and provides that no Salmon shall be taken in any manner, between the 30th day of August and the 1st day of April following. The Justices in Sessions are by the Act empowered to appoint Overseers of the Fisheries to carry out its provisions.

There is a wide difference of opinion as to the best mode of regulating and protecting the Salmon Fishery of the Miramichi and its tributaries, between those who catch Salmon in the tide-way, and those who take them in the fresh water above. The views and opinions of the several parties will be given as nearly as they could be

 ascertained,

ascertained, it being understood that all agree as to the decrease of the Fishery, and the urgent necessity for the adoption of means to preserve and protect it.

Donald M'Kay, Esquire, J. P., of the North West Miramichi, stated, that the white settlers fish the Rivers in all parts unlawfully, by netting, seining, dragging, spearing, and every other way possible, up to the very heads of the Streams; and that this unlawful fishing is continued until the close of the season, when the ice makes. The Overseers do not perform their duty, because they are not paid for it, and cannot afford to do it gratuitously, neither do they prosecute for breaches of the laws, as they are bound to do, because they have often to pay the costs out of their own pockets when they do. From Beaubair's* Point to the head of the tide on the North West, a distance of 14 miles, nets of forty fathoms in length are allowed. Mr. M'Kay said, these nets overlapped each other in many places, and in others completely closed the channel. He is opposed to spearing in the upper parts of the Rivers; but he thinks it might be permitted during the netting season, up to the head of the tide; but above that, all persons should be strictly prohibited from spearing.

Mr. M'Kay stated as his opinion, that the outside fishing—that is, the fishing in the Bay and lower part of the Miramichi—is prosecuted too largely, and destroys the run of the fish. In 1848 a great storm damaged and destroyed the nets outside; the week following there was an excellent run of Fish in the North West. Instead of one Salmon they took ten in a tide; but so soon as the nets outside were repaired, the fishing ceased. Mr. M'Kay is decidedly of opinion, that the size of the mesh of all Salmon nets should be regulated by law, as the mesh has been greatly diminished of late years, in order to take Grilse, which is very destructive; that nothing would protect the Fisheries so effectually as the appointment of proper persons as Overseers—say one in each Parish, who should be paid.

John T. Williston, Esquire, J. P., of Chatham, stated, that the great destruction of Salmon takes place from the head of the tide upward. The Fish are followed to the very heads of the streams, and there destroyed, among them, Grilse of small size, which are taken in great numbers. On the 1st of October, Mr. Williston stated to the writer, that during the preceding fortnight, several canoe loads of "black" Salmon salted, had been brought down the River to a dealer in Chatham; and that during the preceding week, a constable reported to him, that one hundred canoes were then employed in taking Salmon in the upper waters of the Miramichi. Mr. Williston stated his decided opinion, that some respectable person should be appointed to oversee the Fisheries of the Miramichi, whose duty it should be to enforce the law, and who should be paid.

With reference to the taking of black Salmon, or Salmon wholly out of season, the writer can state, that on the 27th of September last, he ascertained that Salmon Fishing was carried on, in defiance of the law, at Bartibog River, a tributary which enters the Miramichi, a few miles above Miramichi Bay. They were taken both by nets and spears; and the parties who used these different modes quarrelled nightly, and endeavoured to drive each other off the Fishing Ground. The fish were very thin and black, many of them so spent as scarcely to be fit for human food. Large Salmon in this state were sold at 15d. each. In coming up the Miramichi River in his canoe, during the night of the 29th of September, the writer, just before midnight, passed over two long Salmon nets which were regularly set, although the weather was then very cold, and the night frosty. These nets were set from a high bank or cliff, about a mile below the Saw Mills of Messieurs Gilmour, Rankin and Company, in places where they were not likely to be seen from the shore.

Mr. George Parker, of Chatham, stated that during the last three years large quantities of Salmon, out of season, have been brought down the River to Chatham for sale; that the Salmon Fishing during this period has fallen off very greatly, and will fail altogether if not protected. The Indians and settlers, he said, take them out of season up to the very heads of the streams, and in every stream; and encouragement is given to this wholesale slaughter of the Fish by small traders, who purchase them because they get them at a low price. They are packed with prime Fish, and sent abroad, and the character of the Fish is thus destroyed in distant markets.

The illegal Salmon Fishery at Portage Island, mentioned in the former part of this Report, appears to have existed for some time. The

* In the Act this is designated Beauhebert's Point, which is probably the correct orthography.

The Honorable Mr. Cunard stated that the catch of Salmon at this Island, during the season of 1849, was less than usual. He also said that quantities of very small Grilse had been taken in the upper part of the Miramichi during the last season, some of which he had seen. Mr. Sheriff Black stated that one person at the head of the tide on the South West, took twenty barrels of small Grilse during the past Summer.

Alexander Davidson, Esquire, J.C.P., (son of the first settler on the Miramichi,) is well and thoroughly acquainted with the Salmon Fishery. He stated his firm opinion, that the outside Fishing is fair Fishing; that the mischief is done up the Rivers; that no Salmon should be taken after the 20th August on any pretence; that the taking of Salmon out of season should be punished criminally; and that the Overseers of the Fisheries should be paid officers. He mentioned, that one person on the Miramichi had sold Grilse to the amount of £80 during the past season, and that this taking of Grilse would soon destroy the Salmon fishery. He thinks the size of the mesh should be regulated by law, and that the mesh for Basse should not be less than five inches.

A letter was received from James Lechmere Price, Esquire, J. P., who resides in the Parish of Ludlow, on the South West Miramichi, which is so valuable, and so accurate in its details, that it is here given entire:—

"*Ludlow, 8th October,* 1849.

"SIR,—My attention having been directed to your Memorandum of the 10th August last, respecting the Fisheries in this part of the Province, I beg to furnish you with the subjoined observations, which relate to the Salmon Fishery on the River Miramichi.

"The Salmon enter the Bay of Miramichi early in the month of June, and are generally found in all the considerable tributary streams before the last of that month. In the Bay and other tide waters, they move rapidly in shoals, but after reaching the fresh water they separate into small groups, some of which pass leisurely into each of the tributary streams, as they present themselves at short intervals, while other groups occupy, for indefinite periods, favourable situations in the principal Rivers. During the latter part of July, in the month of August, and in the early part of the month of September, while the water is warmest near the surface, they are to be found, from the confluence of the tide to the uppermost waters of the River and its tributaries, occupying in quiet groups the deepest waters that the several streams afford, and at all times showing a preference to those places where the purest and coolest water is discharged by springs into the principal streams. This propensity appears to arise from the necessity which exists in cold blooded animals, for a low temperature, not only in the evolution of the ovum after it is cast, but also in the previous stages of gestation. For in the latter part of autumn, when the water gradually becomes coldest near the surface, they begin to separate in pairs, male and female, and in the month of November, when the spawning takes place, they occupy separately, in pairs, small cavities evidently formed by themselves, in the beds of the streams, near the shores and sand banks, where the water is shallow, and at the heads of the rapids with which the Rivers abound. At all seasons heavy rain, by suddenly increasing the quantity and changing the condition and circumstances of the water in the Rivers—thereby affecting the usual haunts of the Salmon—has invariably the effect of setting them in motion; and in truth, it appears not improbable that the flood, occasioned by the melting of the snow, and by the large quantity of rain which usually falls in the spring, by forcing into the Bay a greater proportion of fresh water, at a time when it is congenial to the fish, attracts them at the first to enter the River; and that a recurrence of nearly similar floods, at intervals during the summer and in the fall, produces the same effect upon those that arrive on the coast at a later period. A progressive deterioration takes place in the Salmon from the period of its first entrance into the fresh water, until it disappears in winter. The quality of the fish is not, however, much impaired until the middle of August, and it affords wholesome and palatable food until the middle of September—in which latter month, and in the previous month of August, it is generally preferred for undergoing the preservative process of smoking. At this season also, Salmon are commonly found in greater abundance than at any other time. When taken late in the month of October, the spawn of the female, as well

well as the sperm of the male, will escape from them by rough handling; but the female is never found free from spawn at an earlier period. The ova are then of the size of the largest pea, the skin of the fish is thick and tough, and the flesh gelatinous and white; rendering it altogether so unsightly and so unpalatable, that no necessity, which has heretofore visited the people of this country, has compelled them to use it, to any considerable extent, as an article of food.

"In the Bay, and below the confluence of the tide, Salmon are taken partly by set-nets, which are not permitted by the laws to extend beyond a certain portion of the River and Estuary; and partly by seines, and drift or sweep-nets, as they are technically termed, which, while suffered for the purposes of the Herring and Gaspereaux Fisheries, cannot be restrained from taking Salmon and Grilse at the same time. As regards the set-nets, it is not unusual for the owner to procure distinct portions of net which (after being formed at one end into a particular trap or pound, and being fastened to the part which, suspended on buoys or pickets, occupies the legal breadth of the river,) are separately extended down the stream; furnishing for ordinary occasions, convenient additional snares; while another portion, retained in its position by buoys alone, is at all favourable hours extended, slightly under water, quite to the opposite shore. In fact, the indifference with which these mal-practices have been regarded by the legally constituted authorities, has emboldened many, during the recent scarcity of food, to extend their nets openly from shore to shore.

"A competent law to compel the Overseers of Fisheries to be sworn into office, might obviate in some little degree these unfair modes of Fishing; but it would seem that no great reliance can be placed in the efficacy of a class of men, who, while pursuing their ordinary and urgent avocations, are not likely to have much spare time to devote to the purpose of watching, day and night, the nets of their crafty and vigilant neighbours.

"The truth is, that the fish, becoming more wily from experience, approach with greater caution, as they advance up the River, every obstruction that appears to threaten their safety—and as in this they are aided by the increasing clearness and decreasing depths of the streams, the fisherman is induced to adopt, step by step, different methods to ensnare them; and finally, in the upper portion of the Rivers, to resort for the most part to the use of the torch and spear, which, from the dexterity with which practice enables them to be employed, are effective every where in the clear, rapid water. This latter mode is not however, exempt from the consequences of floods. When they prevail, the turbid state of the water renders it impracticable.

"For twenty miles above the confluence of the tide, the South West Branch, which is the principal branch of the River, partakes largely of the character of the estuary, in point of depth and opacity of the water, and the fishery, though to a much more limited extent, is conducted chiefly by similar methods, without being susceptible however, of quite as many glaring abuses; the necessity for frequent intercourse by water communication, added to the limited width of the stream, and the increased rapidity of the current, rendering some of the ordinary expedients abortive. The spear is however used with great success in the Rapids on this part of the River.

"From this district to the upper waters of the River, comprising a distance of eighty miles of fishing ground, t[illegible]allowness and clearness of the water, the great velocity of the current, the inequal[illegible]s in the bed of the stream, and the change that takes place in the habits of the Fish, all render the use of set-nets inexpedient, and owing to the same causes, nets for sweeping and drifting are of little service, not repaying the expense incurred in preparing them. To illustrate these positions, it is truly affirmed that a set-net, belonging to this part of the River, has been left in the stream suspended on pickets in the usual way, during a fortnight of the best periods of fishing, without yielding even one fish. This incident may perhaps be in part accounted for, by the fact, that during some seasons, in consequence of the scanty supply of water in the River, which gives greater facilities to illegal modes of fishing, very few Salmon except Grilse, make their way to this portion of the stream, until after the autumnal rains. It is to be remarked that the Grilse are for the most part milters. The spawners of that age, as it would seem, do not often enter the fresh water, while on the contrary, the young milters appear to accompany the spawners of advanced age in great numbers.

"In

"In the year 1845, an Act of the Legislature was passed, prohibiting altogether the spearing of Salmon, except by the Indian tribes. This Act was so manifestly unjust towards the inhabitants of the upper part of the Miramichi River, where fishing with nets is almost impracticable, that no attempt has been made to enforce its provisions in that respect. Spearing might, however, with great propriety, be strictly prohibited in the month of October; for in the early part of that month Salmon are sometimes speared in considerable numbers, particularly in that part of the Miramichi River which flows through the County of York, notwithstanding their quality is deeply impaired, and although the near approach of the season of spawning and of impregnation forbids their destruction.

"Above Boiestown, fly fishing is practised to a considerable extent, by occasional visitors; but this method, from its uncertainty, and from the large portion of time always consumed by it, cannot be profitably pursued by the inhabitants generally.

"There are two points on the South West Branch of the River, notorious for the facilities which they afford for illegal fishing, and for the recklessness with which the immediate inhabitants avail themselves of the advantages of their position: one at Astle's, near the confluence of the tide, and the other at Arbo's, a short distance above the mouth of Cain's River. At both these places it is the common practice to extend nets across the entire River, at every favourable opportunity; and in the latter place, to adopt besides, every other known method of unfair fishing, some of which are indeed peculiar to the parties. To these unfair practices, so prevalent in the tide waters, and in their vicinity, aided by the superior natural advantages which the River there affords, is doubtless to be attributed the fact that the annual catch of Salmon is less by more than nine-tenths, in the upper eighty miles of fishing ground, than it is in the corresponding distance below.

"The erection of dams across the smaller streams, by diminishing the accustomed scope of the fish, would doubtless have the effect of gradually lessening their numbers; but the fisheries on the Miramichi cannot be supposed to have sustained much injury by that means, as the dams heretofore erected, are inconsiderable, when compared with the vast number of streams which remain unobstructed in that way. It is evident, however, that a provision by law to compel the construction of fish-ways wherever dams are erected hereafter, is not undesirable. At the same time it must be confessed, that mills for the manufacture of lumber, have in one respect, promoted an equal distribution of the benefits resulting from the fisheries, as the transportation of lumber by water to the Harbour, has contributed not a little towards preventing the use of nets extending across the channel.

"When the great increase of occasional fishers upon all the Rivers, is taken into account, it does not appear that the annual catch of fish has diminished much during the last twenty years; certainly it is not decreased to the extent which many persons suppose. In fact, the quantity taken on the River Miramichi and its tributaries was greater in 1848 than the quantity taken in any one of the preceding twenty years, while the present year has afforded an unusual supply to the fishermen in the Bay, and in all the tide waters.

"It has been suggested that a law, confining the Salmon Fishery to three days of the week, during the fishing season, would, if rigidly enforced, conduce to a more equal distribution of the benefits to be derived from it, besides contributing greatly towards preventing the too rapid destruction of the species. Such a measure would doubtless be acceptable to many of the inhabitants of the Rivers, but to the professional fisherman it would be inconvenient, if not highly injurious.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant, JAMES L. PRICE.

M. H. Perley, Esquire, Government Emigration Office, Saint John, N. B."

The following letter from Alexander Davidson, Esquire, of Oak Point, (ten miles below Chatham,) also contains very valuable information and suggestions; it is likewise given in full:—

"*Oak Point, Miramichi, 10th October*, 1849.

"SIR,—In accordance with the request contained in your Circular, I give you below such information as I am possessed of, relative to the Bay and River Salmon Fishery at this place.

"The

"The Bay Fishery has been gradually falling off for a number of years, and latterly, has become ruinous to many of those engaged in it. The River Fishing has fallen off in nearly the same degree, but the expense of River Fishing being less than in the Bay, the consequences of the failure have not been so severely felt. Still, it is felt, in common with the other, both individually, and as a source of trade.

"The great cause of the failure of the Fishery throughout this River, I attribute to the taking of Fish at an improper period of the year; and from the best information that I can collect, this is practised in all the Rivers that the Salmon frequent, but more particulary on the South West Branch of this River, and to prevent which, appears to be the greatest difficulty to overcome in restoring the Fishery.

"The law at present prescribes the time at which Salmon should be taken, and imposes a fine for any fish caught after that time,—and a fine on persons purchasing such fish;—still, they are openly sold and purchased, salted and exported, as Spring-caught Salmon, though very inferior to such. Those caught late in the season are hardly fit for human food.

"The next thing that I would draw your attention to, is the fishery along the outside of Portage and Fox Islands, at the entrance of this Harbour. Your personal observation would shew you the position of these Islands; and at the Fishing season, (although contrary to law,) the whole of the outside of them is studded with nets to the entrance of the Harbour, leaving little more than the Ship-channel clear. If this abuse is allowed to continue, (even should other matters connected with the up-river abuses be corrected, and the Fish partially return to the River,) the Bay Fishing will not be worth following, as immediately on the nets being set at these Islands, the Bay and River Fishery ceased to remunerate those engaged in it, and fell off, in proportion to the increase of the Fishery outside; for the obvious reason, that the Fish were prevented from entering the Harbour. These unlawful Fisheries outside have amply remunerated the few monopolists engaged in them, at the expense of every person who invested property for the lawful prosecution of the Fishery inside.

"To answer the great question—how to remedy these things, is more difficult than to point them out. There are local Overseers of Fisheries appointed by the Sessions in each Parish; these are useful to confine the nets to the length prescribed by law, and to regulate other matters among the legal Fishermen; but among the illegal, they are inactive; and up the branches of the River, are said to participate in the catch of fish out of season. The outside Fishermen threaten vengeance if they are meddled with, and continue their illegal course, even on Sundays.

"The laws regulating the Fisheries in this County appear to have been framed with much care, and are well adapted to the Bay and River; therefore, it is only in consequence of the breach of those laws that the Salmon Fishery has been destroyed.

"I have given the subject a good deal of consideration, and the only way I can think of, to remedy the evil, would be, to have two active persons appointed by the Government, in addition to the Overseers appointed by the Sessions, one for the upper part of the River, and the other for the lower part, including the Bay, and outside, as far as the law regulating the Fisheries extends, whose duty it should be to inform themselves of all infringements of the law, and to prosecute the offenders. They might be paid either by the Province, or by a tax on the Salmon exported.

"I would suppose that £50 each would be ample remuneration. I may add, that an active man might attend both Districts, as the trespassers in the upper District do not commence their operations till the Bay and outside fishing are over.

"I am, Sir, respectfully,

Your very obedient servant,

ALEXANDER DAVIDSON.

M. H. Perley, Esquire, &c. &c., Saint John."

From the foregoing information as to the Fisheries of the Miramichi, the following conclusions may be drawn:—

1st. That although an Act of Assembly was passed in 1835 to regulate the Shad Fishery of Northumberland, yet there is now no such Fishery in the Miramichi, nothing being heard of Shad.

2d. That the Gaspereaux Fishery, formerly very productive, has almost ceased, and is now without value or importance.

3d.

3d. That the Basse Fishery is nearly, if not quite, destroyed.

4th. That the Salmon Fishery has greatly decreased, and is in a fair way of being destroyed also.

To preserve what yet remains of these Fisheries, and to restore them if possible, the appointment of paid Overseers or Inspectors would seem to be absolutely necessary. The regulation by law, of the size of the mesh of the various nets in use, appears also indispensable, to prevent the destruction of small fish and fry.

The questions with reference to the regulation of the Salmon Fishery are of much importance, and similar questions have been the subject of much discussion in Ireland. They appear, however, to have been settled by the fourth Report of the Commissioners of the Fisheries in Ireland, which was presented to Parliament in 1845, an extract from which, in relation to the Salmon Fisheries, is here given:—

"With the sanction of Government, we extended our inquiry to the whole of Ireland, free of all expense to the parties interested, instead of limiting it to those cases in which we received applications, (as the terms of the original Act might be construed to require,) because we early found, that such a course was essential for arriving at the whole truth, in order that we might be enabled to frame such regulations as should appear most conducive to the public interest.

"We are persuaded that the adjustment of the question, in order to be useful and perfect, must be founded on uniform principles, be applicable to the whole country, and be supported by Legislative enactment, rather than by bye laws.

"From a consideration of the weight of evidence given before Parliamentary Committees for many years: from the Report of Commissioners of Inquiry into the Irish Salmon Fisheries in 1836: and finally, from the evidence collected and the Report furnished by Messieurs Mulvany and Barry, we are led to indulge a hope, that the time is not far distant, when one uniform Close Season for Salmon, will be applicable by law, both to Great Britain and Ireland, there being no reason to doubt but that the habits of the fish are substantially the same in both countries.

"To the proposition of a uniform Close Season for sea and tide-ways, we apprehend no well founded objection can be advanced.

"But a slight departure from uniformity in the upper or fresh-water portions of Rivers, however apparently calculated to give rise to jealousies, will, we conceive, be found, upon investigation, judicious, and in fact to be the most expedient compromise (for such only it must be considered,) that can be adopted.

"We are strongly impressed with the importance, not only to the public, but also to the parties locally interested, or possessed of extensive rights, of having the Rivers fully stocked with a supply of early breeding fish, and of the consequent necessity of ceasing from all kinds of fishing for Salmon, at an early period in the Autumn.

"Further, we believe, that to open any part of the month of January would, on the whole, be attended with more evil than good: and that the few persons who have heretofore derived advantage therefrom, either under the provisions of the old laws, or by acting contrary to law, will participate largely in the benefits certain to arise from an improved system, effectually carried out, and will be amply rewarded for any temporary loss they may sustain, in being prevented from fishing in that month. We therefore propose—

"1st. That in the upper or fresh-water portions of Rivers throughout Ireland, there shall be a uniform close season, as regards *every mode* of fishing for Salmon, from the 15th of September to the last day of February inclusive.

"2d. That in the sea and tide-ways there shall be a close season from the 1st of September to the 31st of January inclusive.

"3d. That all net fishing for Salmon and Trout shall cease in the upper portions of Rivers on the 31st August, and that angling only for fish shall be permitted until the 15th September.

"Some doubt has been expressed whether angling might not be permitted to a later period than the 15th September, but after due consideration, we are opposed to any such extension, which would be exceeding, by so much, of the open period fixed for the greater part of Scotland, by the Act 9 Geo. 3rd.

"If

"If in conjunction with a due observance of the limitation above proposed, suitable migration passes be left, even in what are considered the latest Rivers in Ireland, and if due protection be afforded during the close season, we confidently predict, that in the course of a very few years, the parties really most interested will find, in the improvement of the Fisheries, that their advantage has been consulted, in the refusal to accede to the full extent of their demands.

"We wish further to report, and to impress upon the attention of all parties, that the Rivers are the natural nurseries, not merely for the Fisheries within their banks and at their mouths, but also *for the public Fisheries on the coast;* and that the times to be allowed for the Fisheries therein must be regulated by a consideration of what is best, on the whole, for the public interest."

These opinions, formed after untiring research, and with much care, are worthy of great consideration in New Brunswick.

It is stated that in Scotland no Grilse—that is, a Salmon of less than 5lb. weight—is allowed to be exposed for sale, and that the taking of such is prohibited under heavy penalties. If all the calves in New Brunswick were killed at an early age, it is not likely that, afterwards, there would be many cattle; and if all the Grilse are taken, it is quite certain that Salmon will soon cease to exist. The capture of Grilse under a certain weight, either by net or spear, should be strictly prohibited.

As to spearing generally, the writer is of opinion that it tends, more than almost any other mode of fishing, to the destruction of Salmon, as it is most frequently practised while the fish are actually upon, or very near the spawning beds, in the upper or shallow parts of the streams, where they ought, on no account, to be disturbed. The Act of 1845, mentioned by Mr. Price, (8 Vic. cap. 71) should be extended to prevent spearing, by all persons whomsoever, at any time, or in any place; and the provisions of the same Act, with reference to the taking of Grilse, require to be rendered more precise, in order to prevent the utter destruction of the Salmon Fishery of the Miramichi.

Of the necessity of legal enactments for the preservation of the River Fisheries, there can be little doubt. Those fish which make the sea their only element, can scarcely be reduced in numbers, or extinguished, by any human effort. But it is widely different with the fish which live in fresh water, or which visit the Rivers occasionally; these are confined within narrow limits, and placed within reach of the avaricious and destructive contrivances of men, who capture them without either the toils or the dangers of the open sea. Hence the necessity of prohibitory statutes, and above all, *an enforcement of their provisions in an efficient manner.*

The Tabusintac River.

This is a large River, up which the tide flows about fifteen miles. Formerly many Basse and Gaspereaux were taken in it, but owing to the same destructive modes of fishing as in the Miramichi, those Fisheries are nearly at an end, very few of either Fish being now caught.

Salmon also frequented this River formerly, in considerable numbers, and the upper part of it seems particularly well adapted for this Fish; but it was stated by Roderick M'Leod, Esquire, who resides near the mouth of the River, that the Salmon Fishery of the Tabusintac is not now of much account.

On the banks of this fine River, there is much land of the best quality, especially from the Sea to the Bridge on the Great Road to Bathurst; yet the Settlements only extend about six miles up, along the tide-way. Owing to the upper portion of the River being in an unsettled and wilderness state, peculiar facilities have existed for the wholesale destruction of the Salmon, and these have not been neglected. The writer ascended the Tabusintac from the Sea, in 1841, during the month of September, at which season the Salmon Fishery ought by law to have ceased. Yet at the head of the tide, just where the fresh and brackish water mingled, two nets were found stretched from bank to bank, the one a little above the other. The smaller Fish which escaped the first net, were entangled in the second; not a single Salmon could pass up. It is not therefore surprising, that at present, the Salmon Fishery of the Tabusintac should be of little account.

The

The Tracady and Pokemouche Rivers.

There are still some Gaspereaux and Basse in these Rivers, although they diminish annually. It was stated by Mr. James Young, of Tracady, that he caught 222 barrels of Gaspereaux in these Rivers last spring. The whole quantity taken on the Tracady River by the French settlers could not be ascertained; at Pokemouche, the catch of the season was estimated at 600 barrels, half of which were salted for sale. The Gaspereaux enter these Rivers about the first of June.

Mr. Young stated, that the Salmon Fishery on the Tracady River was now of no value; he has tried it without success. On the Pokemouche River, a few Salmon are yet caught, but not of such large size as formerly. In 1841, the writer was with a spearing party on the Pokemouche, when several fine Salmon were taken; the largest weighed 22 pounds—it was not taken with an Indian spear, but with a Scotch leister. With some attention to the enforcement of the law, the Salmon Fishery of the Pokemouche might yet be rendered valuable. Spearing should be wholly prohibited; in this case, the writer speaks of the evil effects from his own knowledge.

In the Tabusintac River, the two Tracady Rivers, and the Pokemouche River, large Trout are most abundant. They ascend these Rivers, from the Gulf, in the month of June, and they are to be found about the head of the tide in each, throughout the season, from one pound to five pounds in weight. They are sometimes taken in nets, in large quantities, and salted down in barrels. During the past season, "Tide-trout" were taken in the Pokemouche Gully by the Settlers, with the rod and line; the Fishing was only at young flood, on each tide, as at Bonaventure, in Gaspe.

The Nepisiquit River.

This River is eighty miles in length, and takes its rise from a small Lake, only three miles distant from the Nictau Lake, at the head of the Tobique. It discharges into Bathurst Harbour; and every season, great numbers of Salmon ascend the principal stream, as far as the Grand Falls, which are about twenty miles above the head of the tide. The Salmon cannot get above these Falls; they are high, and the waters are forced, with great violence, down and through a deep narrow gorge, offering no facilities for the ascent.

From the head of the tide, about two miles above the Town of Bathurst, there is a constant succession of "rough waters," cascades, rapids, and falls, with occasional pools, up to the Grand Falls; and in this space, the Nepisiquit has, at many points, much picturesque beauty.

Owing to the peculiar character of this River, it is well adapted to the sport of fly-fishing, and within a few years it has become the resort of fly-fishers from all parts, anxious to enjoy the noble sport of taking Salmon with rod and line. The favourite stations are, at the Pabineau Falls, seven miles from Bathurst,—and below the Grand Falls, fifteen miles farther up; between these two points, however, there are several places where the sport may be followed with success.

It was found, in ascending the Nepisiquit on the 3rd and 4th September last, that the River had been fished illegally, from the head of the Tide, to the Grand Falls, in every possible way, and that netting and spearing were then going on, although the fish were becoming "black" and thin.

In the great pool there were on the first of September several hundred Salmon, and many spawning beds were observed, in readiness for receiving spawn. The fish in the pool could not ascend the Falls, and owing to the low state of the water, they could not descend the River; they were like sheep in a fold. Many of them had been wounded by the spear, and were swimming about in a crippled condition; some with part of their tails cut off, and others with portions of their entrails protruding from wounds in the side.

It was said that a party, consisting of persons settled on the upper part of the North West Miramichi, which is but a few miles distant, had been engaged in taking Salmon at this pool. Two persons were found there, one named Walsh; the name of the other was not ascertained, but he was said to be employed by Walsh. A net was found drying on the shore; and twenty Salmon, newly caught, were discovered in a place of concealment, at a little distance.

The rules and orders of the Sessions of Gloucester, for regulating the Salmon Fishery in that County, (a copy of which is annexed) have been framed with much care, and knowledge of the subject, and they would probably be sufficient, if properly enforced; but, as at Miramichi and elsewhere, there is the same want of paid officers to enforce the law.

As the destruction of the Salmon at the Grand Falls of the Nepisiquit, fell within the writer's own observation, he felt it his duty to address a note to William End, Esquire, the Clerk of the Peace, stating what he had seen, and calling his attention to the subject. What took place thereupon, is stated in the following letter from Mr. End:—

"*Clerk's Office, Bathurst, Sept.* 20, 1849.

"SIR,—On receipt of your note from the Falls, I thought it my duty to lay the very important information it contained before a Special Session of the Magistrates.

"The authorities here have always been alive to the necessity of preserving the Salmon Fisheries in the Nepisiquit; but from want of funds, and perhaps from defects in the law, their rules and regulations are either openly violated or secretly evaded.

"The lawless character of the poachers, and the unprincipled conduct of the inferior store keepers, who readily furnish the supplies and become purchasers of the Fish, are obstacles not easily surmounted in a country without a police.

"The Sessions entered at once into the spirit of your suggestions, and an Overseer of the Fisheries, aided by a small *posse*, was immediately despatched. They proceeded to the places mentioned in your note, and although it was evident that vast quantities had been carried off, they succeeded in capturing (I understand) 144 Salmon in Walsh's camp, besides small lots in other places. So much for the result of your one visit to the Falls; but I hope that those suggestions, which your personal observations will enable you to make to the Government, will be the means of introducing a system, by which this wholesale destruction of spawning fish, (at a season when they are of little or no value,) may in future be severely punished or prevented, and this item in the very limited inventory of our domestic sources of wealth and industry, may be saved from that destruction by which it now appears to be threatened.

"I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM END,
Clerk of the Peace of the County of Gloucester.

M. H. Perley, Esquire, &c. &c. Saint John."

This vigorous proceeding of the Sessions of Gloucester, shows clearly what may be done, when efficient measures are adopted for preventing illegal fishing.

The Trout Fishing on the Nepisiquit is exceedingly good, the Trout being of large size, and most abundant; but this fishing is generally overlooked, in the anxiety for the more noble sport of taking Salmon with rod and line.

There is no land granted on the Nepisiquit River farther up than the Pabineau Stream, six miles from Bathurst, and the Salmon Fishery is, therefore, Crown property. It has been suggested, that this Fishery might be leased to some responsible person, who should be allowed to fish the River, during the proper season only, and bound to protect it at other times, which would then, in all probability, be done effectively. In this way, the fishing could be preserved from the destruction which now threatens it, and rendered valuable and useful to the public. At present, Salmon of all sizes are destroyed, whenever it is possible to do so, by the Indians, the French, and the English settlers; all appear combined to exterminate them if they can, merely from a destructive propensity—for the fish are either lost for want of salt, or else so imperfectly cured as to sell for a mere trifle. Mr. Herbert, (better known as Frank Forester,) in his recent work on "Fish and Fishing in the United States and the British Provinces of North America," at page 140, says,—"the wanton and stupid destruction of all kinds of game, whether feathered, finned, or furred, really appears to be a distinct characteristic of all the white inhabitants of America, wheresoever they are to be found; and it cannot be doubted, that ere long, they will most bitterly regret the consequences of their rapacity and wastful folly."

The

The leasing of the Fisheries, in all the Rivers in the northern part of the Province, where they yet appertain to the Crown, is a subject worthy of consideration, in every point of view.

The Rivers between Bathurst and Dalhousie.

Between the Nepisiquit and the Restigouche, a number of small streams empty into the Bay of Chaleur, several of which are resorted to by Salmon, and nearly all by large Trout from the sea. The principal of these is the Jacquet River, said to take its rise in a small lake, and to be forty five miles in length. The upper part flows impetuously through a mountainous district; the lower portion glides swiftly over a gravelly bed—its waters are clear and brilliant. This River formerly abounded with Salmon; there are but few caught in it at present; and as there are no dams on the stream, or any obstruction to the free passage of the fish, they have probably been destroyed, as in the other Rivers mentioned. Large white Sea Trout, fresh run, were taken in the mixed water, at the entrance into the Jacquet River, on the 10th of September last. As the lands upon its banks are all ungranted, the Fisheries of this River still belong to the Crown.

At the entrance of the Benjamin River, a dam is built across, to raise a supply of water for a saw-mill; and there is attached to the dam, a sluice-way built of planks, sixty feet in length, which has an inclination of forty five degrees. A number of small Salmon had collected, last summer, in the pool at the foot of this sluice-way, at a time when, owing to the drought, no water ran over it. With the first rise of the stream from rain, the water passed over the sluice-way, but less than a foot in depth. The Honorable Mr. Montgomery stated, that he saw many of these small Salmon pass from the pool, up the sluice-way, making three leaps only, when they reached the pond above the dam; he counted a hundred Salmon in one day, which made their way up in this manner, the largest was not supposed to weigh more than eight pounds.

The Restigouche.

This is one of the noblest Rivers in this part of America. At its entrance into the Bay of Chaleur, it is three miles wide, and from thence to Athol House, above Campbelton, a distance of twenty miles, it maintains a great breadth, and may be considered for the whole distance, one magnificent haven, fitted for ships of the largest class.

The Restigouche is about 220 miles in length, and it has four large tributaries, each more than 60 miles long; with its numerous affluents, it is supposed to drain more than 6000 square miles of territory. At present, this River is the dividing line between New Brunswick and Canada, and the Fisheries in its waters are, therefore, under the control of each Colony, to the centre of the channel.

When the French possessed this country, there was a town called Petit Rochelle, which contained more than two hundred houses, on the north bank of the Restigouche, at the head of the tide. This town was destroyed by a British fleet, under Captain Byron, in July 1760, a large fleet of French men of war and store ships being, at the same time, burnt and sunk in front of the town. Some years elapsed before British settlers established themselves on the banks of this River; and it is probable, that for a long period after, no River in North America, (except perhaps the Columbia,) yielded so large a supply of Salmon as the Restigouche. But its character, in this respect, is fast passing away; the numbers have fearfully diminished of late years; and, if the present state of things continues, very likely a brief period only will elapse, ere the Salmon Fishery of the Restigouche will be numbered among the things that have been.

Robert Ferguson, Esquire, of Athol House, who has dwelt on the banks of the Restigouche more than fifty years, stated to the writer, that in the early part of this century, he himself, for many years, caught and exported 1400 barrels of Salmon annually. He thought that the whole catch on this River, the past year, would not exceed 500 barrels; but the season was an unfavourable one; the unusual drought, and the White Porpoises in the Bay, were both adverse to a good fishery. Mr. Ferguson attributes the great decrease of Salmon to the destruction of fish on the spawning beds, in the upper parts of the River, far beyond the Settlements, where they are speared, and netted, and poached, in every mode that can be devised.

Mr.

Mr. John Duncan, a very intelligent and respectable farmer near Campbelton, stated that he has followed Salmon Fishing on the Restigouche for forty years; the fishing has greatly fallen off within the last ten years. Twenty years since, according to Mr. Duncan, 3000 barrels of Salmon were shipped annually from the Restigouche; in his opinion, not more than 300 barrels were taken the past season. The largest Salmon taken, within Mr. Duncan's own knowledge, weighed sixty pounds; in former years, he has known eleven Salmon, on the average, to make a barrel of 200 lbs; more recently, they averaged fifteen to the barrel; in 1848, the fish averaged seventeen to the barrel; but the past season, they were quite small, and very different from those of former years.

In the Restigouche, Salmon are taken one hundred miles above tide-water; they are also taken fifteen miles up the Quota-wam-kedgwick, one of its upper tributaries. Salmon ascend the Matapediac River, very nearly to the Lake, about 60 miles; the fish in this tributary are known by being larger and much blacker on the back. The Salmon on the Restigouche are next in size to those of the Matapediac; the fish which ascend the Upsalquitch are the smallest.

Mr. Duncan stated, that drifting for Salmon was practised on the Restigouche, all along the River, for eighty miles above the tide-way; a net, stretched between two canoes, is dragged down stream, and this is called "drifting." Nets are set, at night, quite across the River, where the channel is narrow; at the same time, parties are engaged with torch and spear, in taking Salmon, or driving them into the nets. It was mentioned by Mr. Duncan, that two men went eighty miles up the Restigouche, on the 1st of September last, and in a few days, brought down seventy Salmon, taken in this way; two Indians, who went up at the same time, also brought down twenty Salmon, taken with the spear.

At the close of the season, just before the ice makes in the Restigouche, large quantities of supplies, for the lumberers, are sent very far up the River, in large tow-boats or scows, each drawn by a number of horses. The upper part of the River is much impeded by broad, sandy shallows, and sand bars; where the water is not sufficiently deep for heavily laden scows, they are dragged across these shallows and bars, by the strength of three, and sometimes nine horses, aided by men. It unfortunately happens, that these places are the favourite spawning grounds of the Salmon, and great quantities of the spawn already deposited and covered, are thus trampled up, destroyed, or washed away. Mr. Ferguson and Mr. Duncan were both of opinion, that some damage had been done to the Salmon Fishery, by the "Scowing," late in the fall, when the River happened to be in a low stage; on such occasions the spawning beds are sure to suffer. Mr. Duncan, however, thinks that the greatest injury to the Salmon Fishery, arises from the Salmon being speared on these spawning beds, up to the very latest moment in the season before the River closes, when the fish are quite worthless; and that the great means of improving the fishery, would be to preserve the upper part of the River.

Mr. Robert H. Montgomery, of Campbelton, who is well acquainted with the upper part of the Restigouche, described, very graphically, the various modes resorted to, both by Indians and white men, to entrap and destroy the Salmon on the River, without reference to time or place, the great object appearing to be to take the fish, no matter whether they were worth anything or not—the spirit of destructiveness seems to have infected every body. The largest Salmon which Mr. R. H. Montgomery has seen taken, weighed 47 lbs.

Dugald Stewart, Esquire, of Dalhousie, stated, that no Gaspereaux or Shad were taken in the Restigouche. He took 26 barrels of Salmon last season at a Fishing Station owned by himself, at the entrance of the Restigouche, near the "Bon Ami Rocks." Many Ling, and large quantities of Lobsters, were also taken in his Salmon nets, which happened to be deeper than necessary.

The Honorable John Montgomery stated, that Salmon are destroyed on the Restigouche, by nets of great length, which are set, as well from the New Brunswick as the Canadian side of the River, and overlap each other, by which the channel is closed, and the passage of the fish obstructed. These nets are kept constantly set during the season, on Sundays as well as other days. Drift nets, extending entirely across the River, are likewise used; spearing on the spawning beds, and drifting over these beds, are

are also practised. Mr. Montgomery said that spearing goes on at all times, when possible, without regard to season.

Mr. Mann, of Tracadegash, described the Salmon Fishing of former days, in the Restigouche, as something quite wonderful. At one period, there was a paid Overseer on the Canadian side, when the nets were better regulated, and the Fishery conducted in a much more proper manner than at present; but a like paid Overseer not being appointed on the New Brunswick side, it was found impossible to regulate the Fishery from one side only, and the Canadian Overseer was discontinued, since which the Fishery has suffered greatly. The largest fish taken in the Restigouche by Mr. Mann, weighed 54 lbs. He thinks the mesh of Salmon nets, in this River, should not be less than 6½ inches.

Mr. Mann mentioned, as a fact within his own knowledge, that the first Salmon which enter the Rivers every season, are almost invariably females, and fish of large size. In a hundred fish of the first run, not a single *male* will be found; the males ascend the River later than the females.

Mr. Joseph Marr, of Tracadegash, said that before the Salmon entered the Rivers, they went roving along the shores of the Bay of Chaleur, and many were taken on the coast. The fishermen professed to distinguish which Rivers were frequented by the Salmon caught on the coast, from their shape, size, and color; as a general rule, the fish which enter the Cascapediac, in Gaspe, were larger than any other. During the past season, many Salmon were taken in nets at Tracadegash beach, by Nelson Verge, Esquire, which weighed forty ponnds each; one taken by Mr. Marr weighed forty seven pounds. An official copy of the orders of the Municipal Council of the second division of the County of Bonaventure, relative to the Salmon Fishery of the Restigouche, was furnished by Mr. Marr, and is annexed to this Report.

The Act of Assembly in New Brunswick, (8 Victoria, cap. 65,) for regulating the Salmon Fisheries in the County of Restigouche, contains some very stringent and salutary provisions, but then they are not enforced. In practice, the Act seems almost a dead letter, as regards the Restigouche River. As stated with respect to the Miramichi, paid Overseers seem absolutely necessary to enforce the law; and an arrangement could be very readily made with the Municipal Council, on the Canadian side of the River, for the like officers on that side. Such officers, by a faithful performance of their duties, might so regulate the Fisheries, and restrain illegal Fishing, as to prevent the entire destruction of the valuable and important Salmon Fishery of the Restigouche, now in a fair way of being annihilated.

THE RIVERS SOUTH OF THE MIRAMICHI.

The whole line of coast, from Point Escuminac to Baie Verte, is low and sandy, with long narrow islets, or rather sand bars, in front, thrown up by easterly gales. Between these bars and the shore, there is almost a continued series of well sheltered lagoons, perfectly secure, and admirably adapted for boat navigation at all times. Through these sand bars the Rivers force their way by narrow passages called "gullies," from the French term *goulet;* these frequently fill up, and shift their position, from violent gales and heavy seas. Sometimes the lagoons are closed entirely by severe storms, and so remain, until the accumulated waters within sweep out the old gully, or force a new one. In speaking of the Gulf Coast of New Brunswick generally, this will be designated the Southern District.

All the Rivers in this Southern District, are broad and shallow, and the tide flows a considerable distance up each River, in proportion to its magnitude. In the largest Rivers, the tide flows the greatest distance from the sea.

The Kouchibouguac Rivers.

These are the first Rivers, of any magnitude, to the southward of Escuminac, and both discharge into the Kouchibouguac lagoon. The Kouchibouguasis is about six miles south of the other, and is the broadest River; the tide flows up it about twelve miles from the lagoon; up the Kouchibouguac the tide flows about six miles. At the head of the tide, on each River, there are dams, with saw-mills, above which the fish can not ascend. There was formerly good Gaspereaux and Salmon Fishing in the Kouchibouguac; but the fish being prevented from ascending to their spawning ground,

collected every year below the dam, until they were exterminated. Very nearly the same may be said of the Kouchibouguasis, in which a few Gaspereaux are yet taken early in the season. The Salmon Fishery outside the Kouchibouguac lagoon, on the beaches, has been already mentioned; the Salmon there are caught roving along the coast, seeking some other Rivers which they may ascend.

The Richibucto.

This is a large River, up which the tide flows about twenty five miles from the Gulf; it has five large tributaries, three of which enter on the north side, and two on the south side of the main River. There are dams and saw-mills at the head of the tide on the Richibucto, and also in a like position on its tributaries.

Mr. Powell of Richibucto stated, that he was connected with the firm of Pagan and Powell at that place in 1798; they continued in business until 1807. They exported during that time, 2000 barrels of Gaspereaux annually; one season they exported 3500 barrels. When the firm closed their business in 1807, the fish had become very scarce, but the River not being so extensively fished for some years, the quantity began to increase. The River was again "fished out" some years after; but owing to the Fishery not having been so closely followed for the last few years, Mr. Powell thinks the Gaspereaux are at present on the increase, as their reproductive powers are very great, if any opportunity whatever is afforded them.

The Basse were formerly most abundant in the Richibucto, it being exceedingly well adapted for these fish. They were taken formerly through the ice in the winter season, of large size, in immense quantities, in the manner already described in speaking of the Basse Fishing of the Miramichi. The fish, when thus taken, were sent off by sled-loads to Fredericton and Saint John, and they were sold all through the intervening country. When a favourable opportunity for this fishing occurred, they were taken in such quantities, that as Mr. Powell described it, they were "corded up" on the ice like fire-wood; if a thaw occurred before a sufficient number of sleds arrived to take them away, they were wholly lost. In this way, great quantities were destroyed, and there are no large Basse in the Richibucto at present; they are now seldom seen over twelve inches in length.

Mr. Powell stated that very few Salmon are now caught in the Richibucto, although they were formerly very plenty. On one occasion, many years ago, Mr. Powell himself caught seven hundred Salmon in twenty four hours; he attributes the great falling off in this Fishery to the erection of dams on all the streams, which prevent the ascent of the Salmon to their former spawning places.

In August 1837, the writer descended from the upper part of the Richibucto, where navigable for a canoe, down to the Gulf. The dam at the head of the tide had not then been long built; it effectually prevented the progress of all fish upwards, and below it there were great quantities of large Trout and some Salmon congregated, endeavouring in vain to get up. When Salmon cannot attain their proper spawning places, they drop their ova anywhere in the Rivers, without the usual preparation, and appear perfectly indifferent as to what becomes of it. Such has no doubt been the case on the Richibucto; and it is not therefore surprising, that Salmon have nearly disappeared in that River.

Mr. Wathen of Richibucto, stated that the Gaspereaux Fishing begins near the end of May, and lasts but a short time. The settlers on the Richibucto, and on the Aldoine, its largest tributary, take them for their own use only, none being now exported. He estimates the whole catch at present at one thousand barrels annually; but under proper regulations, he thinks many more might be taken without injury to the fishery. The Basse Fishing, Mr. Wathen said, was now nearly done. In 1849, while using a seine on the beach, at the entrance of Richibucto Harbour, he took two or three barrels of small Basse, at each sweep of the seine, which were salted. When the writer was at Richibucto in October last, the Indians were engaged every night in spearing Basse, and between the seine and the spear, even the small Basse will shortly be exterminated. It will soon become matter of history that large Basse were once taken in great quantities in the Richibucto; and that Salmon were also abundant in that River in former times.

The

The Act of Geo. 4, cap. 25, empowered the Justices in Kent to make regulations respecting the Fisheries of the different Harbours, Rivers and Creeks of the County; but in this as in other Counties, the regulations were not enforced, and hence the decay and almost total destruction of the River Fisheries in this County.

The Buctouche Rivers.

The Big and Little Buctouche Rivers both fall into the Harbour of that name. The tide flows up the Big Buctouche about thirteen miles, and up the Little Buctouche about ten miles. Both Rivers are in character very similar to the Richibucto, and the same statements with reference to the Gaspereaux, Basse and Salmon Fisheries of that River, will very nearly apply to those Fisheries in the Buctouche Rivers. The settlers catch a sufficiency of Gaspereaux for their own use. The large Basse have been destroyed, but the small Basse are yet taken through the ice, and with the spear; it was apparent that here also every effort was being made to exterminate these fish. A few Salmon yet enter these Rivers very late in the season, when just ready for spawning, and being unable to ascend, are destroyed in every possible way, at a time when they are lank, slimy, and quite unfit for use.

A few Shad are taken in these Rivers; but they are said to be thin and poor. There is great abundance of Smelts every spring. Parties of French settlers go up the brooks in log canoes, and each party frequently gets fifty to sixty barrels of Smelts, which are used to manure the land. There is an abundance of large Eels of fine quality; in the season of 1848 about three hundred barrels of Eels, taken with the spear in these Rivers, were salted for winter use.

The Cocagne River.

The tide flows about seven miles up this River; at the head of the tide there is, as usual, a mill-dam, which prevents all Fish from ascending the River.

Some Gaspereaux are yet taken here, but nothing was heard of Basse. While the River was unobstructed, many Salmon were taken in it; they are now scarcely seen. The dam was placed across this River about 1830; and for several years after, the Salmon came up and endeavoured to get over it, but without success. While thus endeavouring to make their way up, they were slaughtered in great quantities, and to such an extent, that it is believed none were left to preserve the breed. It was stated at Cocagne, that while the fish were thus collected one season, a Frenchman, in one night speared a sufficient number of Salmon to fill eight barrels; two other Frenchmen, during the same night, each filled two canoes; while several Indians, on the same famous occasion, lent their best abilities to complete the work of destruction! And it was completed.

The Shediac and Scadouc Rivers.

Both these Rivers empty into the Harbour of Shediac. The tide flows seven miles up the Shediac River, where a mill-dam prevents its further flow, and the ascent of all Fish whatsoever to the fresh water above. Up the Scadouc River, the tide flows three miles, a very short distance above which a mill-dam also prevents the passage of Fish.

As a matter of course, the Fisheries of these Rivers are nearly extinguished. Very few Gaspereaux are now taken; the attempt is made only by those who have failed in taking a sufficient supply of Spring Herrings. Some small Basse are still caught in nets; but Salmon are nearly, if not quite, extinct.

While the writer was at Shediac, in November, 1846, a run of Salmon, apparently the last of their race, entered the Shediac and Scadouc Rivers, and ascended nearly to the dam on each. It was reported, that on a Sabbath Day many persons were engaged in destroying these Fish, (which were black, lean, and slimy,) with spears, scythes, pitchforks, and such other offensive weapons as came to hand; apparently, the destruction was complete, as little has since been heard of Salmon in these Rivers.

Lobsters, Eels, and Smelts, are abundant in Shediac Harbour, and its Oysters have long been celebrated for their excellence and fine flavor; it must be remembered, however, that those taken near the mouths of the Rivers are greatly inferior to those taken in the deep salt water. For the information of sporting fishermen, it may be mentioned, that there is good fishing for "White Trout" on the Cocagne, the Shediac, and the Scadouc Rivers; and that Smelts and small Basse rise readily at the fly, and are frequently taken while fishing for Trout.

The

The Rivers from Shediac to the Nova Scotia Boundary.

The Rivers which empty into the Gulf, on this line of coast, are all flat, sluggish streams, of small size, and no very great length. They furnish Gaspereaux and Tide Trout, but are not large enough for Salmon.

Baie Verte is a broad, shallow Bay, which, at low water, is dry nearly two miles from the shore, except in the channel, which is then four feet deep, and rather crooked. There is only four feet water on the bar, at low water; the rise and fall of the tide is seven and a half feet. There is a good Gaspereaux Fishery in the Gaspereaux River, at the head of the Bay, on the New Brunswick side of which there is no other Fresh Water Fishery of importance.

FRESH WATER FISHES.

In addition to the Fresh Water Fishes already mentioned incidentally, there is the common Yellow Perch, (*perca fluviatilis* of Cuvier and Valenciennes,) which is found in many of the Rivers flowing into the Gulf. The "small American Basse," (*perca labrax mucronatus* of Cuvier,) better known as the "White Perch" on the Saint John, in many of the tributaries of which it abounds, has not been found in any of these northern Rivers.

A great variety of small Fish exist in each of the Rivers of the North, which it is not necessary to enumerate, as they merely serve as food for larger Fish. Fortunately, no Pike or Pickerel have yet been found in any of the Rivers of New Brunswick, and the great abundance of Trout, and other River Fish, may in some degree be attributed to the absence of these "fresh water Sharks," who are most destructive to all other Fishes.

COMMERCIAL VALUE OF THE GULF FISHERIES IN 1849.

The following Tables, compiled by the writer from the Custom House Returns, exhibit the trifling value of the produce of the Sea and River Fisheries, exported from the Gulf Ports of New Brunswick in 1849. The quantity of each article, at each Port, is here exhibited; and it will be observed, that the whole quantity of Pickled Fish exported, was 3,380 barrels only, and that 2,110 barrels were imported. It will be seen that Mackerel were imported, at Miramichi, from another Colony; and that at Richibucto, near which Fish are so abundant, 575 barrels of Pickled Fish were imported from abroad, and 110 barrels only, were exported. The whole value of Fish exported during the past year is £15,117 sterling, against which there is the value of the Fish imported, amounting to £2,269, leaving a balance of £12,848 sterling only, in favor of the exports of the Gulf Fisheries of New Brunswick.

It must not be forgotten, that the season of 1849, was one of unexampled abundance in the Sea Fisheries; and the following Tables therefore furnish a severe, but it may be hoped, a most useful commentary upon the state of the Provincial Fisheries within the Gulf of Saint Lawrence:—

Exports of the produce of the Fisheries, from the several Ports of New Brunswick, within the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, during the year 1849:—

PORTS.	Dried Fish.	Pickled Fish.	Smoked and Preserved Fish.	Fish Oil.	Oysters.
	Quintals.	Barrels.	Boxes.	Gallons.	Bushels.
Miramichi, ...	...	2,306	531	455	...
Dalhousie, ...	130	344	...	...	...
Bathurst, ...	720	42	...	...	...
Caraquette, ...	16,056	578	...	7,572	2,304
Richibucto, ...	...	110	...	...	240
Shediac, ...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals, ...	16,906	3,380	531	8,027	2,544

Imports

Imports of the produce of the Fisheries, at the several Ports of New Brunswick, within the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, during the year 1849:—

PORTS.	Dried Fish.	Pickled Fish.	Smoked and Preserved Fish.	Fish Oil.	Oysters.
	Quintals.	Barrels.	Boxes.	Gallons.	Bushels.
Miramichi, ...	382	Herrings 1,130 Mackerel 35	...	...	...
Dalhousie, ...	1,153	370	21	772	...
Bathurst, ...	...	...	...	...	...
Caraquette, ...	...	...	...	...	...
Richibucto, ...	138	575	...	260	...
Shediac, ...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals, ...	1,673	2,110	21	1,032	...

Comparative Statement of the total quantities of articles, the produce of the Fisheries, exported and imported at the several Ports of New Brunswick, within the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, during the year 1849:—

1849.	Dried Fish.	Pickled Fish.	Smoked and Preserved Fish.	Fish Oil.	Oysters.
	Quintals.	Barrels.	Boxes.	Gallons.	Bushels.
Exports, ...	16,906	3,380	531	8,027	2,544
Imports, ...	1,673	2,110	21	1,032	...

Return of the estimated value, in pounds sterling, of all articles, the produce of the Fisheries, exported from the several Ports of New Brunswick, within the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, during the year 1849, distinguishing the Countries to which the same were exported:—

PORTS.	Great Britain.	BRITISH COLONIES. North America.	West Indies.	Elsewhere.	United States.	Foreign States.	Total Sterling.
Miramichi, ...	132	2,820	...	...	1,822	...	£4,774
Dalhousie, ...	27	611	...	...	...	...	638
Bathurst, ...	...	440	...	...	...	...	440
Caraquette, ...	1,148	3,291	...	1,190	...	3,362	8,991
Richibucto, ...	...	274	...	...	...	...	274
Shediac, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Exports, ...	1,307	7,436	...	1,190	1,822	3,362	£15,117
Total value of Fish imported at the same Ports in 1849,...	...	2,269	...	...	...	...	£2,269

Return of the quantities of the various products of the Fisheries, exported from the District of Gaspe, during the year ending 5th January, 1850 :—

DESCRIPTION.	Weight or Measure.	From the Port of New Carlisle.	From the Port of Gaspe.	Total from the District in 1849.	Total in 1848.
Dry Cod, ...	quintals,	28,230	52,109	80,339	89,931
Pickled Cod, ...	barrels,	...	4,920	4,920	3,977
Do.	quintals,	24	817	841	1,074
Tongues and Sounds, ...	barrels,	15	6	21	62
Salmon, ...	do.	...	290	290	275
Mackerel, ...	do.	...	126	126	160
Herrings, ...	do.	...	219	219	277
Halibut, ...	do.	...	50	50	...
Cod Oil, ...	gallons,	573	50,220	50,793	31,038
Whale Oil.	do.	...	21,720	21,720	6,960
Seal Oil, ...	do.	...	120	120	600

The value of all imports at the Port of Gaspe in 1849, was £32,286 currency; the value of exports the same year, was £51,880 currency. At New Carlisle, the value of imports from abroad, in 1849, was £12,511 sterling; the value of exports was £37,550. The imports and exports to and from Quebec are not stated in the Return from New Carlisle. The exports include Birch and Pine timber; Hackmatack knees, ship timber, treenails, and pegs; Hemlock lathwood; Spruce and Pine deals, boards, and shingles.

In order that some comparison may be instituted between the Fisheries of New Brunswick, in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, and those of the State of Massachusetts, which are so largely prosecuted in the same Gulf, the following official return of the quantities of all descriptions of Pickled Fish, inspected in that State, during the year 1849, is given :—

Fish Inspection Office, Boston, January 7, 1850.

The following is a return of the quantities of all descriptions of Pickled Fish inspected in this State, during the year 1849 :—

Mackerel, ...	231,856	barrels.
Salmon, ...	1,821	"
Shad, ...	416	"
Herrings, ...	872	"
Alewives, ...	2,189	"
Cod, ...	97	"
Menhaden, ...	78	"
Sword Fish, ...	474	"
Tongues and Sounds, ...	413	"
Blue-Fish, ...	142	"
Halibut Fins, ...	62	"
Salmon Trout, ...	76	"
Total, ...	238,496	barrels.

JOHN P. OBER, *Insp'r. Gen. of Fish.*

The Salmon and Salmon Trout mentioned in the above Return, were doubtless taken in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, as there are no such Fisheries in the United States. The American fishing vessels obtain Salmon on the west coast of Newfoundland, and in the Rivers of Labrador, which abound with them. It is known, that they take the large White Trout of the Gulf, at the Magdalen Islands, where many of those Fish are caught every season in nets.

The Inspector General of Fish at Boston, has kindly furnished the following Return of Mackerel inspected in the State of Massachusetts, during the last six years :—

In 1844,	....	86,180 barrels.	In 1847,	....	232,587 barrels.
1845,	....	202,302 "	1848,	....	300,130 "
1846,	....	174,064 "	1849,	....	231,856 "

GENERAL SUMMARY.

1. The foregoing Report is based upon personal inspection, and the statements of many persons of undoubted credit, dwelling near the Coasts, Rivers and Harbours visited. It shows clearly the great neglect of the Sea Fisheries, and the rapid decay of those in the Rivers, which are threatened with total extinction.

2. The Cod and other deep Sea Fisheries of the Gulf coast, are almost wholly in the hands of the Jersey merchants, who conduct their business very admirably, but solely with a view to their own profit, without regard to the interests of New Brunswick. They expend their earnings in Jersey, or elsewhere; they make no investments in this Province—and they do not aid in its advancement.

3. The people of New Brunswick must be incited, and encouraged, to enter into the deep sea and coast Fisheries; with moderate capital, and some knowledge of the business, they could undoubtedly prosecute those Fisheries with profit to themselves and much benefit to the country.

4. All the Fishing Stations on the coasts, beaches, and islands, appertaining to New Brunswick, within the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, which are yet ungranted, should be surveyed, and laid out for "fishing rooms;" and these should be leased, at a fair rental, to persons engaged in the Fisheries; the lease to terminate so soon as each "room" ceased to be used for fishery purposes. No fishing "room" should be allowed to engross the whole of any favorite location, where there was sufficient space for more than one; and great care should hereafter be taken, to avoid such improvident grants as that at Point Miscou, which has effectually shut up a good Fishing Station there.

5. The Mackerel Fishery is most excellent in the Gulf, near the shores of this Province; but the inhabitants do not avail themselves of its abundance, while citizens of the United States pursue it largely near these same shores, with much profit. The annexed Returns, obtained from Washington through an official channel, show the extent and value of the Sea Fisheries of the United States; and it must be borne in mind that these fisheries are more extensively prosecuted in British waters than elsewhere.

6. By the Convention of 20th October, 1818, between His Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, it was stipulated, that the citizens of the United States should not, thereafter, fish within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks or harbours of His Majesty in America. The Crown Officers in England, upon a case submitted to them by the Legislature of Nova Scotia, have given it as their deliberate opinion, that the prescribed distance of three miles, is to be measured from the head lands, or extreme points of land, and not from the interior of bays, or indents in the coast. A copy of the first article of the Convention of 1818, and also a copy of the opinion of the Queen's Advocate and Attorney General of England, are appended to this Report. The principle laid down in that opinion has not been denied or disputed by the United States; yet the fishing vessels of that country are accustomed to frequent—and during the past season, did frequent—the Straits of Northumberland, the Bay of Miramichi, and the Bay of Chaleur; in neither of which have they any right to prosecute the Fisheries. The citizens of the United States, by their peculiar mode of fishing for Mackerel, in places where they have no right, greatly injure the Cod fishers, by depriving them of bait; and they also damage the Cod Fishery, by throwing overboard the bones and offal of the Cod which they take. At present the Convention is openly violated; and American citizens practically enjoy every privilege they desire, save that of landing on our shores to dry and cure their fish. While the Convention exists, its provisions should be strictly enforced; or else, we lose the advantages of our position without any equivalent.

7. The resident fishermen have been deterred from engaging in the Mackerel Fishery by those interested in the Cod Fishery; they have been refused supplies of salt, and told they could not compete with the Americans, who were said to possess some secret in relation to it. This adverse influence must be counteracted, and the erroneous impression removed. Very many young men, on the coast, appeared anxious to learn the American mode of catching Mackerel; and it was proposed, in the Bay of Chaleur, to fit out one or more schooners, and engage Americans as sailing masters, to

to teach the crew the "art and mystery" of Mackerel Fishing. There is no doubt that judicious measures could readily be devised for establishing this valuable Fishery on a large scale, and induce its being prosecuted by the resident fishermen, to whom it is offered at their own doors.

8. The Herring Fishery is most valuable and abundant; it can hardly be surpassed elsewhere. From unskilfulness in fishing, and ignorance of the best mode of curing, this Fishery is scarcely profitable, and the salted Herrings have no commercial value. The remedy would consist—in the employment of competent persons to teach the manner of so arranging the nets, as to take the greatest quantity of fish at all times, and of experienced curers, to give instructions in the Dutch mode of curing; the adoption of which has so greatly increased the demand for Scottish Herrings, and rendered that Fishery so valuable. The means successfully adopted by the Commissioners of British Fisheries, with respect to the Herring Fisheries of Scotland, may safely be followed in New Brunswick; and perhaps the establishment of a Fishery Board, with somewhat similar powers and duties, might also be advantageous, as well to the Gulf Fisheries, as to those of the Bay of Fundy.

Mr. John Mitchell, of Leith, who is engaged in the Herring Fishery of Scotland, in a letter to the Irish Fishery Board, as to the best mode of improving the Fisheries of Ireland, says—"The people ought to be taught to fish, and particularly, to cure; quality ought to be made paramount to quantity. The curers of Scotland were much benefited by some Dutch fishermen brought over, who cured Herrings, under my own superintendence, some years since."

With reference to the advantages of a Fishery Board, Mr. Mitchell, in a Memorial to the Board of Trade, states, that the British Fishery Board is one of the best managed establishments in Europe, which, by its judicious and well applied regulations, has raised the character of British Herrings to a most extraordinary degree, within a few years; and he conceives that the prosperity of the Fisheries of Scotland depends upon the existence of the Fishery Board and its Officers.*

9. As a most fitting Station for an Inspector and Teacher of the Herring Fishery, and for the services of experienced curers, Caraquette Island is respectfully recommended. It is in the immediate vicinity of the best Herring Fishing, and fortunately it is still the property of the Crown.

Other stations may be selected hereafter, as the Herring Fishery is extended. It is quite probable, that there are various localities in the Gulf, to which the Fall Herrings resort, but which are not yet known. It is only forty years since it was accidentally discovered that Herrings resorted periodically to the Firth of Forth, by a man dipping a bucket into the water.

10. The laws for the regulation of the inland Fisheries, appear, in general, to have been well devised; but there has been a total failure in enforcing their provisions, every where. Hence, the decay of these once valuable and prolific Fisheries, now hastening rapidly to their termination. With some amendments and improvements, the present laws might answer the purpose of preserving and increasing these Fisheries; but a general enactment, with adequate means for enforcing its provisions, would probably be found most effective.

11. A "close time" should be established, during which Salmon should not be taken in any way. The taking of "Grilse," or small Salmon, under a certain weight, should be restricted, and their sale prohibited. Spearing should be disallowed, and the regulations generally, for this fishing, should be as uniform as possible.

12. A moderate assessment upon all Salmon nets in use, should be levied, and applied to the payment of the Overseers of the Fisheries for their services. At present the proprietors of the Salmon Fisheries, on the several Rivers, enjoy them without expense, and expect the public to pay for their protection and preservation. The assessment principle has lately been established in Ireland. The Act 11 and 12 Victoria, cap. 92, provides for an assessment on certain engines used in the capture of fish, for the purpose of raising funds for the conservancy and police of the Fisheries. Some

* The export of Herrings from Scotland in 1837, was 57,388 barrels; by the Board's exertions, this quantity was increased in 1843, to 181,853 barrels. It appears by a Report on the Fisheries of Scotland, by Captain Washington, R.N. [printed in Parliamentary papers of 1849,] that in 1848, there were cured in Scotland, 999,345 barrels of Herrings, besides 364,951 cwt. of Cod and Ling. Captain Washington estimates the value of boats, nets, lines, &c., belonging to the Scottish Fishermen, at £1,250,078 sterling.

Some objections being made to this Act, a Select Committee of the House of Commons heard evidence respecting it, at the last Session of Parliament. The Report of this Committee, published in September last, recommends a continuance of the Act, but such a modification of the scale of Duties imposed, as would cause the burthen of the assessment to fall, as much as possible, upon those who derived the chief benefit arising from its expenditure.

13. The Salmon Fishery of the Restigouche, once so abundant and so valuable, requires special attention. The Canadian Government might be moved to take part in the preservation of this Fishery; or the Municipal Council of the Second Division of the County of Bonaventure could be urged to join in the necessary measures. Some of the gentlemen of this Council, who were met in Gaspe, were most intelligent persons, fully alive to the existing evils, and most anxious that they should be prevented by vigorous action.

14. A law to prevent the use of fish as manure, is greatly needed. The practice is destructive to the Fisheries in every possible way; and it is injurious to the land, which, although stimulated for a season, is for several years after rendered almost unfit for agricultural purposes. The effluvia from the decomposition of the fish has been found unhealthy. In Dr. Storer's Report on the Fishes of Massachusetts, (page 118,) it is stated, that in the town of Barnstable, large quantities of fish were used as manure, the stench from which was most offensive, so as greatly to inconvenience travellers on the road; and autumnal fevers and dysentery, were more prevalent in that district than elsewhere in the vicinity.

The practice has been most extensively followed in the Bay of Chaleur, where the Fisheries have suffered greatly in consequence. The action of the Canadian authorities is also required to give full efficacy to a prohibitory law within that Bay.

15. No pickled fish whatsoever should be allowed to be exported, unless the casks bore the brand of an official inspector; and the sale of such fish within the Province, not inspected and branded, should be punished by forfeiture of the fish, or a sufficient fine. The rigid enforcement, in all cases, of an efficient inspection law, can alone prevent frauds and mal-practices, and establish the character of New Brunswick Fish in distant markets.

16. The Fisheries belonging to the Crown, in the Rivers whose banks are ungranted, should be leased on condition that each lessee should fish only at the proper season, and protect the River at all other times. By this arrangement, the Fisheries of the Rivers flowing through ungranted wilderness lands, which are now being destroyed in the most wasteful and reckless manner, might be preserved, and rendered profitable. In Ireland, where Rivers, whose Salmon Fishery was nearly exhausted, have been preserved for a time, the Salmon have increased most wonderfully; and the Salmon Fishery, in some cases, has become of exceeding value, in places where previously it had almost ceased to exist.

17. The rents arising from "Fishing Rooms," and River Fisheries, with the addition of any Legislative Grants, might be most usefully and beneficially employed in extending and improving the Fisheries in a great variety of ways. At almost every Fishing Station there is a great want of those conveniences necessary to a successful prosecution of the Fisheries. Landing piers, breakwaters and shelter harbours, boat slips and capstans, moorings, and small harbour lights or lanthorns, are all greatly needed; and probably few better modes could be devised of assisting and encouraging the industrious fishermen, than by furnishing these conveniences at the public expense. Short roads, or lines of communication, between piers, fishing harbours, or stations, with the nearest high roads, are also required almost every where. If advisable, premiums might be given for good boats and nets, for the most scientific and successful modes of fishing, or for the discovery of new fishing grounds.

18. It is a duty incumbent upon the people of New Brunswick to encourage, preserve and protect their admirable Fisheries. They should, with thankful hearts, use the gifts which Providence has bountifully bestowed, and prevent their reckless and improvident waste; so that they may hereafter be able to render a good account of their stewardship of that which has been beneficently vouchsafed to them.

M. H. PERLEY.

Government Emigration Office, Saint John, N. B., 22d Jan., 1850.

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

Copy of Instructions from the Provincial Secretary, to M. H. Perley, Esquire, relative to the Fisheries of New Brunswick, within the Gulf of Saint Lawrence.

Secretary's Office, Fredericton, 3rd August, 1849.

SIR,—The Lieutenant Governor in Council, having determined upon prosecuting certain inquiries, respecting the Fisheries on the Gulf Shore of this Province; His Excellency has been pleased to appoint you to execute that service, and to direct the following instructions to be communicated to you, for your guidance therein, viz:—

1st. To ascertain the numbers of the Fishermen now engaged in the Gulf Fisheries, distinguishing those who are Fishermen exclusively from those who only fish occasionally—or who combine Fishing with Agricultural pursuits; and also to enumerate, as near as may be, the Boats and Vessels in these Fisheries.

2nd. To ascertain distinctly, the present modes of conducting the several Fisheries for Herring, Cod, and Mackerel, with a description of the several sorts of nets, lines, and other tackle employed, in order to know what improvements may be advantageously introduced.

3rd. To inquire into existing modes of curing and packing the several descriptions of Fish, with the view of ascertaining what defects exist in these important particulars.

4th. To ascertain the most eligible Stations on the Coast, for the successful prosecution of the various Fisheries, in order to the establishment, at such Stations, of duly qualified Inspectors of all descriptions of Fish intended for exportation; and also of persons from abroad, competent to instruct the resident Fishermen in the best and most approved modes of Fishing, and of *curing, and packing each description of Fish,* upon which the value of the article so greatly depends in every market.

5th. To inquire as to the proper season for each Fishery, in order to prevent the catch of fish at times when they are of no real value; also to ascertain the extent to which the Fisheries in the Bay of Chaleur are injured, as is alleged, by the great destruction of Capelin and Herring for manure, in order that, if advisable, measures may be adopted for preventing further injury to the Herring and Cod Fisheries in that Bay, now said to be threatened with total annihilation.

6th. To acquire all incidental information as to the Gulf Fisheries which may be interesting or important, and especially to ascertain the extent to which they are prosecuted by Foreigners on the Shores of New Brunswick, and whether they make any, and what, encroachments.

7th. The destruction of Fish on Rivers, and the injury to the Salmon Fishery by Mill Dams, by illegal modes of fishing, and by the destruction of Salmon out of season, will form an important branch of inquiry.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) J. R. PARTELOW.

M. H. Perley, Esquire, Saint John.

No. 2.

Copy of Circular asking information as to the Gulf Fisheries.

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION OFFICE,
Saint John, N. B., 10th August, 1849.

Mr. M. H. Perley having been appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, to prosecute certain inquiries respecting the Fisheries on the Gulf Shore of this Province, is desirous of obtaining information on the following points, to which, among others, his attention has been specially directed:—

1. As to the present modes of conducting the Fisheries for Herring, Cod, and Mackerel—with a description of the nets, lines, and other tackle now employed, in order to know if any, and what, improvements may be introduced. 2.

2. As to the modes now in use of curing and packing the several descriptions of Fish, with the view of ascertaining if any, and what, defects exist in these important particulars.

3. As to the proper season for each Fishery; and whether Fish are now caught at times when they are of no real value.

4. As to the extent to which the Fisheries in the Bay of Chaleur are injured, as is alleged, by the taking of Herring and Capelin for manure.

5. As to the extent to which the Fisheries on the Gulf Shore of the Province are prosecuted by Foreigners, and whether they make any, and what, encroachments.

6. As to the destruction of Fish in Rivers, by illegal modes of Fishing—as to the various sorts of Fish (especially Salmon) being prevented ascending to their usual spawning grounds by Mill Dams, or other obstructions—and as to their being caught out of season and when spawning—with the best information that can be procured, as to the decrease of the Fisheries in each of the Rivers flowing into the Gulf, or Bay of Chaleur, from these or other causes.

Mr. Perley respectfully requests all persons who feel an interest in the Fisheries of the Gulf, to furnish him with whatever information they possess, with reference to the foregoing inquiries, or which may be interesting or important, as regards the Fisheries generally. Any observations as to existing nuisances, or obstructions, to the Sea or River Fisheries, and the means of remedying or removing them, will be gladly received.

As it is extremely desirable that the most full and accurate information should be obtained, in order that measures of real utility may be adopted to advance the Fisheries, it is hoped that all residents on the Gulf Shore, and within the Bay of Chaleur, will cheerfully aid in a work calculated to advance the general prosperity.

It is Mr. Perley's intention to visit personally every part of the Coast mentioned, and collect information on the spot; but all communications to him on the subject, until 20th September, may be addressed to the care of Edward Williston, Esquire, Newcastle, Miramichi; and after that date, to the Government Emigration Office, Saint John.

No. 3.

The Petition of the Settlers at Miscou.

To Sir Edmund Head, Baronet, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

The Petition of George Sevret and others, on behalf of the Settlers at Miscou,

Humbly sheweth—

That your Petitioners are British subjects, resident on Miscou; that they have all large families, and support themselves by fishing and farming; that they have made small houses in which they reside; and they pray that they may have Grants or Licences of occupation for the land they occupy, and privilege of the Beaches in front of their lots. These few years back, the vacant Marshes and Beaches were sold at auction for a few shillings, and the buyer charged a poor fisherman 10s. per ton for marsh hay, and 5s. per ton for beach grass, standing; the beach grass is hardly worth mowing on account of the sand in or about it.

And as in duty bound will ever pray.

George Sevret,
Peter his mark. Sevret,
William his mark. Ward,
Richard his mark. Plaw,

Joseph Ward,
John his mark. Burns,
James his mark. Ward,
Michael his mark. Ward,
Peter his mark. Dupuit,

John Vibert,
Pierre Bezeau,
George Brown,
Francis Bezeau,
Chrysostom Cheseau,
James Ward, Jun.
} By Geo. Sevret.

No. 4.

Copy of a Letter from John Doran, Esquire, J. P., of Shippagan, respecting the Sea Fisheries.

Shippagan, 22d August, 1849.

SIR,—I have had great satisfaction in perusing your Circular Letter, asking information as to the Fisheries in this District, and within the Bay of Chaleur; and I beg to communicate to you the following observations :—

In reply to your first inquiry, I can state, that Herring, Mackerel and Cod are generally abundant, both on the Gulf Shore and within the Bay. For some years past the Herring Fishery, in the Spring, has not been so good as formerly, which was attributed to the want of some regulations when the Herring came in; the Fish are not allowed their proper time for spawning. When Fish of any kind are disturbed while spawning, they generally leave the ground, and seek some other spot where they can find rest. The present year the Herring came in great abundance, and remained on the different spawning grounds nearly three weeks, which was unprecedented; had there been a market for them, they could have been turned to good account.

The Cod Fishing could be made a source of wealth, as in my opinion, it is inexhaustible; there is no danger of taking too many Fish. Formerly, the Cod were principally taken in the early part of the Summer, when the Capelin struck in; but of late years, the Capelin have not appeared on these shores, which is attributed to their being seined and used for manure. If capitalists would turn their attention to the Cod Fishing on this coast, they would find it a safe and profitable investment. This year the catch has been abundant, owing to the large quantities of Mackerel in the Gulf, so that the fishermen had an abundance of bait.

The House of Charles Robin & Co. have brought the Cod Ffshing to the height of perfection; by their care, industry, and judicious management, the partners have made princely fortunes. The principals of all the Fishing Establishments in the Bay of Chaleur, have been trained at their school; they have all done well, and are making money. Some of our youths, of respectability and education, should be sent to these establishments, to be trained, so as to be fitted to take charge of similar establishments. At the Jersey establishments, the young men are trained both to the shore and to the sea; they remain on shore at the "rooms" during the Summer, and in the Winter they go in the vessels, with the Fish, to the Mediterranean, and become acquainted with the Spanish and Italian markets. When out of their time, they can take their choice, either to remain on shore, or go as master of one of the vessels.

This sort of training is the first step towards establishing a Fishing Station. In the next place, the Station must be provided with a sufficient number of good boats, and a complete outfit of everything required for the Fishery; nothing should be out of order, or wanting, or else there will be disappointment, and loss will ensue. A good take of fish is the next thing, as regards the profits; but the heading, splitting, salting, and curing, are all essential matters, to which great attention must be paid, as also to the state of the weather. When there are several hundred quintals on hand, a large number of persons must be employed, and this must be done with great regard to economy. Care must be taken that the work goes on in a regular and uniform manner, at the smallest outlay for wages; and that the fish are not wasted, or so carelessly managed, or handled, as to become only second quality, instead of merchantable. The profits of the business consist in making the fish all of the first quality, which are worth 16s. per quintal, when the second quality are only worth from 8s. to 10s. per quintal. At this time, the second quality of Cod can scarcely find a market anywhere, while the first quality are worth 15s. per quintal in the Spanish markets. I believe no improvement could be made on Messrs. Robin's mode of conducting the Cod Fishery.

Our fishing boats are all whale built, from 23 to 26 feet keel; they have two masts, and now generally carry a jib. At each Fishing establishment it is necessary to have a sufficient supply of large and small cordage, blocks, anchors, grapnels, hooks, nets, lines of all lengths, kinds, and sizes, always on hand; and also provisions, such as best mess pork, flour, bread, corn meal, oatmeal, peas, rice, sugar, and molasses,—together with manufactured goods of all kinds, ready made clothing; and last, not least, a stock of salt sufficiently large for every emergency. If

If a partnership, or company, should be formed for prosecuting the Cod Fishery, they ought to own several first class vessels, from 100 to 120 tons burthen. It must be understood, that in this Fishery, a small business will not answer. The sea around us is a mine of wealth, but from want of enterprise and capital, we are just wasting our lifetime in useless drudgery. If the Cod Fishery could be established here, upon a large scale, it would open out all the Agricultural resources of this part of the Province, for the farmers and fishermen agree well, and assist each other. When a farmer on the coast can fit out a boat himself, and find a ready market for his Fish, he can carry on the fishing between seed-time and harvest, and soon become independent. He can compost to any extent, as you will have observed, by decomposing the cods' heads and other offal with lime, or plaister of Paris; and this manure is as good as the best guano, and will produce equally good crops.

Of the Mackerel Fishery we know nothing at all. All the Mackerel taken are used for bait, and such is the carelessness of our fishermen, that they scarcely salt a barrel to each boat, for their own use. All the information I have, is from hearsay; but so far as I can learn, the Americans must find it a profitable business. We want our youth instructed in the modes of catching and curing, and then this business might be brought into right operation. There is one thing certain—if it pays the Americans it ought to pay us, who have the Fish at our own doors.

As soon as the fleet of American fishing vessels arrive, they begin to draw the shoals of Mackerel around them, and then our own fishermen can not get any for bait. This year, four American vessels have fished off Grande Ance; as soon as they had baited the Fish, and commenced jigging them, our fishermen could not get a Mackerel, but were obliged to wait for bait until the Americans had filled their vessels.

As to your fourth inquiry, I think that a law should be enacted to prevent all persons from using any kind of Fish for manure.

I must not omit to mention the Cod Oil, which pays well; on an average, it adds about eighteen pence per quintal to the value of the Fish, which will overpay the salt.

Your obedient servant, JOHN DORAN.

M. H. Perley, Esquire.

No. 6.

Rules and Orders respecting the Salmon Fishery in the County of Gloucester.

GLOUCESTER, ss.—July Sessions, 1848.

At a General Sessions of the Peace, held at the Court House in Bathurst, in the said County, on the first Tuesday in July, in the twelfth year of the Reign of Queen Victoria, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty eight,—

It was Ordered, That from and after the end of the present Sessions, all Rules and Orders heretofore at any time made by the Court of General Sessions of the Peace of this County, for the regulation of the Salmon Fisheries within the same, be cancelled and rescinded; and that thenceforth the following Rules and Orders be deemed and taken to be the Rules and Orders regulating the Salmon Fisheries in the said County; saving nevertheless all penalties already incurred:—

Ordered, That the Salmon Fishery, with nets, shall terminate on the first day of August in each year; and that no net shall, on any pretence, be allowed to remain set after that time, under the penalty of Five Pounds each day.

Second.—Ordered, That no net shall be set or used for the catch of Salmon within the Harbour of Bathurst, on any middle ground, or flat, or in any channel between Mr. Read's Mills and the Points, or between Mr. Cunard's Wharf and the Points, or in any part of the Tatagouche or Middle Rivers; nor shall any net be set or used in any part of the Big Nepisiquit River, above John Swanton Bateman's Brook, under a penalty not to exceed Five Pounds per day.

Third.—Ordered, That all nets shall be set from the shores or banks of the said River, and that no net shall be set on, or from any middle ground, under the like penalty.

Fourth.—Ordered, That nets set in the Big Nepisiquit River, on either side, within three hundred yards, up stream, of the southern extremity of the middle ground, shall extend no farther into the River than a distance equal to one third the breadth of the

northern or southern channel, according to the side of said River on which the said net may be set; and that no net shall extend farther into the said River than one third the breadth of the channel, into which the said net may be set, under the like penalty.

Fifth.—Ordered, That no Salmon net shall be used of less than five and a half inches mesh, under the like penalty.

Sixth.—Ordered, That all Salmon nets shall have the name of the owner legibly marked, branded, or scribed on three or four pieces of wood or metal attached to the same, and that such marks shall be preserved on the said net during the fishing season, under a penalty of Two pounds per day.

Eighth.—Ordered, That before any net shall be set, the owner or owners, person or persons interested in the same, shall cause a memorandum, setting forth the name of the party interested, and the length of such net, with the particular location where the same is intended to be used, to be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the Peace; and that the said Clerk shall thereupon forthwith notify the Overseers of the Fisheries, or some of them, of the fact of such net having been registered, for the guidance of such Overseer; and that any net set before such registry, shall be deemed and taken to be illegally set, and shall subject the owner to a penalty of Two Pounds per day for every day such net shall have been so set.

Ninth.—Ordered, That all net pickets shall be removed from the River by the sixth day of August in each year, under a penalty, against the proprietor of the net, for the use of which such pickets had been driven, of Two Pounds per day.

And whereas great injury to the Fisheries hath been perpetrated by the practice of spearing Salmon in, or in the neighbourhood of, their spawning places;

Tenth.—Ordered, That no Salmon shall be speared in any part of the Middle River, or the Tatagouche River, or in the Big Nepisiquit River, above the tide way, or in any of its branches, under a penalty of One Pound for each fish so speared; and if any person shall, directly or indirectly, buy, purchase, or barter for, or have in his or their possession, any Salmon, so unlawfully speared, he or she shall be liable to a fine of One Pound for each fish, one half to the informer and the other half to the Poor of the Parish; and all such fish shall be liable to be seized, confiscated, and sold by the Overseers of the Fisheries, and the proceeds appropriated in the same manner as nets unlawfully set may be seized and sold as hereinafter mentioned.

Eleventh.—Ordered, That if any net or nets shall be found set, or in the act of being used, contrary to these Regulations, or any of them, it shall be the duty of the Overseers of the Fisheries, or any of them, forthwith to seize, take, and carry away the same, and deposit it in a place of safety, and if such net be not claimed by the owner or party interested, and the penalty incurred paid within five days after such seizure, the same shall be publicly advertised for sale, and sold after three days, by public auction, and the proceeds, after deducting the costs and charges of seizing, keeping, and sale, shall be appropriated, one half to the Overseers of the Poor of the Parish, for the use of the Poor, and the other half to the Overseers of the Fisheries who may have seized and sold the said net.

Twelfth.—Ordered, That these Rules and Orders shall be in addition to all the provisions of the Acts of the General Assembly now in force, regulating Salmon Fisheries in the County of Gloucester, and all and every penalty herein and hereby imposed, shall and may be recovered before any Justice of the Peace of the said County, on the oath of one or more credible witness or witnesses; and in default of payment of the said penalty with costs, such Justice of the Peace shall commit the offender to close confinement in the common gaol, for such space of time, not exceeding twenty days, as he may see fit, according to the authority of the Act of the General Assembly in such case made and provided.

Thirteenth.—Ordered, That the Clerk of the Peace shall cause these Rules and Orders to be forthwith published, and shall procure one hundred copies of the same to be printed, together with such extracts from the Acts of the General Assembly, regulating Fisheries in the County of Gloucester, as may be necessary for the guidance of the Overseers of the Fisheries, and the information of the public.

By Order of the Court.

WILLIAM END,
Clerk of the Peace and Sessions.

By the second Section of the Act 3 W. 4, cap. 27, it is enacted, That any person who shall set any net or other device across any River, Cove, or Creek, in the County of Gloucester, to injure the natural course of Salmon in any place where they usually go, shall, on due conviction, on the oath of one or more witness or witnesses before two Justices, forfeit and pay the sum of ten pounds for the first offence, twenty pounds for the second offence, and fifty pounds for the third and every subsequent offence.

The third Section of the same Act imposes a penalty of ten pounds for using a drift net, with forty days imprisonment.

The tenth Section of the same Act requires the Overseers of the Fisheries, immediately on the commencement of the Fishing Season, as often as they or any of them shall deem necessary, or upon information given, to examine the Rivers, Coves, and Creeks, and if the Law, or the Rules and Orders made in obedience to it, is found to be in any wise contravened, to take immediate measures for preventing the same and prosecuting the offender.

The eleventh Section imposes a fine of ten pounds on the Overseer of the Fisheries for every neglect of duty.

The thirteenth Section empowers the Justices to compensate the Overseers for their services out of the proceeds of penalties and forfeitures, or from the County Treasury.

No. 6.

COUNTY OF BONAVENTURE.

Municipality, Second Division.

At the second quarterly meeting of the Municipal Council, second Division Municipality, County of Bonaventure, held on Monday, March 13, 1848, at New Richmond, within said Municipality,

A majority of the Councillors being present, and after a number of Resolutions were gone through, the following Rules and Regulations were unanimously agreed upon, and passed:—

1st. That each Circus Company, Showman, or exhibitor of Wild Beasts, coming into this Municipality, shall pay to the Secretary Treasurer, for the use of the Municipality, the duty of Five Pounds, under the penalty mentioned in the Act 10 & 11 Vic. cap. 7, on contravention thereof.

2nd. That each and every wholesale and retail trader, within this Municipality, shall take out a licence for keeping his or her store or shop, for the sale of any goods (excepting spirituous liquors) and shall pay the same to the Secretary Treasurer, for the use of the Municipality, at the prices fixed by this Council.

3rd. That tavern keepers, and all other person or persons within this Municipality, selling and dealing in spirituous liquors, shall take out licence for the sale of the same at the rates fixed by this Council; and that no trader, tavern keeper, person or persons, shall sell or trade within this Municipality, without such licence, under the penalty mentioned in the Act above cited.

4th. That all licences will commence and be renewed on the first day of April in each and every year, and that all persons are hereby required to take out the same before the first day of April next.

5th. That each and every person or persons, so taking out licence, shall in addition to the prices fixed for the same, pay a fee of five shillings for each licence to the Secretary Treasurer, who upon receiving the amount of licence money and fee, shall deliver to the party paying the same, his or her licence, signed by the Mayor, and countersigned by the said Secretary Treasurer.

6th. That each and every ferryman within this Municipality, shall take out his licence before the first day of April next, and in addition to the prices fixed for such licence, shall pay to the Secretary Treasurer the sum of five shillings, and shall give good and sufficient security, that the Rules and Regulations made by this Council, will be faithfully complied with. No person shall act as ferryman within this Municipality without licence, under the penalty of the law.

7th

7th. That so much of a bye law passed by the late Municipal Council of the Township of Maria, on the 19th July, 1845, for the preservation of the Salmon Fisheries on the Cascapediac River, and along the shore of the said Township of Maria, and other local Fisheries, shall be applicable to, and extend to the Townships of New Richmond, Maria, Carleton, and Nouvelle, and also to the River Restigouche, within this Municipality, with the following amendment, viz:—that no person shall set any Salmon net on the Restigouche River, below the Islands, above the length of one hundred and fifty fathoms, Bar net; that from the foot of the Island upwards, on each particular branch of the River Restigouche, within this Municipality—one third of the deepest water to be left open. No drifting for Salmon allowed.

8th. That the Secretary Treasurer do furnish the respective Overseers of Fisheries with a copy of the said bye law and amendment.

9th. That the Secretary Treasurer do cause the foregoing Rules and Regulations to be published in the *Gaspe Gazette.*

JOSEPH MEAGHER, *Mayor.*
WM. HARVEY. *Sec. Trea.*

March 31, 1848.

No. 7.

Statement of the tonnage and men employed in the Bank or Cod Fishery of the United States, the product of the same, and the amount of allowances paid to the owners of vessels engaged in the Fisheries, during the year ending 30th June, 1848:—

	Number.	Tonnage.	Men.	Boys.
Vessels,	1,597	86,069	8,495	484

Codfish, ...	cwt.	558,640,	value	$1,566,919
Fish Oil, ...	gallons,	165,210,	"	73,654
Tongues and Sounds, ...	barrels,	607,	"	3,370
Halibut, Hake, and Pollack,	cwt.	44,933,	"	99,491
		Total value,	....	$1,743,434

Amount of allowances paid, $243,432.

Treasury Department, Washington, 30th October, 1849.

ALLEN A. HALL.

No. 8.

Statement of the quantity of Pickled Fish exported from the United States, the Bounty paid on exportation, and the amount of allowances paid to the owners of vessels employed in the Bank or Cod Fishery, from 1843 to 1848, inclusive:—

YEARS.	PICKLED FISH EXPORTED.			Allowances to Fishing Vessels.	Total bounty and allowances.
	Barrels.	Rate ℔ barrel.	Bounty.		
1843	17,575	20 cents.	$3,515	$169,932	$173,247
1844	33,318	"	6,663	249,074	255,737
1845	20,871	"	4,174	289,840	294,014
1846	27,703	"	5,541	274,942	280,483
1847	32,441	"	6,488	276,429	282,917
1848	29,915	2½ cents.	748	243,432	244,180

Treasury Department, Washington, October 30, 1849.

ALLEN A. HALL.

No. 9.

Exhibit of the quantity and value of foreign caught Fish, imported into the United States, during the years 1829, 1832, 1838, 1843, and 1848, and the amount of Duty which accrued on the same, at the rates levied at each period:—

No.	Years.	DRIED FISH.		SALMON.		MACKEREL.		ALL OTHER FISH		Total Duties.	Total value.
		Cwt.	Duties.	Barrels.	Duties.	Barrels.	Duties.	Barrels.	Duties.		
1	1829	462	$462	999	$1,998	95	$143	122	$122	$2,725	$15,896
2	1832	1,359	1,359	2,104	4,208	32	48	264	264	5,879	28,584
3	1838	2,015	2,015	3,790	7,580	182	273	3,521	3,521	13,389	93,272
4	1843	188	188	2,640	5,280	12,733	19,100	1,391	1,391	25,959	91,613
5	1848	51,826	25,560	7,630	16,189	122,594	107,026	23,344	14,355	163,130	815,645

No. 1, Under the Tariff of 1816, Dried Fish paid $1.00 per cwt.
" 2, " " " Salmon " 2.00 per barrel.
" 3, " " 1832, Mackerel " 1.50 "
" 4, " " 1842, all other " 1.00 "
" 5, " " 1846, all Fish " 20 per cent. *ad-valorem.*

Treasury Department, Washington, 30th October, 1849.

ALLEN A. HALL.

No. 10.

Extract from the Convention between His Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, signed at London 20th October, 1818.

Art. 1. Whereas differences have arisen respecting the liberty claimed by the United States for the inhabitants thereof, to take, dry, and cure Fish, on certain coasts, bays, harbours and creeks, of His Britannic Majesty's Dominions in America, it is agreed between the High Contracting Parties, that the inhabitants of the said United States shall have, for ever, in common with the subjects of His Britannic Majesty, the liberty to take Fish of every kind, on that part of the southern Coast of Newfoundland, which extends from Cape Ray to the Rameau Islands; on the western and northern Coast of Newfoundland, from the said Cape Ray to the Quirpon Islands; on the shores of the Magdalen Islands; from Mount Joly, on the southern Coast of Labrador, to and through the Straits of Bellisle, and thence northwardly, indefinitely, along the Coast, without prejudice, however, to any of the exclusive rights of the Hudson Bay Company: And that the American fishermen shall also have liberty, for ever, to dry and cure Fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbours, and creeks of the southern part of Newfoundland, hereabove described, and of the Coast of Labrador; but so soon as the same, or any portion thereof, shall be settled, it shall not be lawful for the said fishermen to dry or cure Fish at such portion so settled, without previous agreement for such purpose with the inhabitants, proprietors, or possessors of the ground: And the United States hereby renounce, for ever, any liberty heretofore enjoyed or claimed by the inhabitants thereof, to take, dry, or cure Fish, in or within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks, or harbours of His Britannic Majesty's Dominions in America, not included within the above mentioned limits; provided however, that the American fishermen shall be admitted to enter such bays or harbours, for the purpose of shelter, and of repairing damages therein, of purchasing wood, and of obtaining water, and for no other purpose whatever: But they shall be under such restrictions as may be necessary to prevent their taking, drying, or curing Fish therein, or in any manner whatsoever abusing the privileges hereby reserved to them.

No. 11.

Opinion of the Queen's Advocate General, and Her Majesty's Attorney General of England, upon a case submitted by the Assembly of Nova Scotia, as to the construction of the Convention of 1818, relative to the Fisheries :—

Doctor's Commons, 30th August, 1841.

MY LORD,—We are honored with your Lordship's commands, signified in Mr. Backhouse's letter of the 26th March, stating that he was directed to transmit to us the accompanying letter from the Colonial Office, enclosing the copy of a Despatch from the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, enclosing an Address to Her Majesty from the House of Assembly of that Province, complaining of the continued encroachments of American fishermen on the fishing grounds of Nova Scotia, and the adjoining Colonies, and praying that Her Majesty would establish, by an Order in Council, general regulations for the protection of the Fisheries, according to the code annexed to the Address.

Mr. Backhouse is pleased to request that we would take these papers into consideration, and report to your Lordship our opinion, whether there is any thing in the proposed regulations which would be inconsistent with the stipulations of the Convention of the 20th October, 1818, between Great Britain and the United States of America.

We are also honored with Mr. Backhouse's letter of the 19th April, stating that he was directed to transmit us a further letter from the Colonial Office, dated the 16th inst., enclosing the copy of a Despatch from the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, covering a copy of an Address from the Legislative Council of that Province, objecting to one of the above mentioned regulations proposed by the House of Assembly in the Session of 1848, and to request that we would take these papers into consideration, in addition to those referred to in his letter of the 26th March last, and that we would report to your Lordship, at our earliest convenience, our opinion thereon.

We are also honored with Mr. Backhouse's letter of the 8th of June, stating that he was directed to transmit to us the accompanying letter from the Colonial Office, together with a copy of a Despatch from the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, enclosing a copy of a Report of the House of Assembly on the subject of the Fisheries of that Province, and also enclosing a case for opinion, as to what rights have been ceded to the citizens of the United States of America, and as to what rights have been exclusively reserved to Her Majesty's subjects, and to request that we would take the papers into consideration, and report to your Lordship our opinion upon the several questions stated in the case above mentioned.

We are also honored with Mr. Backhouse's letter of the 5th ult., stating that he was directed to transmit to us a correspondence, as marked in the margin, which has passed between the Foreign Office and Mr. Stevenson, the American Minister at this Court, and the Colonial Department, on the subject of a remonstrance addressed by Mr. Stevenson, against the proceedings of the authorities in Nova Scotia, towards American Fishing vessels encroaching on the Fisheries of that coast, and to request that we would take these papers into consideration, and to report to your Lordship our opinion thereupon.

1st Query—In obedience to your Lordship's commands, we have taken these papers into consideration, and have the honor to report, that we are of opinion, that the Treaty of 1783 was annulled by the war of 1812; and we are also of opinion, that the rights of fishery of the citizens of the United States, must now be considered as defined and regulated by the Convention of 1818; and with respect to the general question, "*if so, what right,*" we can only refer to the terms of the Convention, as explained and elucidated by the observations which will occur in answering the other specific queries.

2nd and 3rd Query—Except within certain defined limits, to which the query put to us does not apply, we are of opinion, that by the terms of the Convention, American citizens are excluded from any right of fishing within three miles of the coast of British America, and that the prescribed distance of three miles is to be measured from the headlands, or extreme points of land next the sea, of the coast, or of the entrance of bays, or indents of the coast, and consequently, that no right exists, on the

the part of American citizens, to enter the bays of Nova Scotia, there to take fish, although the fishing being within the bay, may be at a greater distance than three miles from the shore of the bay, as we are of opinion that the term "head land" is used in the treaty to express the part of the land we have before mentioned, including the interiors of the bays, and the indents of the coast.

4th Query—By the Convention of 1818, it is agreed that American citizens should have the liberty of fishing in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and within certain defined limits, in common with British subjects; and such Convention does not contain any words negativing the right to navigate the Passage or Strait of Canso, and therefore it may be conceded, that such right of navigation is not taken away by that Convention; but we have now attentively considered the course of navigation to the Gulf, by Cape Breton, and likewise the capacity and situation of the Passage of Canso, and of the British possessions on either side; and we are of opinion that, independently of Treaty, no Foreign Country has the right to use or navigate the Passage of Canso; and attending to the terms of the Convention, relating to the liberty of fishing to be enjoyed by the American citizens, we are also of opinion that that Convention did not, either expressly or by necessary implication, concede any such right of using or navigating the passage in question. We are also of opinion, that casting bait, to lure fish in the track of any American vessels navigating the passage, would constitute a fishing, within the negative terms of the Convention.

5th Query—With reference to the claim of a right to land on the Magdalen Islands, and to fish from the shores thereof, it must be observed, that by the Convention, the liberty of drying and curing fish (purposes which could only be accomplished by landing) in any of the unsettled Bays, &c., of the southern part of Newfoundland, and of the Coast of Labrador, is specifically provided for; but such liberty is distinctly negatived in any settled Bays, &c., and it must therefore be inferred, that if the liberty of landing on the shores of the Magdalen Islands had been intended to be conceded, such an important concession would have been the subject of express stipulation, and would necessarily have been accompanied with a description of the inland extent of the shore, over which such liberty was to be exercised, and whether in settled or unsettled parts, but neither of these important particulars are provided for, even by implication, and that, among other considerations, leads us to the conclusion, that American citizens have no right to land or conduct the Fishery from the shores of the Magdalen Islands. The word "shores" does not appear to have been used in the Convention in any other than the general or ordinary sense of the word, and must be construed with reference to the liberty to be exercised upon it, and would, therefore, comprise the land covered with water, as far as could be available, for the due enjoyment of the liberty granted.

6th Query—By the Convention, the liberty of entering the Bays and Harbours of Nova Scotia, for the purpose of purchasing wood and obtaining water, is conceded in general terms, unrestricted by any condition expressed or implied, limiting the enjoyment to vessels duly provided with those articles at the commencement of their voyage, and we are of opinion, that no such condition can be attached to the enjoyment of the liberty.

7th Query—The rights of Fishing ceded to the citizens of the United States, and those reserved for the exclusive enjoyment of British subjects, depend altogether upon the Convention of 1818, the only existing Treaty on this subject between the two countries, and the material points arising thereon have been specifically answered in our replies to the preceding Queries.

We have, &c.

J. DODSON,
THOS. WILDE.

Viscount Palmerston, K. B., &c. &c. &c.

No. 12

No. 12.

REPORT ON THE FISHERIES IN THE GULF OF SAINT LAWRENCE.

There is probably no part of the world in which such extensive and valuable Fisheries are to be found, as within the Gulf of Saint Lawrence. Nature has bountifully provided within its waters, the utmost abundance of those fishes which are of the greatest importance to man, as affording not only nutritious and wholesome food, but also the means of profitable employment.

These Fisheries may be prosecuted as well in the open waters of the Gulf, as within every Bay, Harbour, Creek, Cove and Inlet in connection with it. Whether on the bleak and sterile coast of Labrador; or on the western coasts of Newfoundland and Cape Breton; or along the eastern shores of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; or within the Bay of Chaleur; or around Prince Edward Island, Anticosti, or the Magdalen Islands, the Fisherman may pursue his labours with nearly equal chances of success, and the full prospect of securing an ample reward for his toil.

With such valuable and unlimited Fisheries in close proximity to these Colonies, and as it may be said at the very doors of the inhabitants, it is no less strange than true, that they are prosecuted to the greatest extent, and with most profit, by citizens of France and of the United States.

The French exercise an almost exclusive right of fishing upon the western coast of Newfoundland, the fertility and great mineral wealth of which have only recently become known, and are not yet fully appreciated.

From seven to eight hundred sail of American fishing vessels enter the Gulf of Saint Lawrence annually; and scattering over the whole of its wide extent, with little heed of the limits to which they are restricted by treaty, pursue their business unmolested, and but rarely leave their stations without full and valuable fares.

The Jersey merchants also prosecute these Fisheries with great zeal and assiduity, and, as it is believed, with much profit. They have permanent establishments and Fishing Stations in Gaspe, Labrador, and Newfoundland, and three or more establishments in New Brunswick; but they by no means confine themselves to any particular locality. They employ upwards of one hundred vessels almost exclusively in carrying the rich products of the deep to various foreign markets, besides the smaller craft required upon the coast. Two of the leading Jersey firms, Messieurs Robin and Company, and Nicolle Brothers, are supposed respectively to afford employment, directly or indirectly, to nearly one thousand persons.

The inhabitants of those shores of Cape Breton and Nova Scotia which are within the Gulf, pursue the Fisheries in their immediate neighbourhood to a moderate extent; and a few of their vessels visit the Magdalen Islands, and the Labrador coast, during the season. The people of Prince Edward Island, who are favourably placed for securing a goodly portion of the riches of the sea, make still more limited efforts; but their efforts can scarcely be described as more limited, or more feeble, than those of the people of New Brunswick, who dwell upon its shores, from Baie Verte to the western extremity of the Bay of Chaleur—those shores commanding as great an extent and variety of fishing ground, and as abundant supplies of valuable fish of every description, as can be found in any other part of the unrivalled Gulf of Saint Lawrence, while they possess equal, and perhaps superior, facilities for prosecuting its Fisheries, both extensively and profitably.

The most valuable Fisheries of the Gulf are those for Herring, Cod, and Mackerel. But before entering upon the question of their encouragement and extension, by increased facilities of communication, it will be proper to give some description of each. With this view they will be taken up in the order of the fishing season; after which, the secondary Fisheries of the Gulf will be briefly noticed.

THE HERRING.

The common Herring, (*clupea harengus*,) appears in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence at the end of April, or early in May, and the fishing continues until about 10th June, when they retire to deep water, having deposited their spawn. These "Spring Herring," as they are termed, are taken in "set nets" along the whole eastern shore of New Brunswick, around Miscou Island, and within the Bay of Chaleur. Being caught while

while in the very act of spawning, they are thin and poor, of little value as an article of food, whether fresh or salted. Another Herring appears on the coast about the 20th August, and remains in-shore for a month; these are fat and in good condition, furnishing excellent food, and a valuable commodity for export. It is admitted, that when first caught, these "Fall Herrings" are fully equal in every respect to the best Scotch Herrings; and if they were cured in the Dutch manner, this Fishery, from the increased price and demand, would become one of the most important and valuable Fisheries of the Gulf.

The Herring is the animal delicacy of Holland, and there enjoys a very different reputation from that of the common salt Herring of Britain or America; yet the fish of both Holland and Britain are the same, being caught on the same fishing grounds, and those of North America are in no respect inferior.

The Dutch mode of curing Herrings is thus described by Mr. Chambers, in his "Tour in Holland in 1838":—"Immediately on being caught, the Herrings are *bled, gutted, cleaned, salted, and barrelled.* The bleeding is effected by cutting them across the back of the neck, and then hanging them up for a few seconds by the tail. By being thus relieved of the blood, the fish retain a certain sweetness of flavour, and delicacy of flesh *which unbled Herrings cannot possibly possess.* The rapidity of the process of curing, must likewise aid in preserving the native delicacy of the animal, for the Herring lies salted in the barrel in a very few minutes after it has been swimming in the water. I was assured that the superiority of the Dutch Herrings is solely ascribable to this mode of curing."

The greater mercantile value of the Dutch Herrings, on the Continent of Europe, being found to arise solely from this mode of curing, the Commissioners of the British Fisheries (in Scotland,) were induced to devote great attention to it, and to urge its general adoption by every means in their power. Their officers and inspectors were directed to brand every barrel of Herring, cured according to the Dutch mode, with the figure of the Crown. In their official Report for 1844, the Commissioners state that—"the unprecedented demand from the Continent for Crown brand Herrings, is a sufficient proof of the care with which the integrity of the brand is preserved, as well as of the high value which is set upon it in all the Continental markets. It was the strong conviction impressed upon the minds of the Commissioners, of the vital importance of preserving the integrity of the brand, which compelled them to exercise the painful duty of dismissing from the service one of the Board's oldest officers. As he had branded a cargo of Herrings, which afterwards went to Hamburg, where they were complained of, as having been found unworthy of the brand, the Board despatched the General Inspector of the East Coast to that place, in order that he might rigidly examine the contents of all the barrels; and on receiving an unfavourable report as to the result of his investigation, the officer was immediately dismissed. The effect of this prompt measure has been to raise the character of the brand even higher in the estimation of the foreign Fish Merchants, to whom the circumstances were generally known. It is by the preservation of the purity of the official brand that the produce of the British Herring Fishery is to be upheld in character abroad, and the demand for it largely extended in Foreign Markets."

As a proof of the gradually increasing confidence which the Crown brand received on the Continent, the Commissioners furnish a statement of the number of barrels exported to the Continent, during the preceding seven years, commencing with 57,388 barrels in 1837, and annually increasing to 181,583 barrels in 1843.

The Commissioners further say—"An extensive export Merchant has given it as his opinion, that if great care shall be continued in the selection, cure, and official Inspection of the Fish, the Continent of Europe would consume more British Herrings than are now caught in our Fisheries. Although they have to contend with all the disadvantages of a duty levied on them of ten shillings per barrel, British Herrings are now brought into competition with Belgian Fish in their own markets, and are annually diminishing the sale of Dutch Herrings, by furnishing part of the supplies in markets formerly entirely dependant on them. By this means their price has been so reduced, that the number of "busses" fitted out for the deep-sea Herring Fishery, has been already considerably diminished."

In their Report for 1845, the Commissioners say—"The increasing demand for British Herrings of late years in Germany, arises from their moderate price, their careful selection, their superior cure and quality, and above all, from the security which dealers have in the official brands. The general stipulation between sellers and buyers is, to deliver and receive "Crown" and "Full" branded Herrings; and Mr. Miller, the Inspector of the East Coast, states in a Report made to the Board, of the information gathered by him during a short tour of inquiry made by order of the Commissioners, that he has the authority of a firm at Stetting for stating, that they sold about 40,000 barrels of Crown and Full branded Herrings last year, which were every where received without objection. The Inspector found British Herrings at Berlin, Wittemberg, Leipsic, Frankfort, Cologne, and Brussels; and he saw several parcels in transit for more distant parts; the barrels were all Crown and Full branded, and the Fish were in fine condition, all well meriting the official brand, and much approved by every one. He frequently inquired for Dutch Herrings, and was uniformly shewn British Herrings as Dutch; and when he stated that they were British, they always insisted that they were Dutch, and they sold them as Dutch. So general is the use of British Herrings on the Continent, that at Embden, where a few years ago fifty vessels were annually fitted out for the Fishery, and a bounty of about £50 paid to each, the number of vessels was reduced to twelve, notwithstanding the continuation of that bounty. The Inspector General learned from the British Consul at Frankfort, that the navigation of the Rhine to Mayence, or Frankfort, has not been attempted by vessels laden with British Herrings, in consequence of the jealousy of the Dutch, who throw insuperable obstacles in the way. Those Herrings which have been sent thither, were transhipped at Rotterdam, when the charges levied in Holland proved to be almost prohibitory. But as the prospect has arisen of immediate transport by a Canal connecting the Maine with the Danube, the Catholic Countries of Bavaria, Hungary, and Austria, may be expected to afford new markets for our Herrings, when the navigation of the Rhine may be attempted, or when the Railway from Antwerp to Cologne may be employed."

These extracts from official reports of the highest character, show most clearly the increased value which the Dutch mode of curing gives to British Herrings; while the careful inspection, and the rigid measures adopted to preserve the integrity of the official brand, indicate in the strongest manner, the necessity for a similar inspection in New Brunswick. At present, from the entire absence of both skill and care, one of the most prolific and most valuable Fisheries of the Gulf is rendered of the least value, and there is a complete waste of the bounties of Providence. Herrings are taken in the largest quantities, at a season when they are almost unfit to be eaten, because they are then caught with the greatest ease, and at least expense, and thousands of barrels are found of so little worth, that they are used to manure the land, or are left to rot upon the beaches.

In the autumn, when the Herrings are in fine condition, they are taken during a few weeks only, because our fishermen are quite ignorant of the proper mode of curing to render them of value, and are not aware of the manner of using drift nets in deep water, which is so successfully practised by the Herring Fishers of Loch Fyne, and other noted stations in Scotland. By a similar manner of fishing, our fishermen could continue to catch Herrings until the latest period of the fishing season, and those taken last would be of the finest quality. The mode of fishing by drift nets is thus described by Mr. Yarrell, in his admirable work on British Fishes:—

"The net is suspended by its upper edge, from the drift rope, by various shorter and smaller ropes, called buoy ropes; and considerable practical skill is required in the arrangement, that the net may hang with the meshes square, smooth and even in the water, and at the proper depth; for, according to the wind, tide, situation of their food, and other causes, the Herrings swim at various distances below the surface."

"The size of the boat depends on the distance from shore at which the fishery is carried on; but whether in deep or in shallow water, the nets are only in actual use during the night. It is found that the fish strike the nets in much greater numbers when it is dark than while it is light; the darkest nights, therefore, and those in which the surface of the water is ruffled by a breeze, are considered the most favourable.

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It is supposed that nets stretched in the day time alarm the fish, and cause them to quit the place where that practice is followed; it is, therefore, strictly forbidden."

Many thousands of barrels of the inferior "Spring Herring," are taken at the Magdalen Islands every season, at the period when they approach the shores of these Islands to deposit their spawn. They are then very poor, and as but little care is taken in curing them, they often prove unfit for human food. They are caught in large seines, which require 15 or 20, and sometimes 40 men to manage them; and they are capable of enclosing, and bringing to the shore, from 200 to 1000 barrels at a single haul. When taken from these seines, it is the common practice to put them in the holds of the vessels, without washing, bleeding, or divesting them of their offal. They are salted "in bulk," as it is termed, and so they remain until the vessel arrives at the Port whence she sailed, whether in the Colonies, or in the United States. They are then taken out and packed in barrels, sweltering in all their impurity; but whole cargoes frequently prove worthless as food, and are used for dressing grass land.

The number of barrels of Herrings exported from the several Ports in the Counties of Restigouche, Gloucester, Northumberland, and Kent, during the last eight years, is thus stated:—

PORTS.	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	Totals.
Restigouche, ...	13	...	...	...	41	...	75	...	129
Bathurst, ...	...	...	...	20	52	...	...	280	352
Caraquette, ...	26	87	16	50	110	437	396	28	1150
Mirimichi, ...	140	346	219	1080	3732	1192	1189	...	7898
Richibucto, ...	...	...	100	...	49	120	93	48	410
Totals, ...	179	433	335	1150	3984	1749	1753	356	9939

A large proportion of the Herrings exported from the Miramichi, are of the description best known as the Gaspereaux or Alewife, *(clupea vernalis)* which leave the Sea, and ascend most of the Rivers of the Gulf, to spawn. They are a thin, dry fish, much inferior to the Sea Herring when salted; they find a market in the West Indies, as from their leanness they are less liable to spoil in a hot climate than the fat Herrings.*

From the preceding Table it appears clearly, that beyond furnishing some portion of the food of the inhabitants of the Northern Counties of New Brunswick, the magnificent and unlimited Herring Fishery of the Gulf of Saint Lawrence and Bay of Chaleur, barely furnishes a sufficient quantity for export to prevent Herrings being altogether omitted from the Returns.

Of all the Fisheries of the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, none could be increased to a greater extent, or would furnish a more valuable export, than the Herring Fishery, if placed under judicious regulations, and conducted with greater skill and care. The manner of taking Herrings by drift-nets in deep water, requires to be generally known and adopted. At present, these excellent and truly valuable Fish, which exist in the Gulf in myriads, during the latter part of the season, when they are in the finest condition, are only caught in sufficient quantities to furnish bait for Cod, and a supply for domestic use.

The Dutch mode of curing also requires to be introduced, in order that the full flavour and fine quality of the Fish may be preserved. If cured according to this approved mode, and properly packed in barrels of hard wood, bearing an official brand, (on which full reliance could be placed,) to denote the quality of the Fish within, the Herrings of the Gulf of Saint Lawrence would find a ready market throughout the whole extent of Canada, and would find their way by inland navigation, and the Great Lakes, to the most Western States of the Union, where there exists a large and constantly increasing demand. To other parts of the United States, and to Foreign Ports elsewhere, they might be profitably exported, if they could reach Saint John, at all seasons, at a moderate charge.

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* NOTE in 1850.—Since this Report was first published, it has been ascertained that Cuvier, and the American Naturalists, class the Alewife, not as Herring, but as a species of Shad, and designate it *alosa vernalis*.

The Herring Fishery of the Gulf would be more benefited than any other, by the construction of Railways, and the increased facilities for communication which they would afford. No other description of Fish would probably furnish so large an amount of Railway traffic, as, if once properly established, this Fishery, which can now be scarcely said to exist, might be prosecuted to an almost unlimited extent.

THE COD.

The Cod Fishery commences from the 1st to the 10th June, and continues until the end of November; it may be prosecuted in every part of the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, to a greater or less extent. The principal Fish caught, differs but little from the *gadus morrhua* of Linnæus, or ash-colored Cod. There are besides two varieties known as *gadus rupestris*, the Rock Cod, and *gadus arenosus*, the Shoal Cod.

Near the Shores of New Brunswick, the best Fishing Grounds, or rather those most frequented, are from Point Escuminac to Miscou, and thence along the Bay of Chaleur, to the Restigouche.

The inhabitants of the County of Gloucester prosecute the Shore Fishery to a greater extent than any others on the New Brunswick coast. Their principal stations are Miscou, Shippagan, Caraquette, and Grande Ance. They go out in boats, from one to fifteen miles from the land, in the morning, and when at the longer distance, do not return until the evening of the following day. The boats have two fore-and-aft sails, and a jib; each boat is managed by two men, and frequently there is with them a boy. Each man has two lines, from 30 to 48 fathoms in length, and they are also furnished with Mackerel lines, spare leads, and hooks. The boat has oars, an anchor and rope, compass, and small oven for cooking; the cost is about £18 for each boat, with complete outfit. The Fishermen generally build their own boats during the Winter: the keel is of birch; the timbers of cedar; and the planks of pine or cedar. A boat will last from six to eight years, and so will the sails also, with care.

The quintal, by which Cod are always sold, is 112lb of dry fish. It is considered a good day's fishing, at Miscou, for one of these boats to take ten quintals of Fish, which they frequently do. When first caught, 112 of the small fish, and 30 of the large size, are reckoned to the quintal.

Nearly all the fishermen of Shippagan and the Bay of Chaleur, split, salt and cure their own fish. When they do not, 252lb of green fish salted and drained, are given to a curer, to return 112lb of merchantable dry fish.

The boats, as they return from the Fishing banks, run alongside a stage built over the water, upon which the fish are thrown out. The first man that handles the fish cuts its throat with a single stroke of his knife, and slides it along a sort of table to another, who whips off the head, and drops it, with the entrails, through a hole in the table, into the water underneath, retaining only the liver, which is thrown into a tierce to make oil. The next man splits the fish, and takes out the backbone; on the manner in which these operations are performed, the quality of the Fish for market, in a great degree depends. They are then washed, and rubbed with salt, in which they remain for six or eight days; then, being again well washed, they are placed in what is called a "horse-pile," to drain. After draining twenty four hours, they are spread out to dry on long narrow wicker frames or stages, set up on purpose, called "flakes." They require to be frequently turned to prevent their being "sun-burnt," or "salt-burnt;" and they cure in about three weeks. It is not well to cure them too fast; they are best when dried moderately.

After the Fish are sufficiently cured, they are collected and laid in small circles, with the tails outwards; these circles are continually built upon, each row being larger than the one below it, until the pile is about three feet high, when the circles begin to diminish, so as to form a conical roof; this is covered with birch bark, and stones are placed upon it. The piles are thus rendered impervious to the heaviest rains; and in this position, the Fish are left to season before being packed for exportation.

The Bay of Chaleur Cod are more prized in the markets of the Mediterranean, and will, at all times, sell there more readily, and at higher prices, than any other. They are beautifully white; and being very dry, can better withstand the effects of a hot climate and long voyage, than a more moist Fish. The peculiarity of their being smaller than Cod caught elsewhere, is also of great importance as regards the South American

American market, for which they are packed in tubs of a peculiar shape, called "drums," and into which they are closely pressed by means of a powerful screw.

The usual baits for Cod on the New Brunswick Coast, and in the Bay of Chaleur, are—Capelin, in the early part of the season—and afterwards, Herrings and Mackerel —when no other bait can be had, Clams are used.

The Capelin (*salmo groenlandicus*) is a beautiful little fish, from four to seven inches in length, the under jaw longer than the upper, the colour of the back greenish, the under surface of the body silvery. They usually appear about Miscou, and in the Bay of Chaleur, early in May; but sometimes not until near the end of that month. The Cod Fishery does not fairly commence until the arrival of the Capelin, which continue near the shores until the end of July.

There has been great complaint of late years, in the upper part of the Bay of Chaleur, of the falling off in the Cod Fishery, which is said to be every year decreasing. At Carleton, Maria, New Richmond, and other places on the Gaspe shore, the fishing establishments are deserted, and going to ruin. At these places there was formerly an abundant supply of fish; but the inhabitants now barely catch enough for their own winter store.

This decrease is also felt on the New Brunswick shore. The settlement of Petit Rocher sends out about 50 boats only, which average a catch of 50 quintals each, during the season. The Pockshaw coast sends out a few boats, but they only fish occasionally. The Caraquette and Shippagan boats, further down the Bay, take more than 100 quintals each during the season, which are of better quality than those taken off Petit Rocher. The decline of the Cod Fishery in the upper part of the Bay is attributed to the wanton destruction of the proper and natural food of the Cod—Herring and Capelin—which are taken in immense quantities; not for immediate eating, or for curing, or for bait—but for manuring the land!

In a representation made to the Canadian Legislature by a fisherman of Gaspe, it is stated, that this fisherman has seen five hundred barrels of Capelin taken in one tide, expressly for manure; and that he has also seen one thousand barrels of Herring caught at one time, and not taken away, but left to rot upon the beach!

It has been remarked in the Bay of Chaleur, that owing to this waste of the smaller fish, the Cod Fishery recedes, as agriculture advances. The lazy farmer, who thinks he can increase the fertility of his land by a single sweep of his seine, does so at the expense of the Fisheries, although a bountiful Providence has furnished the shores with inexhaustible quantities of kelp and seaweed, and other valuable manures, which really enrich the soil, while it is admitted that the use of fish greatly deteriorates it.

The Legislature of Canada has been strongly urged to make it a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment, for any person to use either Herring or Capelin as manure; and such a measure would seem to be highly desirable in New Brunswick. To be effective, there should be similar regulations on both sides of the Bay of Chaleur.

The deep-sea fishery for Cod is not prosecuted to any great extent in the Gulf by the people of New Brunswick. A few schooners proceed from the Fishing Stations in the County of Gloucester, already mentioned, to the Bradelle Bank, about fifty miles from Miscou. In the Summer of 1839, H. M. S. Champion, in sailing from the East Cape of Prince Edward Island to the Bay of Chaleur, (crossing the Bradelle Bank) passed through a fleet of 600 to 700 sail of American fishing schooners, all engaged in Cod fishing.

The vessels of Gaspe frequently resort to Anticosti, off the eastern end of which Island, Cod are often taken in great abundance and of good quality.

The excellent fishery on the Labrador Coast is prosecuted almost wholly by the Americans, and by vessels from Newfoundland, Canada, and Nova Scotia. The vessels usually employed are schooners of 70 or 80 tons burthen, and they arrive on the coast about the end of May. Every part of the coast is frequented by fishing vessels during the season, from Mount Joli, at the southern boundary of Labrador, to the northern extremity of the Straits of Belleisle. On reaching the coast, the vessel enters some snug harbour, where she is moored, and there remains quietly at anchor, until a full fare, or the departure of the fish, requires the master to seek another inlet, or return home.

The fishery is carried on entirely in boats, and the number found most useful is one for every thirty tons of the vessel; there are two men to each boat. If fish are plenty,

and

and not too distant from the vessel, they are expected in good weather to get two loads each day. The return of the boats with fish is the signal for the dressing crew, who remain on board, to commence their operations. If it is intended that the vessel shall remain on the coast until the fish are ready for market, they are taken on shore as caught, and there dressed, salted, and dried, before being put on board the vessel. But it is the more common practice, especially with persons from the United States, to salt the fish on board, and take their cargoes home in a green state, drying them after arrival.

The vessels from Nova Scotia and Canada, in general, carry their cargoes home in a green state.

About three hundred schooners from Newfoundland resort to the Labrador Coast every season, during which they usually make two voyages. When they first return from the coast, they take home a cargo of dry fish; but on the second return voyage, a considerable proportion of the fish is in a "green" or pickled state, and is dried at Newfoundland.

The Labrador Coast is indented every where with excellent Harbours, which have been frequented for a very long period. From the security of these Harbours, and the general certainty of an ample supply of fish, this coast is preferred by many fishermen to any other Fishing Station within the Gulf.

The average produce of this fishery may be estimated at ten quintals of dry fish to every ton of the vessels employed; but the masters of the American schooners are dissatisfied when they fail to catch 12 or 13 quintals per ton. The baits are principally the Capelin and the Herring, both of which abound on the coast. The Herrings taken at Labrador, in the latter part of the season, are considered very fine; yet they are not caught as a chief object of pursuit, but merely as an adjunct to the Cod Fishery.

The quantity of dried Cod exported from New Brunswick Ports, in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, during the last eight years, is thus stated in quintals:—

PORTS.	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	Totals.
Dalhousie, ...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	500
Bathurst, ...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	1,091	1,141
Caraquette, ...	7,770	9,638	8,670	8,841	7,456	11,673	8.672	14,678	77,398
Miramichi, ...	...	486	300	150	70	272	1,398	298	2,974
Richibucto, ...	...	...	...	40	...	25	270	...	335
Totals, ...	7,770	10,174	9,470	9,031	7,526	11,970	10,340	16,167	82,348

From this Return it appears, that the export of dried Cod from the Northern Ports of New Brunswick, is chiefly from Caraquette. This export is made almost wholly by the Jersey Houses of Robin and Co., and Le Boutillier Brothers, of Paspebiac in Gaspe, and Alexandre and Co. of Shippagan, to Brazil, Spain, Portugal, Sicily, and the Italian States. The export of Cod from the Gulf of Saint Lawrence to Foreign Markets, is a branch of business which the Merchants of New Brunswick have yet to learn.

The quantity of dried Cod exported to Foreign Countries from the District of Gaspe during the past year (1848,) is thus stated from official Returns:—

Gaspe Basin, ...	41,269	Quintals.
New Carlisle, ...	46,523	"
Total, ...	27,722	"

The whole quantity of dried Cod exported from New Brunswick during the last eight years, is exceeded by the quantity exported from Gaspe during the year 1848 only, by 5,414 quintals.

There is reason to believe, that a considerable proportion of the Cod exported from New Carlisle, is caught on the south side of the Bay of Chaleur, and about Miscou, the fishing grounds being better near the New Brunswick shores, than on the Gaspe side of the Bay.

The

The quantity of dried Cod exported from Newfoundland in 1845, was 1,000,333 quintals, of which one-sixth was the produce of the Fishery on the Labrador Coast.*

The whole line of the New Brunswick Coast from Shediac to Escuminac, around the Bay of Miramichi, and thence along the shores from Tabusintac to Shippagan and Miscou, offers the greatest facility for prosecuting either the in-shore, deep-sea, or Labrador Cod Fishery. There are numerous harbours, creeks, coves, lagoons, and inlets, on this line of coast, well sheltered, with sufficient water for boats and vessels of every size and description; the beaches are admirable for drying fish, and there is abundance of wood at hand for the construction of stages and "fish-flakes." The soil, too, is generally excellent; and owing to the flatness of the coast, the shore is every where easy of approach. For the establishment of Fishing Stations by Merchants of capital and skill, or the organization of Fishing Colonies on an extensive scale, this coast offers rare advantages.

The Bay of Chaleur likewise possesses many advantages for the prosecution of the Fisheries. The whole Bay may be considered one great Harbour, as throughout its entire breadth and extent, there is not a single rock, reef or shoal. During the Summer it literally swarms with fish of every description known on the shores of British North America; and its ancient Indian name of "Ecketaun Nemaachi"—the Sea of Fish—well denotes its character.

The facilities for ship building are very great on the New Brunswick side of this Bay. The timber is of excellent quality, and noted for its durability, more especially the Larch, which is accounted equal to any in the world. Mr. MacGregor, M.P. for Glasgow, late Secretary to the Board of Trade, in one of his official Reports to that Board, says—"The larch-built vessels of the Bay of Chaleur are remarkably durable. A vessel belonging to Robin & Co., which I saw at Paspebiac in 1824, I went on board of again in 1839, in the Port of Messina, where she was then discharging a cargo of dry Codfish, to feed the Sicilians. This vessel, then more than thirty years old, was perfectly sound.

The "bultow" mode of fishing for Cod, introduced by the French at Newfoundland, and now being adopted by the English residents there, might very probably be followed with advantage by the fishermen dwelling on the New Brunswick coast.

The "bultow" is described as a long line, with hooks fastened along its whole length, at regular distances, by shorter and smaller cords called *snoods*, which are six feet long, and are placed on the long line twelve feet apart, to prevent the hooks becoming entangled. Near the hooks, these shorter lines or *snoods* are formed of separate threads, loosely fastened together, to guard against the teeth of the fish. Buoys, buoy ropes, and anchors or grapnels, are fixed to each end of the line; and the lines are always laid, or as it is termed "shot" across the tide; for if the tide runs upon the end of the line, the hooks will become entangled, and the fishing will be wholly lost. These "set-lines" have been some time in use on the Coast of Cornwall, in England, and the mode is there called "bulter" fishing.† A gentleman connected with the British Fishery Board has suggested an improvement, in fixing a small piece of cork within about twelve inches of the hook, which will suspend and float the bait, when it will be more readily seen by the fish. If a bait rests upon the ground, it is sometimes covered with sea weed, and often devoured by star fish, crabs, and echini.

In a Petition from the inhabitants of Bryant's Cove, in Newfoundland, to the Legislature of that Colony, in 1846, it is stated that the "bultow" mode of fishing had been introduced in that vicinity in the previous year, at first by a single line, or "fleet" as it is termed, of one hundred hooks; and this proved so successful, that before the end of the season, seventy five fleets were used, some of them three hundred fathoms long. The petitioners represent that the set-line, or "bultow," is the best mode of fishing ever introduced in those waters, as being less expensive in outfit, and in keeping boats in

* The French employ 360 vessels, from 100 to 300 tons each, with crews amounting to 17,000 men, in the Newfoundland Fisheries. Their annual catch of Cod averages 1,200,000 quintals. The Government bounty is eleven francs per quintal, which is fully the value of the article itself. A French vessel for the Bank Fishery, of 300 tons, has a crew of at least 40 men, and from 7 to 9 heavy anchors, with 800 fathoms of hemp cable, and 4 or 5 large boats, capable of standing heavy weather.

† Mr. Wallop Brabanon, in his Work on the Deep Sea Fisheries of Ireland, says this mode of fishing is much practised on the West Coast of Ireland, where it is called "spilliard," or "spillet" fishing.

in repair. They state that a set-line will last three years, and with care even longer; that the total expense of fitting one out, with a gross of hooks, is only fifty shillings; and that it is not moved during the season, nor taken up, except for overhauling and baiting, until the fish move out in the deep water in the autumn. The petitioners add, that the fish taken by the "bultow" are larger than those taken by the hand line, as also superior in quality; and that it was a common thing, during the preceding season, for one and a half quintals of fish to be taken off a gross of hooks, in overhauling the line of a morning. It appears that the lines are overhauled, and fresh baits placed on the hooks every morning and evening; and it is set forth as an advantage of the "bultow," that if the fisherman leaves it properly baited in the morning, it is fishing for him while he is at work in his garden; whereas, by the other mode, if he was not on the ground he could not expect fish. The Petition then proceeds thus:—"Your petitioners therefore pray your Honorable House to cause the following rules, or something like them, to pass into law, as like all new inventions, the set-line, or "bultow," has to struggle against many hindrances, from ignorance, and bigotry to the old method, yet, as your petitioners have endeavoured to show, the "bultow" has proved itself what may be fully termed 'THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.'"

The rules which the Petitioners pray may become law, are simply that the fishing grounds may be divided into two parts, one for the "bultow," and one for hand-line Fishermen; that the "bultows," shall always be set parallel with each other, that they may not get foul, and may take up as little room as possible; and lastly, that a person conversant with this mode of fishing, may be appointed to enforce these rules, and to instruct those who are not acquainted with the method, in the proper manner of fitting out and setting the "bultow." The Petitioners conclude by stating their belief, that if their suggestions are carried out, the boats now used in the Shore Fishery will, in three years, give place to the "bultow" throughout Newfoundland, as they have already done in Bryant's Cove.

For the deep-sea Fishery, the "bultow" is of great length. The French fishing vessels chiefly anchor on the Grand Bank of Newfoundland, in about 45 fathoms water, veer out one hundred fathoms of cable, and prepare to catch Cod, with 2 lines, each 3000 fathoms in length. The snoods are arranged as previously described, and the hooks being baited, the lines are neatly coiled in half bushel baskets, clear for running out. The baskets are placed in two strong built lug-sail boats, and at three o'clock in the afternoon, both make sail together, at right angles from the vessel, on opposite sides; when the lines are run out straight, they are sunk to within five feet of the bottom. At day break next morning, the boats proceed to trip the sinkers at the extremities of the lines, and while the crew of each boat are hauling in line and unhooking Fish, the men on board heave in the other end of the lines with a winch. In this way four hundred of the large Bank Cod are commonly taken of a night. The Fish are cleaned and salted on board, and stowed in the hold in bulk; the livers are boiled to oil, which is put in large casks secured on deck. The French vessels engaged in this Fishery, are from 150 to 300 tons burthen; they arrive on the Grand Bank early in June, and on the average, complete their cargoes in three months. In fine weather, the largest class of vessels frequently run out three or four "bultows" in different directions from the ship, and thus fish 10,000 fathoms of line, or more, at one time, with a proportionate number of hooks.

Should this mode of fishing be approved, measures might be devised for promoting its adoption near the shores of New Brunswick.

If circumstances should arise to induce the prosecution of the Cod Fisheries of the Gulf of Saint Lawrence on a more extensive scale, some regulations will be necessary for an efficient inspection of dried fish, intended for exportation to Foreign markets, in order to give a character to the commodity, and prevent carelessness in curing. On this point, the Commissioners of the British Fisheries, in their Report for 1844, say—"It is very gratifying to observe, that there is a gradual increase in the annual export of dried Cod to Spain, where a most extensive market for the consumption of this description of fish may be fairly looked for in the course of some years. This can only be obtained by unremitting care on the part of the Board's officers, in their inspection and punching of the fish, the Spaniards being very particular in regard to the excellence of the article they purchase. The Commissioners have judged it right to

to order an improvement in the form of the official Punch used for stamping the dried Cod and Ling, and instead of that lately used, which cut a square figure out of the tail of the fish, for which some private marks used by curers were liable to be mistaken, they have adopted a Crown, which is less liable to be imitated."

Besides Cod, there are several species of fish of the same genus, caught in the Gulf, in the prosecution of the Cod Fishery. These are—the Haddock (*gadus æglefinus*)—the Hake (*gadus merlucius*)—and the Torsk, or Tusk, (*gadus brosme.*) These fish are cured in the same manner as Cod, to which, however, they are inferior. They are known commercially as "Scale Fish," and on the average, they sell at about half the price of Cod.

The Cod fishers in the Gulf often take the large flat-fish, known as the Halibut, (*hippoglossus vulgaris* of Cuvier,) which sometimes attains the weight of 300lb. The flesh, though white and firm, is dry, and the muscular fibre coarse. These fish are cut in slices, and pickled in barrels, in which state they sell at half the price of the best Herrings.

THE MACKEREL.

The common Mackerel (*scomber scombrus*) abounds in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, and is one of the chief objects of pursuit with the numerous fleets of American fishing vessels which are to be found yearly in every part of the Gulf. The Americans begin fishing for Mackerel, in the Gulf, on the first of July, and finish at the end of September; but the resident fisherman might begin this fishing earlier, and continue it until the very close of the season.

Mr. MacGregor describes the Mackerel of the Gulf as being of much finer flavour than those caught on the shores of Europe.

It has been generally supposed that the Mackerel was a fish of passage, performing certain periodical migrations—making long voyages from south to north at one season of the year, and the reverse at another; but the error of this opinion is now generally admitted. It is known with certainty, that Mackerel remain near the coast of England at all times, as they have been taken there in every month of the year. Mr. Yarrell, whose work on British Fishes is of the highest authority, is of opinion that the Mackerel is not a migratory fish; he says—"The law of nature which obliges Mackerel and others to visit the shallow waters of the shores at a particular season, appears to be one of those wise and bountiful provisions of the Creator, by which not only is the species perpetuated with the greatest certainty, but a large portion of the parent animals are thus brought within the reach of man; who, but for the action of this law, would be deprived of many of those species most valuable to him as food. For, the Mackerel, dispersed over the immense surface of the deep, no effective fishery could be carried on; but approaching the shore as they do, from all directions, and roving along the coast in immense shoals, millions are caught, which yet form but a very small portion compared with the myriads that escape."

Although Mackerel are found in vast shoals along the whole eastern coast of New Brunswick, and within the Bay of Chaleur, yet the quantity taken by resident fishermen is so very limited, as not to furnish a sufficient supply for home consumption, and few indeed for export.

The Ports of the Province within the Gulf, exported the undermentioned quantities of Mackerel, in barrels, during the last eight years :—

PORTS.	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	Total.
Dalhousie, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bathurst, ...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	4	37
Caraquette, ...	...	...	...	...	...	256	99	25	380
Miramichi, ...	...	...	...	...	...	145	47	...	192
Richibucto, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals, ...	...	...	...	...	...	434	146	29	609

This is a most "beggarly account" of a fishery, which ought to be, in this Province, one of the most extensive and most lucrative. The export of 29 barrels only in

in the year 1848 is perfectly surprising, when it is considered that the season was one in which the Mackerel fishery was more than usually successful. In August last, the waters of the Straits of Northumberland, from Shediac to Prince Edward Island, were perfectly alive with Mackerel. Off Point Escuminac the American fishermen caught them with such rapidity, and in such quantities, that they were unable to clean and salt the fish as fast as they were caught; and it was reported on the coast, that they had sent on shore, and engaged some of the settlers at high wages, to go off to the vessels and assist in these necessary operations.

Monsieur Leon Robicheaux, an intelligent native fisherman, resident on Shippagan Island, from whom the writer obtained valuable information as to the Fisheries, stated, that although Mackerel were always plentiful during the season near Shippagan and Miscou, yet the resident fishermen were too idle to take them. He added, that they only caught a few as bait for Cod, or as matter of sport, when sailing to or from their stations for Cod fishing.

The American vessels which prosecute Mackerel fishing near the shores of New Brunswick, are fitted out in Maine and Massachusetts; they have two long voyages to make in going to, and returning from, their fishing ground, yet they find it profitable. If it be profitable to them, how much more so could it be made by resident fishermen who are spared the expense of costly vessels and outfits, high wages, and long voyages.

The mode of fishing pursued by the American Mackerel Fishers who frequent the Gulf, is that with the line, called "trailing." When a "Schull" is met with, the vessel, generally of 60 or 80 tons burthen, is put under easy sail, a smart breeze (thence called a Mackerel breeze) being considered most favourable. It is stated by Mr. Sabine, of Eastport, who is good authority, that he has known a crew of ten men, when fishing in the Bay of Chaleur, catch in one day, ninety packed or "dressed" barrels of Mackerel, which could not contain less than 12,000 fish.

If no fish are in sight, the American Mackerel Fisher on reaching some old resort, furls all the sails of his vessel, except the main sail, brings his "craft" to the wind, and commences throwing over bait, to attract the fish to the surface of the water. The bait is usually small Mackerel, or salted Herrings, cut in pieces by a machine, called a "bait-mill." This consists of an oblong wooden box, standing on one end, containing a roller armed with knives, which is turned by a crank on the outside; it cuts up bait very expeditiously. If the fishermen succeeds, the Mackerel then seem willing to show how fast they can be caught; and the fishing goes on till the approach of night, or the sudden disappearance of the remnant of the "Schull" puts an end to it. The fish are then dressed, and thrown into casks of water to rid them of blood. To ensure sound and sweet Mackerel, it is indispensable that the blood and impurities should be thoroughly removed before salting; that the salt should be of the best quality, free from lime, or other injurious substances; and that the barrels should, in all cases, be tight enough to retain the pickle.

In those Harbours of Nova Scotia which are within the Strait of Canso, Mackerel, of late years, have been taken in seines, capable of enclosing and securing 800 barrels; and in these seines, 400 and even 600 barrels have been taken at a single sweep. The "drift-net" is also used; but as it is believed that this mode of fishing is not so well understood on the coast of Nova Scotia, as on that of England, the manner of fishing near the latter, with the "drift-net," as described by Mr. Yarrel, is given in preference:—

"The most common mode of fishing for Mackerel, and the way in which the greatest numbers are taken, is by drift-nets. The drift-net is 20 feet deep, by 120 feet long; well corked at the top, but without lead at the bottom. They are made of small fine twine, which is tanned of a reddish-brown colour, to preserve it from the action of the salt water, and it is thereby rendered much more durable. The size of the mesh is about 2½ inches, or rather larger. Twelve, fifteen, and sometimes eighteen of these nets are attached lengthways, by tying along a thick rope, called the drift-rope, and the ends of each net, to each other. When arranged for depositing in the sea, a large buoy attached to the end of the drift-rope is thrown overboard, the vessel is put before the wind, and as she sails along, the rope with the nets thus attached, is passed over the stern into the water, till the whole of the nets are thus thrown out. The nets thus deposited,

deposited, hang suspended in the water perpendicularly, 20 feet deep from the drift-rope, and extending from three quarters of a mile to a mile, or even a mile and a half, depending on the number of nets belonging to the party or company engaged in fishing together. When the whole of the nets are thus handed out, the drift-rope is shifted from the stern to the bow of the vessel, and she rides by it as at anchor. The benefit gained by the boats hanging at the end of the drift-rope is, that the net is kept strained in a straight line, which, without this pull upon it, would not be the case. The nets are "shot" in the evening, and sometimes hauled once during the night, at others allowed to remain in the water all night. The fish roving in the dark through the water, hang in the meshes of the net, which are large enough to admit them beyond the gill-covers and pectoral fins, but not large enough to allow the thickest part of the body to pass through. In the morning early, preparations are made for hauling the nets. A capstan on the deck is manned, about which two turns of the drift-rope are taken; one man stands forward to untie the upper edge of each net from the drift-rope, which is called casting off the lashings; others haul the net in with the fish caught, to which one side of the vessel is devoted; the other side is occupied with the drift-rope, which is wound in by the men at the capstan."

The following is a statement of the number of barrels of Mackerel inspected in Massachusetts in each year, from 1831 to 1848, inclusive:—

1831,	....	....	383,559	1840,	....	....	50,992
1832,	....	....	212,452	1841,	....	....	55,537
1833,	....	....	212,946	1842,	....	....	75,543
1834,	....	....	252,884	1843,	....	....	64,451
1835,	....	....	194,450	1844,	....	....	86,180
1836,	....	....	176,931	1845,	....	....	202,303
1837,	....	....	138,157	1846,	....	....	174,064
1838,	....	....	108,538	1847,	....	....	232,581
1839,	....	....	73,018	1848,	....	....	300,130

It does not appear what proportions of these large quantities of Mackerel were caught in British waters; but it must have been a very considerable share, if an opinion may be formed from the numerous fishing vessels of Massachusetts seen on the coast of Nova Scotia, and within the Gulf of Saint Lawrence.

From all that has been stated, it must be considered settled, that the Mackerel Fishery, as a branch of business, cannot be said to exist in New Brunswick, although the eastern shores of the Province, and the whole Bay of Chaleur, offer the greatest facilities, and the most abundant supply of fish.

It is highly desirable that something should be done to encourage and promote this Fishery, which evidently offers such ample reward to the energy, enterprise and industry of the people.

THE SALMON.

Of these Rivers of New Brunswick which flow into the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, the two largest, the Miramichi and the Restigouche, furnish the greatest supply of this well known and delicious fish; but all the smaller Rivers also furnish Salmon in greater or less numbers. There are also various Bays, Beaches, Islands, and points of land along the coast, where Salmon are intercepted by nets, while seeking the Rivers in which they were spawned, and to which Salmon always return.

The Salmon of the Gulf are noted for their fine flavour; they are precisely similar to the *salmo salar* of Europe.

The quantities of Salmon in the River Restigouche and Miramichi, at the first settlement of the country, were perfectly prodigious; although many are yet taken annually, the supply diminishes from year to year. And this is not surprising when it is considered that many of the Streams formerly frequented by Salmon, are now completely shut against them, by Mill Dams without "Fishways," or those openings which the British Fishery Reports designate as "Migration Passes;" that in the branches of the large Rivers, as also in the smaller Rivers, nets are too often placed completely across the Stream, from bank to bank, which take every fish that attempts to pass—that "close time" in many of the Rivers is scarcely, if at all, regarded—and that,

that, besides the improper use of nets at all seasons, fish of all sizes are destroyed by hundreds, in the very act of spawning, by torch light and spears, at a time when they are quite unfit for human food.

The quantities of pickled Salmon in barrels, exported from the Northern Ports of New Brunswick, during the last eight years, are as follows:—

PORTS.	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	Totals.
Dalhousie, ...	138	273	552	591	565	766	613	381	3,909
Bathurst, ...	32	161	250	126	134	216	190	156	1,265
Caraquette, ...	11	20	13	5	...	...	...	5	52
Miramichi, ...	1,614	2,295	1,093	1,616	1,836	146	1,531	1,571	11,702
Richibucto, ...	20	...	107	137	77	78	61	...	480
TOTALS, ..	1,815	2,749	2,015	2,475	2,612	1,206	2,425	2,111	17,408

Since the establishment of regular Steamers from the Port of Saint John to Boston, large quantities of fresh Salmon, packed in ice, have been exported, and the commodity has greatly increased in value. If facilities of communication were created by Railway, the fresh Salmon of the Gulf could also be sent abroad in ice, and their value when first caught, would be three or four times as great as at present.

The exceeding value of the Salmon Fisheries of Ireland and Scotland, cause great attention to be paid by the British Fishery Boards to the enforcement of most stringent regulations for their preservation and increase. With reference to the preservation of Salmon, the Inspectors of the Irish Fisheries reported to the Board, in 1846, as follows:—" In illustration of the benefits of a steady perseverance in a proper system, we may allude to the Foyle, where the produce has been raised from an average of 43 tons previous to 1823, to a steady produce of nearly 200 tons, including the Stake Weirs in the Estuary, and very nearly to 300 tons, as we believe, in the year 1842." The Inspectors also mention the case of the small River of Newport, County Mayo, which was formerly exempt from " close season." In three years, after the Parliamentary Regulations were introduced and enforced, the produce of this River was raised from half a ton, or at the utmost, a ton every season, to eight tons of Salmon, and three tons of White Trout, for the season ending the third year.

The preservation and maintenance of the Salmon Fisheries of New Brunswick generally, is a subject well worthy of earnest attention. To prevent the destruction of the fish during the spawning season, and by improper modes of fishing, as also to provide for the passage of the fish up those Streams which they have formerly frequented, but from which they are now excluded by Mill Dams, some further enactments are absolutely necessary, and more efficient means are required for enforcing the provisions of the law. The most valuable River Fishery of the Province is in a fair way of being rendered valueless, or wholly destroyed; and as the Rivers are the natural nurseries of the Salmon, the fishery on the coast will of course be destroyed also.

Large quantities of Salmon are caught every season on the Labrador coast, in stake-nets placed at the mouths of Rivers, which empty into Bays and Harbours; these are split and salted in large tubs, and afterwards repacked in tierces of two hundred pounds each. A number of vessels from Newfoundland and Canada, are engaged annually in this Fishery; but the American fishing vessels pursue it with great vigour and assiduity, and it is reported that of late years they have found it very profitable.

The quantity of pickled Salmon exported from Newfoundland in 1847, was 4,917 tierces, one half of which was the produce of the Salmon Fishery on the coast of Labrador.

THE WHALE.

The extent to which the Whale Fishery is carried on, within the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, by vessels from Newfoundland, is very little known, nor is its value appreciated. The Jersey Houses who have fishing establishments in Gaspe, also fit out vessels for this Fishery, which cruise about Anticosti, and the northern shore of the Saint Lawrence. Mr. MacGregor, in an official Report to the Board of Trade, thus describes this

this Fishery:—"The Whales caught within the Gulf of Saint Lawrence are those called "humpbacks," which yield on an average about three tons of oil; some have been taken seventy feet long, which produced eight tons. The mode of taking them is somewhat different from that followed by the Greenland Fishers; and the Gaspe fishermen first acquired an acquaintance with it from the people of Nantucket. An active man, accustomed to boats and schooners, may become fully acquainted with every thing connected with this Fishery in one season. The vessels adapted for this purpose, are schooners of seventy to eighty tons burthen, manned with a crew of eight men, including the master. Each schooner requires two boats, about twenty feet long, built narrow and sharp, and with pink sterns; and 220 fathoms of line are neceessary to each boat, with spare harpoons and lances. The men row towards the Whale, and when they are very near, use paddles, which make less noise than oars. Whales are sometimes taken in fifteen minutes after they are struck with the harpoon. The Gaspe fishermen never go out in quest of them, until some of the smaller ones, which enter the Bay about the beginning of June, appear; these swim too fast to be easily harpooned, and are not, besides, worth the trouble. The large Whales are taken off the entrance of Gaspe Bay, on each side of the Island of Anticosti, and up the River Saint Lawrence as far as Bic."

Mr. Bouchette in his work on Lower Canada, represents the Whale Fishery of the Gulf as meriting the attention of the Legislature, and needing encouragement; by which, he says, the number of vessels employed would be considerably increased, and this important branch of business would be so effectually carried on by the hardy inhabitants of Gaspe, as to compete, in some degree, if not rival, that of the Americans, who were, at the time Mr. Bouchette wrote, almost in exclusive enjoyment of it, and carried on their enterprising fisheries in the very mouths of the Bays and Harbours of Lower Canada.

Sir Richard Bonnycastle, in his work entitled "Newfoundland in 1842," says, "the Coast and Gulf Whale Fishery is now being of much value to Newfoundland." Sir Richard states, that the vessels employed are large schooners, with crews of ten men each; that the fishery is pursued during the whole of the summer months along the Coast of Labrador, and in and through the Straits of Bellisle; and that Whales of all sizes are taken from the smallest "finner," up to the largest *mysticetus*, or great common Oil Whale of the Northern Ocean, which occasionally visits these regions.

It is believed that hitherto no attempt has been made by the people of New Brunswick to enter into this Whale Fishery; and it would be a very proper subject for inquiry, whether it might not be profitably conducted by New Brunswick vessels, and the active and enterprising Fisherman of the Bay of Chaleur, who are equally well placed for carrying it on, as their hardy comrades on the Gaspe side of the Bay.

THE SEAL.

As the capture of the Seal is always designated the "Seal Fishery," and as it is blended with the other pursuits of the Fisherman, it may be proper to mention it here.

Five kinds of Seals are said to be found in the Northern Ocean; they bring forth their young on the ice early in the spring, and they float down upon it from the Polar Seas to Labrador, the Coast of Newfoundland, and the Gulf of Saint Lawrence. The two largest kinds are known as the Harp Seal, *(phoco groenlandica,)* and the Hooded Seal, *(phoca leonina)*. The other three varieties are known as the "Square Flipper," the "Blue Seal," and the "Jar Seal."

Large herds of these Seals are found together upon the fields of floating ice, which, when so occupied, are called "Seal Meadows." The Seal hunters endeavour to surprise them while sleeping on the ice, and when this occurs, they despatch the young with bludgeons; the old ones, which will frequently turn and make resistance, they are obliged to shoot.

Sealing is carried on very extensively from Newfoundland, in schooners of about eighty tons burthen, with crews of thirty men. It is attended with fearful dangers; yet the hardy Seal hunter of Newfoundland eargerly courts the perilous adventure.

The following Return of the number of Seal Skins exported from Newfoundland from 1838 to 1848 inclusive, will furnish some idea of the value of the Seal Fishery to that Colony :—

1838—375,361	1841—417,115	1844—685,530	1847—436,831
1839—437,501	1842—344,683	1845—352,202	1848—521,004
1840—631,385	1843—651,370	1846—	

The outfit for the "Seal Fishery" from the various Harbours of Newfoundland in the year 1847, was as follows:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Men.
321	29,800	9,751

Sealing among the ice is also prosecuted in early spring at the Magdalen Islands; and also on the Labrador Coast, by the people who remain there during the winter in charge of the Fishing Stations, and the conduct of the Fur Trade. Seals are also caught at Labrador on the plan first adopted, by strong nets set across such narrow channels as they are in the habit of passing through.

Within a few years, the "Seal Fishery" has been commenced at Cape Breton, encouraged by a small Provincial bounty; it has been conducted in vessels not over 40 tons burthen, with crews of eight men. In 1843, twenty two vessels went to the ice from Cheticamp and Margaree, and returned with near 10,000 Seals, which are stated to have amply requited those engaged in the adventure, as their outfit was on a very limited scale. In 1842, an enterprising Merchant of Sidney fitted out a Sealing vessel, on the Newfoundland scale, which in the short space of three weeks cleared the round sum of £14,000; and this extraordinary success encouraged others to enter into the business.

As yet, Sealing is altogether unknown to the inhabitants of New Brunswick; although it is believed that the adventure might be made successfully by vessels departing from the north eastern extremity of the Province.

The Harbour Seal *(phoca vitulina)* is frequently seen along the coasts of New Brunswick during the summer season, and is believed not to be migratory. They are closely watched by the Micmac Indians, who often succeed in shoting them. The fur of these Seals is sometimes very handsome; and the animal is always a rich prize to the poor Micmac.

SHELL FISH.

Under this head may be enumerated Lobsters, Oysters, Clams, Mussels, Whelks, Razor-fish, Crabs, and Shrimps, all of which are found in the Gulf, in the greatest abundance, and of excellent quality. Mr. MacGregor states, that they are all equally delicious with those taken on English, Irish, Scotch, or Norwegian shores.

Lobsters are found every where on the coast, and in the Bay of Chaleur, in such extraordinary numbers, that they are used by thousands to manure the land. At Shippagan and Carraquette, carts are sometimes driven down to the beaches at low water, and readily filled with Lobsters left in the shallow pools by the recession of the tide. Every potato field near the places mentioned, is strewn with Lobster shells, each potato hill being furnished with two and perhaps three Lobsters.

Within a few years, one establishment has been set up on Portage Island, at the mouth of the Miramichi River, and another at the mouth of the Kouchibouguac River, for putting up Lobsters in tin cases, hermetically sealed, for exportation. In 1845 no less than 13,000 cases of Lobsters and Salmon were thus put up at Portage Island. In 1847 nearly 10,000 cases, of Lobsters only, each case containing the choicest parts of two or three Lobsters, and one and a half tons of fresh Salmon, in 2lb and 4lb cases, were put up at Kouchibouguac. The preservation of Lobsters, in this manner, need only be restricted by the demand, for the supply is almost unlimited.

The price paid for Lobsters at the establishment on Portage Island, when the writer visited it, was two shillings and six pence currency (two shillings sterling) per hundred. They were all taken in small hoop-nets, chiefly by the Acadian French of the Neguac Villages, who, at the price stated, could, with reasonable diligence, earn one pound each in the twenty four hours; but as they are somewhat idle, and easily contented, they would rarely exert themselves to earn more than ten shillings per day, which they could generally obtain by eight or ten hours attention to their hoop-nets.

Oysters

Oysters are found all along the New Brunswick Coast, from Baie Verte to Caraquette, but not within the Bay of Chaleur. Those best known in this Province for their fine quality, are the Oysters of Shediac; but the extensive beds which formerly existed there, have been almost wholly destroyed by improper modes of fishing, an utter disregard of the spawning season, and the wanton destruction of the fish by throwing down shells upon the beds. It is a singular fact, that ice will not form over an Oyster bed, unless the cold is very intense indeed; and when the Bays are frozen over in the winter, the Oyster beds are easily discovered by the water above them remaining unfrozen, or as the French residents say, *degèlé*. The Oysters are then lifted upon the strong ice with rakes; the process of freezing expands the fish, and forces open the shells; the Oyster is removed, and the shells are allowed to fall back into the water, where they tend to destroy the fishery.

Some Oysters of very large size and good quality are found at Tabusintac, but those of the finest description are found on extensive beds in Shippagan Harbour, Saint Simon's Inlet, and Caraquette Bay, from which localities they are exported every season to Quebec. The number of bushels exported from the Port of Caraquette, during the last eight years, is as follows:—

1841,	....	...	5,000	1845,	....	....	2,010
1842,	....	....	7,000	1846,	....	....	1,915
1843,	....	....	5,290	1847,	....	....	425
1844,	....	....	6,000	1848,	....	....	5,432

Oysters are abundant at Cocagne, Buctouche, Richibucto, Burnt Church, and other places on the coast; but in general, they are too far within the mouths of the fresh water streams, and their quality is greatly inferior to those affected by sea water only.

From the manner in which the Oyster Fishery of the Gulf Shore is now being conducted, all the Oysters of good quality will in a few years be quite destroyed. The preservation of this fishery is of considerable importance, and it might be effected as well by judicious regulations and restrictions, as by encouraging the formation of artificial beds, or "Layings," in favourable situations. Several persons on the coast intimated to the writer, their desire to form new and extensive beds in the sea water, by removing Oysters from the mixed water of the estuaries, where they are now almost worthless, if they could obtain an exclusive right to such beds when formed, and the necessary enactments to prevent their being plundered.

There are two varieties of the Clam, distinguished as the "hard-shell," and the "soft-shell." They are eaten largely in Spring, when they are in the best condition; and great quantities are used as bait for Cod. Clams are much prized by persons residing at a distance from the sea coast, and they are frequently sent into the interior where they meet a ready sale, as they can be sold at a very low price.

The Razor-fish derives it name from the shells being shaped very like the handle of a razor; the fish is well flavoured in the proper season, and not unlike the clam, though somewhat tougher.

Crabs of all sizes are to be had in abundance, but they are not often caught; neither are the Shrimps, which are to be seen in endless quantities. At times the waters of the Straits of Northumberland appear as if thickened with masses of Shrimps moving about, their course being plainly indicated by the fish of all descriptions which follow in their wake, and feed upon them greedily.

RIVER FISHERIES.

The principal Fisheries in those Rivers of New Brunswick which flow into the Gulf, in addition to the Salmon Fishery already mentioned, are those for Gaspereaux, Shad, Basse, and Trout. There are also Smelts, Eels, Flounders, and a great variety of small fish.

The Gaspereaux has been noticed under the head of Herring. This fish is found in almost every River, and the Gaspereaux fishery has been considered of so much importance, that various Acts of Assembly have, from time to time, been passed for its regulation and protection. But these laws have either been neglected, or not properly enforced, and this Fishery is rapidly declining. Very slight obstructions suffice to prevent the Gaspereaux from ascending streams to their old haunts; the dams for mills,

mills, or for driving timber, have shut them out in numerous instances from their best spawning grounds, and the greatest injury has in this way been inflicted on the fishery.

The Shad (*alosa vulgaris* of Cuvier) of the Gulf, are not taken in such numbers, nor are they of so fine quality, as those caught in the Bay of Fundy; comparatively, they are dry and flavourless, owing as is said to the sandy character of the shores of the Gulf, which are supposed to furnish less of the peculiar food of the Shad, than the muddy Rivers of the Bay of Fundy, where they are taken in such high perfection. This fishery has also been mentioned in several Acts of Assembly; but the habits and most usual resorts of the Shad of the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, have not been carefully observed. It is not improbable, therefore, that a better knowledge of the habits of the fish might lead to this fishery becoming more valuable.

The Basse, or Marine Perch, (*perca labrax* of Cuvier) swim in shoals along the coast, and frequently ascend the Rivers to a considerable distance from the sea, to deposit their spawn. They are taken of all sizes up to 20lb weight, or even more; but those of 3lb to 5lb are considered the best flavoured. They are sometimes salted, but generally they are eaten while fresh. This fishery has also been attempted to be regulated and preserved by law, but evidently with very little success, as it is fast decreasing. Sad havoc is made among the Basse in the winter season, when they lie in numerous shoals half torpid, in shallow water. A large hole is cut in the ice above them, and they are lifted out with dip-nets; in this manner the Basse fishery in some of the smaller Rivers has been wholly destroyed.

There are two species of Trout found in the greatest abundance in every river, stream and brook which finds its way from the interior of New Brunswick to the Gulf of Saint Lawrence. Of these, the Salmon Trout (*salmo trutta*) is of the largest size, and most valuable. The common Trout (*salmo fontinalis*) is taken in every possible variety, every where.

The Sea Trout, (*salmo trutta marina*) seldom ascend the Rivers far above the tide-way; when they first enter the estuaries early in the season, they are in the finest condition, and scarcely, if at all, inferior to Salmon. They are frequently taken of the weight of 7lb, though the most usual weight is from 2lb to 5lb. They are very abundant in June, in the Bays and Harbours of Prince Edward Island. At the Magdalen Islands they are taken in nets, and being pickled in small casks, are exported to the West Indies; if carefully cleaned, cured, and packed, they there bring a higher price than Salmon.

In the tide-way of the Rivers flowing into the Gulf, these fine fish might be taken in sufficient quantities to form an article of traffic. They afford great sport to the fly-fisher, especially when they first enter the mixed water of the tide-way in the smaller Rivers.

The common Trout (*salmo fontinalis*) are also eagerly sought after by the disciples of Izaak Walton; and although destroyed in the most wanton and reckless manner by unthinking persons, they are still abundant. The destruction of these beautiful fish takes place by wholesale, upon many Rivers in the northern part of the Province, and one of the modes practised is called "rolling for trout." When the streams are at their lowest stage in the summer season, a dam of logs, stones, and brush, is roughly built at the lower end of some pool, in which the fish have congregated. This "rolling-dam" being constructed, the stream for some distance above the pool is beaten with poles, and the fish are driven down to the deepest water, out of which they are swept with a net. The writer was informed, that in this way 3,600 Trout had been taken out of one pool at a single sweep of the net. In August 1848, 1,300 large Trout were thus taken out of one pool on the Scadouc River, while the writer was at Shediac. This practice is greatly to be deprecated, as by destroying fish of all sizes, it completely breaks up the Trout fishery on those Rivers where it takes place.

The Smelt (*osmerus eperlanus* of Cuvier, and *osmerus viridescens* of Agassiz,) is found in excessive abundance in all the Rivers and Streams flowing into the Gulf. In the latter part of winter, when in the best condition, they are taken through holes in the ice, and at that season are a very great delicacy; they are then frequently called "frost-fish." Immediately after the ice disappears, they rush in almost solid columns up the brooks and rivulets to spawn, and are then taken by cart-loads.

This

This Fishery, under proper management, might be made one of considerable profit, as the Smelt is really delicious, and always highly esteemed. It is believed that there are two distinct species of this fish, and that the smaller of the two is more highly scented, as well as more highly flavoured, than the other.

Eels of large size and of fine quality, are taken every where within the Gulf; besides those consumed fresh, they are pickled in considerable quantities, as well for home consumption, as for exportation. Mr. Yarrell, in describing the Eel, says:—"They are in reality a valuable description of Fish; they are very numerous, very prolific, and are found in almost every part of the world. They are in great esteem for the table, and the consumption in our large Cities is very considerable."

In the calm and dark nights during August and September, the largest Eels are taken in great numbers, by the Micmacs and Acadian French, in the estuaries and lagoons, by torch light, with the Indian Spear. This mode of taking Eels requires great quickness and dexterity, and a sharp eye. It is pursued with much spirit, as besides the value of the Eel, the mode of fishing is very exciting. In winter, Eels bury themselves in the muddy parts of Rivers, and their haunts, which are generally well known, are called "Eel Grounds." The mud is thoroughly probed with a five pronged iron spear, affixed to a long handle, and used through a hole in the ice. When the Eels are all taken out of that part within reach of the spear, a fresh hole is cut, and the fishing goes on again, upon new ground.

If a market should be found for this description of Fish, they could be furnished to an unlimited extent.

The common Flounder (*platessa plana* of Mitchel,) is found in such abundance in the Gulf, that it is used largely for manuring land. The writer has seen Potatoes being planted in hills, when the only dressing consisted of fresh Flounders, which were used with a lavish hand. They are seldom taken by the inhabitants of the Gulf Shore, who can readily obtain so many other descriptions of Fish of superior quality. The Flounder is long lived out of the water, and bears land carriage better than most Fish; there is no reason therefore why Flounders should not become a valuable commodity.

That the varied, extensive, and most abundant Fisheries of the Gulf of Saint Lawrence would be greatly influenced by the construction of a Railway along the Eastern Coast of New Brunswick, there cannot be a reasonable doubt; but in all probability, the proposed Railway from Shediac to the Harbour of Saint John, would affect those Fisheries in an equal, if not a greater degree.

The hardy and enterprising Fishermen of the Bay of Fundy dread the long and dangerous voyage around the whole Peninsula of Nova Scotia, to the fishing grounds of the Gulf, a voyage which frequently lasts three weeks, and is deemed by Underwriters equally hazardous with a voyage to Europe; but it is not alone the dangers of the voyage which deters them from the prosecution of these Fisheries; it is the great loss of time they occasion, and the expense they create, as these render the adventure, too often, far from profitable.

A Railway from Shediac to the Port of Saint John, which is open at all seasons of the year, would enable the various products of the Fisheries to reach a Port of shipment in four hours, and the necessity for the long voyage around Nova Scotia would be wholly obviated. The fishing vessels could winter at any of the Ports on the Gulf Shore which they found most convenient; their stores and outfit could be sent up by Railway; and they would, in such case, enjoy the advantage of being on the fishing grounds at the earliest moment in the spring, and the fisherman could protract his labours until the winter had again fairly set in.

The fresh Salmon, packed in ice, which were sent last season from Saint John to Boston by the steamers, owing to the facilities of transport in the United States, in three days after they left Saint John, appeared at table, in prime condition, at Albany, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, New York, and Philadelphia. If the Salmon of the northern Rivers could be transported by railway to Saint John, they would find a ready market in the numerous towns and villages of the United States, and the Salmon fishery alone would prove a perfect mine of wealth to the northern part of the Province.

The immense products which might be obtained by a vigorous prosecution of the Fisheries for Herring, Cod, and Mackerel, would not only furnish a fruitful source of profit to a railway, but they would afford such an amount of remunerative employment to all the productive classes, as almost to defy calculation. They would enable the Province to open up, and prosecute, a successful trade with several Foreign countries, with which at present the merchants of New Brunswick have no connection whatever. The farmer also, would be greatly benefited by the extension of the Fisheries in connection with the railway, because he would not only find a more ready market for his surplus produce, but he would be furnished with wholesome and nutritious food, at all seasons of the year, on the most reasonable terms.

Aided by railways, the Fisheries of the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, now of so little importance, and such limited value, would take rank as one of the highest privileges of New Brunswick—its unfailing source of wealth forever hereafter. And while the efforts of the people were successfully directed towards securing these bounties of Providence, lavished with such unsparing hand, they would rejoice in the goodness of an all-wise Creator, and offer up humble but earnest thanks to Almighty God for his exceeding goodness and mercy towards his erring and sinful creatures.

M. H. PERLEY,
H. M. Emigration Officer.

Government Emigration Office,
Saint John, March 5, 1849.

SURVEY OF RIVER SAINT JOHN.

Report on the General Principles to be adopted for the improvement of the Navigation of the River Saint John,

By Capt. Bent, Royal Engineers, and Mr. Grant, Civil Engineer.

Fredericton, 12th November, 1849.

SIR,—In pursuance of the instructions of Your Excellency, dated 27th July last, we have the honor to submit our Report on the general principles which, in our opinion, should guide the Provincial authorities in carrying into effect the appropriation of the Grant of £10,000, voted for the improvement of the Navigation of the Saint John River, between the Garnd Falls and Fredericton.

We have confined our attention to the consideration of the most economical and effectual method of rendering the River navigable for Steamboats of small draught during the Summer season.

It is found that a boat going with full speed in a narrow channel, up a rapid, will generally require from ten to twelve inches more water than she draws at other times; we have therefore, fixed 3′ 6″ as the minimum depth requisite in such localities, and 3 feet in the moderately swift.

There was less water in the River at the time we took the soundings over the Bars and Shoals, (August 1849,) than during average years; but in seasons of great drought the flow of water is considerably reduced. On comparing the results of our inquiries, we have assumed a probable level below which it rarely falls, viz., when there is only 1′ 10′ found over the Bear Island Bar, and reduced the other depths accordingly. As the operations proposed tend, in almost every instance, to lengthen the course of the channel where the water is rapid, by deflecting it from one side of the River to the other, the average velocity of the current will be lessened, and, as experience has established, that at no one locality is the ascent too rapid for the passage upwards of boats, we have in most cases omitted taking the difference of level of the water at the top and bottom of the several obstructions, and assumed as correct the dimensions given in the printed Table which accompanied the Report of Mr. Foulis, D. P. S., dated 21st August, 1826, having no reason to doubt the accuracy of his Surveys. The period for our operations being limited to the few weeks when the level of the water is lowest in the River, and to one season only, we were necessitated to make our examination in too rapid a manner to enable us to observe the quantity and kind of detritus accumulated at any particular spot, or to obtain an accurate knowledge of the stability of the River's bed, as determined by the nature of the soil, the tendency to erosion of the banks, the impinging force of the stream, and velocity of the current.

Finding it an easier task, when following the downward course of the River, to describe the effects produced by its action, and the Shoals formed by its deposits, than when an observer is proceeding upwards, we propose to report on the several obstructions as they occur in succession from the Grand Falls to the deep water above Fredericton; many of the Rapids and Shoals have several names, but we have adopted such as appeared best known to the boatmen, and persons frequenting the River.

From the deep water in the Basin, at the foot of the Grand Falls, to Cuffeman's Bar, a distance of about 40 miles, the general characteristic of the River is, that it flows between high sloping banks, and is divided into a series of pools, or reaches, sometimes by natural dams, where ledges of rock extend across the bed of the River; at

at others, its course is blocked up, and the space through which it discharges lessened by numerous reefs, and detached masses of rock; and again, by the contraction of the opening between the banks. The pools so formed contain comparatively still, deep water, except where a rapid is created by the stream flowing over the top of the natural dams, or escaping through narrow passages in these barriers. Shoals are formed above and below these obstructions, according to local circumstances, and the set of the current during the period the floating ice is in motion. The remedies to be applied to procure a safe channel through such obstructions, are either to contract still more the opening of discharge, or to straighten the course, and widen it by the removal of some of the smaller masses of rock, taking care, when recourse is had to the former expedient, that the position of the dams or works are not liable to be carried away by the ice, and when to the latter, that the general level of the water way is not materially reduced.

WHITE RAPIDS.—*Survey No.* 1.

The first of these natural dams at which any obstruction to the navigation occurs, is about 1½ miles below the Grand Falls, and is called the "White Rapids," where the bed of the River is crossed by several reefs of stratified rock, causing broken water for above 1,000 yards in extent. The boat channel is close to the right bank, its depth varying from 2′ 6″ to 6 feet; the projected ledges of the reef are broken and disconnected, so that the water discharges freely through them, without sufficient restraint—flowing too generally over its wide rocky bed throughout the entire breadth of the stream. The remedy to be applied is, in the first instance, to clear a straight channel for boats through the rocks, and then to so regulate the space over which the water flows, that enough be diverted to ensure a depth not less than 3′ 6″ for the passage of boats at all seasons; we therefore propose to remove, by blasting, the two small rocks, A and B, and to fill up with sunken cribwork and stones the openings through the ledges of rock C D E F; the probable expense of these services would by £500.

The banks of the River above and below "White Rapids" are high gravel slopes; they were covered until late years with trees and vegetation, but in the endeavour to form a tow path along the right bank, a deep notch was cut into the foot of the slope, which permitting the water and frost to act on the lower strata, have by their erosion undermined and caused the surface of the upper portion to slide down into the River; this damage is increasing rapidly, and will continue until the slip has embraced an extent of more than a mile above the rapids; nor does any remedy suggest itself without the expenditure of a large sum of money in the construction of a new tow path, having its cutting supported by plank, or some other material; for it is presumed a horse track must exist so long as boats have to be towed past this locality. The quantity of gravel thus conveyed into the bed of the River every year, is not, however, so serious an evil as would appear at first sight, for the current runs so strong as not to permit it to remain immediately where it falls, and carries it forward to be deposited in the bend below the White Rapids, and may be considered to have there the beneficial effect of contracting the width of the water way between the rapid last referred to and the rapid "Des Femmes," and thus confining the stream within a narrower and consequently deeper channel.

LITTLE RIVER RAPID.—*Survey No.* 2.

The water continues strong and broken, but the channel has a good average depth, and is free from any serious obstructions down to the mouth of the "Little River," from whence, and extending down more than a mile, the bed is studded with numerous rocks and reefs, through which sufficiently deep but crooked channels wind; that which is considered the best for the passage of Steam Boats, is shown dotted on Plan; but as the current sets strongly across the stream from left to right, they are in danger, after passing rock A, of being carried against reef B, and again passing clear of C, of striking on D; also when avoiding E, of striking on F, or even clearing the latter, called "Split Rock," a greater danger is apprehended of stranding on the long reef G. A is an isolated cube of rock standing in 4 feet water, and if removed, a Boat would have a better chance of obtaining a good position to make a clear passage through the lower

lower intricate reefs; the River at this place averages 220 yards wide, and a sufficiently deep channel obtains only in consequence of its bed being contracted by the numerous rocks and reefs alluded to; we therefore consider it to be inexpedient to remove or blast any of them, except that marked A, and in lieu thereof, propose to construct a work against the ledge of rocks H I, projecting from the right bank, in order to dam back the waters, and deaden the strength of the current through the tortuous position of the passage. This work will average 9 feet high and 70 yards in length, at a probable cost of £310.

ARESTOOK BAR.—*Survey No.* 3.

The water way of the Saint John is contracted above its confluence with the Arestook by ledges of stratified rock, sloping into its bed from the left bank, confining the channel to narrow limits, and causing a depth of water exceeding 10 feet, but as it disappears again from the bed of the River, and allows the water a free discharge, the greatest depth that occurs during seasons of ordinary dryness, is 2′ 9″; this reduction is also to be attributed to a shoal of stones and gravel deposited where the current of the Arestook loses its transporting power on joining the less rapid water of the Saint John. It therefore seems to us evident, that in order to ensure a sufficiently deep channel over this bar, some artificial means must be resorted to to arrest the flow of the water over too great a surface, and at the same time cause a stronger current at this spot to clear a deeper channel through the gravel shoal stated to have accumulated there. For this object we propose to throw out the dam shewn in Plan No. 3, from the left bank, bending down the stream, to be constructed of cribwork, and loaded with stone, its average height to be 5 feet, length 170 yards, and probable cost £280.

TOBIQUE RAPIDS.—*Survey No.* 4.

The natural dam across the Saint John at the confluence of the Tobique River, is composed of a mass of stratified rock, extending obliquely across its bed from the left to the right; elevated ledges of this reef appear above the surface of the water, sometimes on one side of the River, and sometimes on the other; thus the water escapes too generally over the wide space between the banks, to allow a partial collection of a sufficient body in any one channel. The right channel is through narrow openings in the ledges, with comparatively deep water; but these ledges are passed in quick succession, and the breaks through them not being opposite to each other, the course is too tortuous to be rendered a safe channel for boats in the rapid water; for this reason, the channel most used is the one following the left bank, past the Indian Village, to the embouchure of the Tobique, thence following the current across the Saint John, where it runs swiftly through the principal ledges which show above the surface, pass into the deep water channel to the right of the large isolated rock in the middle of the River. From the head of the shoal to its foot, a distance of 900 yards, the River falls 4′ 8½″. The soundings past the Indian Village vary from 1′ 6″ to 3′ 0″, the depth at the mouth of the Tobique is 6 feet, passing into 4 feet, 3 feet and 2 feet in succession, and then deepens quickly to 6 feet and upwards. The draught of water is evidently down the right channel, and should be maintained, if it was not for the dangerous passage through the reefs. In order to divert the stream from the right to the left, dams must be so constructed as entirely to change the direction of the current, until after passing the rocks called the "Devil and Indian;" three in all probability, will be required:—

A B 233 yards long, to raise the water on the head of the bar:

C D 140 yards long, to stop the flow through an elevated reef of rocks, in order to dam back the water over the foot of the bar and confine its flow to narrower limits: and

E F 100 yards long, to act in conjunction with C D, and destroy the natural tendency of the stream to revert to its original course after passing an impediment placed across it.

The expense of these services will be about £1,330.

TOBIQUE ROCKS.

A number of large masses of rock stand in the stream about 4 miles below the Tobique River, known as the "Tobique Rocks," one of these, situate in the channel, and nearly opposite to Lally's Creek, should be removed; probable cost £5.

BISHOP'S & IMMAUN'S ROCKS.

"Bishop's Rocks," and "Immaun's Rocks," further down the River, interrupt its free navigation, but a wide and sufficiently deep channel is found between them.

KILBURN'S RAPID.

About 1 mile above the "Muniac River," a natural dam of solid ledges of rock, extends directly across the bed of the River, over which the water runs; two passages through it afford straight channels for boats, with 4′ 6″ water.

MUNIAC BAR.

There is a shoal off the mouth of the Muniac River, the water 4 feet deep, also a reef of rocks across the Saint John, but this latter should be no obstruction if the Pilot knows the River.

FITZHERBERT'S RAPIDS.—*Survey No.* 5.

The impediment to the navigation between the Great and Little Aquisaquit River, is caused by the combined influence of an increased declivity in the bed of the River, by the course of the stream being crossed obliquely by discontinuous ledges of stratified rock, and by the interspersing of large erratic blocks of stone. Through the broken water in this locality, known as "Fitzherbert's Rapids," there are three boat channels which diverge from each other to avoid particular rocks; but in every case, the boats must pass close to the reef of rocks marked K, where the depth varies from 2′ 9″ to 3′ 3″, with a hard rocky bottom; then avoiding several sharp reefs, some sunken, others barely visible, the only passage is through the deep strong water between the reef No. 8 and the rock No. 9; this latter rock, which is most in the way, (from the set of the current,) is an erratic block, 2 feet below the surface, and can easily be removed by blasting; the other ledges, standing in deep strong water, and whose strata are nearly vertical, cannot readily be blasted, so that any attempt to form a strait channel, or lower the bed of the River to the right or left of K, could not be undertaken with any prospect of success; the most simple remedy that offers, is to contract the space through which the water discharges, in order to raise its level in the channels among the rocks; we therefore propose to stop the flow through the reef No. 2, by the construction against it of a dam from the left bank, projecting 150 yards into the stream; its average height will be 5 feet; a good channel may then confidently be expected by following the track marked on Plan A B C D; and probable cost together with removal of the rock, £250.

KELLY'S ROCKS.

Below the Aquisaquit River, one of the rocks called "Kelly's Rocks," might be removed in the course of the operations to improve the navigation.

POMFREY'S ROCKS.

Some rocks pointed out as "Pomfrey's Rocks," cause broken water, but do not appear to obstruct the channel.

CUFFEMAN'S BAR.—*Survey No.* 6.

The last of the natural dams at which an obstruction to the navigation occurs, is about 1 mile below Hardwood Creek, and called "Cuffeman's Bar," it consists of ledges of rocks running partially across the bed of the River, together with a shoal of stones and gravel deposited against and below it.

The water in its passage spreads once nearly the whole width of the River from bank to bank, but its discharge is deepest—First, in a narrow channel past the extremity of the main ledge of rocks extending from the right bank: Second, through the same ledge close to the right bank: Third, by a channel down the middle of the River,

River, passing over the head of the bar into the deep water below the main ledge of rocks: Fourth, by another channel crossing from the left bank obliquely across the bar into the deep water below the main ledge of rocks.

The set and force of the current is towards the right bank, against which the ice packs in the Spring.

The water in the first channel is deep, with soundings from 5 to 10 feet, passing again into 5 and 6 feet. A skilful and well practised pilot could run a small boat down this channel at any time; but during seasons of low water it is an extremely dangerous one, being in the vicinity of sharp projecting rocks, against which boats, after passing round the end of the extreme ledge, are liable to be drifted by the eddies, as well as by the set of the current.

The second channel could be rendered of sufficient width and depth, by blasting off the top of some of the projecting ledges; but from the nature of the formation of these rocks, it would be difficult to blow them without the danger of jagged projecting points being left, and of boats striking against them should they swerve at all from the direct channel in this rapid water.

The third or centre channel is the most direct and straight, it crosses the head of the shoal in 2′ 9″ water, and where the bed is comparatively smooth.

Where the 4th or left channel crosses the shoal, the depth of water varies from 2′ 3″ to 3′ 0″.

Both these two last could be deepened, but from the wide expanse of the water, and the quantity of gravel brought down by the floods in the Spring, any excavation would be extremely liable to be quickly filled up; under these circumstances, we have selected the third or centre channel for improvement, and which we propose to effect by means of a wing dam, projecting from the left bank, to bend obliquely 160 yards down with the stream, in order, by contracting the width of the water-way of the River, to turn a greater volume into the channel in question.

After the execution of this work, any alteration in the extent and position of the shoal must be carefully watched, in order that an addition or reduction be made to the length of the dam, according to the form assumed by the accumulating gravel and debris. The probable cost will be £180.

MONQUART RIVER.

There is a small rock in the channel, at the mouth of the Monquart River, which should be removed. Probable cost, £5.

SQUIRE'S BAR.

About 1½ miles below the Monquart River a shoal caused by the ice jamming against the left bank, composed of rounded stones and coarse gravel, extends across the River; the depth of water in the centre channel is rarely less than 3 feet; this shoal, known as "Squire's Bar," is not considered a sufficient impediment to the navigation to require immediate attention.

CHICKTEHAUK STREAM.

There are two rocks standing in the channel, about 250 yards above the mouth of the Chicktehauk Stream, which should be removed. Probable cost, £10.

GREEN ISLAND.—*Survey No. 7.*

Green Island divides the River into two branches: that on the left is interrupted by numerous shoals, whilst a good boat channel is found down the right one, with deep water to where it cuts through a bar extending across the River. Its depth then varies from 2 feet to 2′ 6″ only. This bar appears to be an accumulation of the stones and gravel deposited above and against the ice, which in the Spring of the year, after jamming below at a sudden and narrow bend of the River, packs back in a solid mass to the foot of the Island.

The current in the Summer sets from the Island to the right bank, and is again deflected towards the middle of the River, to where the deepest water is found over the bar. In order to throw a greater volume of water into the same passage, we propose the construction of a wing dam, A B, to project from the right bank 180 yards obliquely

obliquely down with the stream, and which, from its position and inclination, will not be liable to be injured by the floating ice; and further recommend the construction of the embankment C D, 270 yards long, bending down with the stream, to stop the spread of the water over the sunken portion of the foot of the Island. The probable cost will be £510.

CHARACTERISTIC OF THE RIVER.

The characteristic of the River exhibits entirely new features throughout the section we have now to describe; the banks in many places rising in successive steps or terraces, from one level surface to another, evince that the bed of the River stood formerly at a much higher level than it does at present; appearances denote elsewhere that the wide basins through which the River flows contained a chain of Lakes which spread through the Valley of the Saint John, during the period the water stood at a higher level. There is in many localities seen the trace of channels the stream has of late years cut for itself through the alluvial deposit which then took place, (now called "Intervales"); in some places forming Islands, and at others, where the current sets against it, washing it down, until the sunken remains assume the appearance of shoals in the course of accumulation. Several bars and shoals are thus formed between Green Island and the Beckaguimec River; the principal of which are—

Wakefield Bar; Palmer's Island Shoal; and Presqu'ile Island Shoal;

but which are not at present serious impediments to the navigation, and have not therefore been made the subject of special notice.

BECKAGUIMEC BAR.—*Survey No.* 8.

The boat channel then follows the left bank of the River, with deep water, past Presqu'ile Island, and Beckaguimec Island, where it cuts a passage for itself through a bar, which extends nearly across the River, the depth of water varying from 2′ to 2′ 6″; this bar is the sunken portion of the foot of Beckaguimec Island, and of the flat land or intervale seen along the left bank, over the remains of which the water now flows, the action of the current having gradually washed away the upper strata of the soil, with the vegetation that grew thereon. The main body of the water now flows between Beckaguimec Island and the left bank, and can be conducted in sufficient volume over the bar if its spread is stopped by the construction of an embankment, A B, on the sunken portion of the Island, and extending about 400 yards down the River; care must be taken that the dam terminates *precisely* at the spot where the strength of the current disperses down the main body of the stream. The bed of the River at the obstruction is composed of hard coarse gravel, over which the current runs too strong for any accumulation to take place of the moving gravel and sand. Should this work prove insufficient, a dam, C D, should be constructed between Beckaguimec and the Island above it, to stop the flow of water in the passage between them. The probable cost will be £370 for the dam A B.

CAMPBELL'S ISLAND.

There is shoal water at the head of Campbell's Island, called "Potts' Rapid," but no difficulty is experienced to the passage of boats during ordinary seasons of low water; the extent and position of the accumulation of gravel and stones should be watched, and if any obstruction to the navigation be experienced hereafter, a wing dam should probably be constructed at the bend, in order that the body of the stream which is now drawn among the rocks in the cove in the right, may be directed to throw a greater volume into the left channel, and to cause the current to set against the head of the shoal, and excavate for itself a deeper water-way through the loose soil. There is deep water the entire length of the Island, and without any obstructions to the free navigation until after passing round its foot, when the channel takes so sudden a turn it is difficult for the boats to avoid striking on some rocks near the left bank; five or six of these can be easily removed and dragged on shore, at a cost not exceeding £20.

GRAND

GRAND BAR.—*Survey No.* 9.

Seven miles from Woodstock the River divides into two channels to the right and left of a half sunken Island, 1¼ miles in length, called the "Grand Bar;" the channel on the right is contracted and rendered dangerous for the passage of large boats by reefs of rocks, which project into its bed; that on the left is the one generally used; has a comparatively smooth bed, formed of coarse gravel, with deep water until it crosses the foot of the bar. This section of the River exhibits most unequivocal traces that its stream has cut its course through an alluvial deposit; from the form, &c., it seems probable that the oldest and only water-way was the channel on the right, at which period the Island (or bar) formed a tract of intervale along the left bank, remnants of which are still visible at A and B. It does not appear that any new deposit takes place at this bar; the current is rapid, without eddies, and sufficiently strong to carry forward any stones and gravel transported hither by the stream; the depth of water where the channel crosses the bar is thought by the pilots to be less than formerly; but this seems to be the effect of the water spreading over a wider space by the gradual erosion of the more elevated portions of the foot of the Island; under such circumstances the remedy to be applied is to endeavour again to contract the water of the River where it is shoalest, and which it is considered can be effected in the readiest way by a dam from the left bank, opposite the foot of the Island, stretching obliquely 500 yards with the stream, towards the right bank; also to weather the foot of the Island with a protecting embankment. Should this prove insufficient, the flow down the right channel, at low water, should be stopped by a dam across it from the head of the Island, G H. The probable cost of the dam, C D, and embankment, E F, will be £140.

DIBBLEE'S BAR.—*Survey No.* 10.

The appearance of the country for 3 miles below Woodstock, betokens most undeniably that the stream is continually cutting passages for itself through the alluvial deposit of one of the chain of Lakes which at a former epoch existed; one of these passages has separated Fraser's Island from the main land; this Island will itself probably in course of time be swept away by the action of the stream, or be converted into a barren mound, resembling the Grand Bar, (last described,) covered with shingle and gravel; thus has been already formed the sunken neck of land at its lower extremity, called "Dibblee's Bar;" the current having been deflected towards Fraser's Island, has excavated through the soft soil a deep winding channel, which is now generally preferred for the passage of boats, in consequence of having a soft even bottom; whilst the bed of the old channel, which follows the right bank, is extremely rough and uncertain, as well as being full of sharp projecting points of rock; this new or left channel has from 10 to 6 feet water through its whole extent, except where it crosses the narrow strip of Dibblee's Bar, where only 2' 9" is found during dry seasons. Complaints are made by Pilots of the very sudden turn in the channel, and of the danger experienced of being carried by the current, before they can bring the boat round, against some large detached masses of rock situate close to the right bank. The two most advanced of them should be removed, and the course of the channel improved by forcing the stream against the west point of Dibblee's Bar, by means of a jettee, a b, 130 yards in length, in order to cut a straighter passage for itself, and which at the same time will have the effect of protecting the foot of the Island, c d, from erosion. The growth of bushes and brushwood should be encouraged as much as possible on the sloping bank of Fraser's Island, to diminish the erosion of the current; the probable cost of the works proposed will be £135.

BELVISOR'S BAR.—*Survey No.* 11.

The accumulation of ice below Cronkite Island, (where it packs against the left bank,) has caused a deposite of stones, gravel, &c., brought down the stream during the period of the Spring Freshets, and formed a bar from the foot of the Island obliquely across to the right shore, where it spreads into a large bank of shingle, known as "Belvisor's Bar." The water is deep down the branch of the River, on the right of the Island, until the channel, in crossing to the left bank, cuts a passage through the narrow neck of the bar, where it shoals from 5 feet to 2' 3", but deepens

again

again quickly, giving soundings of 3, 4, 5 and 6 feet within a short space; a sufficient depth can be obtained in this channel, by stopping the spread of the water over the bar by means of an embankment composed of stones, brush and gravel, extending from the foot of the Island about 500 yards, down with the stream; the danger to be apprehended at this section of the navigation is, that after passing the bar, the current sets directly towards the steep bank on the left, carrying the boat very swiftly towards several large detached rocks, two of which are situate immediately in its course; when these are removed, there is a free and deep channel for more than a mile, when a bar formed of stones and coarse gravel, and caused in a similar manner to the one above described, crosses the River near a large cubical rock called the "Governor's Table." The water shoals here to 3′ 3″ in the average dry seasons, but the bar is not considered at present an obstruction to the navigation; in the event of the accumulation increasing, a greater force of current should be directed against it, by stopping the flow of water through the masses of rocks found above the Governor's Table, A A A. The probable cost of the dam at foot of Cronkite Island, and the removal of rock below Belvisor's Bar, will be £250.

MEDUCTIC FALLS.

The rapids known as the "Meductic Falls," are caused by a sudden declivity of the bed of the River, the increased velocity of the stream resulting therefrom, together with the channel being obstructed by large erratic blocks of stone, rendering this part of the navigation extremely precarious. At the head of the rapids the body of water falls towards the left bank, and runs between a number of granite boulders, so distributed, that in order to find a channel at all, it is necessary to follow a very tortuous course; and the current being exceedingly strong, a boat is liable to be carried against some one of these erratic blocks, in the attempt to avoid striking against another above or below it. Since the judicious removal of several rocks this season by Mr. Ingraham, a boat dropping down the River in the main channel, after passing over the upper bar, finds the first impediment to be a large boulder, No. 1, known to the boatmen as the "Flounces," which forces the boat so far in shore, as to place it in danger of striking against the sunken rocks marked Nos. 2 and 3, whilst endeavouring to regain an eligible position in the stream, between rocks 4 and 5, for passing clear of the rocks off the projecting point A, towards which they are impelled in consequence of the set of the current being into the small bay above them. We propose to lessen this tendency by endeavouring to deflect the stream off the left bank by the jettee or pier B C D, 110 yards long, built of timber and loaded with stone. Whilst constructing this work, such boulders in its vicinity as impede the passage upwards of towboats, should be removed, and a track made for the horses as near the water's edge as praticable.

The rock No. 1 should be removed before any others are touched; this effected there will be a comparatively unimpeded channel with deep water the entire way down to the point A; this however is so contracted between the sunken rocks 4 and 5, that we consider it of next importance they should be blown up. There are other rocks close to the proposed channel such as those at No. 7, which should be removed, but the exact selection to be made can be decided better after the principal obstructions have been removed, and which should be left to the discretion of the parties performing the work. Until the effect of these works can be observed, it is not advisable to undertake any further improvements. It seems however probable that the construction below the Falls, of a dam projecting from the right bank, would back the water to the foot of the rapid, lessen the force of the current off the point A, and enable a boat to follow a less intricate course among the rocks; the danger however of the passage, can eventually be overcome only by a dam and lock, whenever the increased traffic on the River will warrant the requisite expenditure. The probable cost of these services will be £820, viz. the embankment and blasting rocks.

CALHOUN ROCK.

A number of large rocks are deposited in the River immediately above the Nackawick River, which impede the navigation; four of which should be removed, viz:—

1 large one near the right bank; 1 large one near the left bank; and 2 large ones in the centre of the River. The probable cost will be £15.

KOAC

KOAC ISLAND.—*Survey No.* 13.

Above the head of Koac Island the current sets across the River, carrying the ice against the high bank on the right, where it packs, and arresting the transport of the rolling stones, their debris and gravel has raised the bed of the River, forming a narrow bar, extending obliquely across it from the right bank to Koac Island, where the depth of water varies from 2′ 0″ to 2′ 6″ only. This we propose to improve by reducing the width of the water-way by the dam D C B, constructed from the right bank, and bending 500 yards down the stream, to be formed of sunken crib-work loaded with stone, shingle and gravel; it will average 4 feet in height.

There is a large rock off the projecting point above Koac Island, which impedes the navigation, and should be removed. The probable expense will be £500.

BEAR ISLAND BAR.—*Survey No.* 14.

The "Long Reach" extends from Koac Island to Bear Island, without any interruption, when the water shoals to about 1′ 10″. To rightly understand this section of the River, it must be regarded as the basin of one of the chain of Lakes already referred to, in which were deposited at a former period the alluvial tracts now called "Intervales," and through which the River is at present cutting a series of passages or channels; thus were formed Long Island, Hog Island, Bear Island, &c., which split the River into several branches, creating so great a separation of its waters, that no one branch retains sufficient volume and velocity to convey forward the gravel and sand brought down, which therefore deposit and form bars, raising the bed of the River until the navigation has been obstructed; local circumstances have determined the passage between Bear Island and Hog Island to be the deepest and best channel, and which we propose to improve by conducting more water into it, and confining the stream within narrower limits where it extends over too large a surface; this can readily be effected in the first place, by closing the passage between Long and Hog Island, by the dam A B, 500 yards long, formed of brush and stone, and covered with shingle and coarse gravel, taking care to make secure abutments; secondly, by strengthening the existing dam C D, at the foot of Hog Island, by a bank of gravel thrown from the stream; thirdly, by extending the dam down the River to E, for a distance of 670 yards; this latter work to be formed of brush, stone and gravel, and average 5 feet high. The probable cost will be £1,535.

NAPP'S BAR.—*Survey No.* 15.

The still deep water below Wheeler's Island stops the passage down of the ice, whilst the current pressing (above the head of the Island) from the right to the left bank, continues to force onwards the floating masses until they pack fast against the steep bank of the cove near A B, and ground on the bed of the River; a deposit immediately takes place of stone and gravel, which the stream was conveying down in its course.

This accumulation increasing every year has raised its bed, forming a bar obliquely across its stream. By the nature of the River, the current strives to cross over to the right, but this deposit of gravel changes its course, and forces the water into two channels, which cut through the upper end of the obstruction; the inner one close along the left bank is that used by boats towing up; but is very crooked and dangerous for steamers, especially in the down passage; the depth on the bar averages from 2 feet to 1′ 10″. The other channel, after following the middle of the stream, inclines towards the left bank, with soundings passing from 3′ 6″ to 2′ 0″, and again rapidly into deep water. The water as above stated having a tendency to fall towards the middle channel, we propose to assist in conducting thither a greater quantity by the dam A B, from the long low Island on the left, crossing the head of the bar obliquely, and projecting 130 yards down with the stream; whilst the spread of the water may be stopped by the embankment C D, projecting from Wheeler's Island 200 yards down the stream, and which from its position will not be liable to be injured by the floods; it will average 3 feet in height. We also propose to stop the discharge by the passage behind Wheeler's Island, by the dam E F.

There are two rocks below the bar and situate in the force of the current, which should be removed. The probable cost of these services will be £670.

BURPY'S

BURPY'S BAR.—*Survey No.* 16.

There is a good channel for about 7 miles, the River being confined within its natural limits; about 700 yards above Burpy's Island, the current, after flowing past the point of rock marked A in Plan, instead of being deflected across to the opposite bank, disperses down the stream in nearly equal volumes on each side of Burpy's Bar; that along the left bank can only be used when the water is high, on account of an extensive shoal which crosses it from the foot of the Island; that along the right bank is narrow and deep, and forms the main channel for the passage of boats; its soundings average 6 feet, excepting over a narrow bar of rock and gravel, where only 3 feet is found, also over some isolated projections of rock, which latter can be blown up and removed.

We propose to effect a different division of the waters by projecting past the point where the stream separates into the two channels, a dam formed of cribwork and stone, 320 yards long, obliquely upwards towards the left bank; this work which, during the dry seasons, will confine a greater body of water to the narrow and deep channel, will be no obstruction to the free dispersion of the waters over the larger surface during the period of the Spring Freshets; the bed of the River is composed of rock, (vertical strata,) and covered with large stones from 6" to 12" diameter. The probable cost will be £700.

SPRING HILL.—*Survey.*

The rise and fall of the ocean tide is felt as far as the head of Savage Island, from whence to Spring Hill, a distance of about 1½ miles, the River is divided by a series of Islands, shoals and sand-banks, all of which undergo changes more or less every year, whereby the navigable channels are constantly shifting; what is deep water this year may be a shoal the next. At present the water discharges through three channels; the first, which passes to the right of Hart's Island, is obstructed by two bars, called Russell's and Old Chapel Bar; on the former only 1' 4" is found; the depth between the bars varies from 6' 0" to 3' 0", and shoals to 1' 2" on the latter, after which soundings from 6 feet to 12 feet extend below Spring Hill. The seeond or middle channel between Hart's Island and Flat Island, and passing round the foot of Savage Island, is very circuitous and irregular. Boats have only 2 feet water passing Russell's Bar, and 1' 3" over Old Chapel Bar.

The third or Grand Pass, round the head of Savage Island, and between Hart's Island and the left bank of the River, is considerably larger than the other two, but is unobstructed save by a sand bank, at the foot of Flat Island, where the soundings vary from 3 feet to 10.

Before proposing any works for the improvement of the navigation of this locality, or attempting to give the River a fixed regimen, it is requisite to understand the nature and causes of the changes going on from year to year. We conceive that the old course of the stream from Crock's Point to Spring Hill was confined to that portion of the River bed which now constitutes the right channel, and that a tract of flat alluvial land intervened between it and where the Keswick Stream flowed, at the base of the high sloping ground on the left. The water in the River is deep and still to near the head of Hart's Island, and we have been given to understand, freezes over quicker and with stronger ice than it does in the rapid or broken water above; consequently at the first thaw the floating ice accumulates and packs at the head of the Island, backing the water until it overflows all the "intervales" on the left bank, sometimes to a depth of 16 feet, when the constantly increasing volume of water and masses of ice find vent for themselves by cutting passages through them, an operation much facilitated of late years by the absence of the trees which formerly covered the whole area. These excavations have the local designation of "thoroughfares." In this way have been formed the numerous tortuous and winding water courses which isolate the parcels of land now called Shore's, Sugar, Savage, Hart's and Flat Islands; and judging from the effects produced by the last great freshet on the head of Sugar Island, and from the abrasion being in the direction of the set of the current at high water, it may almost be predicted that at no very distant period a new thoroughfare will be cut through the entire breadth of that Island, in a course which the River is striving to follow.

Simultaneously

Simultaneously with these operations, the coarse gravel and boulders brought down by the floods, are deposited at the head of the ice obstruction, and forms the bars which are gradually raising the bed of the old or right channel, and which is now considerably higher than that of one of the thoroughfares at the head of Savage Island, so that a large body of the stream is, during the summer months, diverted down the latter, and joining with the water of the Keswick River, forms the navigable channel called the Grand Pass, and which we propose to render available for the passage of steam boats at all seasons of the year, in preference to the two other channels.

The first or right channel seems to have been considered as the most eligible one to be made navigable, and considerable labour and expense incurred from time to time by cutting through the extensive deposit of gravel, called the "Old Chapel Bar;" the anticipated advantages of these works are in a great measure lost in consequence of an increased accumulation of gravel on Russell's Bar, immediately above the excavation; at present, and probably for some time to come, the great mass of ice will be drawn down this passage, and grounding, tend to the increase of the bars and shoals which already obstruct the navigation, by causing the deposit of the debris and loose rocks conveyed down by the strong water, so that the boats will always be in danger of receiving injury, should they strike the bottom; the middle channel, commencing below Russel's Bar, and being crossed by the continuation of Chapel Bar, presents the same difficulties as the right channel, in addition to being very circuitous; whilst the left, or Grand Pass, has one continued and even fall, has a good bed formed of fine gravel and sand, and is free from bars and shoals, excepting a long sand bank at the foot of Flat Island, which can be avoided by taking advantage of a natural canal cut through the extremity of that Island, passing from 3 feet soundings into the deep water opposite Spring Hill. In order to increase the flow of water down the Grand Pass, we propose to throw the jettee No. 1, from the head of Savage Island, 250 yards obliquely with the stream, protected from the floating ice by a strong pier built of cribwork, loaded with stone, and sheeted with plank; to close the cut through Flat Island by dam No. 2, 300 yards long, and by No. 3, 170 yards long, formed of brush, stone and gravel, 6 feet high; also to divert the water which now passes behind Murray Island, towards the proposed boat channel, by means of dam No. 4, 300 yards long, formed of brush, stone and gravel, 5 feet high. Probable cost £1,670.

The floating ice and high floods being the chief agents of the changes going on every Spring, the permanent success of any proposed work seems problematical, and which may not before many years be rendered useless in consequence of the deepest discharge of the River being through some other thoroughfare, instead of the Grand Pass, as at present. We are extremely diffident when offering any suggestion for the improvement of this section of the River, and in accordance with the suggestions of experienced Engineers who have studied the plans attached to this Report, we strongly recommend that a fresh survey be carefully made the ensuing Summer, of the Islands, bars and shoals, from Crock's Point to Spring Hill, to be compared with the one made last season, and the variations noted which have occurred in the course of the stream, in the form and extent of the accumulations, as well as the amount of abrasion which the Islands have suffered by the ice, in order that it may be ascertained how far the existing channels may be depended on, or what future changes may be expected to take place, and thus enable the persons entrusted with the care of the River works, to select and improve the one preferred by nature.

The foregoing considerations, as stated in our preamble, have regard to steam navigation only; for such improvements as may be required for the more safe and speedy transit of goods by means of tow-boats, consisting chiefly in the removal of isolated erratic blocks, close to the banks of the River, as well as a reconstruction of the tow-path, can be learnt only after a long experience on board the boats, or by a very minute inspection of the course of the stream and its banks, and which services we consider can be best performed, if a special sum be set apart for the purpose, to be applied as may be determined on from time to time, under the superintendence of the professional persons employed to carry out the intentions of the Government.

RESERVOIRS OF SUPPLY.—*Sketch No.* 17.

Your Excellency's instructions further directed an examination of the Lakes at the head of the River, with a view of converting them into "Reservoirs of Supply" for the dry season; we therefore visited those situate in the Rivers Madawaska, Squattac, Tuladi, Cabineau, Saint Francis, and Baker's Brook; they receive all the drainage of a tract of country containing about 2000 square miles; the numerous Lakes studded over this area, are separated from each other by high ridges of uncleared land, confined within their limits by steep sloping banks, favourable to the construction of works for the purpose of damming back the waters. As far as we were able to ascertain by observation, their superficial extent, and the quantity of water which can be held in reserve in them, is as follows, viz:—

	Square miles.	Cubic feet.
Lake Temiscuata, ...	30	8,363,520,000
Lake on Tuladi, ...	4½	627,264,000
Do. Squattac, ...	5⅔	936,594,240
Do. Cabineau, ...	13	4,349,030,400
Do. Saint Francis, ...	7½	2,509,056,000
Do. Baker's Brook, ...	5½	919,987,200
		17,705,451,840

The loss by evaporation consequent on a large surface being exposed to the atmosphere, can be ascertained only after a lengthened series of experiments on the spot, and requires the observer to reside in the neighbourhood of the Lakes for a considerable period. In the absence of such calculations we can only proceed on information derived from other sources, from which we have estimated the probable progressive diminution; we have also made a deduction for filtration and leakage. So that the extra supply will be reduced, after it has been damned back, as follows, viz:—

RESERVOIRS.	Cubic Feet collected.	Cubic feet lost by evaporation.	Cubic feet available.
Lake Temiscuata, ...	8,363,520,000	31,680,000	8,331,840,000
Lake on Tuladi, ...	627,264,000	4,662,000	622,602,000
Do. Squattac, ...	936,594,240	6,216,000	930,378,240
Do. Cabineau, ...	4,349,030,400	13,468,000	4,335,562,400
Do. St. Francis, ...	2,509,056,000	12,540,000	2,496,516,000
Do. Baker's Brook, ...	919,987,200	11,396,000	908,591,200
Total, ...	17,705,451,840	79,962,000	17,625,489,840

We have assumed that the average cross section of the Saint John River, at midsummer, measures 2,250 square feet, with a current running at the medium velocity of 20 inches per second; therefore taking into consideration the increased velocity that would ensue, we compute that these reservoirs, if constructed, would contribute a supply sufficient to increase the depth of water in the River 8 inches during the dry season of 100 days, in the months of July, August, September, and October.

Any increased advantage to be derived from the Tuladi and Squattac Lakes, as feeders to the Saint John River, is dependent on the construction, in the first instance, of a dam to retain the water within the basin of Lake Temiscuata; such work, although of considerable length, would be easy of construction at the outlet of the Lake, where the water is shoal and current sluggish. It would, at the same time, be very costly, for its erection would necessitate the building of a pair of locks, in order that the traffic, which will undoubtedly be very considerable, and conveyed in tow boats, &c., might not suffer interruption.

Plan

Plan No. 17 exhibits the sites which, in our opinion, seem the best for the several dams, the dimensions and probable cost of which, constructed of rough timber, notched and pinned together, and loaded with stone, would be about £14,100, viz :—

	Amount.	Length in Feet.	Height.
1 Dam at outlet of Lake Temiscuata, with locks, waste weir, &c. ...	£8,000	575	15
1 Dam—Tuladi, with regulating sluices, &c.	1,300	346	16
1 " —Squattac, ditto.	900	300	15
1 " —Cabineau, ditto.	2,400	650	16
1 " —Saint Francis, ditto.	800	200	17
1 " — ditto. ditto.	400	100	17
1 " —Baker's Brook, ditto.	200	80	12
1 " — ditto. ditto.	100	60	10
	£14,100		

"Care-Takers" will be requisite, to whom instructions can readily be sent; the head one to act as Lock Master, and reside at the outlet of Lake Temiscuata, with an assistant, to keep the works generally in good order, and visit the dams on the Squattac and Tuladi; a second person residing at the outlet of Glazier Lake, could attend to the dams on the Saint Francis, Cabineau, and Baker's Brooks; existing lumber roads must be cleared of windfalls, and new paths cut to ensure a free communication between the several posts; these contingent expenses would be about £150 0 0

To which must be added for building houses for the Care-takers to reside, ... 180 0 0

Making a total additional sum of £330 0 0

It is to be remarked that the concurrence of the Government of the United States must be obtained before attempting to erect dams on the Saint Francis River, as the latter must in part be constructed on their territory; whilst the act of raising the level of the water will drown a portion of their lands bordering on the lakes, on the other hand, the necessity of creating a greater supply of water for boats navigating the Saint John River, may be attributed in some degree to the reduction of the volume of its tributary, the Alagash, caused by the construction a few years ago of a dam across the bed of the last named River, and sixty miles from the confluence; whereby the flow of water from the extensive lakes above is diverted from its natural course into one of the branches of the Penobscot.

Before closing our Report, it appears advisable to point out that when improvements are undertaken on a large scale on any of the Rivers at home, it is customary to entrust the supervision of the whole to Special Commissioners, and the execution of the works to one or more professional persons of experience; we therefore beg leave to suggest, that a similar course be pursued by the Province; that the parties in question, by giving constant attention to the subject going on, in the position and extent of the shoals and bars, can anticipate any variations in the channel, also order the immediate removal of sunken drift wood and roots of trees, which cause accumulations of debris, gravel and sand. The most fertile source of these deposits, and which should be prohibited, is a custom practised by farmers when clearing land near the banks, of throwing the half burnt trees into the River, to be floated away at high water.

Should our suggestions be approved of, and an attempt made to regulate the River by the construction of artificial dams, jettees, &c., the Province must be prepared for an annual outlay for repairs and improvements to this great highway, and which amount will not probably exceed that usually anticipated for the proper preservation of an equally extensive land route.

In conclusion, we have to observe, that whilst in temperate climates it is practicable by means of artificial works so to regulate a River that it may acquire a fixed regimen, any such result is almost hopeless in British North America; the floating masses of ice and high freshets being antagonistic forces much too powerful to contend with; we

we are therefore, when endeavouring to obtain a navigable channel, necessitated to conform as much as possible to the natural features of the stream, and improve the passage which discharges the most water during the Summer months; taking care when contracting it, to avoid creating impediments to the free flow of the water during the freshets, the passage down of the ice and rafts of timber in the Spring. It is at the same time to be observed, no possible care or foresight can provide against the occurrence of occasional contingencies, which can only be averted or ameliorated by attentive observance of the changes whilst in progress.

We have the honor to be Your Excellency's

Most obedient humble servants,

GEO. BENT, *Captain R. E.*
JOHN GRANT, *C. E.*

ABSTRACT.

Place.	Description of Service.	Amount.
WHITE RAPIDS,	1 Dam C D formed of cribwork loaded with stones, shingle and gravel,	£340 0 0
	1 Dam E F do. do.	160 0 0
LITTLE RIVER RAPIDS,	1 Dam formed of sunken cribwork,	
	Do. and blasting 1 rock out of channel,	310 0 0
ARESTOOK BAR,	1 Dam formed of sunken cribwork,	280 0 0
TOBIQUE RAPIDS,	1 Dam A B do.	312 0 0
	1 Dam C D do.	575 0 0
	1 Dam E F do.	443 0 0
TOBIQUE ROCKS,	Removing 1 rock opposite Lally's Creek,	5 0 0
FITZHERBERT'S RAPIDS,	1 Dam do. do. and blasting 1 rock out of channel,	250 0 0
CUFFEMAN'S BAR,	1 Dam formed of sunken cribwork,	180 0 0
MONQUART RIVER,	Removing rock from channel,	5 0 0
CHICKTEHAUK STREAM,	Removing 2 do.	10 0 0
GREEN ISLAND.	Dam A B formed of sunken cribwork, &c.,	300 0 0
	Dam C D of stone, brush and gravel,	210 0 0
BECKAGUIMEC,	Dam A B do. do.	370 0 0
CAMPBELL'S ISLAND,	Removing 5 rocks,	20 0 0
GRAND BAR,	Dam C D of stone, brush and gravel,	460 0 0
	Embankment E F do.	180 0 0
DIBBLEE'S BAR,	1 Dam brush, stone and gravel, and removing 3 rocks,	135 0 0
BELVISOR'S BAR,	1 Dam of stone, brush and gravel, and removing rocks,	250 0 0
MEDUCTIC FALLS,	Embankment C D of cribwork, filled in and backed with stone, and removing rocks,	820 0 0
CALHOUN ROCK,	Removing 4 rocks,	15 0 0
KOAC ISLAND,	1 Dam, cribwork loaded with stone,	500 0 0
BEAR ISLAND,	Dam A B, stone, brush and gravel,	465 0 0
	Dam C D strengthened,	30 0 0
	Dam E F, stone, brush and gravel,	1,040 0 0
NAPP'S BAR,	Dam A B, cribwork loaded with stone,	220 0 0
	Dam C D and E F, do. do. and removing rock,	450 0 0
BURPY'S BAR,	1 Dam, cribwork loaded with stone, & removing rocks,	700 0 0
SPRING HILL,	Jettee No. 1, cribwork loaded with stone, & pier head,	420 0 0
	Jettee No. 2, stone, gravel and brush,	530 0 0
	Jettee No. 3, do. do.	310 0 0
	Jettee No. 4, do. do.	410 0 0
		£10,705 0 0

GEO. BENT, *Captain R. E.*
JOHN GRANT, *C. E.*

Extracts from Rough Notes relating to the Saint John River, New Brunswick.

Fredericton, 12th November, 1849.

1. When proceeding up the tributaries of the River Saint John it was always observed, that after poling up any unusual extent of still or dead water, we were certain to come to a "fall," or to bad rapids.

2. That the effluents were rapid close to the outlet of every lake, whilst the affluents were generally still at their embouchures.

3. A boulder measuring 6' 0"×4' 0"×3' 6" was conveyed by the ice last year, and deposited in the middle of the stream a short distance above the Meductic Falls, or 90 miles below the Grand Falls.

4. A very fertile source of the accumulation of debris, sand and gravel, deposited in this River, is the custom practised by farmers, when clearing land near the bank, of throwing the half burnt trees into the River, to be floated away at high water.

5. From the deep water in the basin at the foot of the Grand Falls, to Cuffeman's Bar, a distance of about 40 miles, the general characteristic of the River is, that it flows between high sloping banks, and is divided into a series of pools, or reaches, sometimes by natural dams, where ledges of stratified rock extend across the bed of the River; at others its course is blocked up, and the space through which it discharges lessened by numerous reefs and detached masses of rock; and again, by the contraction of the opening between the banks. The pools so formed contain comparatively still deep water. The rapids occur where the water flows over the top of the natural dams, escapes through narrow passages in these barriers, or discharges in crooked channels between the collection of erratic blocks which obstruct the free flow of the current.

6. A study of the characteristic of the River for 90 miles above Fredericton, presents an observer with entirely new features; the banks in many places arising in successive steps, or terraces, from one level surface to another, evince that the bed of the River stood formerly at a much higher level than it does at present; appearances denote elsewhere that the wide basin through which the River flows contained a chain of lakes, which spread through the Valley of the Saint John during the period the water stood at a higher level. There is in many localities seen the traces of channels the stream has of late years cut for itself through the alluvial deposit which then took place, (now called "Intervales,") in some places forming Islands, and at others, where the current sets against it, washing it down, until the sunken remains assume the appearance of shoals or bars in the course of accumulation.

7. The rapids known as the "Meductic Falls," 40 miles above Fredericton, are caused by a sudden declivity of the bed of the River; the increased velocity of the stream resulting therefrom, together with the channel being obstructed by large erratic blocks of stone, renders this part of the navigation extremely precarious.

8. The rise and fall of the ocean tide is felt for 84 miles, namely, as far as the head of Savage Island; from whence to Spring Hill, a distance of about 1½ miles, the River is divided into a series of Islands, shoals and sand-banks, all of which undergo changes more or less every year, whereby the navigable channels are constantly shifting; a passage where deep water is found one year may be shoal the next. At present the stream discharges by three channels; that close to the right bank is conceived to be the old course of the stream, to which it was confined; and that a tract of flat alluvial land, called an Intervale, 1½ miles wide, intervened between it and where the Keswick Stream flowed, at the base of the high and sloping grounds on the left; the water of the River is deep and still to the foot of the Islands, and freezes over quicker and with stronger ice than it does in the rapid and broken water above; consequently, at the first thaw the floating ice accumulates and packs at the head of Hart's Island, backing the water until it overflows all the intervales on the left bank, sometimes to a depth of 16 feet, when the constantly increasing volume of water and masses of ice find vent for themselves by cutting passages through them; an operation much facilitated of late years by the absence of the trees which formerly covered the whole area. These

 excavations

excavations have the local designation of "Thoroughfares." In this way have been formed the numerous winding and tortuous water courses which isolate the parcels of land now called Shore's, Sugar, Savage, Hart's, Flat Islands, &c.; and judging by the effects produced by the last great freshet on the head of Sugar Island, also from this abrasion being in the direction of the set of the current at high water, it may almost be predicted that at no very distant period a new thoroughfare will be cut through the entire breadth of that Island, in a course which the River is striving to follow. Simultaneously with these operations, the coarse gravel and boulders brought down by the floods, are deposited at the head of the ice obstruction, and form bars which are gradually raising the bed of the old or right channel, which is now considerably higher than that of one of the thoroughfares, so that a large body of the stream is, during the Summer months, diverted down the latter, and joining with the water of the Keswick River, forms the navigable channel called the "Grand Pass."

GEO. BENT, *Capt. Royal Engineers.*

To His Excellency Sir Edmund Head, Bart., &c. &c., New Brunswick.

RAILWAYS.

SAINT ANDREWS AND QUEBEC.

Report of the Saint Andrews and Quebec Rail Road Company.

To His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We have the honor to submit, for the information of Your Excellency, the following report of the operations of the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railway Company, since its formation, and their present flattering position and prospects, with an Abstract Account of the expenditure incurred, so far as they have proceeded.

In the year 1835, a few Gentlemen of Saint Andrews subscribed and paid the sum of £500 towards exploring and ascertaining the practicability of constructing a Line of Railway from Saint Andrews to Quebec, which service was performed by competent Surveyors, who found a remarkably favourable route.

These individuals applied in person to His Excellency the late Sir Archibald Campbell, (then Governor of New Brunswick,) who took a lively interest in this undertaking, and engaged the attention and influence of the late Lord Gosford, Governor General of Canada, and through their efforts the subject was brought before the British Government. At that time the Company entertained the most sanguine hopes of success, and were encouraged by Lord Glenelg, then Colonial Minister, that the British Government would assist in the construction of the work.

An Act of Incorporation was obtained in 1836, and the Line of Railway surveyed by Major Yule, of the Royal Engineers, under the direction of Lord Gosford and Sir Archibald Campbell, passing from Point Levi, opposite Quebec, to the head waters of the Saint John, thence crossing the valley of the Allegash and Arestook, to its mouth near Mars Hill, thence to Woodstock and Saint Andrews, the whole distance being 260 miles, and extremely favourable for the construction of the Road.

In consequence of this line passing through a part of the territory claimed by the United States, a remonstrance was made by them to the British Government, against our prosecuting the work, which led to an order from the Colonial Minister to the Governor of the Province, to suspend all operations on this line until the settlement of the Boundary Question, when a portion of the territory through which the line passed being ceded to the United States, the hopes of the projectors were checked for a time; but still impressed with the importance of the undertaking, another exploration was made, crossing the Grand Falls, and continuing by Lake Tamisquatta to the River d'Loup, which route, and one by Fish River, were also found practicable, although adding considerable to the distance.

In the year 1846 the Company was re-organized, and by much industry and perseverance have lately succeeded in disposing of Stock in America to the amount of £60,000 currency, and of nearly the same amount in the English Market.

The Company desiring to set apart one half of the Capital Stock for sale in England, and the other half in America, divided the same into Shares classed A and B. Delegates were then sent to England to engage capitalists, and although attended with much expense, their exertions have been successful in inducing several distinguished Noblemen and Gentlemen to form the Board of Directors in London.

Your Excellency is aware of a Law having passed the Legislature of this Province in 1847, pledging its faith to a guarantee of Interest of 6 per cent. on £100,000 of the Capital

Capital Stock of the Company for a term of 25 years, to commence as soon as the Railway is completed to Woodstock, and locomotives are in operation on the same, provided the Railway does not yield from its revenues sufficient to pay 6 per cent., which guarantee has been made over to the Shareholders in England, the Stockholders in this Province being convinced that the guarantee would not be required.

The Legislature has also secured to the Company all the ungranted Lands within five miles of each side of the Railway between Woodstock and Saint Andrews, so soon as the Railway is completed to Woodstock, or in proportionate parts as money is expended on the line.

The Railway Company acknowledge with gratitude the liberality of the Province in the foregoing facilities, but at the same time beg leave to call Your Excellency's attention to the fact, that no part of either of these grants is available to any great extent until the line is finished from Saint Andrews to Woodstock, on the completion of which a valuable tract of Agricultural Country will have been settled by a class of respectable English Farmers, thus more materially benefiting the Provincial Revenues than the Company.

On the subject of Emigration, we refer Your Excellency to our last Letter from London, which induces us to look forward for a class of respectable Farmers, with capital, to arrive in the Spring, and we are surveying a block of superior Land on the head waters of the Digdeguash for their location.

The facilities granted by the Province are in no way available on the part of the Stockholders of New Brunswick, to assist in the construction of this important Railway, and in consequence of the failure of crops, the complete stagnation of trade, and great scarcity of money for several years past, the Directors of the Company now ask the Province to issue Debenture Bonds in the form of Scrip, similar to English Exchequer Bills, payable in London in 1870 and 1880, to the extent of £40,000, bearing an Interest of 6 per cent., these Debentures to issue so soon as the Company have completed 30 miles of the line, and a locomotive on the same. This sum to be appropriated for the finishing of the line to Woodstock. As a security for this guarantee, the Company offer to pledge their interest in Class B Shares for the entire line, which cannot be less than £100,000.

Your Excellency will readily perceive the critical position our Road is placed in by the great want of funds on this side of the water, to keep up an equal expenditure of money with Class A Shareholders, as we are pledged to do.

We would call Your Excellency's attention to the fact, that should this first attempt at building a Railway in New Brunswick fail, it will have a strong tendency to suppress similar undertakings as long as it remains a Colony of Great Britain.

On the completion of the Saint Andrews line to Woodstock, there cannot be a doubt that it will be continued to the Grand Falls, thence to the River d'Loup, thus bringing the whole of Canada into constant communication with Fredericton, Saint John, Saint Andrews, Halifax, the United States and England, and will connect with the line of Railway now building from Calais to Bangor.

In the month of October last, Fielding Neale, Esquire, the present Engineer, appointed by the London Board under the recommendation of the eminent English Engineer, Joseph Lock, Esquire, commenced his survey between Saint Andrews and Woodstock, and up to the present time has been engaged with a party of assistants locating the line. We refer Your Excellency to his letter for further information.

In reference to the construction of the road, we beg to mention that it is the intention of the Company to lay down a longitudinal wood superstructure with a flat or Bridge iron rail of 40lb to the yard, and a guage of 5 feet 6 inches. It is also the intention of the Company in crossing deep ravines to avoid costly earth embankments by using trestle work, which is found to answer in all the Western States, also to use Piles where practicable.

This mode, described by Mr. John Wilkinson in his letter to Sir Wm. Colebrooke, of date 17th March 1847, and which has been adopted by Earl Grey for Australia, will very materially reduce the cost of construction.

Taking into consideration that the wood on the line cost so little, provisions and labour being cheap, and iron at half its usual price, no bridges of any consequence, no trunnelling, little or no right of way to pay for, with the many other advantages this line

line presents, we feel warranted in estimating the cost of construction at £200,000, which is £2,500 per mile for a single tract.

Connected with the expenses of the Company, we beg particularly to draw Your Excellency's attention to the fact, that the services of the Board of Directors at Saint Andrews are wholly gratuitous, and in no instance has the paid up stock of the Company been appropriated for any other purpose than the furtherance of the Railway.

The Board in London has placed at its head as principal manager, B. Sharpe, Esq., a gentleman of retired fortune, who takes a lively interest in the undertaking, and purposes to send out by spring vessels, iron for the road, and a locomotive to aid in its construction.

We have the honor to be

Your Excellency's most obedient servants,

JOHN WILSON, *President.*

S. H. WHITLOCK, *Secretary.*

To the President and Board of Directors Saint Andrews and Quebec Rail Road.

GENTLEMEN,—In compliance with your request, I beg to furnish a brief statement of the progress and present position of the Rail Road Survey from Saint Andrews to Woodstock, made under my superintendence.

Immediately after my arrival in Saint Andrews on the 28th September, 1849, I commenced an examination and survey of the above Road, and have continued to prosecute the work up to this time—during which period the following Surveys, &c. have been executed.

On the 1st division (from Saint Andrews to N. W. Branch Digdeguash River), 3 miles 4,900 feet of excavation and embankment have been formed; labourers and mechanics are now employed in pushing forward the earthwork with all dispatch.

Contracts have been entered into for timber necessary to construct the various bridges, trestle framings, &c. required on this division; and a large proportion of the material is already on the spot.

The site for the Saint Andrews terminus has been selected and laid out; plans and specifications are now in hand for the various depots, sheds, tanks, &c. required at this station.

In reference to the Survey—

Between Saint Andrews and the Pole Dam, (Digdeguash River), a distance of 40 miles, the route is finally located, and a centre line varying from 5 to 16 feet in width, bushed out:

From the Pole Dam to the Howard Settlement, a distance of 26 miles has been surveyed, levelled, and bushed out, preparatory to final location. On the whole of the line above mentioned, (in all 56 miles), no grade steeper than 39 feet to the mile occurs. The bridges and other similar erections are remarkably light and inexpensive. The earthwork, including rock excavation, is of a cheap character throughout:

The remaining distance of 24 miles between the Howard Settlement and Woodstock, shews by the existing plans and sections, a contour very similar in its nature to the line already adverted to. There is every prospect of the located line being speedily driven into Woodstock should the weather still continue to prove favourable.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

FIELDING NEALE.

Engineer's Office, Saint Andrews, March 9, 1850.

(Copy) SAINT ANDREWS AND QUEBEC RAILROAD,

10, *Parliament Street, Westminster, Feb.* 8, 1850.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have duly received your letter of the 22d ultimo, acknowledging the receipt of Mr. Williams' letter respecting the "Act" and "also my several dispatches by the last mail." It is not necessary that I should allude further to the subject matter of those several communications, having already so thoroughly expressed

to

to you the feelings of this Board respecting them. Some regret is experienced at the additional delay which it appears will take place before we receive Mr. Neale's plans and estimates, but from the nature of the work and the severity of the weather, we suppose and believe it was quite unavoidable.

I have to inform you that we are negotiating for the purchase of an Engine and Tender, to be sent out by one of the first spring ships, for a ballast Engine or for letting it out to the small contractors on the line. I have little doubt that by the next mail, I shall be able to give you particular information, when you may expect to receive it with the full particulars of price, &c. &c.

I have every reason to believe that we shall send you out some very valuable emigrants in the early Spring, men in every way equal to take a considerable quantity of acres, and with means more than sufficient to support their families till long after they shall have obtained their first crop from the ground.

We are disposing of the remainder of our class A shares gradually, but until we receive the plans and estimates our hands are very much tied. It is impossible to persuade the people that the line can be constructed within the sum named, and until we are in a position to shew positive data on that head we shall not get rid of the whole of our stock; but on the other hand, directly we can prove indisputably the correctness of our calculations, I am persuaded that there will be a scramble for the shares.

What is the amount of class B stock still unappropriated?

I remain my dear Sir,

Yours very faithfully,

JULIUS THOMPSON, *Solicitor.*

J. H. Whitlock, Esq., Saint Andrews.

SAINT JOHN AND SHEDIAC.

Concluding Report on the proposed Line of Railway between the City of Saint John and the Harbour of Shediac.

Fredericton, 12th November, 1849.

SIR,—I regret that the labour connected with the late Survey of the proposed Line of Railway between Saint John and Shediac, should have been unavoidably protracted beyond my expectation.

§ 1. The duties of the Survey, both in the field and since, required exclusively my time and attention until the Plans and Sections were sufficiently completed. It then remained to examine in a more reliable manner, the general feasibility of the undertaking, the most advisable method of construction, and the probable cost.

§ 2. The Plans herewith submitted on the large scale, are the first rough drafts. The care which has been given to ensure the fidelity of these, will I trust entitle them to be copied in a manner adapted for preservation, in case that injury or loss should happen to any of the originals. I beg leave also to recommend the same with regard to the Sections. In the meantime the accompanying reduced copies have been made, for the greater facility of reference, and indeed to spare reference to the originals until copied.

§ 3. It is proper to state, that the series of small and sometimes partially detached triangulations by which the Survey has generally been verified, should be farther corrected by a series of large triangles between the extreme points. The country affords the means of obtaining these, but under the circumstances of the present Survey, nothing more could be done within one season than was indispensable to a sufficient knowledge of the ground. Anything beyond this, with the exception of that portion of the Line between Saint John and Hampton, was not attempted.

§ 4

§ 4. By a reference to the Astronomical Observations under direction of Captain Owen, in the Bay of Fundy; and of Captain Bayfield, in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, at the extreme points of this survey, their coincidence with the latter in geographical distance is so close, as to render very improbable the existence of any material error in one or the other.

§ 5. The uncertainty in the true relative position of almost all the grants from the Crown, had been too well understood in laborious, and frequently vain attempts, to reconcile them, not to give a collateral interest to this matter. Wherever opportunity occurred without unnecessary sacrifice of time, such boundaries have therefore been carefully noted.

§ 6. The following is a general summary of the lineal extent of the Survey, independently of the situations of objects approximately fixed, several hundreds in number, either by measured offsets or by triangulations:—

	Stations.	Miles.
Post Road between Hampton and Shediac, ...	509	89.262
Other Highways and Bye Roads connected with the Line, ...	1250	198.456
Lines surveyed and levelled, besides numerous lateral explorations not noted, ...	3172	167.603
Rivers, about		90.
Total, ...		545.321

§ 7. On the trial Sections of the line recommended, occur twenty two planes, the particulars of which are given in Tabular Statement, No. 1, appended, of which the following is a summary:—

	Miles.
Length of level line, ...	39.380
" of gradients not exceeding 6 feet per mile, ...	22.800
" " 12 feet per mile, ...	25.910
" " 20 feet per mile, ...	3.591
" " 22 feet pet mile, ...	11.931
" " 30 feet per mile, ...	3.977
Total, ...	107.589

These planes may be slightly varied, and even reduced in number by the final Survey. The ascending gradient of 30 feet per mile from Shediac, may undoubtedly, by further exploration, be reduced to the maximum of 22 feet per mile; or nearly to the equivalent, in working capacity, of a perfectly level line for the whole distance.

§ 8. The Tabular Statement, No. 2, appended, exhibits the details of the twenty six planes which would occur upon the more direct route along the table land, leaving the main line near the 68th mile from Saint John. It may be important for future reference, with a view to branch or intersecting lines. In the meantime, it is an useful illustration of the deceptive character of that which is ordinarily regarded as flat and favourable looking ground, especially in the forest. Though the highest points in this Section of 37½ miles, is only 181 feet above the tide at Saint John, yet such unfavourable gradients as 1 in 86, 1 in 67, and 1 in 98, must be encountered. A more favourable route between the Bend and Shediac, was obtained only by thorough exploration.

§ 9. The several tangents and curves recommended, are defined by the broad red line on the Plans, and which will be seen to vary, generally very slightly, from the principal trial lines on which it is based, and which are shewn in faint red. The distance estimated to be gained by these variations is three-fourths of a mile, making the total distance from the head of the Mill-pond at Saint John, to Milner's Point at Shediac, 106¾ miles nearly. This is an increase of only 9½ per cent. upon a straight line between these points.

§ 10.

§ 10. The Tabular Statement, No. 3, appended, exhibits the details of the tangents and curves, of which the following is a summary:—

Curve of least radius, (with the exception of one curve of 15 chains at a Station,) 30 chains.

Total curvature, 1923° 40′

Extent of straight line, ...	77.546	miles.
Extent of curved line, ...	29.177	"
Total, ...	106.723	"

§ 11. There are a few points of variation from the general line for which this Table is formed, indicated upon the Plan by distinctly dotted lines, which may perhaps be adopted with advantage. Others, to a slight extent, may also prove to be advisable upon a due and final examination of the several bridge sites, and other material points of the Line, which influence its general direction. Minute attention could not be given to these in every instance during the preliminary Survey, from the very uncertainty of their situation, which it was the object of such a Survey to remove. But, it is believed, that any necessary change will prove to be very slight.

§ 12. In estimating the probable cost of the work, regard has been paid—First, to the circumstances, including the climate of the country: Second, to the local peculiarities of the Line: Third, to the probable extent of traffic which may be anticipated for several years.

§ 13. It is recommended, in the first instance, to adopt a well designed and amply efficient structure, of the most durable descriptions of wood, resorting to no more excavations and masonry than may be necessary to open the Line with all convenient dispatch. This kind of structure is best suited to the resident labour of the country. Every settler of two years standing is generally master of his axe; and many have skill in the use of tools, which would render their aid valuable to the regular mechanic. Timber of the required description is still to be found in abundance; and saw-mills occur at convenient intervals along the Line.

§ 14. The Road by such means being opened at the least necessary first outlay, the further cost of perfecting and completing the work in a thorough manner, will be greatly relieved—first, by the use of the Road itself in the transportation of materials and of the persons engaged in the construction, and again, by the revenue arising from the traffic in the meantime going on.

§ 15. The more prominent advantages of this method may be thus enumerated:—1. Great saving of time and labour in the disposition of the material of the *first* necessary excavations. 2. The free passage for water without the immediate necessity of a large proportion of the masonry for bridges and culverts. 3. On flat alluvial land the framing, in many instances, permits the use of the soil, and the passage of cattle beneath the track; thereby, for the present, saving occupation, roads, and passes. 4. The immediate use of the Road after construction, without the delay necessary for settlement and subsidence, as with earthwork. 5. The facility of subsequent and perfect embankment by degrees, including the transportation of materials for the bridges and culverts, at half the ordinary cost, and with means to a great extent provided by the business of the Road. 6. Embankments made in this manner have ample time to consolidate before it may be necessary to subject them to the traffic. 7. The wooden structure is not liable to disturbance by intense frost and sudden thaws, or by heavy rains and floods, like earthwork; and consequently less liable to cause interruptions to the traffic; and is less expensive to keep in repair. 8. The working expenses generally, upon an efficient wooden structure, are found to be less than upon earthwork, during the period necessary for consolidation, which is sometimes several years. 9. The line of way is so fixed and defined as to ensure mechanical precision and economy in the disposition of the material in embankment. 10. The preparation of the wood structure may be proceeding during the winter, when earthwork is impracticable. 11. On marshy or low ground, liable to be overflowed, the construction may be forwarded during the winter, by driving piles, using the ice as a platform, with greater

greater facility than in summer, and where earthwork would at all seasons be of doubtful expediency. 12. It is not, in this manner, necessary to execute the earthwork in great haste, involving the necessity of bringing together large bodies of men, inordinately raising the price of labour, increasing the cost, rendering proper supervision more difficult, and the embankments less reliable when executed, and more expensive to keep in repair.

§ 16. The earthwork to be encountered is comparatively light in amount. The maximum depth to a small extent only of either cutting or embankment will not exceed 30 feet. The prevailing depth where earthwork is necessary, will range below 15 feet. The lineal extent of each description of road formation as exhibited in Tabular Statement, Appendix No. 4, is approximately as follows:—

	Miles.
In excavation	38.076
On embankment	37.257
On piles	29.719
Bridging	1.671
Total	106.723

§ 17. In the estimate herewith submitted, Appendix No. 5, the several quantities are of necessity derived from the preliminary survey. The alterations which may be made, will generally reduce them. The average scale of prices assumed is such as was considered a fair one in the neighbouring States, when labour was higher than at present. No allowance has been made for the preservation of the wood. Before it can be much affected by decay it is assumed that it will be supplanted by earthwork; and that altered circumstances and increased traffic will demand alterations and improvements. These would probably not affect the more expensive buildings and bridges, which should be subjected to a preservative process; and such a one, if practicable, as would also afford security from fire.

SUPERSTRUCTURE.

§ 18. On the gradients of this Line of Railway, light engines will be equal to the heaviest traffic that can reasonably be expected. The wear and tear will be small in proportion. Differing views, and as yet unsettled practice, prevail as to the plan of superstructure. This question has involved one of the heaviest items of expense, both originally and in subsequent repairs. One acknowledged cause of this has been in unfairly subjecting the several forms of permanent way, designed for light engines at a moderate speed, to the destructive force of very heavy ones at a high velocity.

§ 19. It may be observed that the tendency of the latest and most improved changes, is, in effect to confirm the principle of the simple flat form of rail on a continuous timber support, as at first adopted in America, but with a wider transverse bearing. The low and broad flanged ⊥ and Bridge Rails, as adopted respectively on the London and Croydon and Great Western Railways, on continuous timber bearings, will be seen to differ more essentially in form, than in substantial strength, from a rectangular or flat rail of equivalent section applied as in the diagram annexed; whilst the latter has obviously the advantage both in stability and simplicity.

§ 20. The relative first cost in New Brunswick of wood and iron of equal transverse strength, cannot be stated at less than 30 to 1. At this rate the interest on the cost of the iron would renew the wood at least once in every year.

§ 21. It is most probable that time and experience will only more conclusively shew that the proper office of the iron is chiefly to resist abrasion; and of the continuous wooden bearing, to sustain the strain; and that the form of greatest stability to the metal is of more importance than that of the greatest vertical strength. On this principle of application, a rail of less than 30lb per yard is sufficient. This is double the weight at first successfully adopted for light traffic on some of the American Railways. On some of those recently designed in the West, the flat section continues to be adopted. On others, after long experience, it is still maintained; but generally a

disposition prevails to substitute the edge form. Failure may be expected with regard to any form subjected to more violent usage than its proportions and mode of application are adapted to bear.

§ 22. It is certain as a principle, that the greater the elevation of the rail the greater must be the effect of the oscillation of the locomotives and carriages; which has long been regarded as a material, if not a main cause of the destruction of the permanent way.

"It will not be disputed," remarks a late author in a professional notice of this subject,* "that the lower the rail can be kept down the more stability it must have; whereas the carriage wheels, being now raised some inches clear of the base, there is the certainty of more oscillation, or rocking of the carriages taking place."

§ 23. An acknowledged criterion of the relative value of railway property, is a low proportion of the working expenses to the gross income. That proportion can generally be known only from the usual published official statements.

§ 24. The statements A and B appended to the preliminary part of this Report,† were transcribed from another Report, in which their object was to shew the generally profitable results of railway investment, without particular reference to the manner of construction. They are no doubt derived from the best sources. In statement A are comprised six principal Railways in the State of New York, constructed at an average expense of £5,649 per mile, with the *plate rail.* The mean ratio of the working expenses to the receipts, on these six lines, in the year 1845, is shewn to be 37.8 per cent., with a profit of 10 per cent. upon the cost.

In statement B are comprised nine of the best constructed Railways in New England, at an average expense of £9,788 per mile, *with an* H *rail, varying in weight from* 55lb *to* 63lb *per yard.* The mean ratio of the working expenses to the receipts on these nine lines in the same year, is shewn to be 47.74 per cent., with a mean profit of 7.44 per cent. upon the cost.

In the aggregate of these examples, therefore, the working expenses are 26 per cent., and the divisable profits 34.4 per cent., in favour of the plate rail.

The mean comparative results of similar statements of the same Railways for subsequent years do not materially differ from the preceding.

§ 25. In the estimate herewith submitted, the item of £1,500 per mile for superstructure, includes an average allowance for the preparatory wooden structure throughout the line, exclusive of bridges. The sum is composed of—

Average cost of materials, including necessary iron, ...	£560	0	0
Workmanship, ...	300	0	0
Iron Rails of 30lb per yard, and necessary end plates, 48 tons at £10 per ton, ...	480	0	0
Spikes for fastening, ...	20	0	0
Miscellaneous labour, ...	140	0	0
Total, ...	£1,500	0	0

COST OF CONSTRUCTION.

§ 26. For more convenient general reference, the line is divided into nine Sections. Section 1, from 1st to 9th mile, includes the cost of the terminus at Saint John, and of the intersection of the ridge of limestone at the fifth mile. The estimate for the latter, is for an open cutting close to the present highway. The cost at this point can be materially diminished only by adopting for a short distance a much steeper gradient than is necessary on any other part of the line. The shortest tunnel that could be conveniently substituted, would be about 700 yards in length, at an additional cost of about £12,000. This however being the only difficulty, if it can be so called, which occurs in the whole line, it may justly be regarded as insignificant. It is also much more

* "Railways" by R. Ritchie, F.R.S., S.A., Civil Engineer. &c., p. 83.
† Appendix, Journal, 1849, pp. cxciv., cxcv.

more than balanced by the close proximity and value of the material of the rock, which cannot fail to contribute largely to the business of the road for an indefinite period of time. The average cost of this Section is £5,926 10 5 per mile.

Section 2, from 10th to 18th mile, includes the cost of bridging Henderson's and Harris' Coves, and Hammond River. The average cost per mile is £4,785 12 1.

Section 3, from 19th to 28th mile, though including a large item for the Bridge at Groom's Cove, is not otherwise expensive. Average cost £2,886 18 11 per mile.

Section 4, from 29th to 41st mile. Average cost £3,945 5 9 per mile.

Section 5, from 42nd to 53rd mile. Average cost £2,647 13 7 per mile.

Section 6, from 54th to 63rd mile. Average cost £3,120 14 2 per mile.

Section 7, from 64th to 71st mile. Average cost £3,253 10 3 per mile.

Section 8, extends from 72nd mile to Bend of Petitcodiac, distance 19 miles. The earthwork upon this Section is estimated upon the highest average of other portions of the line. Without a previous Survey of the River, a line could not have been selected and levelled with any useful result, even if time had permitted.

The two last and most expensive of the Bridges which occur between the 78th and 79th miles, may be avoided by submitting to a curvature corresponding nearly with that of the abrupt bend of the River, which the Bridges are intended to cut off. The sloop navigation terminates at this bend. No practical difficulty is likely to occur on this Section. After crossing Jonathan Creek, the line may proceed more directly towards Shediac, north of the Village of Moncton, as indicated in the Plan, and of which route a Section was made. This would be preferable to the continuous route by the latter, as also shewn on the Plan, after the whole line may be opened. In the meantime, a direct communication between the Harbour at the Bend, and that at Shediac, would be necessary. Average cost per mile, £4,101 7 10.

§ 27. Section 9, from the Bend to Shediac, distance 16.723 miles, embraces no unusually heavy item of expense. The road and buildings would cost £65,000, and in order to open the same for separate traffic, about £10,000 should be added for the running stock.* Exclusive of this item, the average cost would be £3,898 13s. 11d. per mile.

§ 28. The idea of converting this communication between the Bay of Fundy and the Gulf of Saint Lawrence into a marine railway, for the transportation of vessels and their cargoes from one tide to the other, is worthy of mature consideration. There can be no doubt of the feasibility of such a project for vessels of moderate tonnage. It would thus, in fulfilling the purpose of a railway, accomplish also the advantages proposed by a canal.

The works would require to be constructed in a stronger manner than for ordinary railway traffic, and at least a double line of rails, with sufficient sidings, would in the first instance be necessary. The cost would probably be increased one half.

It would be a point for consideration, whether the route would be so generally preferred by the ordinary steam and sailing craft, and especially by fishermen, as would warrant such additional outlay.

The ordinary working cost of their transportation on the gradients of this line would be nearly equal to the cost on a level; the increase of power necessary to overcome the ascent in each direction being again nearly compensated by the force of gravity in the opposite descent.

The minimum cost in certain instances of Railway transportation is not applicable. In this case, it could not be stated so low as that on Roads designed chiefly for a descending traffic of steady and unlimited amount, like the mineral traffic on the Stockton and Darlington Road in England, or the Philadelphia and Reading in America.

Also assuming that the transportation were steadily maintained at a full working amount during the summer, the running stock must necessarily be ide, or very partially employed, during the winter.

The saving to vessels would be in the time, risk and expense of the circuitous voyage round the Coast of Nova Scotia. The existence of such an advantage, in the voyage to any part of the Gulf or River Saint Lawrence, would no doubt lead generally to

* This amount differs little from the cost assumed in Preliminary Report, § 25.

to its preference at a reasonable charge, and thus a greatly increased intercourse would be promoted between the Ports of both sides of the Bay of Fundy, and those of Canada. On this ground it would have strong claims to Legislative consideration, independently of any speculative views of immediathe profit.

Perhaps the lowest rate of charge which could at present be safely named, as that at which such a work could be maintained in a state of efficiency, would be one shilling and six pence per ton upon every vessel for the whole distance.

§ 29. Nothing has been estimated for damages to land, as this charge will necessarily be contingent upon the liberality of individuals. In Canada, and in the United States, the proprietors of land have very extensively given the right of way; justly regarding the advantage as much greater than the sacrifice. Generally, a no less liberal spirit may be expected, as in fact has already been evinced, in this Province.

It is desirable that an ample space of ground should be secured at each of the principal Stations. Much inconvenience and extra expense have been experienced from under-estimating this item. No locality for Stations in any instance has been indicated on the Plans, as the precise situations may be determined by various considerations.

§ 30. The total estimated cost is £435,918, including the necessary running stock for the effective working of the whole line. The earthwork included, is however for a 24 feet base in excavation, or sufficient for a double track when required. For a single line the whole of this expense is therefore not immediately necessary.

PROSPECTIVE REVENUE.

§ 31. With regard to the amount of revenue which should be realized in order to render the above sum a safe investment, the ample experience of Railways has supplied a rule of judgment. The true relative proportions, which the working expenses and the interest on the cost, bear to the gross revenue, obviously afford the only safe criterion of the value of Railway property. Such proportions are ordinarily derived from the published abstracts of Railway Accounts, recognised as official and authentic. The examples to which reference has just been made, (§ 24) afford the necessary illustration, and may again be employed to show the relative security which the plate and edge rail constructions hold out for interest on the investment.

§ 32. Of the six examples of the Plate Rail superstructure, 37.8 per cent. is the mean, and 44.41 per cent. the extreme proportion of the working expenses to the receipts. With a view to security the latter will be the proper guide. Upon this datum the necessary revenue may be thus computed :—

Interest on total cost of £435,918 at 6 per cent., ...	£26,155
Highest proportion of working expenses to gross revenue, 45 per cent., ...	21,400
Largest revenue necessary to pay interest and working expenses,	£47,555

Of the nine examples of the heavy or edge rail superstructure, 47.75 is the mean, and 54.43 the extreme proportion of the working expenses to the receipts. Guided by the same rule as before, the necessary revenue may be thus computed :—

To the total cost of construction by first plan,....	£435,918
Add additional cost, say of 56lb rail, 114 miles, including sidings, at £500 per mile,....	57,000
Total cost, ...	£492,918
To interest at 6 per cent., ...	£29,575
Add the highest proportion of working expenses to gross revenue, 54 per cent., ...	34,718
Largest revenue necessary to pay interest and working expenses, ...	£64,293

or 35 per cent. in favour of the plate rail.

§ 33. Both examples of Railway construction referred to, are regarded as respectively the best of their class. The results represent a large amount of varied experience in each case in a climate and under circumstances not very dissimilar to those of the southern portion of this Province.

The extreme revenues which that experience exhibits as necessary to secure interest of the investment in the plan of construction proposed, is £47,555. It remains to be ascertained whether a reasonable prospect exists of the realization of this income.

§ 34. In the abstract of the registration of the number of passengers during three months at six Stations in the Province, appended (C) to the preliminary part of this Report, are included the number at two Stations on the line between Saint John and Shediac, shewing the annual number, estimated at the same rate, to be:—

At Hammond River, ...	23,368
At the Bend of Petitcodiac, ...	87,700
Total, ...	111,068
Mean, ...	55,534

Regarding these numbers as derived from a faithful registration at points upwards of 70 miles apart, they must nevertheless fall short of the truth by the large number of travellers entering or leaving the main road, on either hand, before approaching those points. So far as these numbers might tend to affect confidence in the prospect of revenue, nothing would be more desirable than a repetition of the registration at a more favourable season of the year.

§ 35. One mode of viewing the relation of these statistics to prospective revenue, is by comparing the same with the statistical returns of such Railway in actual operation, as may afford a fair example of passenger traffic; say of the Western Railroad in Massachusetts.

The average yearly number of *through* passengers on this Railway during the five years from 1842 to 1846 inclusive, was 23,704; and of *way* passengers 196,487. The latter is the accumulated number taken up at the Stations between the termini, however short the distance travelled.

There are 34 Stations in the distance of 156 miles between Worcester and Albany. The fare through has varied from six dollars downwards. An approximate mean may be taken at five dollars. At this rate, the revenue for 23,704 through passengers would be 118,520 dollars. The average income from all passengers for five years is 331,379 dollars per annum, showing the proportion of 202,859 dollars as derived from way passengers. This sum divided by five dollars should therefore approximate to the number of through passengers to which the way passengers would be equivalent. This number is 42,572, or about 4½ to 1. The distance through, 156 miles, divided by 4½, gives about 34½ miles as the average distance travelled by each way passenger. (Appendix No. 6.)

§ 36. Now it is exceedingly improbable that any considerable number of the travellers at either of the points of registration between Saint John and Shediac, were travelling a greater average distance than 34½ miles on the same day. In order therefore fairly to represent the way traffic on the whole distance, at least one intermediate Station should have been registered. This would have fallen in Sussex Vale, the centre of the best settled portion of the line. A registration at that place would no doubt have shewn a considerably greater number than that at Hammond River, and perhaps less than that at the Bend. It will be reasonable to assume that it would not have been less than a mean of the two, or 55,534.

This number may be taken as a third registration, in order to represent nearly the whole way traffic, according to an average experience of five years on the Western Railway; thus

At Hammond River, ...	23,368
At Sussex Vale, (mean,)	55,534
At Bend of Petitcodiac, ...	87,700
Total of way passengers, ...	166,602

The present number of through passengers, by stage or otherwise, is so small, that it may be merged in this reckoning.

§ 37. Viewing the amount of *way* traffic with respect to the extent of country traversed, it is, as compared with that of the Western Railway, as follows :—

For the number of 196,487 way passengers in a distance of 156 miles, the proportion for 107 miles is 134,770. But by the above computation, the number who travel within the latter extent *without a railway* is already 166,602, or 23 per cent. greater than on the principal Railway in Massachusetts.

We could, therefore, afford to take the registration at Sussex Vale to be even lower than that at Hammond River, and yet shew a way traffic equal to that of the Western Railway.

This fact alone is sufficient to remove doubt on the question of prospective revenue. It shews that the time for the establishment of a Railway in this line of country is not yet to come, but that it has long since arrived.

§ 38. At present there is no reliable index to the future through traffic. The facility is wanting to promote any other intercourse than chiefly that which is demanded by necessity. But a mere glance at the Map is demonstrative that Saint John is the natural *winter* outlet of much the largest division of the Province, without a reasonable prospect of competition. It is the interest of at least that extent of country that such an outlet should be easily accessible. Also in proportion to the enterprise employed will a participation be ensured in all other trade which may incline to the Bay of Fundy.

An arterial Line of Railway, nearly equivalent in its gradients to a level Line, connecting such a Port, by the nearest route, with the navigation of the Gulf and River Saint Lawrence, cannot fail to command a large through traffic. It would be unjust to estimate it less favourably than warranted by the existing way traffic.

§ 39. For 196,487 way passengers there are 23,704 through, on the Western Railway. The same proportion for 166,602 would be 20,098.

The prospective through traffic, thus estimated, would therefore be equal to	20,098
Added to 166,602 ÷ 4.5, ...	37,022
Making a total of	57,120

This number, at the moderate fare of 20s. for the whole distance, would yield a revenue of £57,120, or exceeding by 20 per cent. that which has been shewn to be the largest necessary to secure 6 per cent. interest on the investment.

In this estimate no increase of traffic has been assumed. It is contrary to experience and probability that it will not increase. The mere construction of the Railway will largely increase it.

§ 40. No allowance has been made for the conveyance of the Mails, and nothing has been estimated for freight. These important sources of revenue remain in reserve, which cannot be expected to yield less than one half, in addition to that which is already more than sufficient. Experience has, however, sufficiently shewn that increase of revenue beyond a certain limit can be secured only by increase of expense. It is sufficient, for the present, to shew that for the limit of expenditure proposed there is an adequate assurance of revenue. It is believed that this has been shewn with a scrupulous inclination to security. As a rule, in ordinary cases, it would be exceedingly unjust to say that you must first shew that the way traffic of your common Road is already equal to that of an established first class Railway, before it can be admitted that the introduction of a Railway would be successful. It is not in this case necessary to shrink from the severity of such a test.

§ 41. So far the subject has been considered chiefly with reference to existing circumstances and to immediate profit. But a few additional observations are due to prospective results. These cannot but be important to a degree, which it would be difficult to over-estimate, to every interest affected.

§ 42. First, with regard to Agriculture. The advantages of the Railway as a greatly improved medium of communication between the producer and consumer, or between town

town and country, and between one part of the country and another, for the interchange of commodities, and for social intercourse, would obviously be great. But it is doubtful whether such advantages would equal in eventual importance, those which would be derived by Agriculture as an art.

It is well understood, that in conjunction with draining, the judicious and liberal application of the proper kinds of manure is the chief reliable method of increasing and maintaining the fertility of the soil. Amongst the most useful and indispensable of such applications, is lime; the chief cost of which to the farmer is generally that of transportation.

§ 43. To the comparative absence of this material in the soil, perhaps, as much as to any other cause, may be ascribed the common failure of the wheat crop during late years in some parts of the Province. This crop was formerly certain and abundant in the Valley of the Kennebeccasis. It was not sufficient merely for the producers, but a large surplus was annually sent to market, in appearance and quality surpassing the best description imported. The soil now refuses to bring this crop to maturity, just as it is found to do in the older parts of the United States, where similar exhaustion has taken place. In a course of Lectures on the application of Chemistry to the useful arts, by Professor Renwick, the cause is thus noticed:—"The seeds of the cereal gramina all contain lime in combination with acids. Their stalks also contain it, but in less proportion. *Wheat is the grain which contains most of this earth.* Hence none of the valuable vegetables will flourish except on soils which contain lime; and some soils which are fertile in grass may be incapable of bearing grain; or those which yield a tolerable product of the less valuable grains, may *refuse to bear wheat.* As the lime enters into the constitution of the plants, the calcareous matter of the soil will be gradually exhausted, and hence it has been found, that even under careful management, wheat has gradually ceased to be a profitable crop in the older parts of the United States."

§ 44. Limestone exists in abundance in the vicinity of Saint John; at one point it forms the only real obstacle to the Railway. It is there piled by nature as it were upon the track. The farmers of the interior, where it is generally absent, will by aid of this work receive it at the smallest possible cost. The inducement to avail themselves of the advantage, both on private and public grounds, is supplied by a reference to the list of Provincial Imports. By this it is found that in the year 1847, the quantity of wheat, and of flour reduced to its equivalent in wheat, imported, was equal to about 626,000 bushels, besides large quantities of other grain and meal, amounting to the estimated value of about £280,000 currency.

The above quantity of wheat, at the rate of 20 bushels to an acre, the minimum return under a good system of cultivation, should be produced on one twentieth part of the land, within five miles on either side of a Railway between Saint John and Shediac.

§ 45. Any attempt to accomplish such a result all at once, under present circumstances, would be futile; and it is not too much to say that the attempt is not likely to be successfully made at all, within any assignable period, without the aid of a Railway. The greatest distance to which lime is conveyed for agricultural purposes by common roads, is from eight to twelve miles, and this necessarily at great expense. The quantity of lime applied in a proper manner, necessary to the production of the above quantity of wheat, would not fall short of 30,000 tons per annum. This amount of transportation is however with reference to a solitary item.

§ 46. The important part which Railways may have to perform under an improved system of agriculture, is illustrated by the example of the Eastern Counties Railway in England, which has at least a dozen gigantic competitors terminating in or near the metropolis. The following is a list of articles transported on this Railway in one week of September, 1848:—

Beasts,

Beasts,	529	Poultry—tons,	37
Calves,	73	Fish—tons,	332
Sheep,	5,598	Fruit and Vegetables—tons,	643
Pigs,	865	Beer—tons,	229
Grain and Malt—sacks,	17,711	Wine and Spirits—tons,	73
Flour—sacks,	6,578	Milk—quarts,	19,608
Meal—tons,	197	Bread—cwt.,	59*

§ 47. A demand for Railway transportation will be created by the materials and products connected with mechanical and other labour—as building-stone, gypsum, limestone, lime, sand, bricks, slate, iron, charcoal, ashes, ship-timber, spars, lumber, firewood, household furniture, machinery, hardware, implements and tools of all kinds. These, with numerous other things of lesser importance, will tend to make a large aggregate of freight.

§ 48. The close proximity of the Line of Railway to many valuable but now neglected Salt Springs, will supply all that seems to be needed in order to bring these into extensive and profitable conversion, and thus to create another material source of revenue.

§ 49. The extent of benefit which the Railway may be calculated to afford to that most important interest, the Gulf Fishery, and to receive from the same in return, will be best understood upon a full statistical knowledge of the whole subject. In the meantime it is obvious that all available markets are sealed to the resident fisherman during six months of the year. He must either force the produce of his enterprise upon those markets at once, or reserve the same at all hazards during the remaining period. There can be no discretionary regulation of supply to demand. Excluded from such an advantage, there can be little inducement to embark in this Fishery on a large scale. But connected by means of a Railway with the constantly open Harbour of Saint John, this business will enjoy facilities, by aid of which, it may be expected, on an average of years, to become highly prosperous, and to take its just place in the scale of Provincial interests. A valuable and numerous class of men, habituated to maritime life during the Summer, will thus be in readiness for the wider field of honorable employment to which they will be invited in Winter. During this season the necessities as well as the advantages of the local position of the Province, will direct commercial enterprise to other climates and to distant coasts.

The nursery of seamen which the Fisheries thus offer, to re-place that which must necessarily decline with the lumber trade, will reassure the maritime growth of the Province on a firmer and more permanent foundation.

§ 50. Amongst other prospective sources of revenue, that of the eventful introduction of manufactures cannot be excluded. This is, to some extent, but not wholly, contingent upon the successful improvement of local agriculture.

The condition of the manufacturing system both of Great Britain and of the Eastern States of the American Union is, to a great extent, that of dependence upon food drawn from remote countries. The cost of transportation of this food, is a premium to the local cultivator, under the disadvantages either of heavier fiscal burthens, less fertile soil, or less favourable climate. Where that premium may be so high as to preclude an abundant supply of food, it is most probable that manufactures will not be established; or if established, that they must decline with reference to the commerce of the world. At least, it must require great superiority of skill, and of mechanical and other advantages, to ensure success.

§ 51. It is highly probable that the productions of Canada and the Western States could even now be landed as cheaply on the eastern coast of New Brunswick as they can be obtained at any port on the Atlantic coast. Even cotton may eventually be included amongst these productions. If an adequate and steady demand should exist, it is most probable that the rate of freight would fall indefinitely low. The free navigation of the Saint Lawrence, now at hand, will favour this tendency; but facility of re-shipment at all seasons, will be indispensable. The nearest port adapted to afford this facility in the highest degree, is that of Saint John, and the most favourable communication with this port will be that of the proposed Railway. § 52

* Companion to British Almanac, 1849, p. 103.

§ 52. The severe pressure of competition has rendered a supply of food on the lowest possible terms, an imperative necessity to the British home manufacturer. One region which is a chief source of his dependence for that supply, comprises Canada and the Western Territory of the American Union. A manufacturer resident in New Brunswick, would therefore have, as compared with another resident in England, a premium of three thousand miles of transportation: First, on the produce of his own industry; and second, on the supply of food which he would receive in exchange. The market upon which the former would rely, would not be the limited one of New Brunswick. He might indeed, as no doubt he eventually would, almost exclusively occupy this market; but the great market to him, would still be that of the world. He would be, at least geographically, in a more favoured position than if resident in England. The whole of the American Continent north of the equator, would be more promptly accessible; and his intelligence of the various markets, at least within that limit, will eventually be instantaneous and constant. In seeking a wider field, he would find the Bay of Fundy as favourable a starting point as the English Channel, for the Cape and the Indian Ocean on one hand, and somewhat more favourable with reference to South America and the Pacific on the other.

Any unfavourable difference in the price of labour could hardly long subsist with unrestricted facility of emigration from the overgrown manufacturing districts.

§ 53. The first manufactures of the Colonies will be chiefly of the most useful and necessary descriptions. They will in fact, both create and supply a market which can have no existence without them. Any just ground of jealously between the Home and Colonial manufacturer can only be remote. It will be contingent upon the successful establishment of the latter as a competitor in the general market, and will then admit of removal by well-disposed minds, representing each division of the national interest, and earnestly bent upon that object. The Colonist would have every motive to bear, not merely a just, but a generous share of the burthen of the common security throughout the world.

§ 54. Lastly, the assurance of adequate revenue is strengthened by the local position of this Line. It must for all time be the chief arterial Line of inland transit, for about one fifth of the area of New Brunswick. Physical obstacles will prevent the formation of parallel lines through any considerable portion of its extent, either north or south, which will not diverge from some point of this Line, as their natural main stem. It must also be intersected by all other principal Lines eastward of Saint John.

§ 55. Therefore, whether the work be regarded as a principal branch of the projected National Line between Halifax and Quebec, or as a future thread, in the great iron net-work of American coast and inland communication now approaching the frontier, or independently of either, as a work demanded solely by the agricultural, maritime, and social interests of the Province; it is in each case important, but in the last are its claims to consideration the most urgent, and the assurance of immediate benefit and success, the most reasonable and sufficient.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. WILKINSON.

The Hon. J. R. Partelow, Provincial Secretary, &c.

No. 1.—TABLE OF GRADIENTS *commencing at the City of Saint John, touching at the Bend of Petitcodiac, and terminating at Shediac Harbour.*

No. of Plane.	Length in miles.	Total distance from Saint John. Miles.	Height of termination of each plane above Spring Tides at Saint John, in feet.	Rise. Feet.	Fall. Feet.	Rate of inclination.	Total Rise. Feet.	Total Fall Feet.
1	2.926	2.926	0	0	0	Level	0	0
2	2.361	5.287	52	52	...	1 in 240	52	...
3	1.930	7.217	13	...	39	1— 262	...	39
4	4.008	11.225	13	...	...	Level	...	...
5	1.755	12.980	5	...	8	1—1,158	...	47
6	1.713	14.693	13	8	...	1—1,136	60	...
7	1.394	16.087	5	...	8	1— 914	...	55
8	11.823	27.910	5	...	...	Level	...	...
9	2.003	29.913	11	6	...	1—1,768	66	...
10	1.949	31.862	20½	9½	...	1—1,084	75½	...
11	2.792	34.654	20½	...	...	Level	...	...
12	5.038	39.692	37	16½	...	1—1,619	92	...
13	2.635	42.327	37	...	...	Level	...	...
14	3.368	45.695	61½	24½	...	1— 724½	116½	...
15	1.885	47.580	45	...	16½	1— 603	...	71½
16	4.275	51 855	71	26	...	1— 868	142½	...
17	1.323	53 178	86	15	...	1— 468	157½	...
18	2.910	56.088	150	64	...	1— 240	221½	...
19	1.500	57.588	117	...	33	1— 240	...	104½
20	2.790	60.378	106	...	11	1—1,330	...	115½
21	3.261	63.639	92	...	14	1—1,230	...	129½
22	4.370	68.009	64	...	28	1— 824	...	157½
23	3.183	71.192	64	...	...	Level	...	...
24	8.430	79.622	5	...	59	1— 752	...	216½
25	11.386	91.008	5	...	...	Level	...	...
26	5.160	96.168	115	110	...	1— 247	331½	...
27	2.259	98.427	143½	28½	...	1— 441	360	...
28	1.661	100.088	110	...	33½	1— 263	...	250
29	2.897	102.985	103	...	7	1—2,277	...	257
30	3.977	106.962	— 18	...	121	1— 174	...	378
31	0.627	107.589	— 18	...	...	Level	...	...

No. 2.—TABLE OF GRADIENTS *commencing at 68 miles from Saint John, and thence by the most direct practicable route to Shediac Harbour.*

No. of Plane.	Length in miles.	Total distance from Saint John. Miles.	Height of termination of each plane above Spring Tides at Saint John, in feet.	Rise. Feet.	Fall. Feet.	Rate of inclination.	Total Rise. Feet.	Total Fall Feet.
22-0	...	68.009	...	...	...		221½	157½
1	0.694	68.703	64	...	...	Level	...	...
2	1.445	70.148	95	31	...	1 in 257	252½	...
3	2.063	72.211	71½	...	23½	1— 452	...	181
4	1.500	73.711	110	38½	...	1— 205	291	...
5	1.749	75.460	131	21	...	1— 436	312	...
6	2.350	77.810	113	...	18	1— 689	...	199
7	3.870	81.680	181	68	...	1— 300	380	...
8	1.055	82.735	139	...	42	1— 123	...	241
9	3.131	85.866	168	29	...	1— 573	409	...
10	0.812	86.678	143	...	25	1— 168	...	266
11	0.831	87.509	93	...	50	1— 86	...	316
12	0.788	88.297	132	39	...	1— 105	448	...
13	0.419	88.716	127	...	5	1— 432	...	321
14	1.382	90.098	19	...	108	1— 67	...	429
15	1.000	91.098	63	44	...	1— 119	492	...
16	1.776	92.874	49	...	14	1— 665	...	443
17	1.559	94.433	120	71	...	1— 115	563	...
18	1.090	95.523	106	...	14	1— 417	...	457
19	1.385	96.908	157	51	...	1— 142	614	...
20	2.030	98.938	152	...	5	1—2,138	...	462
21	0.554	99.492	175	23	...	1— 128	637	...
22	0.877	100.369	128	...	47	1— 98	...	509
23	1.061	101.430	136½	8½	...	1— 662	645½	...
24	2.652	104.082	3	...	133½	1— 105	...	642½
25	0.955	105.037	— 18	...	21	1— 240	...	663½
26	0.503	105.540	— 18	...	...	Level	...	...

No. 3.

TABLE OF TANGENTS AND CURVES.

No. of Tang't.	No. of Curve.	Length of Tangent.	Tangents of half adjacent arcs.	Reduced Tangents.	Curvature. To right.	Curvature. To left.	Curvature. Radius.		Length of Curve.	Distance from St. John.	
		Links.	Links.	Links.	Deg Min	Deg Min	Links.	Feet.	Links.	Links.	Miles.
1	..	7,850	— 1,000	6,850						6,850	.856
	1					25 38	4,396	2,901	1,966	8,816	1.102
2	..	9,970	—1,000+1,900	7,070						15,886	1.986
	2					23 39	9,073	5,988	3,745	19,631	2.454
3	..	8,151	—1,900+1,700	4,551						24,182	3.023
	3				24 40		7,775	5,131	3,347	27,529	3.441
4	..	7,911	—1,700+1,400	4,811						32,340	4.042
	4					12 00	13,320	8,791	2,789	35,129	4.391
5	..	3,180	—1,400+1,000	780						35,909	4.489
	5				20 25		5,558	3,668	1,980	37,889	4.736
6	..	10,550	—1,000+2,720	6,830						44,719	5.590
	6					40 38	7,346	4,848	5,209	49.928	6.241
7	..	5,220	—2,720+2,500	0						49,928	6.241
	7				25 38		10,909	7,200	4,880	54,808	6.851
8	..	9,035	—2,500+1,500	5.035						59,843	7.480
	8				43 52		3,725	2,458	2,852	62,695	7.837
9	..	4,000	—1,500+2,169	331						63,026	7.878
	9					69 58	3,100	2,046	3,785	66,811	8.351
10	..	3,480	—2,169+829	482						67,293	8.412
	10				7 54		12,000	7,920	1,654	68,947	8.618
11	..	13,410	— 829+1,320	11,261						80,208	10.026
	11					27 31	5,391	3,558	2,589	82.797	10.349
12	..	5,300	—1,320+3,980	0						82,797	10.349
	12				43 51		9,888	6,526	7,567	90,364	11.295
13	..	9,540	—3,980+5,560	0						90,364	11.295
	13				23 38		26,576	17,540	10,961	101,325	12.665
14	..	11,165	—5,560+2,200	3,405						104,730	13.091
	14				72 08		3,021	1,994	3,803	108,533	13.566
15	..	4,030	—2,200+1,830	0						108,533	13.566
	15					48 03	4,105	2,709	3,442	111,975	13.997
16	..	6,740	—1,830+850	4,060						116,035	14.504
	16				9 43		10,000	6,600	1,696	117,731	14.816
17	..	4,550	— 850+1,778	1,922						119,653	14.957
	17				61 18		3,000	1,980	3,210	122,863	15.358
18	..	4,860	—1,778+3,083	0						122,863	15.358
	18					91 34	3,000	1,980	4,794	127.657	15.957
19	..	14,935	—3,083+997	10,855						138,512	17.314
	19				9 30		12,000	7,920	1,989	140,501	17.563
20	..	12,120	— 997+2,083	9,040						149,541	18.693
	20					41 29	5,500	3,630	3,982	153,523	19.190
21	..	6,606	—2,083+4,523	0						153,523	19.190
	21				69 40		6,500	4,290	7,903	161,426	20.178
22	..	6,830	—4,523+2,307	0						161,426	20.178
	22					54 17	4,500	2,970	4,263	165,689	20.711
23	..	3,660	—2,307+1,353	0						165,689	20.711
	23				22 06		6,938	4,579	2,676	168,365	21.045
24	..	11,630	—1,353+2,685	7,592						175,957	21.995
	24					37 06	8,000	5,280	5,180	181,137	22.642
25	..	3,815	—2,685+1,130	0						181,137	22.642
	25				16 08		7,973	5,262	2,245	183,382	22.923
26	..	25,650	—1,130+1,909	22,611						205,993	25.749
	26				18 05		12,000	7,920	3,787	209,780	26.222
27	..	13,250	—1,909+2,449	8,892						218,672	27.334
	27				27 31		10,000	6,600	4,802	223,474	27.934
28	..	11,525	—2,449+2,217	6,859						230,333	28.792
	28					37 40	6,500	4,290	4,273	234,606	29.326
29	..	26,160	—2,217+1,875	22,068						256,674	32.084
	29				21 14		10,000	6,600	3,706	260,380	32.547
30	..	7,625	—1,875+3,017	2,733						263.113	32.889
	30				46 38		7,000	4,620	5,697	268,810	33.601
31	..	8,760	—3,017+1,696	4,247						273,057	34.132
	31					31 34	6,000	3,960	3,306	276,363	34.295
32	..	6,445	—1,696+1,499	3,250						279,613	34.952
	32				17 03		10,000	6,600	2,976	282,589	35.324
33	..	35,710	—1,499+1,970	32,241						314,830	39.354
	33				22 17		10,000	6,600	3,889	318,719	39.840
34	..	10,290	—1,970+807	7,513						326,232	40.779
	34				9 14		10,000	6,600	1,611	327,843	40.980
35	..	14,975	— 807+1,469	12,699						340,542	42.568
	35					13 58	12,000	7,920	2,925	343,467	42.933
36	..	26,275	—1,469+1,410	23,396						366,863	45.858
	36					13 24	12,000	7,920	2,806	369,669	46.208
37	..	34,655	—1,410+1,258	31,987						401,656	50.207
	37				11 58		12,000	7,920	2,506	404,162	50.520
38	..	13,130	—1,258+2,753	9,119						413,281	51.660
	38					30 47	10,000	6,600	5,373	418,654	52.332

Table of Tangents and Curves—Continued.

No. of Tang't.	No. of Curve.	Length of Tangent.	Tangents of half adjacent arcs.	Reduced Tangents.	Curvature. To right.		To left.		Radius.		Length of Curve.	Distance from St. John.	
		Links.	Links.	Links.	Deg	Min	Deg	Min	Links.	Feet.	Links.	Links.	Miles.
39	..	13,485	$-\overline{2,753+2,865}$	7,867								426,521	53.315
	39						51	35	5,929	3,913	5,338	431,859	53.982
40	..	8,770	$-\overline{2,865+5,905}$	0								431,859	53.982
	40				89	05			6,000	3,960	9,329	441,188	55.148
41	..	33,000	$-\overline{5,905+2,888}$	24,207								465,395	58 174
	41						35	35	9,000	5,950	5,589	470,984	58.873
42	..	37,975	$-\overline{2,888+1,417}$	33,670								504,654	63.082
	42				13	28			12,000	7,920	2,820	507,474	63.434
43	..	24,670	$-\overline{1,417+1,147}$	22,106								529,580	66.197
	43						18	37	7,000	4,620	2,274	531,854	66.482
44	..	17,860	$-\overline{1,147+1,303}$	15,410								547,264	68.408
	44				22	40			6,500	4,290	2,571	549,835	68.729
45	..	38,625	$-\overline{1,303+398}$	36.924								586,759	73.345
	45				3	48			12,000	7,920	796	587,555	73.444
46	..	45,510	$-\overline{398+1,074}$	44.038								631,593	78.949
	46				25	13			4,800	3,168	2,112	633,705	79.213
47	..	25,740	$-\overline{1,074+2,695}$	21,971								655,676	81.959
	47				30	10			10,000	6,600	5,265	660,941	82.617
48	..	10,000	$-\overline{2,695+1,813}$	5,492								666,433	83.304
	48						33	38	6,000	3,960	3,522	669,955	83.744
49	..	6,745	$-\overline{1,813+1,498}$	3,434								673,389	84.174
	49				28	02			6,000	3,960	2,935	676,324	84.540
50	..	7,080	$-\overline{1,498+4,850}$	732								677,056	84.632
	50						51	45	10,000	6,600	9,032	686,088	85.761
51	..	15,880	$-\overline{4,850+1,648}$	9,382								695,470	86.934
	51				23	17			8,000	5,280	3,250	698,720	87,340
52	..	110,000	$-\overline{1,648+2,083}$	7,269								705,989	88.248
	52						23	32	10,000	6,600	4,107	710.096	88.762
53	..	100,000	$-\overline{2,083+621}$	7,296								717,392	89.674
	53						11	49	6,000	3,960	1,237	718,629	89.828
54	..	3,835	$-\overline{621+728}$	2,486								721,115	90.139
	54						51	46	1,500	990	1,355	722,470	90.308
55	..	8,645	$-\overline{728+1,977}$	5,940								728,410	91.051
	55				43	09			5,000	3,300	3,765	732,175	91.522
56	..	9,540	$-\overline{1,977+2,756}$	4,807								736,982	92.123
	56				45	57			6,500	4,290	5,213	742,195	92.774
57	..	23,790	$-2,756+609$	25,425								767,620	95.952
	57						5	49	12,000	7,920	1,218	768,838	96.105
58	..	49,135	$-\overline{609+6,267}$	42,259								811,097	101.387
	58						64	09	10,000	6,600	11,196	822,293	102.787
59	..	30,400	$-\overline{6,267+2,384}$	21,749								844,042	105.505
	59				26	49			10,000	6,600	4,680	848,722	106.090
60	..	7,450	$-2,384$	5,066								853,788	106.723
		Total Straight Line,		620,020	976	09	947	31	Total Curved Line,		233,768		
		Add Curvature to left,			947	31			" Straight Line,		620,020		
									" Distance,			853,788	106.723
			Total Curvature,		1923	40							

No. 4.

Summary of the lineal extent in miles of each description of Road formation.

Sections.	Excavation.	Embankment and surface line.	Piled foundation.	Bridging.	Total.
1	2.800	2.544	3.515	0.141	9.000
2	4.250	3.675	.769	.306	9.000
3	1.962	1.113	5.485	.440	9.000
4	4.513	4.771	4.579	.137	14.000
5	3.037	2.025	6.853	.085	12.000
6	4.975	3.388	1.625	.012	10.000
7	1.650	1.902	4.322	.126	8.000
8	9.556	6.582	2.571	.291	19.000
9	5.333	11.257	...	.133	16.723
	38.076	37.257	29.719	1.671	106.723

No. 5.

ESTIMATE.

SECTION 1.—From Saint John to 9th mile.

Earthwork,	153,310 yards @ 9d.,	....	....	....	....	£5,749	2	6
Rock excavation,	72,496 yards @ 5s.,	....	....	....	....	18,124	0	0
Masonry,	920 yards @ 20s.,	....	....	....	....	920	0	0
	780 yards @ 10s.,	....	....	....	....	390	0	0
3 Truss Bridges for Streets, 24 feet span,		....	....	....	....	180	0	0
4 Bridges across Marsh Creek,		....	....	....	....	1,500	0	0
1 Bridge at Davidson's Cove,		....	....	....	....	100	0	0
3 Road crossings,		....	....	....	....	37	10	0
2 Bridges over Post Road,		....	....	....	....	240	0	0
Wharf, Warehouse, Passenger Station, Engine House, Machine Shop, Turn Tables, &c., at Saint John terminus,		....	....	....	....	5,000	0	0
Passenger and Freight Station near 9th mile,		....	....	....	....	250	0	0
Fencing,		....	....	....	....	1,000	0	0
Superstructure for 10 miles, inclusive of 1 mile of siding, and allowance for Timber frame and Pile formation, at £1,500 per mile,					....	15,000	0	0
						£48,490	12	6
Add 10 per cent. for superintendence and contingencies,					....	4,849	1	3
						£53,339	13	9

Equal to £5,926 10 5 per mile.

SECTION 2.—From 10th to 18th mile inclusive.

Earthwork,	194,639 yards @ 9d.,	....	....	....	....	£7,298	19	3
Rock excavation,	10,294 yards @ 5s.,	....	....	....	....	2,573	10	0
Clearing and grubbing,		....	....	....	....	200	0	0
Masonry,	400 yards @ 20s.,	....	....	....	....	400	0	0
	60 yards @ 15s.,	....	....	....	....	45	0	0
	1,260 yards @ 10s.,	....	....	....	....	630	0	0
Bridge at Henderson's Cove,		....	....	....	....	5,000	0	0
Bridge at Harris' Cove,		....	....	....	....	3,300	0	0
3 Bridges at Hammond River,		....	....	....	....	3,000	0	0
2 Road Bridges,		....	....	....	....	180	0	0
2 Road crossings,		....	....	....	....	27	10	0
Fencing,		....	....	....	....	900	0	0
Passenger and Freight Station at Gondola Point, £500; at Hammond River, £100,		....	....	....	....	600	0	0
Superstructure 10 miles, including 1 mile siding, at £1,500,					....	15,000	0	0
						£39,154	19	3
Add 10 per cent.,		....	....	....	....	3,915	9	11
						£43,070	9	2

Equal to £4,785 12 1 per mile.

SECTION 3.—From 19th to 28th mile inclusive.

Earthwork,	70,479 yards @ 9d.,	....	....	....	....	£2,642	19	3
Masonry,	100 yards @ 15s.,	....	....	....	....	75	0	0
	480 yards @ 10s.,	....	....	....	....	240	0	0
	Carried forward,	....	....	....	....	£2,957	19	3

Brought forward,				£2,957 19 3
Station at Hampton,				750 0 0
Station at 26th mile,				150 0 0
1 Road Bridge,				60 0 0
4 Road crossings,				52 10 0
Bridge at Groom's Cove,				3,000 0 0
Bridge across Kennebeccasis,				1,500 0 0
Fencing,				900 0 0
Superstructure 9½ miles, inclusive of ½ mile siding at £1,500,				14,250 0 0
				£23,620 9 3
Add 10 per cent.,				2,362 0 11
				£25,982 10 2

Equal to £2,886 18 11 per mile.

SECTION 4.—From 29th to 41st mile inclusive.

Earthwork,	482,777 yards @ 9d.,			£18,104 2 9
Masonry,	200 yards @ 20s.,			200 0 0
	344 yards @ 15s.,			258 0 0
	1,080 yards @ 10s.,			540 0 0
3 Bridges across Kennebeccasis River,				2,840 0 0
3 Bridges,				510 0 0
6 Road crossings,				80 0 0
3 Road Bridges,				294 0 0
Station at 29th mile,			£150 0 0	
Station at 34th mile,			250 0 0	
Station at Mill Stream,			350 0 0—	750 0 0
Fencing,				1,300 0 0
Superstructure, 14½ miles, inclusive of ½ mile siding, at £1,500,				21,750 0 0
				£46,626 2 9
Add 10 per cent.,				4,662 12 3
				£51,288 15 0

Equal to £3,945 5 9 per mile.

SECTION 5.—From 42nd to 53rd mile inclusive.

Earthwork,	103,628 yards @ 9d.,			£3,886 1 0
Clearing and grubbing,				150 0 0
Masonry,	56 yards @ 20s.,			56 0 0
	379 yards @ 15s.,			284 5 0
	700 yards @ 10s.,			350 0 0
6 Bridges,				1,838 0 0
1 Road Bridge,				72 0 0
8 Road crossings,				97 10 0
Station at Sussex Vale, including Engine House, and Turn Table, £1,200; at 52nd mile, £250,				1,450 0 0
Fencing,				1,200 0 0
Superstructure, 13 miles, inclusive of 1 mile siding, at £1,500,				19,500 0 0
				£28,883 16 0
Add 10 per cent.,				2,888 7 7
				£31,772 3 7

Equal to £2,647 13 7 per mile.

SECTION 6.—From 54th to 63rd mile inclusive.

Earthwork, 276,802 yards @ 9d.,	£10,380	1	6
Grubbing and clearing,	250	0	0
Masonry, 900 yards @ 10s.,	450	0	0
5 Bridges,	290	0	0
4 Road crossings,	50	0	0
1 Station,	200	0	0
Fencing,	1,000	0	0
Superstructure, 10½ miles, inclusive of ½ mile siding, at £1,500,	15,750	0	0
	£28,370	1	6
Add 10 per cent.,	2,837	0	2
	£31,207	1	8

Equal to £3,120 14 2 per mile.

SECTION 7.—From 64th to 71st mile inclusive.

Earthwork, 191,318 yards @ 9d.,	£7,174	8	6
Grubbing and clearing,	50	0	0
Masonry, 480 yards @ 10s.,	240	0	0
8 Bridges,	2,060	0	0
7 Road crossings,	87	10	0
1 Station,	500	0	0
Fencing,	800	0	0
Superstructure, 8½ miles, inclusive of ½ mile siding, at £1,500,	12,750	0	0
	£23,661	18	6
Add 10 per cent.,	2,366	3	10
	£26,028	2	4

Equal to £3,253 10 3 per mile.

SECTION 8.—From 72nd mile to Bend, inclusive.

Earthwork, 568,832 yards @ 9d.,	£21,331	4	0
Grubbing and clearing,	250	0	0
Masonry, 2,750 yards @ 20s.,	2,750	0	0
4,560 yards @ 10s.,	2,280	0	0
7 Bridges across Main Petitcodiac River,	8,881	0	0
24 Road crossings,	300	0	0
Additional material and labour for 1½ miles pile foundation and facing on bank of Petitcodiac River,	650	0	0
Fencing,	1,900	0	0
Station near Fredericton and Shepody Roads,	1,000	0	0
Station, including Wharf, Engine House, and Turn Table, at Bend of Petitcodiac,	1,500	0	0
Superstructure, 20 miles, including 1 mile siding, at £1,500,	30,000	0	0
	£70,842	4	0
Add 10 per cent.,	7,084	4	5
	£77,926	8	5

Equal to £4,101 7 10 per mile.

SECTION 9.—From Bend to Shediac.

Earthwork,	515,268 yards @ 10d.,			£21,469 10 0
Grubbing and clearing,				450 0 0
Masonry,	1,310 yards @ 20s.,			1,310 0 0
	104 yards @ 15s.,			78 0 0
	3,924 yards @ 10s.,			1,962 0 0
4 Bridges,				2,022 0 0
2 Road Bridges,				280 0 0
5 Road crossings,				70 0 0
Fencing,				1,700 0 0
2 Stations, £100, £300,				400 0 0
Station, including Wharf, Engine House, Turn Table, &c., at Shediac,				3,000 0 0
Superstructure, 17¾ miles, inclusive of 1 mile siding, at £1,500,				26,625 0 0
				£59,366 10 0
Add 10 per cent.,				5,936 13 0
				£65,303 3 0

Equal to £3,898 13 11 per mile.

RECAPITULATION.

Section.	Length.	Length of Siding.	Earthwork.	Rock cutting.	Clearing and grubbing.	Excavation and embankment.	Masonry.	Bridging and Road crossings.	Stations.	Fencing.	Superstructure.	10 per cent. for superintendence and contingencies.	Total.	Cost per mile.
	miles.	miles.	cub. yds.	c. yds.	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
1	9	1	153,310	72,496	0 0 0	23,873 2 6	1,310 0 0	2,057 10 0	5,250 0 0	1,000 0 0	15,000 0 0	4,849 1 3	53,339 13 9	5,926 10 5
2	9	1	194,639	10,294	200 0 0	9,872 9 3	1,075 0 0	11,507 10 0	600 0 0	900 0 0	15,000 0 0	3,915 9 11	43,070 9 2	4,785 12 1
3	9	½	70,479	...	0 0 0	2,642 19 3	315 0 0	4,612 10 0	900 0 0	900 0 0	14,250 0 0	2,362 0 11	25,982 10 2	2,886 18 11
4	14	½	482,777	...	0 0 0	18,104 2 9	998 0 0	3,724 0 0	750 0 0	1,300 0 0	21,750 0 0	4,662 12 3	51,288 15 0	3,945 5 9
5	12	1	103,628	...	150 0 0	3,886 1 0	690 5 0	2,007 10 0	1,450 0 0	1,200 0 0	19,500 0 0	2,888 7 7	31,772 3 7	2,647 13 7
6	10	½	276,802	...	250 0 0	10,380 1 6	450 0 0	340 0 0	200 0 0	1,000 0 0	15,750 0 0	2,837 0 2	31,207 1 8	3,120 14 2
7	8	½	191,318	...	50 0 0	7,174 8 6	240 0 0	2,147 10 0	500 0 0	800 0 0	12,750 0 0	2,366 3 10	26,028 2 4	3,253 10 3
8	19	1	568,832	...	250 0 0	21,331 4 0	5,030 0 0	9,831 0 0	2,500 0 0	1,900 0 0	30,000 0 0	7,084 4 5	77,926 8 5	4,101 7 10
9	16¼	1	515,268	...	450 0 0	21,469 10 0	3,350 0 0	2,372 0 0	3,400 0 0	1,700 0 3	26,625 0 0	5,936 13 0	65,303 3 0	3,898 13 11
	106¼	7	2,557,053	82,790	1,350 0 0	118,733 18 9	13,458 5 0	38,599 10 0	15,550 0 0	10,700 0 0	170,625 0 0	36,901 13 4	405,918 7 1	

Add for running Stock,—12 Locomotive Engines, ... £18,000

10 Passenger Cars, £4,500, 6 Baggage Cars, £750, ... 11,000

4 Do. do. 2,000, 50 Freight Cars, 3,750, ... 1,000

4 Snow Ploughs, 560, Hand Cars, Tools, &c. 440, ... 30,000 0 0

Total estimated cost, ... £435,918 7 1

No. 6.

(Extracted from 13th Annual Report of the Directors of the Western Rail Road, Massachusetts.)

A.—*Amount received from all sources, for the years* 1842 *to* 1846 *inclusive.*

YEARS.	Passengers.	Merchandize.	Mails, &c.	Total.	Expenses.	Balance of Receipts.	Miles run.
1842	$266,446.83	$226,674.61	$19,566.84	$512,688.28	$266,619.30	$246,068.98	397,295
1843	275,139.64	275,696.19	23,046.68	573,882.51	303,973.06	269,909.45	441,608½
1844	358,694.00	371,131.84	23,926.88	753,752.72	314,074.20	439,678.52	499,968
1845	366,753.62	420,717.30	26,009.83	813,480.15	370,621.25	442,858.90	530,201
11 mo's of 1846	389,861.42	459,365.18	29,191.29	878,417.89	412,679.80	465,738.09	573,956
Mean, ...	$331,379.10						

B.—*Number of Through and Way Passengers.*

YEARS.	Thro' Passengers.		Way Passengers.		Total Through Passengers.	Total Way Passengers.	Total 1st Class.	Total Second.	Grand Total.
	1st Class.	Second.	1st Class.	Second.					
1842	15,580	2,680½	148,500	23,366	18,570½	171,866	164,390	26,046½	190,446½
1843	19,987	6,608	140,425	33,945½	26,595	174,370½	160,412	40,553½	200,965½
1844	17,016½	7,314	140,868½	55,058½	24,330½	195,927	157,885	62,372½	220,257½
1845	13,401½	5,791	144,723	59,717½	19,192½	204,440½	158,124½	65,508½	223,633
11 mon's of 1846	21,033	8,799½	165,196	70,635½	29,832½	235,831½	186,229	79,435	265,664
				Mean, ...	23,704	196,487			

Audit Office, March 20, 1850.

REPORT UPON THE SHEDIAC RAILWAY SURVEY.

This is Mr. John Wilkinson's Account of Expenses paid and incurred in constructing Plans and Sections, and completing the service connected with the preliminary Survey for a proposed Line of Railway from Shediac to Saint John.

His personal services betweeen the 26th November, 1848, and 6th February, 1850, less 1 month and 29 days absent by permission on another service—

1 year and 20 days, at £456 per annum, ...				£481	1	7
Thomas Ramsay, Assistant, drafting, compilations, &c., from December 12, 1848, to July 3, 1849, 6 months and 22 days, at £15 per month, ...	£101	0	0			
His Board in bad weather, and contingencies, ...	3	15	6			
				104	15	6
H. T. Perley, ditto, 5 months and 12 days, at £7 10s. per month, ...	£40	8	1			
His expenses in Fredericton, and to and from St. John,	18	5	0			
				58	13	1
Rent of an Office, ...	£12	17	6			
Office Furniture, ...	22	3	5			
Stationery, ...	9	18	2			
Fuel and attendance, ...	9	12	0—	54	11	1
				£699	1	3
He credits,						
Received on account in October and December, 1849, by Warrants, ...	£400	0	0			
Net proceeds of sale of Office Furniture, ...	5	14	2—	405	14	2
And claims a balance of				£293	7	1

The Account is correctly made up and vouched; the Salaries are charged at the same rates as Mr. Wilkinson charged for Field work on the Shediac Line in 1848.

F. P. ROBINSON, *Auditor General.*

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

Report of the British North American Electric Telegraph Association at Quebec, and application for aid from the Legislature of this Province.

Copy of a Letter from the President of the Saint John N. B. Company to the Chairman of the B. N. A. Electric Telegraph Company.

(True Copy—E. B.)

Saint John, February 1, 1850.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 25th January, I beg to say, that the Directors of N. B. E. T. Company will be willing and are desirous to have a connection direct with Canada.

The difficulty is in procuring the necessary funds.

We have no prospect of being able to make a line from Saint John to the Province line, say between 2 and 3 hundred miles, but if you can meet us at Fredericton, I dare say the thing might be accomplished.

In that case you would require to have an agent in Fredericton within six weeks, to have your Charter altered and the Grant allowed.

We will be happy to further the scheme by using all the means in our power.

I am,

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) R. JARDINE, *President.*

Edward Boxer, Esquire, Chairman, &c.

Copy of a Letter to the Chairman of the Saint John N. B. Electric Telegraph Company.

(True Copy—E. B.)

THE B. A. TELEGRAPH COMPANY,

Quebec, 25th January, 1850.

SIR,—I am instructed by the Directors of this Company to inform you, that at the General Annual Meeting held in this City on the 16th instant, the following Resolution passed unanimously:—

"That the Directors be authorized to negociate with New Brunswick Telegraph Company, as to a junction of the two lines on the Fredericton route."

With respect to this Resolution I have to state, that we have already completed our line for several miles below Father Point, but there being considerable difficulty in completing the coast line, via Campbellton and Miramichi, we are desirous of constructing the line from Riviere du Loup to the frontier, on the Fredericton route, there to join your line; and shall be prepared to do so, provided that you will there meet us; and if immediate measures are taken by the two Companies, an uninterrupted communication from the Great Lakes to the Ocean (entirely through British territory) could be established in the course of the present year.

The Legislature of New Brunswick having on a former occasion granted £2,500 to assist in carrying a line through the Province, I presume you would have no difficulty in now obtaining aid to that extent from your Parliament.

The great advantages, political and commercial, as well to the Provinces as to the Imperial Government, must be apparent to every one, and your line would derive a large

large revenue from Canadian communications, both to the United States and Halifax —great complaint being justly made of the delays to which Canadian communications are subject on the American lines.

An early communication in reply will extremely oblige,

Your obedient humble servant,

(Signed) EDWARD BOXER, *Chairman.*

The Chairman of the New Brunswick Telegraph Company, St. John, N. B.

Copy of a Letter to the Provincial Secretary of Canada from the Chairman of the Electric Telegraph Company.

(True Copy—E. B.)

B. N. A. ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
Quebec, February, 1850.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose for His Excellency's information a copy of the Annual Report of the Directors of the British North American Electric Telegraph Association, from which you will perceive they have been compelled, by unavoidable circumstances, to change the route of the line of Telegraph from the North Shore route to the Post Road to Fredericton.

I beg also to enclose a copy of a letter I addressed to the President of the Saint John N. B. Company, with his reply thereto, from which you will perceive, that if aided by the Parliaments of Canada and New Brunswick, a Telegraph Line could be established entirely through British territory, and be in full operation this year, whilst should the required Government assistance be denied, I very much fear the enterprise must be entirely abandoned and the materials sold; on these, including labour, six thousand five hundred pounds have been expended.

The Directors, therefore, respectfully and most urgently pray that a further sum of one thousand pounds may be granted to encourage this enterprise, in addition to the sum of five hundred pounds already provided, which, with the aid of two thousand five hundred which we fully expect from the New Brunswick Government, will insure the completion of the work.

The Directors are fully convinced that the line, once completed, will not only be self-sustaining and profitable, but a means of greatly increasing the business of the line already constructed to Father Point, 200 miles below Quebec, and in operation for the benefit of the trade.

Independent, however, of financial considerations, I trust that His Excellency may be pleased to regard the establishment of Telegraph communication from the Great Lakes to the Ocean, entirely through British territory, as a work well worthy of encouragement, both in a national and commercial point of view.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) EDWARD BOXER, *Chairman.*

The Hon. J. Leslie, Provincial Secretary, Montreal.

(True Copy—E. B.)

ANNUAL REPORT

To the Stockholders of the British North American Electric Telegraph Association.

The Directors now about to resign their trust, beg to state for the information of the Stockholders, that immediately on entering office, they, in compliance with the resolution passed at the Annual Meeting, viz.: "That the Capital Stock of the Association be increased to £14,000 currency, in order that the Telegraph Line between Quebec and Halifax be speedily completed;" and it requiring £7,500 new stock for that purpose, used every exertion to effect that object, and having succeeded in raising £1,700 in Quebec, they sent their Secretary, Mr. Gisborne, to the Lower Provinces

Provinces to endeavour to raise the remainder; and he having succeeded in procuring stock to the amount of £5,580 at Halifax, application was then made to the Provincial Government for aid to assist in carrying it out, which was readily complied with, by a grant of £500, to be paid as soon as the Telegraph was completed to the Province Line. The new stock having thus been raised, the Directors were very sanguine in being able to complete the line and have it in working order in a short time; but unfortunately on the eve of the House of Assembly at New Brunswick being prorogued, an American Company offered to run a Telegraph Line through that Province to Halifax, via Saint John, provided a Bill was passed incorporating their Company for that purpose, which was (at once) granted.

This unfortunately put a stop to our proceedings. The Halifax Stockholders withholding their stock in consequence of this new line being adopted, and the New Brunswick Bill not being satisfactory to them, the Directors have now no hope of assistance from them.

From these unforeseen difficulties it is now necessary, in consequence of parties suing for debts due, that the Company should either abandon this undertaking and sell the materials or raise additional stock to carry the line through to the Province Line on the Saint John route, being of opinion that the New Brunswick Company would (for their own interest) meet us at the Province Line, particularly as there is no doubt Government would grant them aid for that purpose, and the £500 grant from the Government to assist, it is to be hoped that measures will be still taken to complete this important commercial undertaking.

(Signed) EDWARD BOXER,
Chairman, pro. tem.

Quebec, 10th January, 1850.

B. N. A. ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
Quebec, 22d February, 1850.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose for His Excellency's information, a copy of a letter I had the honor to address to His Excellency the Governor General of Canada, by direction of the Directors of the British North American Electric Telegraph Association.

I beg also to enclose a copy of the Directors Annual Report, and of my letter to the President of the Saint John New Brunswick Company, with his reply thereto. His Excellency will thus perceive that the Directors have used every exertion to carry this important line through the British Provinces, which, from unforeseen circumstances, has failed. But the route having been changed, they have great hopes (if the New Brunswick Legislature grant them the same aid, viz.: £2,500, they originally intended for the North Shore route, which they most urgently pray may be allowed) to see the line establised, and in operation by next fall. If assistance therefore is not given, this undertaking must be given up. But as it appears to the Directors, a line through our own Provinces is of so much importance, both to the Imperial and Provincial Governments, (independent of its great commercial advantages,) they cannot but feel sanguine that aid will be granted them to carry it into operation.

Mr. End, M. P. P., will be requested to prepare a new Bill for that purpose, should the Government sanction the grant.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
EDWARD BOXER.

The Provincial Secretary, Fredericton, N. B.

VICE-ADMIRALTY COURT.

Correspondence between Colonial Office and Board of Treasury relative to Vice-Admiralty Court.

No. 128—(Copy) *Downing Street, 11th May,* 1849.

SIR,—I transmit for your information and guidance, copies of a correspondence which has passed between this Department and the Boards of Treasury and Admiralty, relative to the establishment of a revised Table of Fees for the Vice-Admiralty Court at Quebec, together with a copy of the joint Report of the Queen's Advocate, the Advocate of the Admiralty, and Mr. Rothery, on the subject.

The result is, that the Table of Fees, (of which I enclose a printed copy,) has been recently established at Quebec, under the authority of an Order of Her Majesty in Council, dated the 2nd March, 1848.

You will bring these documents under the consideration of your Executive Council, with a view to the adoption of any measures which the Legislature of New Brunswick may deem expedient for making the same Scale of Fees applicable to the Courts of the Province under your jurisdiction. I am, &c.

(Signed) GREY.

Lt. Governor Sir Edmund Head, Bart., &c. &c. &c.

[Enclosure in No. 128.]

(Copy) *Treasury Chambers, 11th December,* 1847.

SIR,—With reference to the communications made to this Board by direction of Earl Grey on the 26th August, 1846, and 17th June last, respecting the establishment of a Tariff of Fees for the Vice-Admiralty Court at Quebec, and to the previous correspondence on that subject, I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit to you the enclosed Report from the Queen's Advocate, the Advocate of the Admiralty, the Registrar of the High Court of Admiralty, and Mr. Rothery, and I am to request that in submitting the same for the consideration of Lord Grey, you will observe to His Lordship, that as the arrangement for remunerating the Judge, and partly remunerating the Registrar and Marshal of the Court, by salaries to be provided by the Provincial Government, and also the Tariff of Fees submitted in this Report, are, with very trifling exceptions, in conformity with propositions of the Committee of the Canadian Executive Council, approved by the late Governor General, Lord Grey may not deem it necessary that the subject should be referred to the Authorities in Canada, and in such case, my Lords would be prepared to cause the Report to be forwarded to the Lords of the Admiralty, in order that the requisite steps may be taken for the establishment of the Table of Fees by the authority of Her Majesty in Council, as provided for by the Act of 2 & 3 W. 4, cap. 51.

Adverting also to the propositions which have been submitted to the Secretary of State for modification of the Fees levied in other Vice-Admiralty Courts in the North American Provinces, I am to request you will further move Lord Grey to cause my Lords to be informed whether His Lordship is prepared to make any reference on the subject to the Governments of those Colonies, which would seem a requisite preliminary to the establishment in them of a similar Tariff, inasmuch as the adoption of such Tariff would involve the necessity for provision, as in the case of Canada, for the payment from Colonial Funds of Salaries to the Judges and other Officers of the respective Courts. I have, &c.

(Signed) C. E. TREVELYAN.

B. Hawes, Esquire. &c. &c. &c.

(Copy) VICE-ADMIRALTY COURT OF QUEBEC.

In obedience to the reference made to us respecting the establishment of a Table of Fees to be taken by the Officers and Practitioners of this Vice-Admiralty Court, we have taken into our consideration the Table of Fees framed and established under the Act of the 2d of Wm. the 4th., cap. 51; also the Order of Her Majesty in Council, dated the 20th of November, 1835, which annulled and revoked such Table of Fees so far as it had been made applicable to this Vice-Admiralty Court. We have also had reference to a variety of documents connected with this subject, and to a form of Table of Fees submitted to us in August 1843, for the consideration of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies; and we have also perused and fully considered the letters from the Colonial Office to the Treasury respectively, dated the 26th August, 1846, and the 17th June, 1847, together with the several documents transmitted with the said letters; and we have moreover specially directed our attention to the Report of a Committee appointed by His Excellency Lord Metcalfe, late Governor General of Lower Canada, for the purpose of raising the aforesaid proposed form of Table of Fees; and we have also taken into our consideration the whole of the evidence given before the said Committee, together with the Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive in Council of Lower Canada; and we are of opinion, that as it has been customary for the Judge of this Vice-Admiralty Court to receive a Salary for the performance of his official duties; and as we are further instructed that such Judge has hitherto invariably united in his person a higher and more lucrative judicial appointment, together with that of this Vice-Admiralty Court, we concur in the opinion expressed by the Committee of the Honorable the Executive in Council, that the Judge of this Vice-Admiralty Court should be paid a Salary of two hundred pounds per annum out of the Provincial funds of the Colony, and not be permitted to receive fees from any of the suitors in the Court.

We are further of opinion that the Registrar and Marshal should be paid partly by Salary and partly by a reduced or moderate scale of fees. And we think that the Salary of the Registrar should be one hundred pounds per annum, and that of the Marshal should be fifty pounds per annum, in addition to the fees to which they will respectively be entitled for the duties they may have to perform.

We advert to that part of the Report of the Committee which alludes to the Merchant Seamens' Act, the 7th and 8th Vic., cap. 112, wherein they express their regret that the jurisdiction of this and other Courts of Admiralty in respect to Seamens' wages in cases under £20, had been taken from these Courts and transferred to Magistrates; and the Commissioners suggest the repeal of this part of the Seamens' Act. We consider however, that it would not be within the scope of our reference to give any opinion on this subject, but we think it right to direct attention to that part of the Commissioners Report which states that this Act will have the effect of taking away the greater part of the fees proposed to be taken by the officers of this Court of Vice-Admiralty.

We also think it advisable to refer to that part of Lord Cathcart's letter of the 28th July, 1846, which transmits several of the documents to which we have adverted, in order, as His Lordship states, "that they may be submitted to the proper Officers before the final enactment by Her Majesty in Council of a Tariff of Fees for the several Courts of Vice-Admiralty in British North America," and to observe, that the Vice-Admiralty Court at Quebec is the only Court to which the several documents we had before us in any manner relate, and inasmuch as it is the only Court where the Fees established by the said Act of the 2rd and 3rd Wm. 4th, cap. 51, has been annulled and revoked by Order in Council, consequently the Table of Fees to be taken in all the other Vice-Admiralty Courts in British North America must be made conformably to Act of Parliament, until such Act be revoked by Order of Her Majesty in Council. On this point however, we think our safer course is to refer to that part of the Report of the Committee, wherein they state, "we have not failed to advert to the desire which has been expressed, that if practicable, a Tariff should be formed applicable to all Colonies in North America; but in the absence of information as to the practice and relative position of the different Officers of the Vice-Admiralty Courts of the other Colonies compared with that of Canada, we have felt that we best discharged

discharged the duty imposed upon us by confining ourselves to suggesting what we conceived to be the most desirable for the Vice-Admiralty Court of this Province.

The following is the proposed Table of Fees to be taken by the Officers and Practitioners of the Vice-Admiralty Court of Quebec:—

TABLE OF FEES TO BE TAKEN IN THE VICE-ADMIRALTY COURT AT QUEBEC.

	Sterling.		
No fees to be allowed to the Judge, his Salary to be in lieu of all fees,	£200	0	0

BY THE SURROGATE.

Fees in the progress of a Suit or Cause.

For administering an Oath as to a Witness or Party in a Cause; taking Bail, whether by one or more persons; decreeing Monition, Commission, Attachment, or any other instrument; or for any judicial act done before or after the hearing of the Cause, ...	0	1	6

BY THE REGISTRAR.

1. *Fees on Instruments prepared by the Registrar.*

For Drawing and Engrossing—			
Warrant to arrest Ship, Goods, or Person, ...	0	4	6
Copy, and filing Affidavit, ...	0	4	6
Bail Bond, ...	0	9	0
Monition, Commission, or Decree, whether of unlivery, appraisement or sale, or otherwise, ...	0	9	0
Writ, or Instrument of Restitution, ...	0	3	0
Compulsory, or Subpœna against Witness, ...	0	9	0
Writ of Attachment, ...	0	1	0
If either of the preceding Instruments exceed in length ten folios, for every folio beyond ten, ...			

NOTE.—The folio mentioned throughout this Table of Fees must contain ninety words, reckoning each figure as a word.

Should the Registrar be required to prepare any other Document, Instrument, or matter whatsoever, not specified in this Table, he will be entitled to the same charge as a Proctor, viz:—			
For Drawing, for every folio, ...	0	1	0
For fair copy or Engrossing, for every folio, ...	0	0	6

2. *Fees on Documents not prepared by the Registrar, but by the Proctor, Solicitor, or Advocate in the Cause.*

On a Decree, pronouncing for the interest of a party proceeding *in pœnam*, being signed by the Judge, including the drawing the Act, ...	0	6	0
On filing Affidavit or Protest of a Master or Mariners, without reference to the number of persons making the same, ...	0	1	6
On filing Libel, Information, Claim, Proxy, or similar document, ...	0	2	3
On filing Exhibit annexed thereto, or to any Affidavit, ...	0	0	6
On signing (or filing) personal answers of a party in a Suit, including drawing the Act, ...	0	3	0

3. *Fees on taking the Examination of Witnesses.*

On the examination of every Witness on an Information, Libel, Interrogatories, or Plea, (whether *viva voce* or otherwise) a fee of	0	4	6
For each folio to which the examination shall extend, if in English, ...	0	1	0
If by Interpretation, (Interpreter included), ...	0	2	0

NOTE.—It should be understood, that the Registrar, or whoever acts as the Examiner for him, should take depositions in chief of the Witnesses, on the Libel, Information, or Plea itself, without written interrogatories; putting such relevant questions, *viva voce*, as may suggest themselves; and care should be taken not to lead the Witness. The Libel, Information, or Plea, should therefore always be drawn sufficiently precise and full to enable the Examiner to take the examinations accordingly.

The cross-examinations must, of course, be taken on written interrogatories.

4. *Fees on Office Copies of Papers or Proceedings.*

	Sterling.		
For Office copy of Sentence or Interlocutory Decree, certified under Seal,	£0	6	0
For Office copy of any Affidavit, Examination, Answers of a party, or other documents or proceedings in a Cause, or extracts therefrom, if under twelve folios, ...	0	4	6
If exceeding twelve folios, for each folio beyond twelve, ...	0	0	6
Office copies of Papers and proceedings to form a Process, to be transmitted to the Court of Appeal, or for any other purpose, for each folio contained therein, ...	0	6	0

5. *Fees on Translation of Papers.*

Where Papers are translated, the Registrar should charge the disbursement actually made to the Translator, with an addition of one-fourth, to compensate himself for his trouble, advance, &c.

6. *Incidental Fees in the progress of a Cause.*

On subduction of an Action,....	0	4	6
For entering every ordinary act of Court not specified in this Table, ...	0	1	0
On every Default pronounced against Parties in Contempt in cases proceeding *in pœnam*, ...	0	4	6
On every Interlocutory Decree or Sentence, including drawing the Act, to be paid by the Party succeeding,....	0	9	0
For every attendance before a Judge or Surrogate at which any Decree is made, other than an Interlocutory or Sentence including the Act, drawing the Act, ...	0	4	6
For a receipt for original Documents delivered out of the Registry, ...	0	1	6
On search or examination of the Records by any person not being a Party in the Cause in which the search is made, ...	0	1	0

NOTE.—No Fee to be charged to a Party in the Cause or to any Seaman applying for a Search.

For advertising an intermediate or extra Court day, in addition to the sum paid for advertisement, ...	0	4	6

7. *On paying out Money.*

For preparing Receipt for Money to be paid out of the Registry, ...	0	1	6
Poundage on Money paid out of the Registry, for every pound sterling,....	0	0	2

8. *Taxing Costs.*

For Taxing a Bill of Costs, if under 6 folio, from the Party at whose instance the taxing takes place, ...	0	4	6

9. *Reference of Accounts, &c., by the Judge to the Registrar and Merchants.*

To the Registrar, ...	2	2	0
To the Assistant Merchant, ...	2	2	0

If two Merchants, two Guineas each.

BY THE MARSHAL.

For arresting a Vessel, Goods, or Person, ...	0	18	0
For keeping possession of a Vessel and Cargo, jointly, or either of them singly, when the same are not under the responsible charge and custody of the Officers of the Customs, for each day in which they remain in the Marshal's charge, exclusive of charge for Keepers when necessary, ...	0	3	0

NOTE.—This Fee is not chargable in cases where the Goods have been put into Store or Warehouse.

For inquiring into and certifying the sufficiency of Persons proposed as Sureties in a Suit, ...	0	2	3
For release of a Vessel, Goods, or Person, from Arrest, ...	0	2	3
For executing any Monition or Decree for Answers of a Party, or Compulsory, or other Instrument not specified, ...	0	4	6
For every Default or Decree pronounced for the interest of Party proceeding *in pœnam*, ...	0	3	0

	Sterling.		
For every attendance in a Court when a Sentence or Interlocutory Decree is pronounced, ...	£0	4	6
For executing any Decree or Commission of Appraisement exclusive of the Appraiser's Fees, but including the making of the Inventory, if the value should not exceed £500 sterling, ...	1	1	0
For the like duty when the value exceeds £500 sterling, ...	1	16	0
For executing every Decree or Commission of Sale of Ship or Goods by Public Auction, when the gross proceeds are under £200 sterling, ...	1	1	0
And in every additional £100 sterling, ...	0	10	6
On attending the execution of Decree or Commission of Unlivery of Cargo, (when not done for the purpose of Sale,) per day, ...	0	16	0
For taking a person in execution after sentence, if the sum due from such person does not exceed £20 sterling, ...	0	18	0
For the like duty, when the sum is above £20 and under £50 sterling,	1	16	0
For the like duty, when the sum is above £50 and under £100 sterling, for every Pound sterling due, ...	0	1	0
And on every additional Pound sterling after the first £100, ...	0	0	6

NOTE.—Should it be necessary for the Marshal to go any distance to execute any of the above duties, there should be paid to him for loss of time and travelling expenses, in addition to the preceding Fees, the following—

If the distance exceed four and be under six miles, ...	1	1	0

If the distance be still greater, the allowance to be increased by an addition of 2s. 3d. for each additional league, and his reasonable disbursements.

BY THE ADVOCATES.

As the professions of Advocate and Proctor are not as yet separated in Lower Canada, the Fees of both are inserted under the following head :—

BY THE ADVOCATES AND PROCTORS.

Retaining Fee, instructions to prosecute or defend, ...	0	6	0
For attending before the Judge, or Judge Surrogate, either in Court or Chambers, ...	0	6	0
On extracting any Warrant, Monition, Commission, Writ, or other Instrument, ...	0	6	0
Drawing Libel, Information, Claim and Affidavit, Act on Petition, Responsive Plea, (or Publication to Libel, or Information or Act on Petition,)	0	18	0
Engrossing copies, each, ...	0	9	0
Drawing Interrogatories, Answers, Affidavits, or any other proceeding whatever not herein specified, for each folio, ...	0	1	0
Fair copying or Engrossing, each folio, ...	0	0	6

NOTE.—It should be understood that in preparing Interrogatories for the cross-examination of Witnesses, they are not to be drawn separately for each Witness to whom the same are to be administered, but that when practicable, as in most instances will be the case, one set of Interrogatories should be prepared generally applicable to all the Witnesses.

For consultation with Party, for the purpose of taking Instructions for the Libel, Information, Plea, Act on Petition, or for any other important purpose during the dependence of a Suit, ...	0	6	0

The Fee for the final hearing must depend upon the length of the evidence and the importance and difficulty of the Cause, but in cases of no great intricacy, the Fee should be from two to three Guineas, and not to exceed the latter sum unless where the proceedings are voluminous or unusually important or difficult, and in this last case not to exceed five Guineas.

For any necessary attendance on the Registrar, or on the adverse Proctor during the progress of a Cause, to adjust any incidental point in the Suit; or on the Marshal, to instruct him as to the service of any Instrument, reporting Bail, ...	0	4	6

On all Office copies of Depositions, &c., obtained from the Registrar, one third of the actual sum paid at the Registry is to be added for the truble of collating and extracting the same.

	Sterling.
For perusing and considering any Papers, Exhibits or Documents furnished, or introduced into a Cause, by the adverse party, or furnished by a party to his own Proctor, for the purpose of being brought forward as evidence in the Suit, if not exceeding twelve folios, ...	£0 3 0
For every additional twelve folios, ...	0 1 6
For attending Information on the final hearing of a Cause where it occupies only a short time, 10s., if a few hours, 16s. 8d., if a whole day, £1 6 8, ...	0 10 0 0 16 8 or 1 6 8

NOTE.—In some of the Vice-Admiralty Courts, proceedings for the forfeitures of Ships or Goods, and for the recoveries of penalties consequent thereon, have, in some instances, been carried on by two separate Suits; one for the condemnation of the property, and the other for the penalties. This mode of proceeding should be discontinued, one Suit only being necessary to accomplish both objects.

In all cases under £20 sterling, wherein the Judge shall see fit to order that the proceedings be summary, and the evidence be taken *viva voce*, the Fees to be taken by the several Officers of the Court shall become half of the foregoing Fees, and no more, save and except as to the Fee for the Warrant of Arrest, Arrest and Bail Bond, which shall remain as above.

So also as to cases under £20 sterling settled before the return of the Warrant.

SUPPLEMENTARY RULES.

The Rules and Regulations established by the King's Order in Council of the 27th June, 1832, are not to be construed to have set aside the former practice in the Courts of Vice Admiralty, of allowing the Defendant to require from the Promoter to Libel with Sureties, unless the Promoter should be admitted by the Court to his juratory caution.

From the shortness of the season of the navigation at the Port of Quebec, and the danger and risk to Ships towards the close of the navigation in the autumn, from even so short as twenty four hours notice of bail to answer an action, this period of notice of bail, as provided by the 11th Section of the above Rules and Regulations, shall not be required where the parties who are proposed as the bail make oath that they are respectively worth more than the amount for which they are proposed as Bail or security, over and above the amount of all their just debts.

(Signed) J. DODSON. JOSEPH FILLIMORE,
WM. ROTHERY, H. B. SWABEY.

(Copy) *Admiralty, 4th April,* 1849.

SIR,—I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit to you for the information of Earl Grey, the enclosed copy of the Table of Fees of the Vice-Admiralty Court at Quebec.

(Signed) W. A. B. HAMILTON.

H. Merivale, Esquire, &c. &c. &c.

(Copy) *Downing Street, 21st April,* 1849.

SIR,—I am directed by Earl Grey to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 4th instant, transmitting by command of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a copy of the Table of Fees of the Vice-Admiralty Court at Quebec.

Lord Grey requests to be informed whether the Table of Fees thus communicated to him in copy, has been forwarded by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to Canada, and if so, at what period it was so sent. His Lordship also wishes to be informed whether the Table has been confirmed by an Order of the Queen in Council, and if so, of the date which that Order bears. I have, &c.

(Signed) H. MERIVALE.

W. B. Hamilton, R. M., &c. &c. &c.

(Copy) *Admiralty, 25th April,* 1849.

SIR,—With reference to your Letter of the 21st instant, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to request that you will acquaint Earl Grey that a copy of the Table of Fees of the Vice-Admiralty Court at Quebec, was sent from this Office to the Judge of the Vice-Admiralty at Quebec on the 30th May, 1848, and that the Order in Council establishing these Fees was dated 2nd March, 1848.

(Signed) W. A. B. HAMILTON.

H. Merivale, Esquire, &c. &c. &c.

SUPREME COURT.

Returns from Clerk of Pleas shewing Judgments signed, and Causes entered and tried.

Letter from Clerk of Pleas, with Returns of Actions instituted in Supreme Court in 1849.

Fredericton, 8th April, 1850.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward herewith Returns relating to Actions instituted in the Supreme Court, &c., during the year 1849, in accordance with the wishes of the House of Assembly, expressed in an Address to the Lieutenant Governor, dated 7th March last.

Some delay has unavoidably taken place in preparing the Papers, as much of the sought for information could not be furnished from the Records on file in my Office. Being desirous, however, of rendering this Report as complete and satisfactory as possible, I have availed myself of information most kindly offered by the Honorable Mr. Justice Parker, respecting those Causes tried before him at the several Circuits where he presided; also of information of the same nature from Mr. Justice Carter and Mr. Justice Street, who most willingly supplied it, on application.

By the terms of the Address I am called upon for a statement of all Actions that have been instituted in the Supreme Court in 1849, particularizing the respective amounts sued for, the Judgments obtained, distinguishing those undisputed from those disputed and tried, &c. &c.

It will be obvious to those acquainted with the practice of the Court, that this requirement cannot be fully answered by the Clerk of the Pleas, and I apprehend that no one but the Attorney of the party instituting the Cause can afford this information. I have, therefore, after consulting with the mover of the Address, prepared a Report (which he approves of) stating the number and amount of all Judgments which have been signed in the year 1849, together with the amount of taxed Costs, and such other information as would meet the requirements contained in the Address, so far as I am enabled to furnish the same.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

GEO. SHORE.

The Honorable the Secretary of the Province.

Statement of Judgments signed both in undisputed and disputed Causes, in the Supreme Court in the year 1849, *with the taxed Costs on the same.*

	Number of Judgments.	Aggregate Am'nt.	Aggregate Amount of Costs.
Judgments signed in undisputed causes in 1849. Record.	440	£104,462 1 9	£5,064 9 10
Judgments signed in disputed causes in 1849. Record.	104	12,712 1 5½	3,066 11 6
Judgments signed in undisputed causes in 1849. Summary.	256	3,339 11 6	895 0 9
Judgments signed in disputed causes in 1849. Summary.	30	318 15 1½	308 19 5

56 Rules Nisi have been applied for in 1849:—37 granted; 14 made abolute; 13 discharged; 10 pending.

GEO. SHORE,

April, 1850. *Clerk of the Pleas Supreme Court.*

Statement of Causes entered and tried before Mr. Justice Carter in 1849.

YORK SITTINGS AFTER HILARY, FEBRUARY 1849.

14 Causes entered and tried, { 11 Record. 3 Summary.

Disposed of as follows:—

11 Tried.
1 Settled.
2 Withdrawn.

10 Verdicts for Plaintiff.
1 Jury discharged, not being able to agree.

10 *Verdicts for Plaintiff.*

1	Assumpsit,	(Damages,)	£13	19	0
2	"	"	11	8	4
3	"	"	481	9	7
4	"	"	40	19	8
5	"	"	114	10	8
6	"	"	12	0	0
7	"	"	322	7	0
8	"	"	10	8	8½
1	Covenant,	"	166	8	0
1	Trespass,		7	10	0
10					

4 *Rules Nisi granted.*
3 made absolute.
1 discharged.
4

QUEEN'S COUNTY CIRCUIT, MARCH 1849.

6 Causes entered for trial, of which 6 all Record.

Disposed of as follows:—

5 Tried.
1 Referred.

1 Verdict for Plaintiff.
3 Do. for Defendant.
1 Non-suit.

1 Verdict for Plaintiff, (Damages,) £20 0 0
3 Rules Nisi granted.
3 discharged.

3 Verdicts for Defendant.
1 Ejectment.
2 Trespass.
1 Non-suit.

KING'S COUNTY CIRCUIT, JULY 1849.

10 Causes entered for trial, viz:— { 8 Record. 2 Summary.

Disposed of as follows:—

7 Tried.
1 Withdrawn.
2 Struck off.

3 Verdicts for Plaintiff.
3 Do. for Defendant.
1 Jury discharged, not being able to agree.

3 *Verdicts for Plaintiff.*

1	Assumpsit,	(Damages,)	£87	0	6
1	Trespass,	"	7	10	0
1	Case,	"	1	5	0

3 *Verdicts for Defendant.*
3 Trespass.

1 Rule Nisi granted—still pending.

CARLETON CIRCUIT, SEPTEMBER 1849.

9 Causes entered for trial, viz:— { 8 Record. 1 Summary.

Disposed of as follows:—

5 Tried.
2 Referred.
1 Withdrawn.
1 Remanet.

3 Verdicts for Plaintiff.
2 Do. for Defendant.

3 *Verdicts for Plaintiff.*

1	Assumpsit,	(Damages,)	£19	3	4
2	"	"	47	4	7
3	"	"	189	2	6

2 *Verdicts for Defendant.*

1 Assumpsit.
1 Ejectment.

2 Rules Nisi granted—both still pending.

SAINT JOHN CIRCUIT, AUGUST 1849.

41 Causes entered for trial, viz :— { 31 Record. 10 Summary.

Disposed of as follows :—

17 Tried.
3 Confessed.
8 Withdrawn.
3 Referred.
4 Struck off.
5 Settled.
1 Remanet.
—
41

14 Verdicts for Plaintiff.
1 Juror withdrawn.
2 Jury discharged not being able to agree.

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14 *Verdicts for Plaintiff.*

1	Assumpsit,	(Damages,)	£19	11	6	1	Covenant,	(Damages,)	£206 17 6
2	"	"	24	13	10	2	"	"	345 0 0
3	"	"	18	2	0	1	Ejectment,	"	0 1 0
4	"	"	20	18	4	2	"	"	0 1 0
5	"	"	10	5	0	3	"	"	0 1 0
6	"	"	91	13	0	1	Debt,		37 10 0
7	"	"	25	0	0	1	Trespass,		0 0 1

2 Rules Nisi granted—both still pending.

RECAPITULATION.

COUNTIES.	Entered for Trial.	Record.	Summary.	Tried.	Confessed.	Settled, referred or withdrawn.	Put off.	Struck off.	Remanet.	Rules Nisi.	Absolute.	Discharged.	Pending.	Verdict for Plaintiff	Verd. for Defendant or Jury discharged.
York, ...	14	11	3	11	...	3	...	...	...	4	3	1	...	10	1
Queen's, ...	6	6	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	1	4
King's, ...	10	8	2	7	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	3	4
Saint John, ...	41	31	10	17	3	16	...	4	1	2	...	..	2	14	3
Carleton, ...	9	8	1	5	...	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	2	3	2
Total, ...	80	64	16	45	3	24	...	6	2	12	3	4	5	31	14

Return

Return of Causes entered for Trial in 1849, *before Mr. Justice Parker.*

SAINT JOHN CIRCUIT, JANUARY 1849.

71 Causes entered for trial, of which { 51 Record. 20 Summary.

Disposed of as follows:—

47 Tried.	
10 Withdrawn or settled.	
2 Confessed.	
1 Referred.	
1 Put off.	
1 Struck off.	
9 Made remanets by desire of parties.	
71	

Verdicts on 47 Causes tried.

38 For Plaintiff.
3 For Defendants.
4 Non-Suits.
2 Jury discharged, not being able to agree.
47

38 Verdicts for Plaintiff, of which 4 were Actions on the Case.

1	Damages,	£500	0	0
2	"	153	11	8
3	"	30	0	0
4	"	45	0	0

29 *Assumpsit.*

1	Damages,	£1,624	16	0
2	"	18	8	7
3	"	12	16	8
4	"	14	1	1
5	"	31	4	3
6	"	45	5	0
7	"	13	5	11
8	"	590	9	3
9	"	21	0	0
10	"	12	10	8
11	"	626	9	10
12	"	14	17	6
13	"	15	15	0
14	"	0	0	0
15	"	11	17	0
16	"	142	16	3
17	"	27	8	3
18	"	29	7	4

Assumpsits continued.

19	Damages,	£28	16	0
20	"	17	4	9
21	"	17	4	9
22	"	20	0	0
23	"	150	0	0
24	"	13	0	0
25	"	21	9	0
26	"	1,188	2	0
27	"	16	14	0
28	"	14	5	0
29	"	107	10	0

1	Trespass.			
2	Ejectment, Damages nominal.			
1	Debt,	£13	5	4
1	Covenant, Damages,	89	5	0

Making 38 Verdicts for Plaintiff.

3 Verdicts for Defendant all Assumpsit.

1	Balance certified,	£15	6	0
2 & 3	General.			

4 Non-Suits. 3 Assumpsit.
1 Ejectment.

2 Jury discharged, not being able to agree.
1 Action on the Case, and 1 Assumpsit.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY CIRCUIT, APRIL 1849.

20 Cases entered for trial, viz:— { 16 Record. 4 Summary.

Disposed of as follows:—

14 Tried.	12 Verdicts for Plaintiff.
2 Confessed.	4 do. for Defendant.
2 Withdrawn.	
2 Referred.	
20	

Assumpsit

Assumpsit Damages.

1	Twelve Verdicts for Plaintiff,	£71	17	4	2 Verdicts for Defendant.
2	" "	136	7	3	1 Trespass.
3	" "	65	6	0	1 Assumpsit.
4	" "	252	16	2	
5	" "	229	7	4	3 Rules Nisi to set aside Verdict.
6	" "	163	13	0	1 Made absolute.
7	" "	30	0	0	2 Abandoned and discharged.
8	" "	19	2	6	
9	" "	12	8	0	
1	Covenant, Damages,	112	10	5	
1	Case,	1	15	0	
1	Debt, a Limit Bond,	4	13	10	
12					

YORK SITTINGS AFTER TRINITY TERM, JUNE 1849.

21 Causes entered for trial, viz:— { 17 Record. 4 Summary.

Disposed of as follows:—

16	Tried.		*Verdicts on causes Tried.*
4	Settled and withdrawn.		13 For Plaintiff.
1	Referred.		2 Defendant; and 1 Jury discharged.
21			

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13 *Verdicts for Plaintiff.*					2 *Verdicts for Defendant.*
1	Assumpsit, Damages,	£29	17	3	1 Assumpsit.
2	"	61	18	0	1 Debt, Jury discharged.
3	"	25	0	0	
4	"	69	0	0	3 Rules Nisi granted.
5	"	8	0	0	1 Discharged.
6	"	21	0	0	1 Absolute.
7	"	36	10	0	1 Standing for Judgment.
8	"	12	4	0	
9	"	14	13	0	
10	"	15	10	0	
11	"	11	5	0	
12	"	581	15	10	
13	"	39	3	0	

ALBERT CIRCUIT, JULY 1849.

5 Causes entered for trial. All Record.

Disposed of as follows:—

3	Tried.		*Verdicts on 3 Causes tried.*
1	Settled and withdrawn.		2 For Plaintiff.
1	Remanet.		1 For Defendant.
5			

2	Verdicts for Plaintiff.				1 Verdict for Defendant.
1	Trespass to Land, Damages,	£0	0	6	1 Ejectment.
1	do. "	0	1	3	2 Rules Nisi granted.
					1 Discharged.
					1 Standing for Judgment.

WESTMORLAND CIRCUIT, JULY 1849—ALSO ADJOURNED, DECEMBER 1849.

17 Causes entered for trial, viz :— { 11 Record. 6 Summary.

Disposed of as follows:—

14 Tried.
3 Withdrawn or settled.
—
17

9 Verdicts for Plaintiff.
3 " for Defendant.
2 Juries discharged, not being able to agree.

9 *Verdicts for Plaintiff*, viz :—		3 *Verdicts for Defendant.*
2 Trespass, 1 (Damages,)	£1 0 0	1 Case.
" " 2 "	8 0 0	1 Ejectment.
7 Assumpsit.		1 Assumpsit.
1 Assumpsit, (Damages,)	10 3 0	
2 " "	14 9 0	2 Juries discharged.
3 " "	5 0 7	1 Case, Slander.
4 " "	147 3 0	

KENT CIRCUIT, JULY 1849.

18 Causes entered and tried, { 14 Record. 4 Summary.

Disposed of as follows:

15 Tried.

9 *Verdicts for Plaintiff.*		3 for Defendant.
1 of which Ejectment.		2 Non Suit.
1 Replevin, (Damages)	£0 10 0	1 Jury discharged not being able to agree.
2 Trespass, Damages each	0 10 0	
1 Assumpsit Do.	21 17 8	
2 Do. Do.	16 11 3	2 Rules Nisi argued and standing for Judgment.
3 Do. Do.	16 10 9	
4 Do. Do.	65 9 4	
5 Do. Do.	45 12 11	

RECAPITULATION.

COUNTIES.	Entered for trial.	Record.	Summary.	Tried.	Referred.	Confessed.	Settled or with-drawn.	Put off.	Struck off.	Remanets by consent.	Rules Nisi.	Absolute.	Discharged.	Argued and stand-ing for Judgment.	Not yet argued.	Verd. for Plaintiff.	Verd. for Defendant Non Suit or disch'd.
Saint John, ...	71	51	20	47	1	2	10	1	1	9	7	5	2	...	...	38	9
Charlotte, ...	20	16	4	14	2	2	2	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	12	2
York, ...	21	17	4	16	1	...	4	...	...	...	3	1	1	1	...	13	3
Albert, ...	5	5	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	1	1	...	2	1
Westmorland, ...	17	11	6	14	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	9	5
Kent, ...	18	14	4	15	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	9	6
Total,...	152	114	38	109	4	4	23	1	1	10	18	17	6	4	1	83	26

Statement of Causes entered and tried before Mr. Justice Street in 1849.

SUNBURY CIRCUIT.

4 Causes entered for trial, 4 Record.

Disposed of as follows :—

3 Tried.
1 Withdrawn. } 4 4 Rules Nisi.

3 *Verdicts for Plaintiff, viz* :—

1	Trespass, asst. (Damages)	£25	0	0
1	Do.	5	0	0
1	Assumpsit Do.	32	16	8

RESTIGOUCHE CIRCUIT, 1849.

3 Causes entered for trial, 3 Record.

Disposed of as follows:—

2 Verdicts for Plaintiff, 1 Cause referred to Arbitration.

1	Do. Damages,	£5	0	0
1	Do.	244	18	6

In this Cause rule Nisi: not yet argued.

GLOUCESTER CIRCUIT, 1849.

8 Causes entered for trial, of which { 5 Record. 3 Summary.

Disposed of as follows :—

5 Tried.
1 Referred.
2 Withdrawn, setttled.

5 *Verdicts for Plaintiff.*

1	Damages,	£39	17	8
2	Do.	2	4	0
3	Do.	11	16	0
4	Do.	0	2	6
5	Do.	8	19	8

NORTHUMBERLAND CIRCUIT, 1849.

13 Causes entered for trial, all Record.

Disposed of as follows :—

6 Tried.
4 Settled.
1 Struck off the Docket.
1 Not tried for want of Jurors.
1 Remanet.

13

Verdicts for Plaintiff.

1	Assumpsit, (Damages)	£182	2	0
2	Do. Do.	3	12	0
3	Slander, Do.	40	0	0
4	Case, Do.	73	2	6

Verdict for Defendant.

1 Slander.
1 Case Jury discharged.
2 Rules Nisi.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY CIRCUIT, 1849.

14 Causes entered for trial, all on the Record side.

Disposed of as follows :

8 Tried.
1 Confessed.
2 Settled.
3 Put off on affidavit.

No Rules Nisi.

6 *Verdicts for Plaintiff.*

1	Assumpsit, (Damages)	£282	18	2
2	Do. Do.	29	3	2
3	Do. Do.	11	5	9
4	Debt on Bail Bond,	25	0	0
5	Trespass and Assault,	17	10	0
6	Replevin,	0	1	0

2 *Verdicts for Defendant.*

1 Asst. from Note.
1 Ejectment.

RECAPITULATION.

COUNTIES.	Entered for Trial.	Record.	Summary.	Tried.	Confessed.	Settled, referred or withdrawn.	Struck off.	Remanet.	Rule Nisi.	Absolute.	Discharged.	Pending.	Verdict for Plaintiff	Verdict for Defendant, &c. &c.	Not tried for want of Jurors.
Sunbury, ...	3	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Restigouche, ...	2	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...
Gloucester, ...	5	5	3	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1
Northumberland,...	13	13	...	6	...	4	1	1	2	...	...	...	4	...	1
Charlotte, ...	14	14	...	8	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	2	...
Total, ...	37	37	3	23	1	11	1	1	3	...	...	2	20	2	2

Return from Clerk of Circuits of Fees in 1848 and 1849.

Statement of Fees received and receivable by the Clerk of the Circuits and his Deputies during the Years 1848 and 1849 for duties performed in that capacity, pursuant to a Resolution of the House of Assembly of the 15th February last.

County, and date of Circuit.	No. of Causes entered.			Clerk's Fees.		Judges' Fees.	No. of days sitting.
	Record.	Summary.	Total.	Received.	Receivable.		
Carleton, June 1848,				Criminal business only.			3
Do. July, "				Do. do.			11
King's, "	13	1	14	£4 18 6	£4 14 6	£4 6 8	9
Albert, "	7	1	8	1 17 9	2 16 3	2 10 0	4
Westmorland, "	17	7	24	5 2 6	10 16 8	4 6 8	9
Kent, "	9	3	12	2 12 6	5 9 6	3 10 0	5
Saint John, "	47	14	61	22 13 6	9 14 0	17 6 8	12
Restigouche, "	3	1	4	10 15 10	4 13 5	1 3 4	6
Gloucester, "	4	...	4	2 5 0	1 2 0	1 6 8	4
Northumberland, "	16	3	19	2 19 0	11 0 0	5 16 8	11
Carleton, "	12	...	12	6 18 0	8 8 0	4 0 0	4
Charlotte, "	8	4	12	0 0 0	5 14 3	3 6 0	3
Saint John, 1849,	51	20	71	30 19 6	11 15 0	13 16 8	21
Sunbury, "	4	...	4	1 0 0	2 11 0	2 6 8	4
Queen's, "	6	...	6	1 19 6	3 6 8	2 0 0	4
Charlotte, (Apr) "	16	3	19	0 0 0	14 7 0	5 16 8	5
King's, "	8	2	10	7 13 6	0 0 0	2 13 4	7
Albert, "	4	...	4	1 0 0	2 14 6	1 6 8	4
Westmorland, "	9	8	17	3 5 0	7 18 9	4 6 8	10
Kent, "	13	5	18	3 17 6	9 14 6	5 3 4	7
St. John, (Aug.) "	31	10	41	15 8 6	3 9 0	9 13 4	13
Restigouche, "	3	...	3	0 15 0	0 18 0	1 0 0	4
Gloucester, "	5	2	7	1 0 0	4 6 6	2 0 0	5
Northumberland, "	13	...	13	7 4 0	0 0 0	4 6 8	16
Carleton, "	8	1	9	5 10 0	7 5 6	2 16 8	4
Charlotte, "	14	...	14	3 0 0	4 8 6	4 13 4	8
	321	85	406	£142 14 10	£137 3 6	£109 12 8	193

General Abstract from the foregoing Return.

Total number of Causes.		Total amount of Clerk's Fees for the years 1848 and 1849.		Judges' Fees.	Total of days sitting.
Record.	Summary.	Received.	Receivable.		
321	85	£142 14 10	£137 3 6	£109 12 8	193

Out of the amount of Fees stated in the above Return, as received in the year 1848, the sum of twenty pounds ten shillings currency was paid or accounted for to me in that year. In the year 1849, out of the amount of Fees returned as received, the sum of thirty five pounds fifteen shillings currency was paid or accounted for to me.

JOHN S. SAUNDERS.

Fredericton, 21*st March*, 1850.

FREDERICTON SAVINGS' BANK.

Returns of Receipts and Payments.

Notes due the Fredericton Savings' Bank when the Commissioner was appointed by the Government to wind up its affairs, with the results.

Names of Parties.		Remaining unpaid, undoubtedly bad.	Remaining unpaid, considered doubtful.	Remaining unpaid, considered good.	Collected.
James M'Crea and George Bailey,		£11 0 0			
John W. Dow and A. Dow,		*49 10 5	£40 0 0		
Duncan Barber & Co., T. Baillie,		*19 2 8	... ...	... ...	£48 0 0
W. Woodford and R. Dunn, secured by Notes of W. Watts, Jun. and S. Babbit,		*18 3 8	... ...	£45 0 0	
John Eagles and James Biggs,		15 18 2			
Jarvis Ring, Peter Fisher,		... ...	... ...	... ...	82 16 7
J. & A. Smith and Z. G. Gable,		... ...	... ...	... ...	133 8 0
Andrew Blair and Thos. Stewart,	£15 5 0				
Andrew Blair and R. Fulton,	15 0 0				
Andrew Blair and J. F. Taylor,	25 0 0	*35 5 0	... ...	... ...	20 0 0
Orlo Hoyt, Scoullar & Partelow,		46 12 1			
Daniel Sterling, James Taylor & Co.		... ...	... ...	... ...	102 10 11
Daniel Sterling, Geo. H. Sterling,		... ...	... ...	... ...	25 6 9
T. R. Wetmore, Charles P. Wetmore,		*16 0 0	... ...	30 0 0	
W. J. Dibblee, Geo. J. Dibblee, absorbed in Bill of Costs before appointment,		178 16 11			
Edward Garden, J. F. Taylor,		63 2 0			
Andrew Tibbits, H. M. Tibbits,		7 9 2			
Executors of H. Smith, S. Carman,		*42 10 0	... ...	... ...	20 0 0
Angus Johnson, J. F. Taylor,		102 2 7			
W.H.Needham, Mark Needham,	£64 1 3				
W. Fraser, Mark Needham,	14 0 9				
Mark Needham, J. A. Beckwith,	37 18 0				
Mark Needham, W. Fraser,	35 17 5	*111 17 5	... ...	20 0 0	20 0 0
Wm. Coulthard, J. & F. Beckwith,		6 9 9			
Wm. N. Akerley, J. F. Taylor,		38 15 0			
James D. Berton, James Taylor,		45 1 0			
James Annand, J. F. Taylor,		7 7 11			
J. A. Beckwith, J. Taylor,		51 19 9			
A. J. Hammond, L. Hammond,		12 5 0			
Edward W. Miller, James Taylor,		... ...	... ...	... ...	25 0 0
William Barker, James E. Perley,		15 1 6			
William Hughson, Joshua Hughson,		... ...	... ...	... ...	7 14 9
John Russell, James Campbell,		27 8 9			
D. L. Campbell, P. Campbell,		5 16 0			
James Hogg, John Johnston,		3 2 2			
John Hazen, John Brown,		... ...	... ...	... ...	18 11 0
George E. Ketchum, R. R. Ketchum,		*52 16 0	... ...	... ...	146 6 6
W. Sewell, Jun., Andrew Blair,		8 3 0			
W. S. Estey, J. F. Taylor,		24 2 3			
W. S. Estey, F. E. Beckwith,		24 14 0			
Guy C. Jouett, J. A. Beckwith,		11 19 0			
Anthony M'Mahon, J. F. Taylor,		35 13 5			
B. A. Huestis, J. Taylor,		45 4 7			
Thomas Emerson, George Lee, Jun.		... ...	... ...	... ...	8 18 9
Richard Holyoke, Wm. Smith,		11 2 3			
William Carrick, W. S. Estey,		... ...	... ...	... ...	32 19 4
Carried forward, ...		£1,143 11 5	£40 0 0	£95 0 0	£691 12 7

Notes due the Fredericton Savings' Bank.—Continued.

NAMES OF PARTIES.	Remaining unpaid, undoubtedly bad.	Remaining unpaid, considered doubtful.	Remaining unpaid, considered good.	Collected.
Brought forward,	£1,143 11 5	£40 0 0	£95 0 0	£691 12 7
Joseph C. Allan, A. D. Allan,	57 2 2			
William Jones, J. F. Taylor,	5 14 6			
Zebulon R. Estey, W. Estey,	... ...	14 14 0		
Richard Dunn, J. F. Taylor,	... ...	... ...	... ...	62 16 11
John J. Hammond, B. W. Hammond,	... ...	... ...	... ...	10 13 8
L. A. Wilmot, Wm. Wilmot,	... ...	... ...	... ...	29 16 11
Charles M'Pherson, B. Wolhaupter,	... ...	... ...	19 13 6	40 0 0
Thos. R. Robertson, J. Taylor & Co.	... ...	... ...	47 9 8	50 0 0
D. L. Robinson, G. D. Robinson,	... ...	... ...	30 1 6	60 0 0
James Parent, J. Taylor & Co.	... ...	3 5 4	... ...	7 0 0
Mark Needham, P. Fraser,	... ...	... ...	... ...	110 0 0
Thomas Gardiner, A. Lockwood, Jun.,	... ...	... ...	9 14 6	30 0 0
John Simpson, J. Taylor & Co.	... ...	... ...	... ...	105 0 4
W. D. Hartt, Z. Gable and A. Hartt,	... ...	... ...	22 7 8	35 0 0
Charles P. Smiler, B. W. Hammond,	5 2 1			
H. B. Rainsford, J. Taylor,	*50 13 8	... ...	... ...	118 3 6
Thos. Aitkin, J. F. Taylor,	... ...	... ...	... ...	3 6 6
Everitt, Camber & Wood, C. D. Everitt,	*16 6 0	... ...	... ...	25 0 0
John Hea, B. Wolhaupter,	... ..	... ...	36 4 10	10 0 0
John Hea, James Willox,	... ...	... ...	... ...	18 8 1
C. Wolhaupter, B. Wolhaupter,	... ...	... ...	... ...	11 5 4
John Davidson, J. F. Taylor,	... ...	... ...	6 10 0	24 12 0
Wm. Grant, Geo. Nevers,	... ...	... ...	... ...	11 13 3
Thomas Parent, J. Taylor,	... ...	... ...	... ...	11 2 0
Charles Rainsford, J. Rainsford,	... ...	.. ...	9 18 8	6 0 0
G. H. Sterling, W. A. M'Lean,	... ...	... ...	... ...	49 10 10
James Cook, J. Taylor,	10 2 11			
Aaron Estey, Aaron Hartt,	27 18 5			
Thomas Barker, James Taylor,	... ...	... ...	... ...	21 15 0
Joshua Dunn, R. Fulton,	... ...	... ...	50 6 9	
W. H. Needham, S. W. Babbit,	... ...	... ...	... ...	31 10 2
Edward Mann, J. F. Taylor,	... ...	... ...	... ...	4 2 4
G. L. Hatheway, D. Hallett,	... ...	... ...	... ...	9 15 7
Charles Hazen, George Garden,	... ...	... ...	... ...	8 0 9
George Garden, C. Hazen,	... ...	... ...	... ...	9 0 10
Jeremiah Burpe, Issac Burpe,	... ...	... ...	... ...	25 1 9
Michael Lementine, S. Lementine,	... ...	50 17 6		
A. K. Wetmore, C. J. Peters,	... ...	... ...	... ...	16 6 8
Wm. Morgan, J. F. Taylor,	... ...	... ...	... ...	10 0 3
Peter Fisher, C. Fisher, £236 17 1 Secured as follows: J. & T. Glazier, 1st June, £40 11 6 J. Segee, fav. G. Connell, 71 14 2 M. M'Leod, fav. Harvey, 79 10 0 C. Fisher, H. Fisher, 27 10 0 Cash, 17 11 5 ——£236 17 1	... ...	... ...	219 5 8	17 11 5
Henry Fisher, Charles Fisher,	... ...	... ...	77 0 0	54 0 0
Thomas Gill, A. Barker,	... ...	... ...	17 0 5	
William Currie, Ross Currie,	... ...	... ...	... ...	17 0 3
E. Estey, W. D. Hartt,	... ...	... ...	... ...	2 0 0
Phillips and Jones, Joseph Gaynor,	... ...	... ...	... ...	62 9 4
Jas. Taylor & Co., J. Willox; J. Taylor & Co. F. Beverley, £161 12 10 Secured by John Hazen's Note, £46 12 10 2 lots of Land in St. John, for which good notes are held, payable in 6 and 12 months, 115 0 0 ——£161 12 10	... ...	... ...	81 6 8	80 6 2
Carried forward, ...	£1,317 11 2	£108 16 10	£721 19 10	£1,890 2 5

Notes due the Fredericton Savings' Bank.—Continued.

NAMES OF PARTIES.	Remaining unpaid, undoubtedly bad.	Remaining unpaid, considered doubtful.	Remaining unpaid, considered good.	Collected.
Brought forward,.....	£1,317 11 2	£108 16 10	£721 19 10	£1,890 2 5
W. A. M'Lean, J. Willox,	86 1 0			
Asa Coy, J. Simpson,	... ...	... ...	85 0 0	15 13 1
F. Beverley, R. Dunn, £48				
F. Beverley, J. Taylor, 48	— *66 0 0	... ...	... ...	30 0 0
F. Beverley, H. Fisher, Jun.,	... ...	... ...	... ...	20 0 0
F. Beverley, W. Watts, Jun.,	... ...	... ...	8 0 0	
W. C. Joslin, J. Taylor,	... ...	... ...	13 15 2	18 4 10
H. M. G. Garden, J. Taylor,	... ...	... ...	... ...	25 1 2
Stephen Smith, J. Taylor,	... ...	... ...	... ...	101 1 0
Anthony Barker, J. Gaynor,	... ...	... ...	... ...	53 14 1
Anthony Barker, J. Taylor,	... ...	... ...	... ...	8 2 1
T. R. Robertson, J. Stuart, (Kirk's Note,)	... ...	... ...	22 17 0	
James Willox, A. M'Lean,	210 0 0	55 0 0		
Z. G. Gable, Asa Coy,	... ...	... ...	17 0 0	
Z. G. Gable, W. D. Hartt,	... ...	12 3 4		
N. Gilman, M. Gilman,	... ...	... ...	... ...	45 11 0
	£1,679 12 2	£176 0 2	£868 12 0	£2,116 19 8

The Notes marked thus * in the List of those bad, were compromised to the extent of the respective amounts placed opposite each in that column.

RECAPITULATION.

Collected, ...	£2,116 19 8
Considered good, ...	868 12 0
" doubtful, ...	176 0 2
" bad, ...	1,679 12 2
(E. E.)	£4,841 4 0

Fredericton, April 9, 1850. J. R. PARTELOW, *Commissioner.*

Payments and Charges of the Trustee against the Fredericton Savings' Bank.

Paid to 171 Depositors, per Pass Books, ...	£3,777 7 6	
Commission, 5 per cent., ...	188 17 5	
		£3,966 4 11
R. L. Hazen, Retainer and Trial Fee in Suit, versus B. Robinson, Executor of P. Fraser, ...		11 13 4
L. A. Wilmot, Retaining Fee in Suit, versus Smith, ...		5 16 8
W. J. Ritchie, " and Counsel in two cases, ...		5 16 8
Geo. Wheeler, Costs in Suit, vs. B. Bobinson, ...		26 8 1
Ditto, Costs in Suit, vs. J. Smith, Costs paid by Smith, Retaining Fee, ...		3 10 0
Ditto, Costs in Suit, vs. Rainsford, ...		21 11 3
Printing Accounts, ...		2 12 6
Personal expenses attending at Fredericton during 1846, 1847, and 1848, securing debts; the first year nearly four months, at different periods, ...		96 3 6
S. Watts, expenses in proceedings, vs. Sterling, ...		6 14 7
Sheriff. B. Hammond's Costs in defending Suit commenced against him by J. F. Taylor, before Trusteeship, ...		9 5 0
Sheriff. J. & A. Smith's Costs under similar circumstances, ...		14 2 6
Received by J. F. Taylor on account of claim for services he has against the Bank,		18 15 6
Attorney General, drawing Bond, ...		2 6 8
George Ritchie, drawing Deed of Lot in Saint John, ...		0 15 0
John V. Thurgar, Auctioneer's Commission, selling Timber, ...		7 17 6
		£4,199 13 8

Contra—

By Provincial Grant, 1847, ...		£2,500 0 0	
Collections per Account herewith, ...	£2,116 19 8		
Less Commission, ...	211 13 11		
	£1,905 5 9		
Interest and small Instalments, ...	31 2 4		
		1,936 8 1	
			4,436 8 1
Balance, ...			£236 14 5

Of which £123 are in the hands of Mr. Wilmot, the Solicitor, subject to some charges of Costs.

J. R. PARTELOW, *Commissioner.*

Fredericton, April 9, 1850.

REPORTS ON GREAT ROADS AND BRIDGES.

FREDERICTON TO WOODSTOCK.

Report on Road from Fredericton to Woodstock, by A. Goodfellow.

Miramichi, January 30, 1850.

SIR,—Having attended to the duty of Supervisor of the Great Road from Fredericton to Woodstock for another year, I now beg to report for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that on visiting the Road in April last, I found many parts of it in a very impassable state, occasioned by the severity of the frost of the preceding Winter; I therefore immediately employed a competent Overseer with a small party of men to make such repairs as were necessary to keep up a safe state of travelling until the ordinary time for more extensive repairs.

On the 2nd of June, in pursuance of notice, I commenced taking contracts by public sale for such repairs on the Road and Bridges as the means at my disposal would warrant, and also for building a new Bridge at Judah Hammond's, filling up the dry Gully at Doak's, and making an alteration in the Road to avoid re-building a Bridge at the farm of the late George Lee, Esquire, &c. &c., which may be classed under the following heads, viz:—

For printing, 13s. 9d.; making a new Road and some repairs from Fredericton to Spring Hill, £29 8 6; expended on Bridges, including the new Bridge at J. Hammond's, filling up the dry Gully at Doak's, &c., £224 13s.; new forming and gravelling various parts of the Road, and repairing culverts, &c., £99 9 2; paid Patrick M'Glin £11; and general repairs done by the repairing party from Fredericton to Bull's Creek, £128 15; which with the balance from last year of £259 10 11s., and commission on the Grant, £83 10 0, making in all £837 0 4; against which is the sum of £835 granted and received by me, leaving a balance in my favour of £2 0 4.

The greater part of the Road from Fredericton to the French Village is composed of clay or loam, and requires a coat of good gravel as a top dressing after the Road has received the proper formation. The best way to effect this would be to take the gravel with sleds from the Islands in the Saint John River during the winter months and deposit it on the sides of the Road where it is likely to be required. There is a small Bridge at Colonel Maclauchlan's, and the one at Sutherland's in this section that must be rebuilt next Summer. The latter of these Bridges has repeatedly been referred to. There is a small Bridge above Charles Long's that will require repairs, also a steep hill below Gardner's Creek that requires grading. From Curser's Creek to above Mrs. West's farm the alinement of the Road is particularly objectionable, the greater part of which requires a new line, which can be obtained nearer the Saint John River; the examination of this section of Road should take place, and a line be determined upon during next Summer; it will therefore be inadvisable to make any expenditure on that part of the present Road beyond what is necessary to keep up a safe state of travelling. From thence to John Davidson's the Road is in a good state of repair, except at a small Brook above Captain Cheyne's farm, which requires a new Bridge, and the Road in connection therewith improved. From John Davidson's to the Barony Flat there are eighty culverts and small Bridges, and as they have been in the Road for a number of years, many of them have become much decayed; and as new ones are required care should be taken to have the cross ties and covering of cedar; to effect this, contracts should be entered into at once for the wood of such quantity as may be required during next Summer, to be cut, hauled and deposited on the side of the Road by the 1st of April next. From the upper part of the Barony

Flat

Flat to the Shugomock, the Road will require repairs in various parts during the ensuing season; and as many parts of this and various sections of the Road from Fredericton to Woodstock passes along sidling ground, which when being built, has been made up on the lower side with wood and brush, instead of stones and earth, it is now rapidly decaying, and which is the cause of so many complaints being made about holes in the Road, which will continue to occur, until the whole is torn up and filled in solid with durable materials. The Bridge across the latter stream is safe at present, but as it was badly built ten years ago, and as the stream would be impassable without a Bridge, care should be taken to replace it with a new one before the present Bridge becomes impassable. The Road from thence to Eel River is in a safe and passable state except the end of a Bridge about a mile below Henry Jones', which will require attending to next season. Eel River Bridge has been built about twelve years, the under part of round hemlock logs and the top part of frame work; the abutments appear to be settling, and from the heavy mass of wood on the top it cannot remain safe much longer, and as the stream cannot be crossed without a Bridge, it will be necessary to build a new one before the present Bridge becomes impassable; a short distance above the present Bridge would be the best site. From thence to Bull's Creek the Road has been badly made in many parts. About a mile above Eel River the line should pass to the left of the present Road, leading along the side of the hill instead of going over a large extent of very uneven ground as at present; indeed the entire line from Eel River to above where Walter Hay formerly resided, requires a careful examination, as it is evident from the present state of the Road that there has been much neglect both in the alinement and formation when first made.

It may be proper to remark that all wilderness lands have a quantity of loam and vegetable matter on the surface of the soil, which with the stumps, roots, and stone, should be carefully removed to beyond the width to be formed, before the levelling and formation takes place, which I regret to say has not been attended to when the Road now under consideration was first made, which is the cause of the Road getting so frequently out of repair. Sufficient care has not been taken when putting in the culverts and small Bridges in the Road. Had the Road been properly graded when making, the former of these might have been materially lessened in number, and the latter made into large culverts; and in all cases in future, when they have to be replaced by new ones, care should be taken to put in cedar when practicable; and the wood of whatever kind should be cut in Winter, as it has been ascertained beyond a doubt, that wood cut in Winter, when the sap is down, will last from 50 to 100 per cent. longer than if cut in Summer when the sap is up. A great benefit would also accrue to the Road, if (instead as at present of throwing the mud and vegetable matter from the ditches on to the Road) when gravel could not be got convenient on the Road, if contracts were taken to have deposits of gravel taken from the Bars and Islands, and made where required during the Winter when the hauling could be done at low rates, as it has been ascertained, when tried, that the worst soils for Road making can, by a careful process of gravelling, be made at a moderate expense to wear better than any other Roads. But to carry out the improvement in Bridging and gravelling, all arrangements should be made in the Fall for wood and gravel which might be required the following Summer.

Having repeatedly in my former Reports referred to the advantages that would be gained by substituting a small money tax in lieu of Statute labour as well to the Roads as the inhabitants, it is unnecessary to say any thing more on that subject.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

ALEX. GOODFELLOW, *Supervisor.*

To the Hon. John R. Partelow, Province Secretary, Fredericton.

WOODSTOCK

WOODSTOCK TO GRAND FALLS, AND WOODSTOCK TO HOULTON.

Report on Road from Woodstock to Grand Falls and from Woodstock to Houlton by James Ketchum.

To His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brudswick.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The following annual Report for the past year, with an estimate for the requisite expenditure during the present year, on the Great Road leading to Canada, between Woodstock and the Grand Falls; the Great Road leading from Woodstock to Houlton; and the Great Road leading from Pickard's Store, Andover, to the American Boundary Line; respectfully sheweth—

That during the past year, on the Great Road leading to Canada, I had a new Bridge built over the Lower Guiziguit Stream, in the Parish of Wicklow; a new Bridge and Causeway over Thompson's Brook, Andover; and many necessary improvements effected along the whole line of Road from Woodstock to the Arestook, by graduating several of the steepest hills, and by making alterations around the sides of some hills by side cuttings, thus avoiding many steep ascents, and also by turnpiking. From Arestook to the Grand Falls, I have turnpiked several miles of Road along the new or Portage Road, and have improved some of the most difficult hills.

The sum granted for the Road from Woodstock to Houlton was not found sufficient to keep that line in an efficient state for travelling the past year.

On the Road leading from Pickard's Store to the American Boundary, I have commenced various improvements, to continue which I have herein named a further amount for this year.

My Accounts with vouchers for the total expenditure on these three lines of Road, shewing their cost to the Government for the past year, have been by me duly transmitted to the Auditor General's Office.

In the necessary estimates for these Roads during the present year, I beg to state, that the large Bridge over the Maduxnikik, in the Town of Woodstock, will require much repair, at a considerable degree of expense, and the Bridge itself, in my opinion, next year require to be renewed. To effect a saving of the public money, I recommend that a new Bridge be built there this year. The present Bridge is 260 feet long, 16 feet high, and 21 feet wide, it rests on two shore abutments, and two intermediate piers in the stream, with projecting timbers, having three spans of 50 feet wide each. I propose building a new Bridge there, on the same site, to be 270 feet long, 18 feet high, and 24 feet wide, to have two shore abutments, and but one wide pier in the stream, with an ice-breaker on the up stream side, and having only two spans of 74 feet each, to be supported by queen posts and braces, similar to those in the Arestook Bridge, which I consider both simple and substantial, and peculiarly adapted to support an arch of such a length in this cold climate; the abutments, pier, and ice-breaker of this Bridge to be completely filled with stone from their foundations.

The Bridge over the Big Presqu'ile Stream requires repairs, the water having undermined one of the piers; and farther on this line a new Bridge is required near M'Cain's, at the White Marsh; and also a new Bridge over the River de Chute. These are all the Bridges that require renewing, but many need partial repairs from Woodstock to the Grand Falls.

I here subjoin a statement of the probable cost of those Bridges, and the sums necessary for keeping the Roads in a progressive state of improvement and repair during the year:—

For the Bridge over the Maduxnikik, ...	£350
For repairs for Bridge over Big Presqu'ile, ...	80
For new Bridge near M'Cain's, ...	55
For new Bridge over the River de Chute, ...	75
Carried forward, ...	£560

Brought forward, ...	£560
For repairs and improvements on Portage Road between Arestook and the Grand Falls,....	350
For repairs and improvements between Woodstock and the Arestook River,	250
For the Great Road leading past Pickard's to the American Boundary Line,	50
For the Great Road leading from Woodstock to Houlton, ...	80
	£1290

All which is respectfully submitted by

Your Excellency's most obedient humble servant,

JAMES KETCHUM, *Supervisor.*

Woodstock, 15*th February,* 1850.

GRAND FALLS TO CANADA LINE.

Report on Road from the Grand Falls to the Canada Line, by L. R. Coombes and John Emmerson.

Edmundston, February 11, 1850.

We, the undersigned, beg leave to submit for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, a Report of the Great Road from Grand Falls to the Canada Line. Commencing at the Ferry near the Grand Falls—from the Ferry to the Quisibis the Road has been made, and is now tolerably passable; there has been an alteration at the Quisibis on account of the new Bridge having been built above where the old one was. There are some bad hills between the Siegase and Quisibis which require an alteration when there will be money to spare for that purpose. From the Quisibis to Vital Thibedeau's lower line, a distance of four miles, there has not been any public money laid out; the Road is passable in Winter, and after the ground gets dry in Summer, but in the Spring and Fall it is very bad, inasmuch as it is low clayey land, and heaves with the frost, and it would cost more to make it a good Road than it would cost to make a good Road in another place, and shun a very heavy hill near James Kelley's. The Road from Vital Thibedeau's lower line to Joseph Cyres' lower line has been made, and is now a passable Road; from Joseph Cyres' lower line, Lawrence Cyres' lower line, has been altered the last Summer, (which has been brought under the notice of the Government.) From Joseph Cyres' lower line to the Irocuoise there has not been any money laid out; part of that Road is very crooked and hilly. From the Irocuoise to the Little Falls the Road is hilly, but cannot be avoided; it is all passable. There are several drains and culverts that will require looking after in the Spring, all the way from Grand Falls to the Little Falls. From the Little Falls to the Canada Line the whole Road is very much out of repair, and requires to be looked after early in the Spring. This part of the Road has had no repairs since it was made in 1840.

All of which we most humbly submit.

L. R. COOMBES,
JOHN EMMERSON.

LOWER LANDING GRAND FALLS TO BOUNDARY LINE.

Report on Road from Lower Landing Grand Falls to Boundary Line, by L. R Coombes and John Emmerson.

Edmundston, February 11, 1850.

We, the undersigned, beg leave to submit for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, a Report of the Great Roads from the Lower Landing at the Grand Falls to the Boundary Line, on the west side of the River Saint John. The length

length of this Road is about three miles, two of which have been turnpiked, excepting two small swamps that have not been turnpiked. The upper mile has had nothing done to it yet, and there is a wide deep ravine which cannot be bridged from bank to bank; therefore in consequence of this, the Road must be made down into the bottom of the ravine, and a small Bridge made across the Brook. This upper mile will cost very near if not quite £100 to complete it, and until the Road is made across the ravine, there cannot be any passing with teams from the American side of the Line.

All of which we most humbly submit.

L. R. COOMBES,
JOHN EMMERSON.

FREDERICTON TO THE FINGER BOARD.

Report on Road from Fredericton to the Finger Board, by N. Hubbard.

Burton, February 8, 1850.

SIR,—I beg leave to submit the following Report for His Excellency's information. —As I stated fully in my Report to His Excellency last Winter, 1849, that I had got the alteration completed which has been in the course of making for some years back in the Great Road from Fredericton to the Finger Board; from the very small grant (£150) that was made for a Road of 60 miles in length by the Legislature last Winter, 1849, I managed to erect the two new Bridges which I mentioned in my said Report last Winter, and also to make the most necessary repairs that the Road required for the travelling season by wheels, therefore have only to add that whatever sum His Excellency and the Honorable House may think proper to grant for the improvement of said Road will be desirable, even should it amount to five hundred pounds, as but little money has been from year to year granted for the last six years, consequently five hundred pounds could be expended to advantage the ensuing Summer.

Most respectfully submitted.

NATH. HUBBARD, *Supervisor.*

FREDERICTON TO NEWCASTLE.

Report on Road from Fredericton to Newcastle, by Alexander Goodfellow.

Miramichi, January 30, 1850.

SIR,—Having again been appointed Supervisor of the line of Road from Fredericton to Newcastle, I now beg to report for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, the result of my proceedings under such appointment.

In the latter part of May last I employed a competent person as Overseer, with a small party of men, together with a horse and cart, who proceeded along the line making such repairs as was necessary to keep up a safe state of travelling.

On the 5th of June I commenced taking contracts by public sale, (notice having been previously given by handbills,) for various repairs along the line, from opposite Fredericton to the South West Bridge, which cost (including printing, clearing out wind falls, &c.,) the sum of £225 4 2; from thence to Bartholomew's, including the embankment required to replace a Bridge burnt down in September last, the sum of £105 1 9 has been expended; and by the repairing party the sum of £98 7s.; which, with the balance from last year of £8 8 1, and commission on the Grant, £47 10s., making in all £484 11s.; against which is the sum of £475 granted and received by me; leaving a balance of £9 11s. in my favour.

As the principal part of the expenditure of last year has been confined to new-forming, grading, and gravelling, the Road at the close of the season was in a tolerable state of repair; but as this line is composed either of light sandy soil or clay, the former of which wears rapidly, while the latter is acted upon by the frost and rain, it requires more frequent repairs than those Roads which are composed of harder materials; and as good gravel is scarce on this line of Road, unless recourse be had to the shoals and bars in the South West, which will be expensive, a considerable

amount

amount will be required annually to keep up a good state of travelling on so extensive a line of Road.

As it is desirable to make a new line of Road at Price's Hill, (formerly reported upon) I hope such sum will be granted at the next Session of the Legislature as will secure the attainment of so desirable an alteration.

There are three Bridges on this line of Road to which I beg to direct particular attention, viz:—

The Bridge across the Nashwaak was built upwards of 12 years ago, of round hemlock logs, these are much decayed and settled together, and as the stream is large and rapid, and on which the ice attains a great thickness in Winter, a very substantial Bridge is required, and from the decayed state of the present Bridge, there is reason to fear its destruction next Spring; but should it out-last the next Spring freshet, it will be necessary to have a new Bridge built by the breaking up of the ice in the Spring of 1851; the Winter being the best time to build this Bridge, as the crossing of the stream in any other way than by a Bridge will be attended with great difficulty and danger.

The Renous Bridge having been nearly destroyed by the heavy ice freshet of March 1845, and having been built several years ago, of materials cut out of season, there is reason to fear that it cannot be depended upon (at the most) beyond the Summer of 1854. It will therefore be necessary to have the design of a new Bridge prepared the previous Summer, so that a contract may be entered into in the Fall of that year, (1853.)

The Bridge across Indiantown Brook is also in a decayed state, having been built 14 years ago, of hemlock logs, cut in Summer. It will therefore be necessary to take a contract for a new Bridge in the Fall of 1851, to be built in the Summer of 1852.

I regret to state that the Statute Labour of the inhabitants on this line of Road is becoming less beneficial every year. While the Hog Reeves, regardless of their appointment, allow pigs to go at large, to the great injury of the Road—particularly on that part of the line lying in the County of York—and many of the inhabitants, regardless of the law regulating the same, continue to encroach on the Highway, by placing their fences and other incumbrances within the prescribed bounds, thereby materially incommoding the public and retarding the travelling; as such incumbrances have a tendency to gather and retain the drift in Winter.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

ALEX. GOODFELLOW, *Supervisor.*

To the Hon. John R. Partelow, Province Secretary, Fredericton.

NEWCASTLE TO CAMPBELLTON.

Report on Road from Newcastle to Campbellton, Restigouche, by D. Crocker.

Nelson, Miramichi, February 4, 1850.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

Having been again appointed Supervisor of the line of Great Road from Newcastle to Bathurst, and from thence to Campbellton, for the past year, and having performed the service entrusted to me, beg to report, for the information of Your Excellency.

The Road from Miramichi to Bathurst during the past season was put in the best possible state of repair that the limited means at my disposal would warrant. Of the one hundred and fifty pounds granted for this line of Road, I have expended fifty pounds on the new line from Corry's, Bartibogue, to Dixon's Ferry, agreeably to the Grant; I have also expended twenty seven pounds for planking and railing the Bridge across Big Bartibog, and the balance in repairing the Road and Bridges throughout the distance.

On that part of the line from Bathurst to Belledune, distant twenty seven miles, I found a number of the Bridges requiring to be new planked, besides other repairs, and having but fifty pounds at my disposal, a number of Bridges, as also the Road, received but temporary repairs, and will require attention early in the Spring.

On

On the remaining part of the line of Road, from Belledune to Campbellton, I expended the appropriation in erecting a new Bridge across Louisang's Brook and repairing the Road generally. The Bridge is upwards of three hundred and seventy feet in length, twenty two feet in width, and twenty seven feet in height, built of large cedar logs, covered with the same materials, and gravelled to the depth of fifteen inches on top, railed, painted, &c., at a cost of one hundred and eighty six pounds, and is pronounced by competent judges as a most substantial job. It was however discovered after the Bridge was erected, that to insure its safety, and prevent the blocks from settling, that a quantity of brush and stone would be required to be placed around four or five of the same; this the Bridge builder has engaged to do for seventeen pounds ten shillings, which amount will require to be provided for.

In my anxiety to keep this line passable, I found it necessary to put on a small party of men and a horse and cart by the month, and in this way expended ninety three pounds or thereabouts, and I am fully convinced that in no other way could I have succeeded in getting the Road in the state it was in at the close of the season for the same amount; but the grant being wholly inadequate for the several requirements, I was obliged to expend the sum of forty eight pounds twelve shillings and nine pence beyond the amount of the Warrant. As this sum was expended in necessary repairs; and for the purpose of rendering the Road passable, I would respectfully request that a Warrant may issue in my favour to reimburse the amount I have advanced.

In my former Reports I have stated that there are on the line from Bathurst to Campbellton a number of large and extensive Bridges that will require to be covered anew; but the amount placed at my disposal being inadequate to meet all of them, they have only received temporary repairs, and will require to be provided for this season, the old covering of several being quite worn out, which render their passage actually dangerous.

I have to call Your Excellency's attention again to the Bridge across River Charlo. I particularly referred to it in my last year's Report, but from the limited grant placed at my disposal the past season, was unable to give it any repairs. From the precarious state of this Bridge, for the reasons already given, I should particularly request that a Grant be made of at least one hundred pounds for that especial service.

The amount of fifty pounds specially granted for the Road from Dixon's Ferry to Corry's, I have expended in opening up about one mile of the distance, commencing near Corry's and continuing through towards Dixon's, I have cut down the hills within the distance, and turnpiked it. As this Road has already received one hundred and fifty pounds from the public chest, and as that amount is of little use without the Road being completed throughout, and the distance being about eleven miles, at least three hundred pounds will be required to make the Road available for the inhabitants, and should recommend that that amount be granted for that purpose.

The Bridge across French Fort Cove, on this line, was erected about seven years ago; the approach on the west side was forced out with earth taken from the hill, and was protected on either side by a stone wall; from the softness of the bottom, and the heaving occasioned by the frost, the earth has expanded, and partially dilapidated the walls; in order to preserve it from greater injury I was obliged late last Fall, and after the Grant had been expended, to expend the sum of four pounds and upwards in making temporary repairs to save the walls from greater damage; and in the Spring a battery will require to be erected on either side of the walls, which will cost about fifty pounds; this will ensure the perfect safety of the same, and will not require further repairs for many years to come.

On the line from Miramichi to Bathurst some of the Bridges will require to be covered anew, and the Road generally kept in repair; it will require from two to three hundred pounds for that purpose.

I have transmitted my Accounts with the vouchers to the Auditor General, to which I would beg to refer Your Excellency.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

DAVID CROCKER, *Supervisor.*

His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, &c. &c. &c.

BATHURST TO MIRAMICHI, VIA POKEMOUCHE.

Report on Road from Bathurst to Miramichi, via Pokemouche, by A. Davidson.

Miramichi, January 24, 1850.

SIR,—As Supervisor of the Great Road round the Coast, from Miramichi to Bathurst, via Pokemouche, I beg leave to submit the following Report for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor :—

As this was the first year I had charge of the Road, I considered it more beneficial for the public to follow out the plans of my predecessor; and as only £87 10s. was to be expended in the County of Northumberland, I built a new Bridge over the next Brook below French Cove, Tabusintac, and covered the Bridge over Oyster River anew; the balance of the above mentioned sum was laid out in repairing the worst parts of the Road and sundry small Bridges. With the remaining part of the Grant, £177 10s., to be expended in the County of Gloucester, I repaired that part of the Road between the Ferry at Bathurst and Bass River, between James Murphy's and John Ellis', and between End's Bridge and the Ferry at the South Branch of Caraquette. I also opened one hundred and ninety nine rods of new line, partly through the wilderness, from Benjamin Sullivan's towards Grand Aunce. The balance of the Grant to be laid out in that County was expended in making some necessary repairs along the line, as will be seen on reference to my Accounts sent to the Auditor General, with the accompanying vouchers.

I would beg leave to observe, that the distance from Bathurst to Miramichi, round the Coast, is one hundred and ten miles, and as the travelling with wheel carriages is daily increasing, it will be impossible to keep the Road in repair with the small sums usually appropriated for that purpose. In many places the line has not been properly laid out, and requires to be altered, and part of the distance is clay soil, and will therefore require a much larger sum to keep it in repair. Those parts of the line claiming more particular attention, are as under—

From where the Road is finished to Gould's Ferry, at Big Tracady: This section was explored under my direction last Fall, and a good line marked out. The whole of the distance between Tracady and Pokemouche will require to be altered, but in the mean time I would recommend that a small sum be expended on the present line to keep it passable. It would also be desirable that the Road from Pokemouche to Caraquette be repaired, as the Road is very much cut up, and there are several dangerous Bridges, although not extensive. A Bridge is much wanted over Little River, near the old Church at Carraquette. The line between the Ferry at Bathurst and Dominec Egan's is very imperfect, and an alteration might be made at this place to great advantage. In order to make the necessary repairs, and to put the Road in anything like a passable state, it will require not less than £1000 during the ensuing season.

I have, &c.

ALEX. DAVIDSON, *Supervisor.*

Hon. John R. Partelow, Provincial Secretary.

SAINT JOHN TO HAYWARD'S MILLS—QUACO—AND HEAD OF BELLISLE.

Report on Roads under the supervision of Robert S. Matthew.

Saint John, January 15, 1850.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following Report relative to the present state of the Great Roads under my supervision, for the information of His Excellency :—

The Great Road from Saint John to Hayward's Mills, (the most important under my supervision,) has been in excellent condition during the past Summer and Fall. The Bridges carried away in March last were speedily replaced, with trifling inconvenience to the public; and the only part of this Road which can be said to be out of repair is that part running over the Great Marsh near the City of Saint John. The difficulty

difficulty of procuring good material for the repairs of the Marsh Road renders it very expensive, and as there is now no gravel to be had without hauling for a distance of from five to six miles, the best and most proper plan would be to thoroughly macadamize this part of the Road; gravelling under the present disadvantageous circumstances would be only a waste of money.

The Great Road from Saint John to Quaco will require an outlay of at least two hundred and fifty pounds next year, owing to a number of Bridges requiring to be rebuilt, viz:—

The long Bridge near Hodgkin's, the Fishing Creek Bridge, the Bridge over Wilmot's Brook, and the Bridge over the Ravine near Long's Hill; the Road itself will likewise require more or less repair.

The Great Road from Head of Bellisle to Saint John is in very good condition, and fifty pounds is amply sufficient to keep this Road in good repair this present year.

I would further beg leave to refer His Excellency to the accompanying testimonials from the different Contractors of Her Majesty's Mails from Saint John to Halifax, relative to the manner in which the public money has been expended by me on the Great Road from Saint John to Hayward's Mills, since under my supervision.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

ROBT. S. MATTHEW.

Hon. J. R. Partelow, Province Secretary.

HAYWARD'S MILLS TO NOVA SCOTIA LINE.

Report on Road from Hayward's Mills to Nova Scotia Line, by Silas C. Charters.

Dorchester, January 29, 1850.

SIR,—As Supervisor of the Great Road between Hayward's Mills and the Nova Scotia Line, I have the honor to state for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that my Account, with the vouchers, for the expenditure of the several sums of money granted for the Road under my supervision, have been duly transmitted to the proper authority for Audit, and to make the following Report:—

The entire line is in a tolerably efficient state of repair.

Owing to the limited sum at my disposal, after making indispensable outlays in important Bridges, &c., I could not prosecute turnpiking and gravelling to the extent to be desired. A large amount will be required for this purpose the ensuing season.

The Road for some distance above the Bend of Petitcodiac to the Memramcook River, a distance of twenty five miles, has been much injured the last Fall in hauling Ship Timber, Knees, and other wood.

Beside several Bridges of minor importance in point of cost, I may mention the Bridge at Boundary Creek as one that will require repair. A new Bridge will be indispensable over Somers' Creek. The Sackville Bridge on the Post Line will also need repair. The Sackville Bridge on the old line will require new covering and other repairs.

I would further state, that the Road over the Sackville Marsh, on the Post Line, has been very much cut up during the past Autumn by hauling heavy loads across during the rainy season, and will require a considerable amount in gravelling the same.

The amount therefore indispensable for the repair of the Road and the building and repairing Bridges, cannot be estimated at less than £600.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

SILAS C. CHARTERS, *Supervisor.*

The Hon. J. R. Partelow, Provincial Secretary.

SHEDIAC TO RICHIBUCTO.

Report on Road from Shediac to Richibucto, by William Chandler.

Richibucto, December 1, 1849.

SIR,—As Supervisor of the Great Road between Shediac and Richibucto, I have the honor to submit this my annual Report, as follows:—

This line of Road, a distance of 36 miles, has a great number of Bridges, which makes it a more expensive line of Road than any other of the same extent in the Province. The number of Bridges on this line is eighty seven, the majority of which require every year more or less repairs, in which more than half of the money annually granted is expended. These Bridges may be classed as follows:—

Shediac Bridge, ...	700	feet long.
2nd Shediac do.	170	"
Cocagne do.	2,000	"
Little Buctouche do.	1,500	"
Big Buctouche do.	1,390	"

twenty from 10 to 40 feet, to several of which there are approaches 100 to 250 feet, made of solid work, across intervale and low lands; the others are principally small cross drain Bridges, from 3 to 10 feet.

A new Bridge over the Big Buctouche River is indispensably required the next year. I reported this Bridge last year as having been then built 11 years, and as being in a very dilapidated condition. The special Grant of £200, made last Winter, being found (upon careful examination of the Bridge last Spring) quite insufficient to rebuild or repair the same to any advantage to the Province. I concluded not to draw or expend the said special Grant of £200, but out of the ordinary Grant I have endeavoured to give this Bridge such temporary repairs as I hope may keep it in a passable state until the ice makes. I would beg to suggest, that a Grant of £300 or £400 be made in addition to the special Grant of £200, and that the Supervisor have instructions to take a Contract in the month of February or first of March, for the rebuilding this Bridge, to be done and completed during the next Summer. I feel satisfied that £500 would in that case, having the advantage of the Winter in hauling and procuring materials, be sufficient to make a good and lasting Bridge. 750 feet on the south side, to the edge of the channel, I beg to suggest should be built up solid with logs and gravel, similar to the Bridge over the Richibucto, and 400 feet across the channel; the abutments in the channel taken down to the water's edge at ordinary tides; the remainder, on the north side, built similar to that on the south side. This Bridge must go down the ensuing year unless rebuilt.

The Cocagne Bridge will require repairs next year, at least to the extent of £25, in purchasing new covering in place of the rotten planks constantly giving way.

The Shediac Bridge, 750 feet long, built in 1839, will require during the next year considerable repairs; many of the stringers are quite rotten, and three of them now broken down, besides two of the arch stringers on the top broken in two pieces. This Bridge may require £50 to £75 to keep it up.

A new Bridge over Beattie's Brook is indispensably required the next year, the cost of which I have estimated at £30.

The number of small Bridges on this line require more or less repairs every year, and several must the ensuing year be rebuilt; the cost of repairing and rebuilding I have estimated at £120.

A great portion of the Road under my supervision require much repairs, and cannot cost less than £200, beside the amount for the Bridges.

The gross amount, therefore, required for the above mentioned work the ensuing year will be about £1000, apportioned at follows:—

Big Buctouche Bridge, ...	£550
Cocagne Bridge, ...	25
Shediac Bridge, ...	75

Beattie's Bridge, ...	£30
Smaller Bridges, ...	120
Road, ...	200

The only alteration made the present year on this line of Road is that made leading from the Bridge over the Richibucto, through the properties of John W. Holderness, William Brait, and James Beattie, a distance of about 220 rods, a memorandum or description of which has been forwarded by me to the Provincial Secretary, for the purpose of being registered, agreeably to the Act of Assembly, &c.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM CHANDLER, *Supervisor.*

To the Honorable J. R. Partelow, Prov. Secretary.

RICHIBUCTO TO CHATHAM.

Report on Road from Richibucto to Chatham, by David Crocker.

Nelson, Miramichi, February 4, 1850.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

As Supervisor of the Great Road from Richibucto to Chatham, I beg to submit the following Report for the information of Your Excellency:—

Early in the Spring I examined the whole line, and found on such examination, that it would be requisite to put on a small party by the day to make such repairs as were absolutely necessary to keep up a safe and passable state of travelling, until the ordinary time had arrived of taking contracts. In this way I expended about ten pounds.

The amount appropriated by the Legislature at the last Session for this Road was two hundred and twenty five pounds, together with one hundred and fifty pounds not drawn from the Treasury the previous year; of this sum two hundred and thirty two pounds was required to complete the contracts for building the new Bridge across Daigle's Creek, which is six hundred and sixty feet in length, leaving but one hundred and forty three pounds, including commission, for general repairs, which amount I have expended in repairing the worst parts of the Road and sundry Bridges, as will appear by reference to my Accounts.

On the 14th of June last, pursuant to notice, I commenced taking contracts, and on that day let by auction the re-building of three hundred and seventy feet of the Bridge across Daigle's Creek, but I regret to say that the work has not been finished agreeably to contract, and to insure the completion of the work the next Spring, I have retained about eighteen pounds from the contractor, of the amount which would have been paid had the contract been completed, which amount I found requisite to expend on other parts of the Road.

In my Report last year, I brought under Your Excellency's notice the dangerous state of the Bridge over the Kouchibouguac River, the exact length of which is two hundred and fifty two feet, and although I have expended upwards of fourteen pounds the last season in repairs, it will in the ensuing Spring be found unsafe and dangerous for passengers to pass over, and I strongly recommend that at least two hundred and twenty five pounds be granted for that service, which will be quite adequate to complete a permanent job, as the abutments and piers can be built of stone, as there appears abundance of that material within a short distance of the stream.

About three hundred feet of the Bridge across the Aldoine is now in a very decayed state. The stringers are from thirty to forty feet long, several of them have broken down, and as a great portion of the timbers above water are in a rotten condition and constantly requiring to be replaced, I would recommend that at least one hundred and fifty pounds be granted this season to rebuild this part of the Bridge.

By the alteration of the Road from the Aldoine River to the Town of Richibucto, and from thence to Bridge across the Richibucto River, has increased the distance three

three miles, and in that distance three extensive Bridges have been added to this route, all of which will take a greater amount of money to keep up this line than hitherto granted; and in consequence of the new Bridge having been erected across Richibucto River, travelling has increased to a great extent, the Road has in consequence become much more worn, and will require more extensive repairs than heretofore to keep it passable.

There are now no less than twelve extensive Bridges on this line to keep up, eight of which are from two hundred to eight hundred feet in length, besides a number of less importance requiring more or less repairs every year, and several must be re-built this year. The cost of re-building and repairing those smaller Bridges cannot be estimated at less than one hundred pounds.

That portion of the Road from Black River to Chatham (distance eight miles) is much cut up every Spring. The repairing of this and other parts of the Road under my supervision cannot cost less than two hundred and twenty five pounds, besides the amount required for Bridges. The gross amount therefore required for this line of Road the present year will be at least seven hundred pounds, appropriated as follows:—

Kouchibouguac Bridge,	£225	0	0
Aldoine Bridge,	150	0	0
Smaller Bridges,	100	0	0
General repairs on Road,	225	0	0
	£700	0	0

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be your Excellency's most obedient servant,

DAVID CROCKER, *Supervisor.*

To His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, &c. &c. &c.

ROADS IN CHARLOTTE.

Report on Roads in Charlotte, under the Supervision of W. H. Mowat.

To His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The amount appropriated for such part of the Fredericton and Saint Andrews Great Road under my direction, has been expended as required, having been divided into forty two contracts by public sale, for repairing Roads and Bridges, the various Bridges on this Road amounting to fifteen in number, requiring a large proportion of the Grant. The alteration from Curry's Hill to M'Lachlan's has been turnpiked, partly gravelled, and is now open for travel.

On the Saint Andrews and Saint Stephen Great Road the contracts amount to sixteen, two of which were for the erection of two Bridges, one of stone. The foundation of Meadow Brook Bridge being judged unsuitable for stone, was of necessity built of hemlock, and covered with cedar, the approaches thereto being raised and gravelled. The Bridge at Garcelon's Mill in Saint David has been covered lengthways with three inch hemlock plank. The balance expended in turnpiking, gravelling, and repairing, as per vouchers forwarded in October to the office of the Auditor General.

I also beg leave to report the pier or heater on the Magaguadavic River above the Bridge as out of repair, and will require renewal next Season. The Lower Trout Brook Bridge, and the main Bridge over Digdeguash Stream, will require new covering lengthways, with three inch hemlock plank. The Jones' Brook and Still Water Brook Bridges having been on fire, and with timely precaution extinguished without serious damage, will require trifling repairs.

On

On the Saint Andrews and Saint Stephen Great Road the Bridge across the Waweig River will require a new covering of three inch hemlock plank, the estimate of which is 35 M. superficial feet, and will probably cost £60 to finish complete.

All which is most respectfully submitted.

W. H. MOWAT, *Supervisor.*

Saint Andrews, December 27, 1849.

OAK BAY TO LITTLE DIGDEGUASH.

Report on Road from Oak Bay to Little Digdeguash, by Josephus Moore.

To His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

The undersigned would most respectfully submit for the information of Your Excellency, a Return State of the Woodstock Road from Oak Bay to the Little Digdeguash Stream under my care.

Return State of the Woodstock Road from Oak Bay to the Little Digdeguash Stream for the year 1849.

Distance, miles.	Miles turnpiked.	Miles grubbed.	Miles unworked.	Bridges built.	Bridges wanting repair
30	18	6	6	6	2

REMARKS.—For the two years last past I have adopted a plan of operations to open up the line by grubbing out the Road, bridging the Brooks and deep Swamps, in order that teams might pass over in the Summer season. Pursuing this plan, I applied the Grant of 1849, £135—made partial repairs on such parts of the line as most needed, up to the Little Digdeguash Bridge. In order to open up the line in the manner above stated, will require the sum of £375; when so expended, teams can pass over the whole line with wheel carriages. A further sum of £50 is necessary to repair the line, south of the grubbed parts, towards Oak Bay. On this part of the line the Statute Labour is not sufficient to make the necessary repairs. I can only add, that I have found my plan to work well, answering all present purposes for Settlers and lumbering operations, which last is extensively carried on in that quarter; and it is to be hoped that a line so much needed will be opened up the ensuing season.

Respectfully submitted.

JOSEPHUS MOORE, *Supervisor.*

Saint David, January 30, 1850.

NEREPIS TO GAGETOWN.

Report on Road from Nerepis to Gagetown, by Gilbert Williams.

Gagetown, February 16, 1849.

SIR,—As I am informed that it is requisite that I should make a Report upon the state of the Road under my supervision, I have now the honor to report for the information of the Government, that in consequence of the Bridge over the main Nerepis Stream having been so much injured by the Spring freshet, which was fully reported to the Executive by me, I had to expend upwards of £20 upon the Bridge—the Grant of last year was only £25. This Road for the last Winter has, I think I can with confidence state, been more travelled than any Great Road of the same extent passing through this County. Most of the back settlers resort to Gagetown for supplies of

lumber,

lumber, and for a supply of hay for the new Settlements. There is one hill at Croice's that an alteration is greatly required, as it is almost impossible for teams either in Summer or Winter to get up. There is on the line numerous Bridges and water courses that must be renewed. There are numerous new Settlements forming, leading from this Great Road, and very serious inconvenience and injury would be experienced if the communication should not be kept open. The Statute Labour is almost altogether expended on the Branch Roads leading to new Settlements. From the best estimate I can make I do not think that less than £100 will be required to put this line in good state of repair, and make the Bridges safe for travelling.

I trust the Government may not consider this Report made for the purpose of increasing the small Commission the Supervisor may receive—whoever he may be—but from a duty to the public upon this line of communication.

I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

GILBERT WILLIAMS, *Supervisor.*

Hon. John R. Partelow, Province Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

WOODSTOCK TO SAINT ANDREWS.

Report on Great Road from Woodstock to Saint Andrews, by L. B. Rainsford.

Fredericton, March 1, 1850.

SIR,—I have the honor to report, that from the appropriation made in 1849, for that part of the Woodstock to Saint Andrews Road under my supervision, I have turnpiked 2½ miles of the alteration made in 1848, south of the Howard Settlement, and the line is now turnpiked from Eel River to one mile into the Carroll Settlement, a distance of fourteen miles; the windfalls were cut out from thence to the Digdeguash, and the bushes were partially removed for the same distance. The northern approach to the Digdeguash Bridge was made, and a Bridge was built across Dead Brook.

On the line from Fredericton to the Magaguadavic, I expended the appropriation in repairing the Road throughout; building one Bridge which had been burned, (and was within two miles of the Magaguadavic); repairing several Bridges on the line, and a number of water courses; and making a highly beneficial alteration in the Road at O'Brien's Hill, and widening two miles of the Road to a width of twenty two feet. The contracts for the alteration at O'Brien's Hill were all entered into, and the work in an advanced state when the frost set in; when completed, £28 will be due the Contractors.

This Road is much travelled upon, and wants gravelling; a number of new water courses are also required, and several miles of the Road still wants widening.

The Statute Labour was remarkably well performed last year through the Harvey Settlement, but was of little or no use on any other part of the Roads under my supervision.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

L. B. RAINSFORD, *Supervisor.*

The Honorable John R. Partelow, Provincial Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

SAINT JOHN TO SAINT ANDREWS.

Report on Great Road from Saint John to Saint Andrews, by George Anderson.

Saint John, February 23, 1850.

SIR,—Accompanying my yearly Account as Supervisor of the Great Road between Saint John and Saint Andrews, which I herewith enclose, I beg most respectfully to submit the following Report:—

With regard to the Bridges on this Road I beg to submit specially as follows, for His Excellency's consideration: Beginning with the Wellington Bridge, over the Digdeguash

Digdeguash River—This Bridge was repaired to a certain extent last year; it now appears in tolerably fair condition, but what state it may be in after the Spring freshet, or what, if any, additional repairs it may require then, I could not now say.

The Picton Bridge, crossing the Lower Falls at Magaguadavic, which has been built for about fifteen years, is now decaying fast, particularly its stringers. As this Bridge runs over a dangerous Fall or Rapid, it will require new and lengthy stringers, as well as some minor repairs, next season.

The Graham Bridge, at Popelogan, will require some repairs, not however, I anticipate, to a great extent.

On the "Sir John Moore" Bridge, (half way) sundry small repairs will also be required.

Over Lepreau Stream the Beresford Bridge, an excellent Bridge, was built last season, chiefly of cedar and pine. This Bridge, I think, will stand many years without needing any repair.

Over Hanson's Mill Stream the Hope Bridge will require some trifling repairs.

The Cedar Brook Bridge will also require some trifling repairs.

The small Bridge in Musquash Settlement will require new flooring.

The Abercrombie Bridge, over the Musquash River, was thoroughly repaired last season.

The other Bridges on this Road, not herein particularly enumerated, I think will stand next year without further repairs.

The sums required for Bridge repairs, as stated, for next season, I have calculated at £175 to £200.

I beg to report most especially for His Excellency's consideration, the state of a small portion of the Road through the Settlement of Musquash. A great part of the Road, running along the River's bank, has been washed and carried away in front of Donnelly's House, (so called); and every Spring it is becoming more contracted by the wearing away of the bank of the River from the rush of water and ice. To remedy this a breastwork along the bank, of logs or wharfing, will be required immediately, or otherwise the Road will become impassable; and there is no other remedy by altering the Road there, as on its north side line is a house and dwelling, behind which is a steep hill and burial ground, appertaining to the Settlement. I beg to state in reference to this, that last year I endeavoured to stop the wearing off the bank by depositing in the River, on its sloping mud banks, where the excavation was accruing, stones and brush, but I find that that will not answer, and I know of no other effectual remedy but that I now propose. This job would probably cost something like £75 to £100.

With regard to the Road generally, I beg to submit, that last Autumn I considered it in tolerably good repair; it may require more or less to be expended on it next season, according as it may be affected by the Spring rains and thaws; there is, however, great room for improvement on it throughout, and a few hundred pounds, (say £300 to £400,) might be expended to great advantage and benefit.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

G. ANDERSON, *Supervisor.*

To the Hon. Frederick P. Robinson, Auditor General, &c., Fredericton.

REPORTS ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

GREAT ROADS.

Audit Office, Fredericton, 15th March, 1850.

Report upon Accounts furnished by Supervisors of Great Roads.

No. 1. WILLIAM CHANDLER, Supervisor.

Grant 1849—Road from Shediac to Richibucto, ...			£200	0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...			£200	0 0

No. 2. L. R. COOMBES & JOHN EMERSON, Supervisors.

Grant 1849—Road from Grand Falls to Canada Line, ...			£450	0	0
Road from Grand Falls to American Line, ...			30	0	0
Unexpended in 1848 by Coombes & Amiraux, ...			8	5	0
			£488	5	0
Expenditure on the Canada Line, including £11 5s. for 22½ days of a labouring man, @ 10s., and Commission, ...	£472	5 3			
Expenditure on Line to American Boundary, and Com'n.	30	0 0			
			502	5	3
Due the Supervisors, ...			£14	0	3

The payment of 10s. per diem to a labourer the Auditor considers to be very extravagant and objectionable. The Account is imperfectly made out, not being balanced.

No. 3. JAMES KETCHUM, Supervisor.

Grant 1849—Woodstock to Grand Falls, ...			£550	0 0
Unexpended in 1848, per Audit of 1849, ...			2	17 7
			£552	17 7
Expenditure and Commission, ...			553	2 3
Over-expenditure, ...			£0	4 8

He states the balance from 1848 at 1s. 9d. too little, and extends No. 10 2s. too much, thus claiming in error a balance of 9s. 5d.

No. 4. JAMES KETCHUM, Supervisor.

Grant 1849—Road from Woodstock to Houlton, ...			£40	0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...			39	15 8
Unexpended, ...			£0	4 4

No. 5. SILAS CHARTERS, SUPERVISOR.

Grant 1849—Hayward's Mills to Nova Scotia Line, ...		£289 13 4
Special repairs of Missiquash Bridge, ...		20 0 0
		£309 13 4
Expenditure and Commission, ...		315 5 6
Over-expenditure, ...		£5 12 2

No. 6. DAVID CROCKER, SUPERVISOR.

Grant 1849—Road from Chatham to Richibucto, ...		£225 0 0
Part of Grant 1848, drawn in 1849, ...		100 0 0
Special, 1849, Daigle's Creek Bridge, ...		50 0 0
		£375 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	£371 18 1	
Over-expenditure, 1848, ...	0 8 11	
		372 7 0
Due by Supervisor, ...		£2 13 0

He states that Daigle's Creek Bridge will, he thinks, be finished early in the Spring of 1850, and that £22 18 2 will be then due to the Contractors.

No. 7. DAVID CROCKER, SUPERVISOR.

Grant 1849—Miramichi to Bathurst, ...		£150 0 0
Unexpended 1848—Corry's to Dixon's Ferry, ...		2 13 11
Newcastle to Bathurst, ...		0 3 5
		£152 17 4
Expenditure and Commission, ...		174 11 0
Over-expenditure, ...		£21 13 8

No. 8. DAVID CROCKER, SUPERVISOR.

Road from Bathurst to Campbellton, part Grant of 1848 drawn in 1849,		£50 0 0
Grant 1849—Bathurst to Belldune, ...		50 0 0
Belldune to Campbellton,....		250 0 0
Appropriation for this Road from Restigouche Bye Road Grants of 1849, ...		140 0 0
		£490 0 0
Over-expenditure in 1848, (No. 8, Report 1849,)	£0 10 2	
Expenditure in 1849, ...	493 16 7	
10 per cent. on £490, ...	49 0 0	
		543 6 9
Over-expenditure, per Account, ...		£53 6 9
Less 5 per cent. Commission on £140 disbursed to Mr. Crocker as Bye Road Commissioner, and on which he is consequently entitled to only 5 per cent. Commission, ...		7 0 0
Over-expenditure, ...		£46 6 9

No. 9. JAMES DAVIDSON, LATE SUPERVISOR.

Balance unexpended, per Audit of 1848, Miramichi to Bathurst, via Pokemouche, ...		£27 12 10
Special appropriation to the Supervisor for Survey and Exploration in 1848, ...	£11 5 0	
Expenditure in 1849, being on unfinished Contracts of 1848, ...	16 7 10	
		£27 12 10

No. 10. GILBERT WILLIAMS, SUPERVISOR.

Grant 1849—Gagetown to Nerepis Road, ...	£25 0 0
Balance due from 1848, per Audit 1849,....	2 9 7
	£27 9 7
Expenditure and Commission, ...	23 6 9
Due by Supervisor, ...	£4 2 10

A further Warrant for £17 issued to Mr. Williams in 1849, to repair a Bridge on the line, but was not drawn by him from the Treasury, the Contract not having, he states, been completed to his satisfaction.

No. 11. GEORGE OULTON, SUPERVISOR.

Grant 1849—Cole's Island to Cape Tormentine, ...	£125 0 0
Due from 1848, per Audit 1849, ...	7 14 9
	£132 14 9
Expenditure and Commission, ...	131 1 5½
Due by Supervisor, ...	£1 13 3½

No. 12. L. B. RAINSFORD, SUPERVISOR.

Grant 1849—Eel River to Digdeguash, ...	£135 0 0
Unexpended in 1848, per Audit of 1849, ...	11 14 6
	£146 14 6
Expenditure as vouched and audited, and Commission, ...	120 8 8
Due by Supervisor, ...	£26 5 10

This balance is principally intended, the Supervisor states, to meet an unfinished Contract. £10 remains undrawn from the Treasury, and a payment has, he states, been made to the Contractor, which is not sufficiently vouched to pass Audit; he also claims £5 for an exploration specially reported upon in 1849.

No. 13. L. B. RAINSFORD, SUPERVISOR.

Grant 1849—Fredericton to Magaguadavic, ...		£150 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	£135 8 1	
Over-expenditure, 1848, ...	7 3 7	
		142 11 8
Due by Supervisor, ...		£7 8 4

No. 14. JAMES FAIRWEATHER, SUPERVISOR.

Grant 1849—Hampton to Bellisle, ...		£40 0 0
Unexpended 1848, per Audit 1849,....		2 15 0
		£42 15 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...		32 17 9
Due by Supervisor, ...		£9 17 3

The principal part of the balance, viz: £7 2 3, is held to pay an unfinished Contract taken by James Kellor.

No. 15. JOHN M'ALMON, SUPERVISOR.

Grant 1849—Road from Salisbury to Harvey, ...		£112 10 0
Expenditure and Commission, per Account, ...	£112 10 0	
Less—Charge for payment to Andrew Steves for damages, unvouched, ...	10 0 0	
		102 10 0
Due by Supervisor until voucher be furnished, ...		£10 0 0

No. 16. NATHANIEL HUBBARD, SUPERVISOR.

Grant 1849—From Fredericton to Finger Board, ...		£150 0 0
Unexpended in 1848, per Audit 1849, ...		14 14 0
		£164 14 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...		152 6 2
Due by Supervisor, ...		£12 7 10

A claim of Mr. Hubbard for personal services in 1848, and specially reported upon, remains undisposed of.

No. 17. GEORGE ANDERSON, SUPERVISOR.

Grant 1849—From Saint John to Saint Andrews, ...		£300 0 0
Special for the Abercrombie Bridge across the Musquash River,		93 0 0
Unexpended in 1848, per Audit of 1849, ...		9 12 5
		£402 12 5
Expenditure on the Road, ...	£276 17 5	
On the Abercrombie Bridge	85 0 0	
Commission on £393, ...	39 6 0	
		401 3 5
		£1 9 0
Add—Paid A. Mulheren 21s. 6d. in lieu of 21s., voucher No. 18, ...		0 0 6
Due by Supervisor, ...		£1 9 6

No. 18. ROBERT MATTHEW, SUPERVISOR.

Grant 1849—Saint John to Hayward's Mills, ...	£412 0 0
" to Bellisle, ...	25 0 0
" to Quaco, ...	80 0 0
" Old Westmorland Road, ...	26 0 0
" to Nova Scotia Line, ...	50 0 0
	£593 0 0

Carried forward,

Brought forward, ...				£593	0	0
Special repairs of Bridges, Nova Scotia Line, ...				100	0	0
				£693	0	0
Over-expenditure in 1848, per Audit of 1849, ...	£79	5	7			
Expenditure per Account 1849, Saint John to Hayward's Mills, ...	401	9	11			
" " " to Quaco,	104	0	6			
" " " to Bellisle,	19	14	6			
" " Old Westmorland Road,	22	8	0			
Commission on £693, ...	69	6	0			
				696	4	6
Over-expenditure, ...				£3	4	6
Less—No. 29. R. Burgess, not receipted, ...	£17	0	0			
" 6. M. Renny, no witness to ✗, ...	7	18	0			
				24	18	0
Due by Commissioner until he furnishes amended receipts, ...				£21	13	6

He has a claim for £11 14s. specially reported upon in 1849, and not yet disposed of.

No. 19. JOHN WELLING, SUPERVISOR.

Grant 1849—Shediac to Dorchester, ...				£40	0	0
" to the Bend, ...				40	0	0
				£80	0	0
Over-expenditure in 1848, ...	£0	13	1			
Expenditure 1849, and Commission, ...	79	15	0			
				80	8	1
Over-expenditure, ...				£0	8	1

No. 20. JOSEPHUS MOORE, SUPERVISOR.

Grant 1849—Oak Bay to Digdeguash River, ...				£135	0	0
Expenditure and Commission, ...				£135	0	0

No. 21. WILLIAM H. MOWATT, SUPERVISOR,

Grant 1849—Magaguadavic to Saint Andrews, Fredericton Line, ...				£150	0	0
Saint Andrews to Saint Stephen, ...				70	0	0
				£220	0	0
Over-expenditure, 1848, ...	£7	0	7½			
Amended voucher of 1848, ...	1	3	4			
Expenditure, Fredericton Line, ...	128	3	0			
" Saint Stephen, ...	53	10	0			
Commission on £220, ...	22	0	0			
				211	16	11½
Due the Province, ...				£8	3	0½

No. 22. ALEXANDER DAVIDSON, SUPERVISOR.

Grant 1849—Miramichi to Bathurst, via Pokemouche, ...				£265	0	0
Expenditure and Commission, ...				264	18	3
Due the Province.				£0	1	9

No. 23. ALEXANDER GOODFELLOW, SUPERVISOR.

Grant 1849—Fredericton to Newcastle,			£425	0 0
Special Warrant for Burnt Bridge,			50	0 0
Unexpended 1848 by Audit 1849,			2	1 3
			£477	1 3
Expenditure and Commission,			476	2 4
Due the Province,			£0	18 11

He has a claim of £39 14 6 for Interest paid by him on Money which he had borrowed for the Road Service; the claim was specially reported upon in 1849, and has not yet been disposed of.

No. 24. ALEXANDER GOODFELLOW, SUPERVISOR.

Grant 1849—Fredericton to Woodstock, Canada Line,		£725 0 0
Special Warrant issued,		110 0 0
		£835 0 0
Over-expenditure in 1848, as Audited,	£227 13 4	
Expenditure 1849, and Commission,	587 9 5—	815 2 9
Due the Province,		£19 17 3

No. 25. ISAAC GROSS, SUPERVISOR.

Grant 1849—From Steeves' to Hillsborough,	£112 10 0
Expenditure and Commission,	£112 10 0

The above Report comprises all Accounts for Warrants issued to Supervisors of Great Roads in the year 1849, excepting Warrants for £395 issued to the late H. T. Partelow, Esquire, for the Roads from Fredericton to the Yorkshire Tavern and from Oromocto to Gagetown, which have not been accounted for. The Accounts are all sworn to, and as Audited are correctly made up and vouched.

F. P. ROBINSON, *Auditor General.*

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Audit Office, 18th March, 1850.

Report upon the Accounts of Commissioners appointed to expend sundry Special Appropriations in 1849.

No. 1. NATH. INGRAHAM and GEO. FOX, COMMISSIONERS.

Unexpended per Report of 1849, from Grant of 1848 to improve Navigation of the River Saint John,		£85 3 11
Commission was allowed in Report of 1849 on the amount drawn from the Treasury in 1848, (£200,) whereas only £164 16 1 was expended; off Commission on £35 3 11,		1 14 2
		£86 18 1
Expenditure in 1849 and Commission,	£6 8 10	
Remaining in the Treasury undrawn,	50 0 0	
Refunded in 1849 to Deputy Treasurer Jas. Taylor,	30 9 3	
		£86 18 1

No. 2. NATHANIEL INGRAHAM, COMMISSIONER.

Warrant issued in 1849, under the 12th Vic. cap. 37, to improve the Navigation of the River Saint John, ...				£70	0	0
Advanced by the Central Bank, ...				17	18	6
				£87	18	6
Paid for tools, powder, freight, and men's wages by days work, principally at 5s. per diem, for work done in blasting rocks in the vicinity of the Meductic Falls, ...	£60	11	7½			
Paid Asa Dow, 13½ days work in charge of a party, at 10s.	6	15	0			
Commissioner's charge for use of Warps and Blocks,	1	10	0			
His own time, 26 days labour and superintending a party, at 10s.	13	0	0			
5 per cent. Commission on £87 18 6, ...	4	7	10			
				86	4	5½
Remaining in Commissioner's hands, ...				£1	14	0½

No. 3. JAMES KETCHUM for self and THOS. PICKARD, COMMISSIONERS.

For building a Bridge over Arestook, they charge balance due the Contractor in the year 1848, as per Account rendered and audited,	£148	10	0
And credits—Amount of Warrant drawn in August, 1849, ...	63	10	0
And claims a balance in favour of the Contractor, Jas. Tibbits, Esq.,	£85	0	0

Messrs. Ketchum and Pickard has charged 10 per cent. Commission on the Appropriations for the Arestook Bridge, in lieu of the 5 per cent. allowed by Law.—On an Address of the House of Assembly of the 30th March, 1849, they were ordered to refund £85 excess of Commission charged; no notice has been taken of such order in the present Account.

No. 4. ALEXANDER GOODFELLOW, COMMISSIONER.

Grant 1849—Roads and Bridges in the Land Company's Tract, ...				£150	0	0
Unexpended of former Grants, stated by him at £64 11 5, but owing to the deductions on Commission for several years past, is as audited,				114	11	5
				£264	11	5
Expenditure and 10 per cent. Commission, per Acct.	£175	7	11			
Less—Half the Commission charged, the Law allowing 10 per cent. only on Great Road expenditures,	7	10	0			
				167	17	11
Due by Commissioner, ...				£96	13	6

As the Account is made out by Mr. Goodfellow there is a balance of only £39 3 6, the principal part of which he states has been paid on account of Contracts in progress, or is held to meet the balances due when the Contracts are completed.

No. 5. RICHARD HAYNE, COMMISSIONER.

Grant 1849—Roads and Bridges in the Land Company's Tract, ...	£150	0	0
Due per Audit of 1849, being chiefly for defective vouchers, ...	7	19	9
	£157	19	9

Carried forward,

Brought forward, ...				£157	19	9
Amended vouchers furnished, ...	£7	2	5			
Expenditure in 1849, ...	136	0	0			
The Commissioner did not in his Account of 1848 charge Commission on £200 expended by him in that year, he now charges 10 per cent. Commission on the said £200 and on the £100 expended in 1849, ...	35	0	0			
				178	2	5
And claims a balance of, ...				£20	2	8
10 per cent. is frequently charged on Special Grants, but the Law allowing only 5 per cent. the Auditor must deduct half the per centage charged, ...				17	10	0
Over-expenditure, as audited, ...				£2	12	8

No. 6. JAMES BURPE, COMMISSIONER.

Grant 1849—Part of the Petitcodiac Road between Fredericton and Little River, ...				£58	10	0
Expenditure, ...	£49	9	5			
10 per cent. Commission, ...	5	4	0			
10 days labour and overseeing by Commissioner,	2	10	0—	57	3	5
Due per Account, ...				£1	6	7
Add half the Commission, this not being a Great Road, and if it were a Great Road the charge of 50s. for personal services would be deducted, ...				2	12	0
Due by the Commissioner, ...				£3	18	7

No. 7. MOSES COBURN, COMMISSIONER.

Grant 1849—Part of the Petitcodiac Road between Little River and Salmon River, ...	£67	10	0
Expenditure and 10 per cent. Commission, ...	71	3	3
Balance claimed by Commissioner, ...	£3	13	3
Off—Half the Commission charged, this not being a Great Road, ...	3	7	6
Over-expenditure, ...	£0	5	9

No. 8. JOHN P. FORD, COMMISSIONER.

Road from Richibucto to the Bend, Maclauchlan Line, Grants £50 each in the years 1846 and 1847, ...	£100	0	0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	99	15	3
Due by Commissioner, ...	£0	4	9

No. 9. JOHN GRANT, COMMISSIONER.

For building a Bridge over the Quisibis River, as follows :—

He paid the Contractor, Thos. E. Perley, on Account, ...	£520	0	0
He paid L. B. Rainsford, one of the Arbitrators appointed to decide upon Mr. Perley's claim for extra work, arising from a change in the site of the Bridge, ...	11	15	0
Postages paid on Plans and communications from the Government, ...	0	5	1
Carried forward, ...	£532	0	1

Brought forward, ...		£532 0 1
Personal services, preparing the design, specification, estimate, plans, and working drawings for building the Bridge, ...	£10 0 0	
5 per cent. Commission on £793 16 8, the amount of Contract and extra allowance to the Contractor,	39 13 10	
		49 13 10
		£581 13 11

He credits—

Balance of Grant 1848 for Great Road above the Falls, not drawn by Supervisors Coombes and Amireau, and paid by Treasurer to Mr. Grant's order, ...	£351 19 0	
Advances made by Central Bank, ...	123 1 0	
Paid over by Supervisor Coombes, ...	45 0 0	
		520 0 0
And claims a balance of		£61 13 11
He also states that the Contract and extra work for the Bridge amounted to	£793 16 8	
That he has paid the Contractor, Mr. Thomas E. Perley, on Account, ...	520 0 0	
Leaving a balance still due Mr. Perley of		273 16 8
For which he (Mr. Grant) is liable.		
Making a total balance of		£335 10 7

Due on Account of the Bridge, and including Commissioner's claims for personal services and Commission.

This Account is vouched and sworn to, and is accompanied by documents and memoranda explanatory of the details of the transaction; the charge for full Commission in advance is objectionable, but being entered only as a claim, and not as a sum received and retained by the Commissioner, the Auditor has not deducted it.

All the Accounts reported upon in this Report are correctly made up, sworn to, and vouched, unless otherwise expressed.

F. P. ROBINSON, *Auditor General.*

SURVEY OF RIVER SAINT JOHN.

Audit Office, 30th March, 1850.

Report upon Account of John Grant, Esquire, for Moneys expended and services performed in the Survey of the River Saint John.

This is Mr. Grant's Supplementary Account for services connected with the Survey of the River Saint John in the year 1849, viz:—

His personal services, completing the Plans of the River, from 1st to 31st December, 27 days, as charged at 25s., ...	£34 15 0
Less—Amount of Salary drawn from the Crown Land Office during that period, ...	16 9 9
	£17 5 3
Portage of Boats, &c. at Grand Falls, and sundry other items of expenditure omitted in former Account, ...	21 11 7½
Carried forward, ...	£38 16 10½

Carried forward, ...		£38 16 10½
He credits,		
This sum refunded by Captain Bent, being amount advanced him beyond his actual outlay, ...		1 1 1
And claims a balance of		£37 15 9½
From which deduct,		
1 day's personal services in December 1849, there being only 26 working days in that month, ...	£1 5 0	
Payment by Captain Bent for copying Report, twice charged, ...	1 5 0	
		2 10 0
Due Mr. Grant, ...		£35 5 9½

The Account is sworn to, and is vouched, excepting some items of expenditure amounting to £1 18 3½.

F. P. ROBINSON, *Auditor General.*

BYE ROADS.

Audit Office, 15th March, 1850.

Report upon Accounts furnished by Commissioners of Bye Roads.

County of Carleton.

1. WILLIAM HALLETT, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1848, ...		£30 0 0
Expenditure, ...	£27 0 9	
6 days labour of Commissioner, ...	1 9 3	
Commission, ...	1 10 0	
		£30 0 0

2. GEORGE MILBERRY, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...		£30 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...		£30 0 0

3. BENJAMIN BEVERIDGE, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...		£95 0 0
Expenditure, ...	£89 1 10½	
Commissioner's time exploring, ...	1 3 1½	
Commission, ...	4 15 0	
		£95 0 0

4. FRANCIS TIBBITS, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...		£195 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...		200 1 11
Over-expenditure, ...		£5 1 11

5. ANDREW B. HAMMOND, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...		£160 0 0
Expenditure, ...	£144 10 11½	
Commissioner, personal labour 14 days at 15s., ...	10 10 0	
Commission, ...	8 0 0	
		163 0 11½
Over-expenditure, per Account, ...		£3 0 11½

6. JOHN EMMERSON, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£20 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	20 15 6
Over-expenditure, ...	£0 15 6

7. H M. G. GARDEN and SAMUEL PORTER, Commissioners.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£200 0 0
Not drawn, the Road not being laid out, ...	20 0 0
	£180 0 0
Expenditure, £161: Commission, £9, ...	170 0 0
Balance against Commissioners, being a defective voucher, ...	£10 0 0

8. ROBERT A. HAY, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£60 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	£60 0 0

9. F. B. DIBBLEE, Commmissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£27 10 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	£27 10 0

10. BENJAMIN CHURCHILL, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£25 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	£25 0 0

11. WILLIAM N. MALLORY, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£15 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	£15 0 0

12. WILLIAM M'GEE, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£20 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	£20 0 0

13. WILLIAM KIMBALL, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£22 10 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	£22 10 0

14. CHARLES EMERY, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£60 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	£60 0 0

15. ASA UPTON, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£72 10 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	£72 10 0

A balance of £2 15 8 remaining in Mr. Upton's hands at the close of 1848, has not been accounted for by him. Small balances also stand charged against him from previous years, making a total at his debit of £5 12s.

16. MATTHEW CORBETT, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£20 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	£20 0 0

17. SAMUEL HAYDEN, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£40 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	£40 0 0

18. MOSES ORSER, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...		£25 0 0
Expenditure, £21 12 7: Commission, £1 5s.	£2 17 7	
Labour by the Commissioner, ...	1 10 0	
		24 7 7
Balance due by Commissioner, ...		£0 12 5

19. SAMUEL ESTABROOKS, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£20 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	19 19 11
Balance due by Commissioner, ...	£0 0 1

20. BENJAMIN NOBLE, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£20 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	£20 0 0

21. THOMAS BOYD, Commissioner.

Appropriations of 1849, ...	£19 5 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	£19 5 0

22. JOHN SHEA, Commissioner.

Appropriations of 1849, ...	£67 10 0
Expenditure and Commission, per Account, ...	62 12 7
Due by Commissioner, ...	£4 17 5

County of York.

1. MATTHEW GRAHAM, Commissioner.

Grant of 1848, Keswick Bridge, unexpended balance, ...	£22 17 0
Expenditure and balance of Commission, ...	£22 17 0

2. THOMAS PICKARD, Junior, Commissioner.

Grant of 1848, Garden's Creek Settlement Road, ...	£25 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	£25 0 0

3. HUGH JAMIESON, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£25 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	£25 0 0

4. WILFORD CHAPMAN, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£15 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	£15 0 0

5. THOMAS FRASER, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£30 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	29 19 9
Short expended, ...	£0 0 3
Due the Commissioner from 1847-8, ...	1 15 10
Due the Commissioner at date, ...	£1 15 7

6. WILLIAM LOVE, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£32 10 0
Expenditure (including 35s. 7d. to the Commissioner for work of himself and Sons) and Commission, ...	£32 10 0

7. JOHN S. BARKER, Commissioner.

Appropriations of 1849, ...	£22 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	21 19 11
Due by Commissioner, ...	£0 0 1

8. THOS. HERBERT and WM. GRIEVE, Commissioners.

Appropriations of 1849, ...	£94 15 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	93 10 5
Due by Commissioners, ...	£1 4 7

The balance is held, they state, to meet an unfinished Contract taken by Crowley and others.

9. CORPORATION OF FREDERICTON, Commissioners.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£65 15 0
Expenditure by J. E. Perley, and Commission,....	68 6 2
Over-expenditure,....	£2 11 2

10. GEORGE TURNER, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£10 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	9 17 1
Due by the Commissioner, ...	£0 2 11

11. ISRAEL SMITH, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...		£40 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...		£40 0 0

12. CHARLES LEE, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...		£8 0 0
Expenditure, (no Commission charged,)....	£5 19 9	
Not drawn from the Treasury, ...	2 0 0	
		7 19 9
Due by the Commissioner, ...		£0 0 3

13. HENRY B. RAINSFORD, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...		£45 0 0
Expenditure in 1846, per Vouchers, ...	£13 7 0	
Expenditure in 1849, and Commission, ...	43 10 7	
		56 17 7
Over-expenditure in 1846 and 1849, as vouched,	....	£11 17 7
He also charges for labour done by his hired men and team, ...	£3 4 0	
And for 157 rods running through his cleared field, he charges 1s. per rod, what it would "he states" have cost for grubbing, had the land not been cleared, ...	7 17 0	
		11 1 0
And claims a balance of, ...		£22 18 7

14. WALTER CAVERHILL, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...		£25 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...		£25 0 0

15. DAVID PARENT, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...		£60 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...		£60 0 0

16. BENJAMIN ATHERTON, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...		£40 0 0
Over-expenditure of 1848,....	£0 2 9	
Expenditure of 1849 and Commission, ...	39 17 2	
		39 19 11
Unexpended, ...		£0 0 1

17. DAVID PICKARD, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...		£15 0 0
Unexpended, Report of 1849, ...		0 3 0
		£15 3 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...		14 19 2½
Due by Commissioner, ...		£0 3 9½

18. WILLIAM MOORE, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£10 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	£10 0 0

19. BENJAMIN YERXA and MOSES LAWRENCE, Commissioners.

Appropriation of 1849, ...		£81 0 0
Advances made for Seed, &c., ...	£37 14 6	
Expended in the usual manner, ...	39 19 4	
Commission, ...	4 1 0	
		81 14 10
Over-expended by the Account, ...		£0 14 10

The Commissioners state, that nearly all the advances were worked out, and that some portion they think never will be worked out, from the inability of the parties to labour.

20. T. R. BARKER and T. T. SMITH, Commissioners.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£32 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	34 9 6
Over-expenditure, ...	£2 9 6

21. JAMES MANZER, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£30 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	29 0 0
Due by the Commissioner, ...	£1 0 0

22. JOHN M'BEAN, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£40 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	£40 0 0

23. JAMES M'LAGGAN, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£7 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	£7 0 0

24. MOSES PICKARD, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£95 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	95 3 5
Over-expenditure, ...	£0 3 5

25. GEORGE L. HATHEWAY, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£83 0 0
Expenditure and Commission on £59, ...	67 7 0
Unexpended, ...	£15 13 0

The unexpended balance is held, the Commissioner states, subject to the order of Government, toward paying damages on the Road from the Nashwaak to the Miramichi Road.

26. RICHARD CARMAN, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...		£12 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...		£12 0 0

From the wording of the Receipts, £9 8s. of the above Appropriation was expended on a different Road from the one it was intended for.

27. ALEXANDER GOODFELLOW, Commissioner.

Balance unexpended from 1848, ...	£13 8 6	
Appropriation of 1849, ...	15 0 0	
		£28 8 6
Expenditure and Commission, ...		£28 8 6

28. WILLIAM M'KAY, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1848, ...	£5 0 0	
" 1849, ...	10 0 0	
		£15 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...		£15 0 0

29. SOLOMON VAIL, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...		£5 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...		£5 0 0

The above was expended by days work, which the Law does not sanction.

30. HENRY JONES, Commissioner.

Balance due per Audit of 1849, ...	£6 0 4	
Appropriation of 1849, ...	59 10 0	
		£65 10 4
Expenditure for Road making, ...	£41 8 0	
Deputy Surveyor and two men, making alterations in one of the Lines, ...	7 3 9	
Provisions furnished by Commissioner, ...	1 15 0	
Team and men furnished by Commissioner 2½ days, at 13s. 4d., ...	2 0 0	
Commission, ...	2 19 6	
		55 6 3
Due by the Commissioner, ...		£10 4 1

31. THOMAS R. BARKER, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...		£10 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...		£10 0 0

32. JACOB M'KEEN, Commissioner.

Account of over-expenditure on the Keswick Bridge in 1848, as Audited, ...	£185 4 11	
Amended vouchers, ...	13 10 0	
		£198 14 11
By Appropriation of 1849, ...		100 0 0
Over-expenditure, ...		£98 14 11

County of Sunbury.

1. WILLIAM E. PERLEY, Commissioner.

Balance due, Audit of 1849, ...		£7 2 0
Appropriation of 1849, ...		75 0 0
		£82 2 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...		75 1 8
Due the Province,....		£7 0 4

2. WILLIAM SMITH, Commissioner.

Balance due, Audit of 1849, ...		£11 13 6
Appropriation of 1849, ...		105 0 0
		£116 13 6
Expenditure and Commission, ...		104 14 3
Due the Province,....		£11 19 3

3. MOSES COBURN, Commissioner.

Balance due, Audit of 1849, ...	£12 7 9	
Appropriation of 1849, ...	245 0 0	
		£257 7 9
Expenditure and Commission, ...	£247 15 10	
Less—Chas. Delong, no witness to ✕, ...	2 8 0	
		245 7 10
Due the Province,....		£11 19 11

4. LINUS SEELY, Commissioner.

Grant of 1849, ...		£78 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, per Account, ...	£78 0 0	
Less—Overcharge No. 5, P. Gillespie, ...	0 5 0	
		77 15 0
Due the Province,....		£0 5 0

5. RICHARD CARMAN, Junior, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£50 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	£50 0 0

6. SOLOMON SMITH, Commissioner.

Grant of 1848 transferred from L. Seely,....	£9 0 0
Appropriation of 1849, ...	115 0 0
	£124 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	£124 0 0

7. JAMES BURPE, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£17 10 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	17 19 6
Over-expenditure,....	£0 9 6

Queen's County.

1. GILBERT WILLIAMS, Commissioner.

Balance unexpended, 1848,	£12	0	11
Appropriation of 1849,	94	11	0
	£106	11	11
Expenditure and Commission,	109	1	1
Over-expenditure,	£2	9	2

2. THOMAS COX and VINCENT WIGGINS, Commissioners.

Appropriation of 1849,	£125	2	0
Expenditure and Commission,	125	0	0
Due by Commissioners,	£0	2	0

3. STEPHEN THORNE, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849,	£107	0	0
Expenditure and Commission,	104	19	4
Due by Commissioner,	£2	0	8

The balance is held, the Commissioner states, to meet some unfinished jobs.

4. THOMAS COX, Commissioner.

Balance due, Audit of 1849,	£10	10	7
Appropriation of 1849,	27	0	0
	£37	10	7
Expenditure and Commission,	37	3	8
Due by Commissioner,	£0	6	11

5. E. L. BURPE, and E. BRIGGS, Commissioners.

Grant of 1849,				£39	0	0
Expenditure and Commission, per Account,	£39	7	0			
Less—Overcharge in No. 2, H. Goldfinch,	0	10	0			
				38	17	0
Due by Commissioner,				£0	3	0

6. E. L. BURPE and JAMES LANGAN, Commissioners.

Appropriation of 1849,				£94	0	0
Expenditure and Commission, E. L. Burpe,	£57	7	0			
Ditto Ditto, J. Langan,	37	0	0			
				94	7	0
Due E. L. Burpe on this Account,				£0	7	0

Mr. Burpe owes £2 10s. from 1848.

7. JAMES LANGAN, Commissioner.

Balance in hand, Audit of 1849,	£10	13	1
Expenditure in 1849,	10	13	11½
Over-expenditure,	£0	0	10½

The Commissioner charged 35s. 8½d. Commission in error, which is not allowed.

8. CHARLES KEITH, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...		£46 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	£44 12 0	
He charges for actual labour, giving no details, which is highly objectionable, ...	1 8 0	
		£46 0 0

9. ALEXANDER CASE, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£103 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	£103 0 0

10. WILLIAM FOSHAY, Commissioner.

Unexpended on Grant of 1848, ...	£0 14 4½
Appropriation of 1849, ...	206 4 3
	£206 18 7½
Expenditure and Commission, ...	207 0 3
Over-expenditure, ...	£0 1 7½

11. C. PETERS and T. T. HEWLETT, Commissioners.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£79 15 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	77 6 3½
Due the Province, ...	£2 8 8½

12. JOHN ARMSTRONG, Commissioner.

Transfer from T. T. Hewlett, 1848, ...	£10 0 0
Appropriation of 1849, ...	73 8 0
	£83 8 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	83 6 1
Due the Province, ...	£0 1 11

13. JAMES CORBETT, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£40 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	40 3 11½
Due the Commissioner.	£0 3 11½

14. JOSEPH B. PERKINS, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£51 10 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	£51 10 0

15. THOMAS T. HEWLETT, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£32 0 0
Expenditure and Commission on £32, ...	25 18 2
Due the Province, ...	£6 1 10

16. JOHN PEARSON, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£30 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	£30 0 0

King's County.

1. VINCENT WHITE, Commissioner.

Unaccounted, No. 53, Report of 1849, ...	£11 11 7
Expenditure in 1849, ...	9 15 11
Due by Commissioner, ...	£1 15 8

2. XENOPHON COUGLE, Commissioner.

Unaccounted for, No. 39, Report of 1849, ...	£2 10 8
Expenditure in 1849, ...	£2 10 8

3. JAMES KIERSTEAD, Commissioner.

Balance unexpended, No. 29, Report of 1849, ...	£2 18 0
Expenditure in 1849, ...	£2 18 0

He still owes £2 2s. on Appropriation of 1846.

4. JOHN BARNES, Commissioner.

Balance unexpended from 1848, ...	£0 16 0
Grant 1849—South Stream Bridge, ...	15 0 0
	£15 16 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	16 0 0
Over-expenditure, ...	£0 4 0

5. WILLIAM H. PITFIELD, Commissioner.

Grant of 1849, ...	£29 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	£29 0 0

6. JOHN HAGGERTY, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£41 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	41 1 6
Over-expenditure, ...	£0 1 6

7. DUNCAN M. CAMPBELL, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£39 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	£39 0 0

A balance of 8s. 9d. stands against Mr. Campbell from 1848.

8. THOMAS BASSETT, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£17 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	£17 0 0

9. ROBERT LONG, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£17 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	£17 0 0

10. ROBERT B. VAIL, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1848, ...		£52 0 0	
" 1849, ...		55 0 0	
		£107 0 0	
Expenditure and Commission in 1848, ...	£46 18 0		
" " 1849, ...	55 19 4		
		102 17 4	
Balance unexpended, ...		£4 2 8	

11. PATRICK WALSH, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...		£21 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...		21 3 0
Balance over-expended, ...		£0 3 0

12. EDWIN GOSLIN, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...		£42 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...		42 0 11
Over-expenditure, ...		£0 0 11

13. JAMES PRICE, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...		£18 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, per Account, ...		£18 0 0

14. MATTHEW M'LEOD, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...		£76 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...		£76 0 0

15. HENRY PARLEE, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...		£10 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...		£10 0 0

16. JAMES BLACK, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...		£19 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...		£19 0 0

17. WILLIAM GANTER, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...			£46 0 0
Not drawn from the Treasury, ...		£6 0 0	
Expenditure and Commission, ...	£27 12 2		
Less—Adam Ganter, no voucher, ...	1 2 6—	26 9 8	
			32 9 8
Balance held, he states, to meet unfinished Contracts, ...			£13 10 4

18. JAMES REED, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...		£27 1 3
Expenditure and Commission, ...		£27 1 3

19. JAMES R. FOWLER, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£30 10 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	£30 10 0

20. JUSTUS EARLE, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£67 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	£67 0 0

21. ALLEN C. OTTY, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£15 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	15 15 6
Over-expenditure, ...	£0 15 6

22. ELIAS S. WETMORE, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£23 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	22 16 11
Due by Commissioner, ...	£0 3 1

23. CLARK M'ALMON, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£13 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	£13 0 0

24. CHRISTOPHER BURNET, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£15 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	£15 0 0

25. JOHN DIXON, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£22 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	£22 0 0

26. SAMUEL GORHAM, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£25 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	£25 0 0

27. WILLIAM PUDDINGTON, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£25 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	£25 0 0

28. ISRAEL H. FOSTER, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£28 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	28 0 2
Over-expenditure, ...	£0 0 2

29. WILLIAM KEMBLE, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...		£27 0 0	
Expenditure and Commission, per Account, ...	£27 0 0		
Less—Paid David Miller more than his job came to, ...	0 0 9		
		26 19 3	
Due by the Commissioner, ...		£0 0 9	

30. JAMES PETERS, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£25 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	£25 0 0

31. ANDREW HAM, Commissioner.

Balance due, Audit of 1849, ...	£3 10 0
Appropriation of 1849, ...	25 0 0
	£28 10 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	£28 10 0

32. HENRY BELYEA, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£32 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	£32 0 0

33. STEPHEN CRONK, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£18 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	£18 0 0

34. JOHN WIGHTMAN, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£30 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	£30 0 0

35. JAMES B. LYON, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£25 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	27 2 6
Over-expenditure, ...	£2 2 6

36. WILLIAM B. M'KEEL, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£25 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	£25 0 0

He owes £9 9s. on former years' transactions.

37. ZEBULON JONES, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£18 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	£18 0 0

38. PETER M'LAREN, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£32 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	£32 0 0

39. THOMAS CONNOR, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...		£28 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...		£28 0 0

40. JOHN M'INTIRE, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...		£34 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...		£34 0 0

41. PHILO M. RAYMOND, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...		£35 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...		£35 0 0

42. JAMES LAKE, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...		£33 0 0
Expenditure per Account, and Commission, ...	£34 4 8½	
Less—Thos. Daley, no Witness to ✗, 41s. 10d.; Thos. Lake extended 97s. 6d. in lieu of 87s. 6d.; and Daley & Urquhart, no receipt, 4s.	2 15 10	
		31 8 10½
Due by Commissioner, ...		£1 11 1½

43. DONALD FORBES, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...		£23 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...		£23 0 0

44. JAMES D. M. SCOVIL, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849,, ...		£27 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...		£27 0 0

45. JOHNSTON H. CRAWFORD, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...		£15 10 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...		15 8 10
Due by Commissioner, ...		£0 1 2

46. JOHN H. WRIGHT, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...		£20 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...		£20 0 0

47. WILLIAM COATES, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...		£34 0 0
Expenditure, and Commission on £19, ...		19 0 0
Unexpended, ...		£15 0 0

The balance is held, the Commissioner states, to pay the Contractor for Smith's Creek Bridge, when he shall have finished his Contract.

48. CALEB J. STEWART, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...			£20 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	£19 13 1		
Repaid into the Treasury, ...	0 6 11		
			£20 0 0

Saint John County.

1. JOHN M'COSKERY, Commissioner.

Grant of 1847, ...			£5 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...			£5 0 0

2. AARON HASTINGS, Commissioner.

Balance unexpended, 1848, ...			£2 2 10
Expenditure in 1849, ...			£2 2 10

He still owes a balance of £3 5s. from 1844 and 1845.

3. JAMES BROWN, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1848, ...			£19 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...			18 19 0
Due by Commissioner, ...			£0 1 0

4. HENRY NICHOLS, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...			£22 10 0
Over-expenditure in 1848, ...	£2 11 1		
Expenditure in 1849, ...	21 1 8		
			23 12 9
Over-expenditure, ...			£1 2 9

5. JOHN MORRISON, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...			£60 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...			£60 0 0

6. JAMES M'COURT, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...			£33 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...			32 19 10
Due by Commissioner, ...			£0 0 2

7. ANDREW MILLICAN, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...			£15 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...			£15 0 0

8. PETER DEWAR, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...			£49 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...			£49 0 0

9. JOHN JOHNSTON, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£68 10 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	£68 10 0

10. DAVID COLLINS, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£31 0 0
Unexpended balance from 1848, ...	0 1 0
	£31 1 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	31 1 6
Over-expenditure, ...	£0 0 6

11. JAMES CRONK and JEREMIAH MURPHY, Commissioners.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£29 0 0
Expenditure by J. Cronk, and Commission on £14 10s., ...	14 10 0
Due by Jeremiah Murphy, who has not accounted, ...	£14 10 0

12. JAMES BROWN, Junior, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£7 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	£7 0 0

13. JAMES LOVE, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£20 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	£20 0 0

14. JOHN HOWE, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£15 0 0
Expenditure, ...	15 11 9
Over-expenditure, ...	£0 11 9

15. ROBERT BOWES, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£38 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	37 19 4½
Due by the Commissioner, ...	£0 0 7½

16. JOHN DAVIDSON, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£15 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	£15 0 0

17. WILLIAM DEALY, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£5 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	£5 0 0

18. ARCHIBALD MENZIES, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£156 10 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	£156 10 0

19. PHILIP MOSHER, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, Road to Tynemouth, ...		£15 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...		£15 0 0

A further sum of £59 for Vaughan's Bridge, &c., was not expended or drawn in 1849.

20. JOHN CONWAY, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...		£8 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	£3 0 0	
Retained by Commissioner, to meet, as the Grant states, advances made by him, ...	5 0 0	
		£8 0 0

21. JOHN HOOPER, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...		£27 10 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...		27 19 7½
Over-expenditure, ...		£0 9 7½

22. DANIEL GALLAGHER, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...		£31 7 6
Expenditure and Commission, ...	£16 2 10	
Held by Commissioner to meet a balance said to be due him on Mispec Bridge, ...	15 7 6	
		31 10 4
Due the Commissioner, ...		£0 2 10

23. EDWARD BROWN, Commissioner.

Report of 1849, balance unexpended, ...		£11 9 7
Appropriation of 1849, ...		94 0 0
		£105 9 7
Expenditure and Commission per Account, ...	£95 0 0	
Less—Amount said to be paid Mosher and others for Vaughan's Bridge, no Voucher, £22 18 0		
He short charges, vide Nos. 2 & 6,.... 0 3 11—	22 14 1	
		72 5 11
Due the Province,....		£33 3 8
Voucher since furnished for		22 18 0
Due the Province,....		£10 5 8

24. OWEN M'GUIRE, Commissioner.

Over-expenditure in 1848, ...		£1 6 8
Appropriation of 1849, ...		11 3 4
		£12 10 0
Expenditure and Commission, per Account, ...	£12 0 0	
He retains the balance due him, ...	1 6 8	
		13 6 8
Due the Commissioner, ...		£0 16 8

25. ROBERT POWER, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...		£94 10 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...		£94 10 0

County of Charlotte.

1. ROBERT COCKBURN, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...		£50 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	£48 7 11	
Commissioner, 4 days work on a Bridge, ...	1 0 0	
His oxen and cart, 2 days, ...	0 9 7	
He paid stage driver for bringing money from Saint John, ...	0 2 6	
		£50 0 0

2. HENRY STILES, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...		£60 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...		£60 0 0

3. ANGUS M'CALLUM, (with A. M'KASKIL,) Commissioners.

Appropriation of 1849, ...		£50 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	£47 8 8	
Extra labour by Commissioner at 5s. per day he states, ...	1 19 0	
Paid J. W. Street, Commission for drawing £50 from the Treasury, ...	0 12 4	
		£50 0 0

A balance of £5 due from 1848 is still in the Commissioner's hands unexpended; he states that it must be re-appropriated before it can be expended, and refers to Mr. Boyd for the particulars.

4. CHANDLER M'CURDY, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849		£42 10 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...		£42 10 0

5. WILLIAM BOYD, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...		£10 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...		£10 0 0

6. SOLOMON VAIL, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...		£10 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	£9 0 0	
His time, 3 days, exploring and laying out Road,	1 0 0	
		£10 0 0

7. JAMES LINTON, Commissioner.

Balance unexpended from 1848, ...		£1 9 9
Appropriation of 1849, ...		50 0 0
		£51 9 9

Carried forward,

Brought forward, ...		£51 9 9
Expenditure and Commission, per Account, ...	£52 4 10	
He pays John Linton £5 12 6 and £1 5 8 for two jobs, and extends the amount £7 18 2; over-charge, ...	1 0 0	
		51 4 10
Due the Province, ...		£0 4 11

8. HENRY HITCHINGS, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£65 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	£65 0 0

9. JAMES BROWN and JOHN ALEXANDER, Commissioners.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£47 10 0
Expenditure and Commission, as Audited, ...	53 18 11
Over-expenditure, ...	£6 8 11

10. A. BANCROFT and P. NEWTON, Commissioners.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£40 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	£40 0 0

11. S. M'CARROLL and M. MEALY, Commissioners.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£30 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	30 1 2
Over-expenditure, ...	£0 1 2

12. JAMES ELLIS and STEPHEN MUNSON, Commissioners.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£55 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	£55 0 0

13. JOSHUA KNIGHT, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£17 10 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	£17 10 0

14. HUGH MATHESON and JAMES PRATT, Commissioners.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£83 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	£83 0 0

15. JOHN M'VICAR, with GEORGE M'KENZIE, Commissioners.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£25 0 0
Expenditure by M'Vicar, and Commission on £7 10s.	7 10 0
Due and unaccounted for by Commissioners, ...	£17 10 0

16. JOHN GRAY and JOS. MESSINETT, Commissioners.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£37 10 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	£37 10 0

17. DANIEL GILLMORE and RICHARD M'GEE, Commissioners.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£59	17	6
Expenditure and Commission, ...	£59	17	6

18. JOHN KING, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£35	10	0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	£35	10	0

£7 unexpended by Mr. King in 1848 is still due and unaccounted for.

19. JAMES M'GOWAN, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£5	0	0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	£5	0	0

20. JAMES FRINK, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£33	0	0
Unexpended, Audit of 1849, ...	4	9	6
	£37	9	6
Expenditure and Commission, ...	35	8	4
Due by the Commissioner, ...	£2	1	2

21. ROBERT MATHEWSON, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£45	0	0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	49	1	0
Over-expenditure, ...	£4	1	0

22. NINIAN LINDSAY, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£90	10	0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	90	0	6
Due the Province, ...	£0	9	6

23. JOHN WEATHERBY, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£30	0	0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	£30	0	0

24. ANDREW BUNTIN, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£33	2	6
Expenditure and Commission, ...	£33	2	6

25 SIMON MOORE, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...				£14	0	0
Expenditure, per Account, and Commission, ...	£14	0	0			
Less—He pays D. Hitchings 13s. for making 13 rods of Road, at 10d. per rod—overpaid, ...	0	2	2			
				13	7	10
Due by Commissioner, ...				£0	2	2

26. JOHN NESBITT, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...		£15 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...		£15 0 0

27. WILLIAM HYSLOP, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...		£53 0 0
Expenditure, and Commission on £45, ...	£53 3 4	
Off—Balance unexpended in 1848, ...	0 1 0	
		53 2 4
Over-expenditure,....		£0 2 4

28. JOHN COTTERELL, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...		£45 0 0
Over-expenditure in 1848,....	£0 6 7	
Expenditure in 1849, and Commission, ...	44 3 1	
		44 9 8
Due the Province,....		£0 10 4

29. GEORGE FOUNTAIN and JOSH. PENDLETON, Commissioners.

Appropriation of 1849, ...		£45 10 0
Expenditure and Commission, per Account, ...	£48 10 5½	
Less—John Stewart, no receipt to support the charge,	2 17 0	
		45 13 5½
Over-expenditure, ...		£0 3 5½

30. H. MORRISON and WM. BOYD, Commissioners.

Appropriation of 1849, ...		£70 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, per Account as vouched in the usual manner, ...	£42 19 8	
Paid Emigrants by the Ship "Star" for days' works performed by them early in the season, as vouched by the Certificate of James Boyd, Esquire, which states that they were paid by him, ...	30 8 0	
		72 19 8
Over-expenditure, per Account, ...		£2 19 8

31. JOSEPH MAXWELL, Commissioner.

Appropriated to David Maxwell, 1849, ...		£28 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...		28 0 8
Over-expenditure, ...		£0 0 8

A Certificate from David and Joseph Maxwell accompanies the Account, from which it appears that Joseph was the one intended to have been appointed Commissioner; the Account is sworn to by both.

32. JAMES BUCHANAN, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...		£44 10 0
Expenditure, as vouched, and Commission, ...		36 11 9
Due by Commissioner, ...		£7 18 3
Viz:—Retained, he says, in his hands, ...	£4 17 0	
Charged as paid, no receipt furnished, ...	2 11 3	
He charges for extra attending to the performance of jobs, (inadmissible,)	0 10 0	
		£7 18 3

33. JOSHUA KNIGHT and W. DICKSON, Commissioners.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£47 10 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	£47 10 0

County of Albert.

1. ELIAS PECK, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£20 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	£20 0 0

2. WILLIAM M'ALMON, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£45 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, per Account, ...	£45 0 0

3. SOLOMON STILES, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£20 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	£20 0 0

4. ISAAC GROSS, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£90 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	£90 0 0

5. ROBERT COLPITTS, Junior, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£75 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	£75 0 0

6. HENRY STEVES, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£60 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	£60 0 0

7. DAWSON STEVES, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£20 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	£20 0 0

8. ENOCH STILES, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849,				£30 0 0
Expenditure and Commission,				£30 0 0

9. JOHN BARCHARD, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849,				£50 0 0
Expenditure and Commission,				£50 0 0

10. BENJAMIN DOWLING, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849,				£20 0 0
Expenditure and Commission,				20 1 3
Over-expenditure,				£0 1 3

11. ROBERT SMITH, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849,				£20 0 0
" 1847,				10 0 0
				£30 0 0
Expenditure and Commission,				30 12 1
Over-expenditure,				£0 12 1

12. THOMAS M'LELLAN, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849,				£50 0 0
Expenditure and Commission,				£50 0 0

13. CHARLES ANDERSON, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849,				£15 0 0
Expenditure and Commission,				£15 0 0

14. JOHN CLEVELAND, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849,				£70 0 0
Expenditure on the Roads, and Commission,	£68	15	0	
Plank furnished by the Commissioner,	1	0	0	
Paid for getting money from Saint John,	0	5	0	
				£70 0 0

15. JOSHUA BISHOP, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849,				£5 0 0
Expenditure and Commission,				£5 0 0

16. ROBERT CHAPMAN, Junior, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849,				£33 15 0
Expenditure and Commission,				£33 15 0

17. NICHOLAS KEIVER, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849,				£70 0 0
Expenditure and Commission,				£70 0 0

County of Westmorland.

1. CHARLES F. ALLISON, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1848, drawn in 1849, ...		£25 0 0
Expenditure, and Commission on £13 12s., ...		14 5 7
Due by Commissioner, and will, he states, be expended in 1850,		£10 14 5

2. JOSEPH BLAKENEY, Commissioner.

Part of Appropriation of 1849, between New Canaan and the Bend,		£74 0 0
Expenditure, and 5 per cent. Commission, ...	£70 4 0	
15 days actual labour of the Commissioner, ...	3 15 0	
		73 19 0
Due by the Commissioner, ...		£0 1 0

Mr. Blakeney annexes an unvouched Account, (not in detail,) for £27 5 10, "repairing the Bridge over New Canaan River," as authorized by a Letter from the Provincial Secretary, and adds Commission, 27s. 3d.

3. JOHN TRENHOLM, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£65 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	£65 0 0

4. ANDREW MURRAY, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£65 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	61 16 0
Due by Commissioner, work, he states, unfinished, ...	£3 4 0

5. JOHN CAREY, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£10 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	£10 0 0

6. SAMUEL CYRUS OULTON, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£30 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	£30 0 0

7. RUFUS COLE, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£30 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	£30 0 0

8. GEORGE LAWRENCE, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£35 0 0
Balance unexpended, 1848, ...	0 12 0
	£35 12 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	36 0 0
Over-expenditure, ...	£0 8 0

9. JOHN PALMER, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...		£60	0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...		£60	0 0

10. ZACHARIAH TINGLEY, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...		£10	0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...		£10	0 0

11. SILAS C. CHARTERS, and CHAS. THIBODEAU, Commissioners.

Appropriation of 1849, ...		£140	0 0
Expenditure in the usual manner, and Commission on £72 10s.	£72 10 0		
Distributed to purchase Seed, and worked out by the parties, as per detailed attested Account of the Commissioners, ...	62 6 3		
Distributed as above to four parties who promised to work it out, ...	2 15 6		
Seed distributed gratis, ...	1 6 0		
Commission on £67 6s.	3 7 6		
		142	5 3
Over-expenditure by the Account as rendered, ...		£2	5 3

The £73 16 9 is not supported by the Receipts of the parties who obtained assistance; their Notes, the Commissioners state, were taken, and appear to have been returned to them when the work was done. Specially referred.

12. COURTNEY KINNEAR, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...		£45	0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...		£45	0 0

13. RAPHAEL BOURKE, Junior, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...		£25	0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...		£25	0 0

He has also accounted for £5 due by him on Grant of 1848.

14. CHARLES WHITE, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...		£5	0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...		£5	0 0

15. PASCAL POIRRIER, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...		£25	0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...		24	19 0
Due the Province, ...		£0	1 0

16. ANTHONY SIMPSON and S. LEGERE, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, Aboushagan Bridge, ...		£50	0 0
Expenditure, including a lumping charge of 50s. for work by Commissioners, ...	£47 10 0		
Commission, ...	2 10 0		
		£50	0 0

They have been called upon for details of the 50s.

17. MICHAEL S. HARRIS, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...		£12 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...		12 0 6
Due the Commissioner, ...		£0 0 6

18. JACOB TRITES, 3rd, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...		£90 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, per Account, ...	£89 19 6	
Less—Charge of payment to E. Horsman, no receipt, ...	1 3 0	
		88 16 6
Due by Commissioner, ...		£1 3 6

19. JOHN BOYD, Commissioner.

Short expenditure, Audit of 1849, ...		£8 18 5
Appropriation of 1849, ...		148 0 0
		£156 18 5
Expenditure and Commission, ...	£148 15 8	
Not drawn in 1847, re-appropriated in 1848, ...	10 0 0	
		158 15 8
Due the Commissioner, ...		£1 17 3

20. ARCHIBALD MURRAY, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...		£25 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...		25 14 6
Over-expenditure, ...		£0 14 6

21. DAVID J. BOUDROT, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...		£10 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...		£10 0 0

22. THOMAS GALLANT, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...		£20 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...		£20 0 0

23. JOHN H. BATEMAN, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...		£5 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...		5 1 7½
Over-expenditure, ...		£0 1 7½

24. JAMES ESTABROOKS, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...		£10 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...		£10 0 0

25. CHARLES PALMER, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...			£40 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...			40 0 4
Over-expenditure, ...			£0 0 4

26. CHARLES CAHILL, Commissioner.

Balance from 1847, ...			£7 10 6
Appropriation of 1848, ...			95 0 0
			£102 10 6
Expenditure and Commission, per Account, ...	£105 16 11		
Less—Commission overcharged,....	£3 10 0		
Defective receipt, ...	2 2 6—	5 12 6	
			100 4 5
Due by Commissioner, ...			£2 6 1

27. N. LAWRENCE and C. CAHILL, Commissioners.

Appropriations of 1849, ...			£140 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, per Account, ...	£138 9 2		
Less—Payments to Mr. Crane, Vouchers defective for part and wanting for part, ...		30 17 11	
			107 11 3
Balance unaccounted for, ...			£32 8 9

28. ADAM AVARD, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...			£25 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...			£25 0 0

County of Kent.

1. PETER ROBICHEAUX, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...			£55 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...			55 3 7
Over-expenditure, ...			£0 3 7

2. CHARLES K. SMITH, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...			£35 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...			33 16 4
Due by Commissioner, ...			£1 3 8

3. ALBERT B. SMITH, Commissioner.

Short expended in 1848, ...			£0 17 0
Appropriation of 1849, ...			16 10 0
			£17 7 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...			15 16 6
Due by Commissioner, ...			£1 10 6

4. FRANCIS M'PHELIM, Commissioner.

Short expended in 1848, ...	£2	18	6
Appropriation of 1849, ...	50	0	0
	£52	18	6
Expenditure and Commission, ...	49	0	6
Balance held (Commissioner states) for unfinished Contract, ...	£3	18	0

5. JAMES JOHNSTON, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£55	0	0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	£55	0	0

6. JONATHAN DICKENSON, Commissioner.

Short expended in 1848 (less 70s. Commission,)	£69	18	3
Appropriation of 1849, ...	353	0	0
Subscription in aid of Richibucto Bridge, ...	26	0	0
	£448	18	3
Expenditure, and Commission on £423,....	449	9	0
Over-expenditure,....	£0	10	9

7. SAMUEL ROBERTSON, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£10	0	0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	£10	0	0

8. THOMAS STEVENSON, Commissioner.

Short expended, 1848, ...	£0	19	3
Appropriation of 1849, ...	78	0	0
	£78	19	3
Expenditure and Commission, ...	76	18	7½
Due by Commissioner, ...	£2	0	7½

9. WILLIAM FITZGERALD, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£25	0	0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	£25	0	0

10. CHARLES ARSENEAU, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...				£15	0	0
Over-expended in 1847, ...	£0	6	6			
Expenditure in 1849, and Commission, ...	14	15	0			
				15	1	6
Over-expenditure, ...				£0	1	6

11. ROBERT POWELL, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£70	0	0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	69	6	0
Due by Commissioner, ...	£0	19	6

12. GERMAIN WHITE, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...		£30	0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...		£30	0 0

13. JAMES SMITH, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...		£50	0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...		£50	0 0

14. CHARLES ARSENEAU, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1848, ...		£30	0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...		£30	0 0

County of Northumberland.

1. ALEXANDER DAVIDSON, of Oak Point, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...		£176	10 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...		£176	10 0

2. WILLIAM GORDON, Junior, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...		£30	0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...		29	19 8½
Due by Commissioner, ...		£0	0 3½

3. WILLIAM PRESTON, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...		£55	0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...		£55	0 0

4. DONALD M'DONALD, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...		£230	5 0
By expenditure 1848, additional vouchers, ...	£2 12 3		
By expenditure in 1849, and Commission, ...	230 5 0		
		232	17 3
		£2	12 3
Less—Unexpended in 1848, per Audit, ...		2	6 11
Over-expenditure, ...		£0	5 4

5. JAMES L. PRICE, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...		£59	0 0
Expenditure by public sale, and Commission, ...	£44 17 3½		
" " private contracts, ...	3 14 8½		
15½ days labour exploring, &c.	3 16 6		
Commissioner's personal services, 7 days, @ 12s. 6d.	4 11 6		
" for Plans furnished, ...	2 5 0		
		59	5 0
Over-expenditure, per Account, ...		£0	5 0

6. JOHN JOHNSTON, Commissioner.

Appropriations 1847–8–9, Bridge at Chatham Head, ...	£25 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	24 12 6
Due by Commissioner, ...	£0 7 6

7. DAVID STEEL, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£47 10 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	47 13 10½
Over-expenditure, ...	£0 3 10½

8. ALEXANDER SAUNDERS, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£75 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	£75 0 0

9. DAVID CROCKER, Commissioner.

Unexpended Grant of 1849, ...	£1 12 8
Appropriation of 1849, ...	17 10 0
	£19 2 8
Expenditure and Commission, ...	19 6 0
Over-expended, ...	£0 3 4

10. ROBERT FORSYTH, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£80 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	£80 0 0

11. ROBERT M'KAY, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, as drawn by R. M'Kay, ...	£125 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	£125 0 0

£50 granted towards a Bridge at M'Kay's Cove was not drawn from the Treasury in 1849.

12. JOHN PORTER, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£23 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	£23 0 0

13. THOMAS W. UNDERHILL, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...		£140 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, per Account, ...	£143 1 11	
Less—Not vouched, ...	4 0 4	
		139 1 7
Due by Commissioner till vouchers are furnished, ...		£0 18 5

14. ALEXANDER M'LAGGAN, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£100 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	102 12 0
Over-expenditure, ...	£2 12 0

15. ALEXANDER DAVIDSON, of Nelson, Commissioner.

Due from 1848, ...		£8 19 9
Appropriation of 1849, ...		67 10 0
		£76 9 9
Expenditure and Commission, ...	£61 19 7	
Commissioner charges for personal services, staking, exploring, measuring, superintending, ...	5 5 0	
		67 4 7
Due by Commissioner, ...		£9 5 2

The Auditor considers the charge for staking, &c., very objectionable.

County of Gloucester.

1. WILLIAM DAVIDSON, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£45 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	£45 0 0

2. JOSEPH SEWELL, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£205 0 0
Balance per Audit of 1849, ...	1 10 9
	£206 10 9
Expenditure and Commission, ...	206 1 7
Due by Commissioner, ...	£0 9 2

3. JOHN HENRY, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...		£144 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	£140 3 0	
Personal services, 3 days, at 10s.	1 10 0	
		141 13 0
Due by Commissioner, ...		£2 7 0

4. SAMUEL L. BISHOP, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...		£53 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, per Account, ...	£53 0 0	
Less—Over-paid F. Bushie in error, ...	0 0 3	
		52 19 9
Due by Commissioner, ...		£0 0 3

5. FRANCIS FERGUSON, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...	£115 0 0
Expenditure, (no Commission charged,)	115 0 6
Over-expenditure, ...	£0 0 6

6. MICHAEL O'BRIEN, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...		£88 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	£86 2 6	
Commissioner's personal services, 5 days, ...	1 17 6	
		£88 0 0

7. JOHN CHALMERS, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...		£55 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, per Account, ...	£55 0 0	
Less—Extra labour charged, not vouched, ...	0 2 4—	54 17 8
Due by Commissioner, ...		£0 2 4

8. JOHN WOOLNER, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...		£85 0 0
Expenditure and Commission charged, ...	£85 0 0	
He charges 101s. 5d. Commission, and is entitled to only 85s.—off, overcharge, ...	0 16 5	
		84 3 7
Due by Commissioner, ...		£0 16 5

9. WILLIAM MULLOY, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...		£85 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	£83 8 9	
Laying out Roads and Staking by Commissioner,	1 11 3	
		£85 0 0

County of Restigouche.

1. JOHN GILLIES, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...		£95 0 0
Over-expenditure of 1848, ...	£1 8 11	
Expenditure and Commission, ...	87 13 0	
Commissioner's personal services exploring and laying out, 13 days, at 15s., ...	9 15 0—	98 16 11
Over-expenditure, per Account, ...		£3 16 11

2. DAVID CROCKER, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...		£340 0 0
Balance (he states) from 1848, ...		25 1 10
		£365 1 10
Expenditure and Commission, per Bye Road Acc't,	£214 4 3	
Expenditure charged in Great Road Acc't, should be in Bye Road Account, ...	140 0 0—	354 4 3
		£10 17 7
Short—Balance brought from 1848, should be £48 0 3 in lieu of £25 1 10—add, ...		22 18 5
Due by the Commissioner, ...		£33 16 0

3. JOHN ULTICAN, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...		£60 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...		£60 0 0

4. PETER STEWART, Commissioner.

Appropriation of 1849, ...		£198 15 0
Over-expenditure in 1847, ...	£1 4 10	
" 1848, ...	6 6 1	
Expenditure in 1849, and Commission per Acc't,	194 13 1	
		202 4 0
Over-expenditure, ...		£3 9 0

The Accounts herein reported upon, amounting to 262, are sworn to and correctly made up, unless where otherwise expressed; the charges for days work by Commissioners vary from 5s. to 15s. per diem, and are, the Auditor thinks, in some cases excessive; and some Commissioners appear to charge extra as labour performed on the Road, for the same description of services which other Commissioners deem themselves required to perform as part of the duty for which the per centage is paid them. The system of allowing Commissioners to labour themselves, under their own supervision, and regulating their own prices, is obviously objectionable, and if the Commission heretofore allowed be an inadequate compensation, the Auditor submits, that it would be the better course to increase it, and do away with the clause which authorizes the Commissioners to pay themselves for labour on the Roads.

F. P. ROBINSON, *Auditor General.*

Bye Road Appropriations of 1849, *not drawn from the Treasury, and consequently not accounted for in that Year.*

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Robert M'Kay—Bridge at M'Kay's Cove, ...		£50 0 0

CARLETON.

Garden and Porter—Road from River past Court House, ...		20 0 0

SAINT JOHN.

John Henderson—Little River to Mispec, ...	£10 0 0	
Philip Mosher—Vaughan's Creek Bridge, ...	59 0 0—	69 0 0

KENT.

William Chandler—Repairing Buctouche Bridge, ...		200 0 0

Bye Road Appropriations of 1849, *drawn from the Treasury in that Year, and not yet accounted for.*

NORTHUMBERLAND.

A. Goodfellow—Moorfield's to County Line, ...		£10 0 0

CARLETON.

William Hallett—Monquart to Tobique, ...	£25 0 0	
Solomon Good—Good Settlement Road, ...	20 0 0—	45 0 0

KING'S.

John White—Sundry Bye Roads, ...		£25 0 0

NOTE.—White is said to have ran away, taking the £25 with him.

SAINT JOHN.

James Brown, Esquire—Sundry Bye Roads, ...		19 0 0

CHARLOTTE.

George M'Kenzie—Sundry Bye Roads, ...		17 10 0

YORK.

George Morehouse—Road to Springfield, ...	£7 0 0	
Jacob Dykeman—Road to Mersrall's Ferry, ...	40 0 0—	47 0 0

F. P. ROBINSON, *Auditor General.*

EMIGRANT AGENT'S CONTINGENCIES.

Audit Office, 13th March, 1850.

Report upon the Account of Moses H. Perley, Emigrant Agent, Saint John,
For the Contingent Expenses of his Office, from 1*st February*, 1849, *to* 1*st February*, 1850.

Mr. Perley's Account is made up as follows, viz:—

Stationery from Messieurs Chubb and Company, ...	£3 10 4
Sundry Advertising, per Bill annexed, ...	4 5 10
Postages for 12 months, ...	6 15 6
Boarding 18 Vessels, at 1s. 3d. each, ...	1 2 6
Office rent for one year, ...	30 0 0
Total, ...	£45 14 2

The Account bears date the 25th February, 1850, is accompanied with two unreceipted Accounts for Stationery and Advertising, it is otherwise unvouched; is correctly made up and sworn to.

Mr. Perley makes a further claim for the previous year of £48 5 3, which was specially reported on in 1849.

F. P. ROBINSON.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Audit Office, 25th March, 1850.

Report upon the Accounts of James Taylor, Esq., Commissioner of Government House and other Public Buildings in Fredericton,
From 1*st July*, 1848, *to* 31*st December*, 1849.

No. 1. Is his detailed Account of expenditure at Government House in 1848 amounting to	£767 14 9½	
No. 2. Is a like Account for 1849 amounting to	527 5 0	
		£1,294 19 9½
No. 3. Is his detailed Account of expenditure at the Province Hall in 1848, ...	£146 5 7	
No. 4. Is a like Account for 1849, including work done at the Office of Clerk of the Pleas, ...	14 12 0	
		160 17 7
Carried forward, ...		£1,455 17 4½

Carried forward, ...					£1,455	17	4½
No. 5. Is his detailed Account of expenditure about the Council Chamber in 1848, ...	£157	1	0				
No. 6. Is a like Account for 1849, ...	40	8	8½				
					197	9	8½
No. 7. Is his detailed Account of Expenditure about the Training School in 1848, ...	£47	5	6				
No. 8. Is a like Account for 1849, ...	71	19	6				
					119	5	0
					£1772	12	1
He credits,							
Appropriation for Government House in 1849, ...	£850	0	0				
Ditto Province Hall, ...	250	0	0				
Ditto Coals for Government House, ...	100	0	0				
Received from Lieut. Governor for excess on Coals, ... £11 11 9							
Of which refunded to Hon. J. R. Partelow, 2 0 6							
For expenses on Coal paid by him and not carried into the Acc't., leaving a balance of	9	11	3				
Sale of old Lamps,....	5	5	0				
					1214	16	3
And shows a balance due the Commissioner of					£557	15	10
The expenditure may be classed as follows :—							
At Government House for repairs to the House and Out Houses and Fences, labour expended in ornamenting and improving the grounds, and in cleaning the Public Rooms and Furniture, ...	£963	3	9½				
Purchases and repairs of Furniture and Carpeting, ...	209	9	8				
Flags, ...	12	0	1				
Coals in 1849, including freight and truckage, ...	110	6	3				
					£1,294	19	9½
On the Council Chamber, for repairs, ...	£160	6	7½				
Furniture and Coal, ...	27	13	1				
Chimney Tops, ...	9	10	0				
					197	9	8½
On the Province Hall,							
For repairs of Roof, &c., Iron doors and work at Vault, labour in the Square and in Judges' Room, ...	£159	17	7				
Cleaning Office of the Clerk of the Pleas, ...	1	0	0				
					160	17	7
For Barn and Well attached to Training School, ...	£37	7	6				
Wood Shed, ...	20	0	0				
Work in dwelling house, per Contract, ...	40	0	0				
Fence, ...	7	10	0				
Fitting up double windows, setting glass, &c., about the premises,....	14	7	6				
					119	5	0
Total, ...					£1,772	12	1
Of which the Commissioner has produced detailed receipted Accounts for				£1,356	18	10½	
Unreceipted, ...				415	13	2½	
					£1,772	12	1

The Account, as Audited, is correctly made up and sworn to.

F. P. ROBINSON.

QUEEN'S PRINTER.

Audit Office, 11th February, 1850.

Report upon the Accounts of John Simpson, Esquire, Queen's Printer, with the Province for the year 1849.

No. 1. Is Mr. Simpson's Account for Stationery and Printing for the Legislative Council for the year ending the 31st December, 1849, amounting to						£228	6	10½
No. 2. Is his Account for sundry Official Publications in the Royal Gazette during the year 1849, comprising Acts of the Legislature, Proclamations, Despatches, &c., amounting to						455	7	4½
No. 3. Is his Account for Printing and Stationery for Acts, Journals, Appendices, Reports, and Gazettes, &c., for the year 1849, amounting to	£1,033	19	4½					
He credits,								
Warrant on Account of Journals, ...	£150	0	0					
Do. do. Laws, ...	150	0	0—	300	0	0		
And claims a balance of						733	19	4½
Due, by the Accounts, to Mr. Simpson, ...						£1,417	13	7½

The Accounts, as Audited, are correctly made up, and the charges are at the customary rates. The items may be classed under the following heads :—

No. 1. *Stationery and Printing for the Legislative Council.*

150 Copies Council Journals, Appendix, & Index, 1849,	£144	15	0			
Printing Bills and extra copies of Laws, ...	75	16	10½			
300 Copies Governor's Speech at opening Legislature,	2	12	6			
13 Copies Royal Gazette half year ending 30th June, @ 10s., and 1 Copy the year, @ 12s. 6d.	3	17	6			
Stationery for Binding Journals, ...	1	5	0	£228	6	10½

No. 2. *Official Publications in the Royal Gazette.*

Publishing Acts of the Legislature, ...	£325	0	3			
Notices of Bye Road and Special Commissioners, ...	41	14	4½			
Government Notices and Proclamations, ...	13	3	0			
Orders in Council, Despatches, Circulars, ...	15	15	0			
Government and Provincial Appointments, ...	9	18	3			
Militia General Orders, ...	5	1	9			
Notices Courts of Law and Equity, ...	4	1	0			
Acts of the Imperial Parliament, ...	39	7	6			
Tenders for Public Printing, ...	1	6	3	455	7	4½

No. 3. *Publishing Legislative Acts, Journals, &c.*

150 Copies Assembly Journals, Appendices and Titles,	£489	4	4½			
600 Copies of the Acts, and Indices, ...	209	0	0			
383 Copies of the Royal Gazette for the half year ending 30th June, 1849, @ 10s. per annum, and 42 Copies for the half year ending 31st December, 1849, @ 15s. per annum, ...	111	2	6			
500 extra Copies of the Daily Journals, ...	125	0	0			
Printing Bills, Reports on Public Accounts, Addresses, Proclamations, Circulars, and Special Papers, ...	99	12	6—	1,033	19	4½
Total charges, per Account, as Audited, ...				£1,717	13	7½

F. P. ROBINSON, *Auditor General.*

INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

Audit Office, 3rd April, 1850.

Report upon Accounts of Indian Commissioners for the year 1849.

No. 1. J. B. TOLDERVY.—YORK.

Donation from Civil List, 1849, ...		£60 0 0	
Proportion of Province Grant, ...		30 0 0	
		£90 0 0	
Expenditure for Seed, ...	£22 15 6		
Supplies, Clothing, and Donations, ...	56 1 0		
Medicine, and Medical attendance, ...	4 15 6		
Commission 5 per cent. on £90, ...	4 10 0—	88 2 0	
In Commissioner's hands, ...		£1 18 0	

The Account is sworn to and vouched.

No. 2. HON. J. W. WELDON.—KENT.

Proportion of Province Grant 1849, ...		£30 0 0
Due the Commissioner 31st December, 1848, ...	£6 17 9	
Paid for Seed in 1849, ...	27 4 0—	34 1 9
Over-expenditure, ...		£4 1 9

The Account is sworn to and vouched.

No. 3. S. L. BISHOP.—GLOUCESTER.

Proportion of Grant for 1849, ...		£10 0 0
Petty disbursements to the Indians, ...	£4 11 9	
Medical attendance, and Medicine, ...	5 8 3	
		£10 0 0

The Account is sworn to, no vouchers furnished.

No. 4. W. K. LAFRANCE.—TRACADIE.

Proportion of Grant 1848, ...		£10 0 0
Do. do. 1849, ...		10 0 0
		£20 0 0
Expenditure in small payments to the Indians in 1848,	£10 5 0	
Do. do. do. 1849,	3 5 0	
Disbursed for Seed do. do. 1849,	6 12 6	
		20 2 6
Over-expenditure, ...		£0 2 6

Both Accounts are vouched. The Account for 1849 is sworn to.

No. 5. HON. D. HANINGTON.—SHEDIAC.

Proportion of Grant for 1848, ...	£17 10 0
Cash, Blankets, Provisions, and other necessaries, furnished the Indians, from May 1848 to May 1849, per detailed, attested, and vouched Accounts furnished, ...	£17 10 0

Mr. Hanington states that his Account for the Warrant issued in 1849 will be furnished immediately after the 1st of May next.

No. 6. ANDREW BARBERIE.—RESTIGOUCHE.

Proportion of Grant for 1849, ...				£20 0 0
Over-expenditure in 1848, ...	£1	8	7	
Paid for Provisions and other necessaries in 1849, ...	19	7	6	
" Seed Potatoes, ...	2	7	0	
				23 3 1
Over-expenditure, ...				£3 3 1

The Account is not vouched; it is declared to, as correct, by the Commissioner.

No. 7. HON. A. RANKIN, MICHAEL EGAN, WILLIAM CARMAN.—NORTHUMBERLAND.

Proportion of Grant for 1849, ...	£70 0 0
Paid in small sums to 87 Families, comprising 281 Persons, ...	£70 0 0

The Account is furnished in detail, it is signed by the Commissioners, and is not sworn to or accompanied by vouchers.

No. 8. FERDINAND GOUVREAU.—DORCHESTER.

Proportion of Grant for 1848, ...	£17 10 0
Expenditure—principally for Wheat, Oats, and Potatoes, in Spring of 1848, ...	£17 10 0

The Account is furnished in detail, and signed by F. Gouvreau; it is not sworn to or accompanied by vouchers.

No. 9. HON. J. R. PARTELOW.—SUNBURY.

Proportion of Grant for 1849, ...	£5 0 0
Expended in Provisions, ...	£5 0 0

The Account is vouched, but not sworn to.

No. 10. JOHN DIBBLEE.—WOODSTOCK.

Proportion of Grant for 1849, ...				£10 0 0
Over-expended in 1848, including 5 per cent. Com'n.,	£1	6	4	
Expenditure in 1849, principally in Provisions and Clothing, ...	8	2	8	
Commission 5 per cent., ...	0	10	0	
				9 19 0
Unexpended, ...				£0 1 0

The following Commissioners have not accounted for Warrants issued to them in 1849:

A. W. Rainsford, Tobique, ...	£20 0 0
F. Gouvreau, Dorchester, ...	17 10 0
Harris Hatch, Saint Andrews, ...	5 0 0
John Paddock, Saint John, ...	5 0 0

F. P. ROBINSON.

OLD SOLDIERS.

Audit Office, 30th March, 1850.

Report upon Accounts furnished by Clerks of the Peace for the distribution of Pensions to old Soldiers and their Widows in the year 1849.

No. 1. T. R. WETMORE.—QUEEN'S.

Balance in hand December 31, 1848, ...	£53	10	0
Warrant No. 400, Series 1849, ...	30	0	0
	£83	10	0
Expenditure, ...	63	10	0
Unexpended, ...	£20	0	0

No. 2. EDWARD B. SMITH.—KING'S.

Warrants Nos. 72 and 466, Series 1849,....	£70	0	0
Expenditure, ...	£70	0	0

No. 3. WELLINGTON HATCH.—CHARLOTTE.

Unexpended December 31, 1848, ...	£40	0	0
Warrants Nos. 99 and 440, Series 1849, ...	220	0	0
	£260	0	0
Expenditure, ...	210	0	0
Unexpended, ...	£50	0	0

Mr. Hatch continues to charge 2½ per cent. Commission, and consequently shews a balance in his favour; the Auditor cannot adopt the charge, as it is not borne out by law.

No. 4. GEORGE WHEELER.—SAINT JOHN.

Warrants Nos. 70 and 434, Series 1849, ...	£50	0	0
Expenditure, ...	£50	0	0

No. 5. HON. E. B. CHANDLER.—WESTMORLAND.

Warrant No. 307, Series 1849, ...	£40	0	0
Expenditure, ...	£40	0	0

No. 6. HON. T. H. PETERS.—NORTHUMBERLAND.

Warrants Nos. 24 and 366, Series 1849, ...	£120	0	0
Expenditure, ...	£120	0	0

No. 7. CHARLES P. WETMORE.—SUNBURY.

Unexpended December 31, 1848, ...	£10	0	0
Warrant No. 59, Series 1849, ...	10	0	0
	£20	0	0
Expenditure, ...	£20	0	0

No. 8. A. K. S. WETMORE.—CARLETON.

Unaccounted for, 1848, ...	£50	0	0
Warrant No. 632, Series 1848, and 382, Series 1849, ...	90	0	0
	£140	0	0
Expenditure, ...	50	0	0
Unaccounted for, ...	£90	0	0

No. 9. GEORGE J. DIBBLEE.—YORK.

Warrant No. 633, Series 1848, and No. 280, Series 1849, ...	£230	0	0
Expenditure, ...	210	0	0
Unexpended, ...	£20	0	6

The £20 unexpended, will, Mr. Dibblee states, be refunded by him into the Treasury.

The Clerk of the Peace for the County of Albert has not yet furnished his Return for £10 issued to him on this Account. All other Warrants issued in 1849 for Bounties to old Soldiers, and Widows of old Soldiers of the Revolutionary War, have been accounted for, unless otherwise expressed in this Report.

Warrants issued to Clerks of Peace, 1848, ...	£990	0	0
Do. do. do. 1849, ...	870	0	0
Decrease, ...	£120	0	0

Being the same as the previous year.

F. P. ROBINSON.

BEAR AND WOLF BOUNTIES.

Audit Office, 26th March, 1850.

Report upon Accounts furnished by Clerks of the Peace for the distribution of Bounties for the destruction of Bears and Wolves.

No. 1. GEORGE J. DIBBLEE.—YORK.

Warrants No. 627, Series 1848, and Nos. 203, 305, 367, and 421, Series 1849, ...	£75	0	0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	£75	0	0

No. 2. A. K. S. WETMORE.—CARLETON.

Balance unexpended December 31, 1848, ...	£0	5	6
Warrants No. 616, Series 1848, and Nos. 322, 365, and 509, Series 1849,	60	0	0
	£60	5	6
Expenditure and Commission, ...	56	5	0
Unexpended, ...	£4	0	6

No. 3. HON. J. W. WELDON.—KENT.

Balance unexpended December 31, 1848, ...		£13 10 0
Warrant No. 404, Series 1849, ...		15 0 0
		£28 10 0
Expenditure to September 1, 1849, ...		13 10 0
Warrant No. 404, not yet accounted for, ...		£15 0 0

No. 4. E. B. SMITH.—KING'S.

Warrants No. 611, Series 1848, and No. 275, Series 1849, ...		£30 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...		27 15 0
Unexpended 4th February, 1850, ...		£2 5 0

No. 5. HON. T. H. PETERS.—NORTHUMBERLAND.

Warrants No. 272, 495, and 527, Series 1849, ...		£207 5 0
Over-expenditure to January 1849, ...	£0 5 0	
Expenditure in 1849, and Commission, ...	203 17 3—	204 2 3
Unexpended December 31, 1849, ...		£3 2 9

No. 6. T. R. WETMORE.—QUEEN'S.

Unexpended December 31, 1848, ...		£4 0 0
Warrants No. 60 and 306, Series 1849, ...		30 0 0
		£34 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...		30 0 0
In the hands of the Clerk of the Peace, ...		£4 0 0

No. 7. HON. E. B. CHANDLER.—WESTMORLAND.

Warrant No. 576, Series 1848, ...		£15 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...		£15 0 0

No. 8. WILLIAM END.—GLOUCESTER.

Unexpended December 31, 1848, ...		£18 0 0
Warrant No. 424, Series 1849, ...		15 0 0
		£33 0 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...		27 0 0
Unexpended January 1850, ...		£6 0 0

No. 9. WELLINGTON HATCH.—CHARLOTTE.

Warrants No. 123, 181, 267, 268, 396, 473, and 510, Series 1849, ...		£120 0 0
Over-expenditure, Audit of 1849, ...	£31 10 0	
Expenditure, and Commission on £120, ...	87 15 0—	119 5 0
Unexpended, ...		£0 15 0

No. 10. SAMUEL G. MORSE.—ALBERT.

Unexpended, Audit of 1849, ...	£6 15 0
Expenditure in 1849, ...	5 5 0
Unexpended January 1, 1850, ...	£1 10 0

No. 11. C. P. WETMORE.—SUNBURY.

Unexpended, Audit of 1849, ...	£13 10 0
Warrant No. 351, Series 1849, ...	15 0 0
	£28 10 0
Expenditure and Commission, ...	24 0 0
Unexpended January 1850, ...	£4 10 0

No. 12. ANDREW BARBERIE.—RESTIGOUCHE.

In hand December 31, 1847, ...	£5 11 0
Expenditure in 1848 and 1849, and Commission, ...	1 11 6
In hand December 31, 1849, ...	£3 19 6

Warrants for the payment of Bear and Wolf Bounties issued in the year 1849 to the amount of £644 10s., all of which have been accounted for by the Clerks of the Peace to whom they issued.

A balance of £12 15s. remains in the hands of James W. Boyd, Esquire, late Clerk of the Peace for the County of Saint John.

The Accounts furnished by the Clerks of the Peace are correct, as Audited, and are vouched and sworn to.

F. P. ROBINSON, *Auditor General.*

RETURNS FROM CUSTOM HOUSE.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.

An Account of Imports into this Port and its Out-Bays, in the Year 1849.

ARTICLES IMPORTED.			ESTIMATED VALUE IN STERLING.						
				BRITISH COLONIES.					
DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY.			Great Britain.	N. America	W. Indies.	Elsewhere.	United States.	Foreign States.	TOTAL.
Ale and Porter,	gals.	13,642	1,028	201	...	...	255	...	1,484
Apothecary Wares,	pkgs.	1,632	3,261	184	...	...	2,992	4	6,441
Ashes,	cwt.	1,096½	...	18	...	...	1,187	...	1,205
Agricultural Impt's.,	pkgs.	29	53	...	...	...	...	...	53
Astronomical Inst's.,	No.	1	350	...	...	...	...	...	350
Bread,	cwt.	3,793	177	301	...	...	2,794	20	3,292
Bones,	bush.	200	...	...	...	...	13	...	13
Bricks,	No.	121,100	193	6	...	...	33	...	232
Butter and Cheese,	cwt.	1,325	21	3,157	...	...	682	...	3,860
Books & Stationery,	pkgs.	1,663	3,072	54	...	...	3,410	...	6,536
Broom Straw,	lbs.	16,315	...	...	...	...	302	...	302
Barrilla,	tons	57¼	...	...	...	...	349	...	349
Coffee and Cocoa,	cwt.	915	...	269	3	...	1,770	...	2,042
Candles and Soap,	"	2,086½	1,508	463	...	...	476	...	2,447
Cordage and Oakum,	tons	904	27,029	946	...	...	1,861	...	29,836
Cider and Vinegar,	gals.	20,796	31	232	...	...	532	...	795
Copper and Yellow Metal,	cwt.	2,506	5,031	661	20	...	156	...	5,868
Coals,	tons	24,438	8,192	1,548	...	...	611	...	10,351
Carriages,	No.	11	...	62	...	...	98	...	160
Canvas,	yards	262,901	10,628	625	...	...	...	...	11,253
Confectionery,	cwt.	37	42	99	...	...	29	...	170
Casks, empty,	No.	390	...	32	...	...	...	...	32
Charcoal,	bbls.	620	...	31	...	...	...	...	31
Eggs,	doz.	27,367	...	565	...	...	...	...	565
Earthenware,	pkgs.	1,032	3,969	70	...	...	160	...	4,199
Furniture,	"	2,012	262	217	...	...	1,311	...	1,790
Fruit & Vegetables, fresh	"	1,109	...	8,727	...	...	2,435	26	11,188
Fruit, dried,	cwt.	1,220	143	370	36	...	1,320	2	1,871
Flour, Wheat,	bbls.	66,931	...	11,178	...	...	48,251	...	59,429
" Rye,	"	24,038	...	876	...	...	13,310	...	14,186
Furs,	pkgs.	49	...	89	...	...	264	...	353
Fish,	bbls.	3,381	...	4,273	...	...	...	...	4,273
	cwt.	4,810							
	box.	5,598							
Groceries,	pkgs.	230	681	29	...	...	64	...	774
Grain, Wheat,	bush.	246,496	689	13,256	...	...	64,020	...	77,965
" other,	"	165,043							
Gunpowder,	cwt.	184	556	26	...	...	...	...	582
Glass Ware,	pkgs.	2,705	788	92	...	...	754	...	1,634
Hides,	No.	3,720	...	72	...	...	1,272	...	1,344
Hardware,	pkgs.	8,798	19,001	618	...	...	5,375	...	24,994
Hemp,	tons	45	895	...	...	...	393	...	1,288
Hops,	lbs.	7,753	...	20	...	...	158	...	178
Iron, wrought,	4,925 tons, & 1 Boiler,		20,418	1,492	15	...	897	...	22,822
" unwrought,	tons	1,972	11,979	49	...	...	...	...	12,028
" castings,	"	97	1,027	113	...	...	74	...	1,214
" pig,	"	804	1,977	...	...	...	...	...	1,977
" ore,	"	453	...	397	...	...	...	...	397
Indigo,	lbs.	5,285	583	12	...	...	81	...	676
Lard,	cwt.	139	...	112	...	...	144	...	256
Lumber, Deals,	feet	846,600	...	1,453	...	...	107	166	1,726
Lumber, Boards,	"	142,500							

IMPORTS.—*Continued.*

ARTICLES IMPORTED. DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY.		ESTIMATED VALUE IN STERLING. Great Britain.	BRITISH COLONIES. N. America	W. Indies.	Elsewhere.	United States.	Foreign States.	TOTAL.
Live Stock,	head 10,848	48	10,851	...	...	100	...	10,999
Leather,	pkgs. 366	559	306	...	...	1,259	...	2,124
Lignumvitæ,	tons 56	...	63	20	...	181	7	271
Meat, salted,	cwt. 15,096	...	3,510	...	...	11,665	...	15,175
Meat, fresh,	" 112	...	158	...	...	...	...	158
Molasses,	gals. 293,792	...	4,997	92	...	5,497	1,365	11,951
Meal,	bbls. 45,175	62	6,348	...	...	19,688	...	26,098
Marble, 63 tons & 21 pieces,		30	...	...	...	251	...	281
Musical Instruments,	No. 14	254	17	...	...	32	...	303
Naval Stores,	bbls. 2,935	57	89	...	...	1,070	...	1,216
Oysters,	" 112	...	...	...	...	56	...	56
Oil, Fish,	gals. 24,321	112	1,886	...	...	635	...	2,633
Oil, Palm,	tons 3½	...	...	...	...	147	...	147
Paints,	cwt. 2,307½	2,394	75	...	...	25	...	2,494
Paint Oil,	gals. 1,144½	1,643	...	...	...	...	...	1,643
Plaster,	tons 1,494	47	226	...	...	33	...	306
Rice,	cwt. 2,535	. .	132	...	...	1,928	...	2,060
Steam Engine,	No. 1	...	...	...	...	84	...	84
Slates,	" 3,000	27	...	...	...	...	...	27
Sugar, unrefined,	cwt. 16,922	...	7,559	171	...	6,324	1,817	15,871
Sugar, refined,	" 1,551½	1,862	4	...	...	451	...	2,317
Salt,	tons 11,767	4,355	156	143	...	...	153	4,807
Spices,	pkgs. 339	308	125	...	...	256	...	689
Seeds,	" 91	171	80	...	...	250	...	501
Spirits,	gals. 110,282	10,366	2,194	...	...	2,575	111	15,246
Ship Chandlery,	pkgs. 325	1,250	88	...	...	...	...	1,338
Silver Plate & Jewelry,	oz. 171 pkgs. 9	588	...	80	...	...	...	668
Tea,	lbs. 489,956	11,130	2,681	...	...	6,622	...	20,433
Tallow & Soap Grease,	cwt. 4,113	...	...	...	...	8,350	...	8,350
Timber,	tons 1,899	...	240	...	...	2,101	...	2,341
Tobacco,	cwt. 3,152	...	1,091	...	...	6,475	112	7,678
Wood, fire,	cords 1,002	...	406	...	...	...	...	406
Wooden Ware,	pcs. 168,244 pkgs. 459	212	625	...	...	1,539	...	2,376
Wine,	gals. 179,730	2,862	716	...	...	745	18,012	22,335
7,995 Packages & 60 Tons of British and Foreign Merchandize, consisting of Cotton, Linen, and Woolen Manufactures, Haberdashery, &c.		134,061	2,898	522	...	10,086	6	147,573
Total Imports for 1849, ...		295,982	100,516	1,102	...	246,365	21,801	665,766
" " 1848, ...		201,423	57,610	4,860	4,088	209,605	9,631	487,217
Increase in 1849, ...		94,559	42,906	...	...	36,760	12,170	178,549
Decrease in 1849, ...		...	...	3,758	4,088	...	...	...

Goods exported from the Port of Saint John, N. B., and its Out-Bays, in the Year 1849.

ARTICLES EXPORTED. DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY.		ESTIMATED VALUE IN STERLING. Great Britain.	BRITISH COLONIES. N. America	W. Indies.	Elsewhere.	United States.	Foreign States.	TOTAL.
Bread,	128 cwt.	...	97	...	...	...	...	97
Butter and Cheese,	169 "	23	262	43	...	98	...	426
Bones,	60 tons.	170	...	...	...	...	...	170
Cordage,	1,057 cwt.	...	1,981	...	...	...	...	1,981
Coals,	1,312 chal.	...	126	...	...	624	...	750
Canvas,	20,100 yds.	...	1,172	...	...	...	...	1,172
Copper & yellow Metal,	154 cwt.	15	462	...	...	14	...	491
Candles and Soap,	125 "	10	162	...	...	...	...	172
Corn Meal,	863 brls.	...	592	12	...	...	...	604

EXPORTS.—*Continued.*

ARTICLES EXPORTED. DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY.	ESTIMATED VALUE IN STERLING. Great Britain.	BRITISH COLONIES. N. America	W. Indies.	Elsewhere.	United States.	Foreign States.	TOTAL.
Earthenware, 136 pkgs.	...	437	...	...	...	...	437
Flour, Wheat, 4,659 brls.	186	4,927	...	...	...	...	5,113
" Rye, 875 "	...	858	...	...	...	...	858
Furs, 41 pkgs.	3,264	87	...	...	...	...	3,351
Fish, Dried, 18,192 cwt.	1,148	3,281	314	1,170	...	3,562	9,475
" Pickled, 10,236 brls.	77	4,042	481	20	4,159	40	8,819
" Smoked, 13,739 bxs.	1,410	263	79	...	1,044	59	2,855
" Oysters, 2,544 bush	...	192	...	...	...	...	192
" Oil, 8,507 gals.	230	292	...	47	69	...	638
Gypsum, 535 tons.	12	...	...	...	117	...	129
Grindstones, 1,329 "	...	1,845	35	15	373	32	2,300
Glass Ware. 231 pkgs.	...	281	...	...	32	...	313
Hardware, 639 "	...	420	...	...	32	...	452
Hides and Skins, 2,690 no.	...	...	...	...	135	...	135
Iron, Unwrought, 510 tons.	...	1,564	...	...	946	...	2,510
" Wrought, 189 "	...	2,053	...	...	185	...	2,238
" Pig, 448 "	2,013	...	...	...	443	...	382
" Castings, 15 3-20 "	5	377	...	...	...	...	2,056
Ice, 45 "	...	...	10	...	...	...	10
Lime, 2,829 hhds.	...	550	...	...	29	...	579
Leather Manufactures, 15 pkgs.	...	187	...	...	...	...	187
Meats, Salted, 192 cwt.	16	155	23	...	...	...	194
Molasses, 16,231 gals.	..	1,134	...	...	...	...	1,134
Naval Stores, 57 brls.	3	25	...	...	...	...	28
Oakum, 17 tons.	...	358	...	...	...	...	358
Paints, 101 cwt.	...	121	...	...	...	...	121
Paint Oil, 360 gals.	...	52	...	...	...	...	52
Sugar, 214 cwt.	...	282	...	...	...	...	282
Salt, 23,197 bush.	...	3,225	...	...	1,790	...	5,015
Spirits, Brandy, 869 gals.	42	142	...	...	...	...	184
" Geneva, 63 "	...	9	...	...	...	...	9
" Rum, 135 "	...	14	...	...	...	...	14
" Whisky, 110 "	...	28	...	...	...	...	28
" Wine, 157,967 "	7,609	90	...	...	154	10,360	18,213
Tea, 5,752 lbs.	...	288	...	...	...	...	288
Tobacco, 14 cwt.	...	32	...	...	...	...	32
Wood Goods—							
Boards and Lumber, 18,783 m.s.f.	1,954	4,224	2,742	...	25,659	2,407	36,986
Deals, 127,714 "	228,447	899	65	...	82	251	229,744
Lathwood, 2,013 cords	2,101	6	...	...	...	...	2,107
Laths, 2,834 m.	217	97	3	...	351	45	713
Masts and Spars, 6,992 no.	1,411	91	...	...	296	...	1,798
Oars, 4,500 "	162	...	...	...	3	...	165
Railway Sleepers, 5,758 m.s.f.	11,097	94	...	...	...	...	11,191
Shingles, 14,797 "	...	2,867	195	...	2,784	52	5,898
Box Shooks, 15,241 no.	...	...	...	...	250	1,676	1,926
Staves, 245 m.	371	199	5	...	70	...	645
Timber, 159,507 tons.	177,877	405	...	...	1,336	11	179,629
Ship Knees, 8,128 no.	108	...	...	...	2,130	...	2,238
Wooden Wares, 1,514 pkgs.	303	1,154	32	...	927	5	2,421
880 Packages British, Colonial and Foreign Merchandize, consisting of Cotton, Woolen, Silk, Linen, and other Goods,	1,125	9,532	330	...	3,039	81	14,107
Total Exports in 1849,...	441,006	52,033	4,369	1,252	47.171	18,581	564,412
" " 1848,...	466,188	73,885	6,824	76	37,871	3,622	588,466
Increase in 1849, ...	...	...	...	1,176	9,300	14,959	...
Decrease in 1849,...	25,182	21,852	2.455	...	...	...	24.054

SHIPS INWARDS.

PORT.	GREAT BRITAIN		BRITISH COLONIES.		UNITED STATES.		FOREIGN STATES.		TOTAL.		
	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	MEN.
Saint John,	188	89,836	732	44,929	618	106,713	20	5,129	1,558	246,607	10,774
Miramichi,	52	20,258	126	11,032	30	7,423	6	839	214	39,552	1,663
Dalhousie,	30	10,261	86	6,396	14	5,405	5	1,639	135	23,701	1,044
Richibucto,	22	8,236	78	7,356	13	4,974	6	1,602	119	22,168	942
Bathurst,	9	5,721	39	2,917	...	...	11	3,495	59	12,133	514
Caraquet,	5	898	38	2,654	5	1,738	2	172	50	5,462	298
Dorchester,	1	149	22	1,207	2	489	...	...	25	1,845	122
Shediac,	8	2,235	26	1,672	9	3,264	...	...	43	7,171	317
TOTAL,	315	137,594	1,147	78,163	691	130,066	50	12,876	2,203	358,639	15,674

SHIPS OUTWARDS.

PORT.	GREAT BRITAIN		BRITISH COLONIES.		UNITED STATES.		FOREIGN STATES.		TOTAL.		
	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	MEN.
Saint John,	441	185,093	757	44,119	416	47,381	11	2,120	1,625	278,713	12,203
Miramichi,	95	36,593	99	4,186	6	364	9	860	209	42,003	1,733
Dalhousie,	56	19,266	66	5,476	3	203	...	...	125	24,945	961
Richibucto,	66	20,930	53	2,247	...	...	...	...	119	23,177	981
Bathurst,	23	10,062	38	1,524	...	...	...	...	61	11,586	473
Caraquet,	11	3,552	35	1,764	...	...	3	297	49	5,613	293
Dorchester,	6	1,826	13	775	...	...	...	...	19	2,601	119
Shediac,	18	6,026	25	1,145	...	...	...	...	43	7,171	310
TOTAL,	719	283,348	1,086	61,236	425	47,948	23	3,277	2,250	395,809	17,073

Number of IMMIGRANTS arrived at this Port and its Out-Bays, in the Province in 1849—2,615.

	No.	Tons.
NEW VESSELS Registered at Saint John, N. B., in 1849, ...	73	25,784
Ditto do. for Owners in the United Kingdom, ...	12	5,495
Ditto do. at Miramichi,...	16	4,017
Ditto do. for Owners in the United Kingdom, ...	5	2,746

Custom House, Saint John, N. B., 5th January, 1850.

ALEX. GRANT, *Controller.*

PORT OF SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK.

An Account of the Quantities, and Value in Sterling Money, of Goods Imported and Exported at this Port and its Out-Stations in the Year 1849.

IMPORTS.

Description and Quantities of Goods Imported.		United Kingdom.	BRITISH COLONIES. N. America	BRITISH COLONIES. W. Indies.	United States.	Foreign States.	TOTAL.
Ale and Porter,	30 galls.	...	...	...	2	...	2
Ashes, Pot & Pearl,	4220 lbs.	...	...	...	68	...	68
Apothecary Wares,	201 pkgs.	...	...	...	219	...	219
Bread,	362 cwt.	...	...	...	370	...	370
Butter and Lard,	9½ do.	...	...	...	16	...	16
Brandy,	1599 galls.	258	...	...	...	...	258
Cheese,	19 cwt.	...	1	...	32	...	33
Cordage,	83 do.	122	...	...	49	...	171
Candles,	2078 lbs.	4	...	...	58	...	62
Coffee,	22 cwt.	...	...	...	49	...	49
Coals,	476 chalds	161	120	...	10	...	291
Copper, Wrought,	81 cwt.	...	...	...	350	...	350
Corn Meal,	3804 brls.	...	...	...	2,451	...	2,451
Buckwheat and Oatmeal,	12 do.						
Canvas,	1880 yards.	82	...	...	...	...	82
Earthenware,	27 pkgs.	124	...	...	2	...	126

IMPORTS.—*Continued.*

Description and Quantities of Goods Imported.		United Kingdom.	British Colonies. N. America	British Colonies. W. Indies.	United States.	Foreign States.	TOTAL.
Fish, Pickled,	359 brls.	...	291	...	3	...	294
Fish, Dried,	2,699 cwt.	...	915	...	3	...	918
Fish, Smoked,	nil. boxes.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fish, Oil,	2,085 galls.	...	123	...	57	...	180
Fruit, Fresh,	766 brls.	...	222	...	83	...	349
Do. Dried,	25 cwt.	7	...	...	37		
Flour, Wheat,	5,957 brls.	...	13	...	7,236	...	7,249
Do. Rye,	791 do.	...	2	...	635	...	637
Grain, In. Corn. 16,983 Oats. 75 Barley.	10 bush.	...	15	...	2,439	...	2,454
Gin,	478 galls.	35	...	...	5	...	40
Glass Manufactures,	29 pkgs.	...	15	...	19	...	34
Hardware,	128 do.	242	...	...	318	...	560
Hemp,	nil. cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron, Wrought,	24½ tons.	330	...	...	104	...	434
Steel,	16 cwt.						
Iron, Unwrought,	97 tons.	824	...	...	...	...	824
Do. Pig,	25 do.						
Leather Manufactures.	37 pkgs.	...	...	...	97	...	97
Molasses,	69,165 galls.	...	150	9	325	1,164	1,648
Meats, Salted,	539 cwt.	31	...	...	577	...	608
Meats, Fresh,	nil. do.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naval Stores,	87 brls.	12	...	...	38	...	50
Nails, Iron,	202 cwt.	154	...	...	27	...	181
Oil, Paint,	1,724 galls.	234	...	...	...	...	234
Oakum,	32 cwt.	32	...	...	4	...	36
Paint,	66 do.	85	...	...	4	...	89
Potatoes and other Vegetables,	5,025 bush.	...	601	...	83	...	684
Rum,	913 galls.	...	...	...	113	...	113
Rice,	181 cwt.	...	...	...	180	...	180
Salt,	16,673 bush.	183	335	...	212	...	732
Sugar, Unrefined,	465 cwt.	...	314	...	141	...	455
Sugar, Refined,	11 do.	7	...	...	13	...	20
Tobacco, Manufactured,	5,768 lbs.	...	...	...	199	...	199
Tea,	7,219 lbs.	...	...	...	317	...	317
Vinegar, 553, Cider, 4,130,	4,683 galls.	...	68	...	15	...	83
Wine,	5 do.	...	...	...	5	...	5
Wood Manufactures, ...		4	63	1	227	...	295
Beans and Peas,	213 bush.	...	1	...	76	...	77
194 Packages Haberdashery and other British and Foreign Merchandize, ...		2,555	55	...	929	...	3,539
Value of Imports for 1849, ...		5,486	3,304	10	18,197	1,164	28,161
Ditto ditto 1848, ...		10,599	5,634	444	23,881	428	40,986
Increase, ...		...	...	...	...	736	...
Decrease, ...		5,113	2,330	434	5,684	...	12,825

SHIPS INWARDS.

PORT.	GREAT BRITAIN		BRITISH COLONIES.		UNITED STATES.		FOREIGN STATES.		TOTAL.		
	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	MEN.
St. Andrews,	7	1,800	11	486	469	40,517	1	230	48	43,033	1,884
St. Stephen,	2	548	33	1,772	13	3,977	...	...	488	6,297	275
Campo Bello,	1	82	17	529	39	1,797	...	...	57	2,408	188
Magaguadavic	...	...	5	100	92	5,710	...	...	97	5,810	334
TOTAL.	10	2,430	66	2,887	613	52,001	1	230	690	57,548	2,681

EXPORTS.

Description and Quantity of Goods Exported.			United Kingdom.	British Colonies. N. America	British Colonies. W. Indies.	United States.	Foreign States.	TOTAL.
Boards,	4,728	M. ft.	1,284	11	5,026	1,347	639	8,307
Cedar Posts,	964	pcs.	...	19	...	35	...	54
Deals,	13,435	M. ft.	20,877	43	...	221	...	21,141
Flour, Wheat,	234	brls.	3	259	51	...	...	313
Do. Rye,	4	do.						
Fire Wood,	133	cords.	4	...	...	95	...	99
Fish Dried,	936	cwt.	...	149	140	130	...	419
Fish Smoked,	5,540	boxes.	22	298	20	...	8	348
Fish Pickled,	321	brls.	...	168	23	15	...	206
Iron and Hardware,	13½	tons.	..	5	8	157	...	170
Laths, Sawed,	3,175½	mds.	58	17	2	437	...	514
Lathwood,	46	cords.	46	...	...	...	...	46
Lime,	8,210	casks.	...	117	...	1,430	...	1,547
Meats, Salted,	109	cwt.	50	16	100	3	...	169
Molasses,	474	galls.	...	22	6	...	...	28
Oars,	499	pieces	19	...	17	...	4	40
Pickets,	75	M. ft.	8	2	4	59	...	73
Rickers,	164	pieces	9	...	...	...	...	9
Railway Sleepers,	3,750	feet.	12	...	...	3	...	15
Shingles,	7,548	mds.	...	397	1,258	...	15	1,670
Sugar, Unrefined,	5	cwt.	...	...	6	...	...	6
Salt,	10,612	bush.	...	436	...	...	...	436
Spars,	1,289	pieces	139	...	19	150	...	308
Ship Knees,	134	do.	3	...	...	33	...	36
Staves,	2	mds.	...	...	...	2	...	2
Timber, Square Pine,	252	tons.	269	...	75	...	...	344
Treenails,	2,000	pieces	3	...	...	...	...	3
Coals,	10	chalds	...	...	...	12	...	12
Wood Manufactures,	388	pkgs.	...	...	223	...	...	223
Do. Bark, Tanners,	120	cords.	...	...	...	80	...	80
62 Packages British and other Merchandize,			2	103	125	202	...	432
Value of Exports for 1849, ...			22,808	2,062	7,103	4,411	666	37,050
Ditto ditto 1848, ...			34,495	3,097	6,459	6,682	...	50,733
Increase, ...			...	...	644	...	666	...
Decrease, ...			11,687	1,035	...	2,271	...	13,683

SHIPS OUTWARDS.

PORT.	GREAT BRITAIN		BRITISH COLONIES.		UNITED STATES.		FOREIGN STATES.		TOTAL.		
	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	MEN.
St. Andrews,	25	7,287	5	161	374	32,811	2	492	406	40,751	1,711
St. Stephen,	8	2,965	44	5,626	...	...	...	...	52	8,591	391
Campo Bello,	1	82	28	815	27	1,078	...	...	56	1,975	185
Magaguadavic	16	7,124	9	259	102	2,905	...	...	127	10,288	542
TOTAL,	50	17,458	86	6,861	503	36,794	2	492	641	61,605	2,829

13 New Vessels Registered at Saint Andrews in 1849—1,238 Tons.

EMIGRANTS arrived from United Kingdom in 1849 :

Great Britain, ... Nil.
Ireland, ... 109

Custom House, Saint Andrews, N. B., 5th January, 1850.

W. WHITESIDE, *Controller.*

An Account of the Staple Articles, the Produce of New Brunswick and the British Fisheries, Exported at this Port and its Out-Stations in the Year 1849.

PORT.	Quantity Exported.	Description of Goods.
Saint Andrews,	160½	Square Timber
Saint Stephen,	92	
Total, . . .	252½	Tons.
	Deals. / Boards.	
Saint Andrews,	5,682 / 880	
Saint Stephen,	1,833 / 3,085	
Campobello,	89 / 40	
Magaguadavic,	5,831 / 723	Mds.
Total, . . .	13,435 / 4,728	Super. feet.
Saint Andrews,	62	
Saint Stephen,	7,416	Shingles.
Magaguadavic,	3	
Campobello,	67	
Total, . . .	7,548	Mds.
Magaguadavic,	2	Mds. Staves.
Saint Andrews,	1	Furs.
Magaguadavic,	2	
Total, . . .	3	Boxes.
	Spars. / Rickers.	
Saint Andrews,	347 / 151	
Saint Stephen,	81 / —	
Magaguadavic,	862 / 10	
Total, . . .	1,289 / 164	Pieces.
Saint Andrews,	3,750 feet.	Railway Sleepers.
Saint Andrews,	56	
Saint Stephen,	5	Pickets.
Magaguadavic,	14	
Total, . . .	75	Mds. supf. ft.
Saint Andrews,	250½	
Saint Stephen,	104	Laths.
Campobello,	130	
Magaguadavic,	2,691	
Total, . . .	3,175½	Mds.
Saint Andrews,	30	
Saint Stephen,	14½	Lathwood.
Magaguadavic,	2	
Total, . . .	46½	Cords.

PORT.	Quantity Exported.	Description of Goods.
Saint Andrews,	299	Oars.
Saint Stephen,	200	
Total, . . .	499	Pieces.
Campobello,	590	Cedar Posts.
Magaguadavic,	374	
Total, . . .	964	Pieces.
Saint Andrews,	60	
Campobello,	40	Fire Wood.
Magaguadavic,	33	
Total, . . .	133	Cords.
Campobello,	24	Lime.
Magaguadavic,	8,186	
Total, . . .	8,210	Casks.
Saint Stephen,	268	Herrings, Smoked.
Campobello,	5,142	
Saint Andrews,	130	
Total, . . .	5,540	Boxes.
Saint Stephen,	2	Md. Treenails.
Magaguadavic,	130	Ship Knees.
Saint Andrews,	4	
Total, . . .	134	
Saint Andrews,	6	
Saint Stephen,	2	Dried Fish.
Campobello,	928	
Total, . . .	936	Quintals.
Saint Andrews,	6	
Magaguadavic,	21	Herrings, Pickled.
Campobello,	245	
Saint Stephen,	48	
Total, . . .	320	Barrels.
Saint Stephen,	1	Mackerel.
Magaguadavic,	½	Barrels.
Magaguadavic,	20	Bark, Tanners
Saint Andrews,	100	
Total, . . .	120	Cords.
Saint Stephen,	260	Gals. Cod Oil.

Custom House, Saint Andrews, N. B., 5th January, 1850.

W. WHITESIDE, *Controller.*

An Account of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels that have Entered Inwards and Cleared Outwards (within the Province excepted) at this Port and its Out-Stations in the year 1849.

Places whence Entered or to where Cleared Outwards.	Port at which Entered or Cleared.	ENTERED INWARDS.			CLEARED OUTWARDS.		
		No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.
United Kingdom,	Saint Andrews,	7	1,800	77	25	7,287	270
	Saint Stephen,	2	548	21	8	2,965	97
	Campobello,	1	82	6	1	82	6
	Magaguadavic,	...	...	...	16	7,124	231
	Total, B. V.,...	10	2,430	104	50	17,458	604
British West Indies,	Saint Stephen,	3	619	23	21	5,049	233
	Campobello,	...	...	...	1	70	4
	Magaguadavic,	...	...	...	1	79	5
	Total, B. V.,...	3	619	23	23	5,198	242
British North American Colonies.	Saint Andrews,	11	486	31	5	161	12
	Saint Stephen,	30	1,153	91	23	577	61
	Campobello,	17	529	52	27	745	87
	Magaguadavic,	5	100	10	8	180	23
	Total, B. V.,...	63	2,268	184	63	1,663	183
United States, British Vessels.	Saint Andrews,	154	9,648	492	65	2,220	155
	Magaguadavic,	88	5,331	307	98	2,526	265
	Saint Stephen,	13	3,977	140	...	...	...
	Campobello,	39	1,797	130	27	1,078	88
	Total, ...	294	20,753	1,069	190	5,824	508
United States, Foreign Vessels.	Saint Andrews,	315	30,869	1,274	309	30,591	1,254
	Magaguadavic,	4	379	17	4	379	18
	Total, ...	319	31,248	1,291	313	30,970	1,272
Cuba, British Vessels, Saint Andrews, ...		1	230	10	1	230	10
Montevideo, Foreign Vessels, St. Andrews,		...	...	...	1	262	10
Total, ...		690	57,548	2,681	641	61,605	2,829

Custom House Saint Andrews, N. B., 5th January, 1850.

W. WHITESIDE, *Controller.*

An Account of New Vessels that have been Registered at this Port during the year 1849.

RIG.	NAME.	WHERE BUILT.	TONS.
Ship,	Jessica,	Saint Stephen,	858
Schooner,	Emma,	Grand Manan,	11
do.	Calder,	Pennfield,	40
do.	Challenge,	West Isles.	14
do.	Julia Ann,	Deer Island,	7
do.	Lucinda,	Do.	7
do.	Mary Ann,	Digdeguash,	9
do.	Impel,	Grand Manan,	9
do.	Plover,	Adams' Island,	7
do.	Caroline Magill,	Saint Patrick,	25
do.	Mary,	Campo Bello,	7
do.	Mary Jane,	Beaver Harbour,	9
Brig,	Lord Gough,	Oak Bay,	235
1 Ship, 1 Brig, 11 Schooners—Total, 13 Vessels, ...			1238

Custom House, Saint Andrews, N. B., 5th January, 1850.

W. WHITESIDE, *Controller.*

OFFICIAL RETURN, PORT OF SAINT ANDREWS, JANUARY 5, 1850.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary in British or Army Sterling.	From what Fund the Salary is paid.	Amount of Fees during the year 1849 in Sterling value.	Whether the Principal be allowed a House for his Personal Residence or what Allowance, if any, for House Rent, or Quarters.	Whether the Office be held by Principal, in conjunction with any, and what other Civil, Military, or Naval Office or Appointment, or Place of Profit, in any Colony, or on the Establishment of the United Kingdom. If the Office be held by a Military or Naval Officer, whether upon Full or Half Military or Naval Pay, the total amount of Pay and Allowances of every kind actually received by him in addition to the Profits of his Office.	Period during which the Officer has been absent from the Colony during the year 1849.	Whether the Principal enjoy any, or what other advantage or profit, not required to be stated in the preceding Columns.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
Controller of Customs and Navigation Laws.	Wm. Whiteside,	July 5 '48	Commissioners of Customs under Treas. Warrant,	£250	Imperial Customs Rev'nue	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Searcher and Clerk,	John Garby,	Do.	Do. do.	£150	Do.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil. in the Customs, Half Pay as Paymaster and Purser in the Navy.	Nil.	Nil. except Admeasurer of Ships, no Fees.	Nil.
Controller of Customs and Navigation Laws.	Daniel Bennett,	Do.	Do. do.	£120—£30 more to present posses'r	Do.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Do. do.	A. J. Wetmore,	Do.	Do. do.	£100	Do.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil. in the Customs, Deputy Province Treasurer, Justice of the Peace.	18 days.	Nil.	*
Do. do.	J. H. Oviatt,	Do.	Do. do.	£100	Do.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

* I respectfully beg reference to the Records in the Provincial Secretary's Office for the dates of Mr. Wetmore's Provincial Appointments, as I have no Minutes of them.

W. WHITESIDE, *Controller.*

Custom House, Saint Andrews, N. B., 5th January, 1850.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S REPORT ON TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS.

BALANCE SHEET.

Statement of the Income and Expenditure of the Province of New Brunswick for the Year ending the 31st December, 1849.

Dr.

To Ordinary Revenue, viz:—			
Specific Duties, ...		£42,668 13 2	
Ad-valorem, ...		20,258 9 4½	
Export Duty, ...		16,460 19 2	
Loan Duties, ...		5,316 3 0½	
Auction, ...		146 18 2½	
Pedlars' Licences, ...		5 7 6	
		£84,856 10 6	
Moiety of Seizures, ...		1,240 0 8	
Sums refunded, ...		67 18 10	
Sums recovered on Bonds, ...		27 8 6	
Interest on Burnt District Loan, ...		336 0 0	
Fees Supreme Court, ...		1,402 18 0	
On account of Casual Revenue, ...		1,772 10 1	£89,703 6 7
To Special Duties, viz:—			
Light Houses, ...		£3,444 8 6	
Buoys and Beacons, ...		407 0 11	
Seamen's Hospitals, ...		1,603 13 0	
Emigrant Fund collected,	£1,409 0 0		
Received from Imp'l. Gov't.	7,108 9 8		
		8,517 9 8	13,972 12 1
			£103,675 18 8
To Balance, being excess of expenditure, ...			4,261 19 1
			£107,937 17 9

Cr.

By Ordinary Revenue, viz:—			
Commission to Deputies, ...		£1,689 15 4½	
Drawbacks allowed, ...		1,143 17 2½	
Duties returned, ...		672 15 3	
Revenue Protection and Treas. Department,		9,412 4 7	
		£12,918 12 5	
Interest paid, viz:—			
On Loan, ...	£2,887 10 0		
Bank N. B. on Cash Credit,	883 9 1		
On Bye Road War't. (1848)	1,169 15 2		
On Ditto, (1849)	181 0 3		
Central Bank on ditto,	173 19 4		
Interest on Warrants,	42 7 0		
Burnt District Debentures,	300 14 4	5,638 15 2	
Further Payments by Warrant, viz:—			
War'ts issued in '48 & prior,	£6,029 16 0		
Warrants issued in 1849,	75,667 7 0		
		81,697 3 0	£100,254 10 7
By Special Duties, viz:—			
Commission to Deputies, ...		£158 19 11	
Payments on account of Light Houses, ...		3,442 0 0	
Buoys and Beacons, ...		379 3 1	
Seamen's Hospitals, ...		1,833 1 6	
Emigrant Fund, ...		1,870 2 8	
			7,683 7 2
			£107,937 17 9

DR. THE ORDINARY REVENUE IN ACCOUNT CURRENT. CR.

To Balance from 1848, ...				£107,669	17	1¼	By late Attorney General Peters, ...				£85	11	7¼		
B. Robinson, for balance of Interest on Burnt District Loan Account to 31st December, 1846, ...				792	16	11	Interest on Burnt District Bonds, ...				336	0	0		
Hon. T. H. Peters, Salary to date, ...				300	0	0	Amount recovered on Bonds, ...				27	8	6		
Saint John Savings' Bank, Interest to date, ...				1,811	3	2	Sums refunded, ...				67	18	10¼		
Warrants issued in 1848, and paid in 1849,	£6,029	16	0				Moiety of Seizures, ...				1,240	0	8		
" and paid in 1849, ...	85,712	19	8				Fees Supreme Court, ...				1,402	18	0		
				91,742	15	8	Amount received on account of Casual Revenue, ...				1,772	10	1		
Duties returned by Deputy Treasurer at Woodstock, ...				19	13	7	The following Balances now transferred, viz:—								
Interest paid on sundry Accounts, viz:—							Auction Duties,...	£146	3	7¼					
On Loan, ...	£2,887	10	0				Pedlars' Licences, ...	4	16	9					
Bank N. B. on Cash Credit, ...	883	9	1				Ad-valorem Duties, ...	19,310	1	4¼					
On Bye Roads, 1848,	1,169	15	2				Loan Duties, ...	5,095	15	3¼					
" " 1849,	181	0	3				Export Duty, ...	16,000	13	0¼					
Central Bank, " " 1849,	173	19	4				Specific Duties, ...	41,756	10	9¾					
On Warrants, ...	42	7	0								82,314	0	11		
On Burnt District Debenture, ...	300	14	4—	5,638	15	2	By Balance to debit in new Account, ...				120,728	12	11¼		
				£207,975	1	7¼					£207,975	1	7¼		

DR. BEVERLEY ROBINSON, ESQUIRE, P. T., IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF NEW BRUNSWICK. CR.

To Balance from 1848, ...				£14,857	4	10¼	By Balance of Interest on the Burnt District Loan Account to 31st Dec. 1846, ...				£792	16	11		
Duties collected in Saint John on account of the Ordinary Revenue, viz:—							Payments on account of Ordinary Revenue:—								
Specific Duties, ...	£31,515	7	8½				Interest on Loan, ...	£2,887	10	0					
Ad-valorem, ...	15,817	10	8				Burnt District Debentures, ...	300	14	4					
Export Duty, ...	10,566	11	10				Cash Credit, Bank New Brunswick,	883	9	1					
Loan Duties, ...	4,119	12	8				Bye Road Warrant, (1848,) ...	1,169	15	2					
Auction, ...	138	16	7				Ditto, (1849,) ...	181	0	3					
Moiety of Seizures, ...	1,137	12	6¼				Central Bank and Warrants, ...	216	6	4					
				63,295	15	0		£5,638	15	2					
On account of Casual Revenue,	£1,772	10	1				Drawbacks paid in Saint John, ...	697	14	5¼					
" Fees Sup. Court,	1,402	18	0				Payments by Warrant, viz:—								
Hon. Solicitor General, ...	27	8	6				Issued in 1848, and prior,	£6,029	16	0					
Balance of sums refunded, ...	36	9	7½				" 1849,	85,712	19	8					
Interest, Burnt District Bonds,	336	0	0—	3,575	6	2¼					91,742	15	8—	98,079	5 3¼

To Special Duties, viz:—							By Special Duties, viz:—								
Fundy Lights, ...	£2,610	17	6				Fundy Lights, ...	£3,172	0	0					
Seamens' Hospital, ...	846	12	10				Gulf Lights, ...	270	0	0					
Emigrant Fund, viz:—							Seamen's Hospital, Saint John, ...	1,306	12	9					
Collected, ...	£1,322	10	0				Emigrant Fund, ...	1,870	2	8					
From Imp'l. Government,	7,108	9	8								6,618	15	5		
				8,430	19	8	By Indian Reserves, (Northumberland,)				116	11	10		
							Burnt District Debentures, ...				300	0	0		
To Executors of late Attorney General, ...				11,888	10	0	Savings' Bank, Saint John, ...				1,200	0	0		
Indian Reserves, (Northumberland,)				122	15	1	Ditto, Saint Andrews, ...				20	2	2		
Savings' Bank, do.				139	7	4	6th Instalment on Loan, ...				6,000	0	0		
Do. (Saint Andrews,)				165	0	0	Bank of New Brunswick, ...				9,496	0	0		
Do. (Saint John,)				291	8	5	Receiver General, (Warrant No. 529,)				6,000	0	0		
Copyright Duties, ...				4,050	0	0									
Canada Disputed Territory, per Jacob Allan, ...				39	19	0									
Central Bank, advances,...				302	12	4									
Bank of New Brunswick, advances, ...				7,884	10	0									
				11,896	8	5									
				£118,508	16	7¼									
To Amount received from Deputy Treasurers, viz:—															
Hon. T. H. Peters, on acc't. Loan Duties,	£413	3	4												
Gulf Lights,	173	0	10												
Emigrants,	8	10	0												
Gen'l. Acc't. 1848,	203	1	2½												
Gen'l. Acc't. 1849,	6,531	16	3												
				7,329	11	7¼									
Dugald Stewart, Loan Duties,	£164	6	9												
Gulf Lights,	89	6	7												
Emigrants,	9	18	0												
General Account,	3,433	1	5												
				3,696	12	9									
John Miller, Loan Duties,	£40	2	7												
Gulf Lights,	46	2	0												
General Account,	1,399	7	8												
				1,485	12	3									
P. N. Dumaresq, Loan Duties,	£29	9	6												
Gulf Lights,	10	16	8½												
General Account,	348	16	11												
				389	3	1½									
Carried forward, ...				£131,409	16	4¼	*Carried forward,*				£128,623	11	7½		

DR. BEVERLEY ROBINSON, ESQUIRE, P. T., IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—*Continued.* CR.

Brought forward, ...				£131,409	16	4¼	
Hon. J. W. Weldon,	Loan Duties,	£115	5 4				
	Gulf Lights,	83	5 5				
	Emigrants,	3	12 0				
	General Account,	2,009	16 7				
				2,211	19	4	
Hon. D. Hanington,	Loan Duties,	£5	7 6				
	Gulf Lights,	25	17 2				
	Seamen's Hospital,	25	3 3				
	General Account,	373	6 5				
				429	14	4	
William Carter,	Loan Duties,	£46	8 9				
	Fundy Lights,	24	10 6				
	Seamen's Hospital,	3	15 11				
	General Account,	238	0 7—	312	15	9	
John M'Almon,	General Account, ...	...	...	18	15	0	
D. W. Jack,	Loan Duties,	£128	8 10				
	Fundy Lights,	127	1 0				
	Emigrants,	49	1 0				
	General Account,	1,636	7 2				
				1,940	18	0	
H. E. Dibblee,	Loan Duties,	£8	1 5				
	General Account,	112	13 7				
				120	15	0	
Robert Watson,	Loan Duties,	£94	11 6				
	Fundy Lights,	56	2 10				
	Emigrants,	7	13 0				
	General Account,	1,191	14 7				
				1,350	1	11	
A. J. Wetmore,	Loan Duties,	£16	4 2				
	Fundy Lights,	59	7 5				
	General Account,	387	0 11				
				462	12	6	
Thomas Moses,	Loan Duties,	£4	18 9½				
	Fundy Lights,	21	4 10				
	General Account,	25	1 1				
				51	4	8½	
James Taylor,	Loan Duties,	£59	7 4½				
	General Account,	822	1 1¼—	881	8	6	
				£139,190	1	5¾	

Brought forward, ...	£128,623	11	7¾
By Difference on remittances from Deputy Treasurers, ...	1	15	9
Balance to debit in new Account, ...	10,564	14	0¼
	£139,190	1	5¾

DR. ACCOUNTS CURRENT WITH DEPUTY TREASURERS. CR.

The Hon. T. H. Peters—Miramichi.

To Balance from 1848, ...				£1,010	19	7½	By Drawbacks allowed, ...			£290	14	1½
Ordinary Revenue—Duties collected, viz:—							Seamen's Hospital, paid Commissioners, ...			300	2	4
To June 30,	£3,184	17	1½				Buoys and Beacons, ditto, ...			143	13	3
September 30,	2,732	9	2				B. Robinson, remitted, ...			7,329	11	7½
December 31,	1,942	11	9½				Salary to date, ...			300	0	0
				7,859	18	1	Balance to debit in new Account, ...			1,163	18	2¼
Special Duties, To June 30,	£255	0	4									
September 30,	3	0	0									
December 31,	383	7	2									
				641	7	6						
Moiety of Seizures, ...				15	14	4						
				£9,527	19	6¼				£9,527	19	6¼

Dugald Stewart—Dalhousie.

To Balance from 1848, ...				£519	12	10½	By Drawbacks allowed, ...	£9	3 5			
Ordinary Revenue—Duties collected, viz:—							Commission, ...	300	0 0			
To June 30,	£1,841	0	11½							£309	3	5
September 30,	1,182	7	1				Seamen's Hospital, paid Warrant No. 74, ...			160	3	10
December 31,	1,171	13	10				Buoys and Beacons, paid Commissioners, ...			97	10	6
				4,195	1	10½	B. Robinson, remitted, ...			3,696	10	9
Special Duties, To June 30,	£148	18	8				Balance to debit in new Account, ...			752	12	6¼
September 30,	124	13	4									
December 31,	25	10	6									
				299	2	6						
Moiety of Seizures, ...				2	3	9						
				£5,016	1	0¼				£5,016	1	0¼

DR. ACCOUNTS CURRENT WITH DEPUTY TREASURERS.—*Continued.* CR.

John Miller—Bathurst.

To Balance from 1848, ...			£233 11 9¼	By Drawbacks allowed, ...	£32 10 3						
Ordinary Revenue—Duties collected, viz:—				Commission	168 19 0½				£201 9 3½		
To June 30,	£561 11 8										
September 30,	552 4 11½			B. Robinson, remitted, ...					1,485 12 4½		
December 31,	477 2 2		1,590 18 9½	Seamen's Hospital, paid Warrant No. 75, ...					38 18 10		
				Balance to debit in new Account, ...					197 3 2¼		
Special Duties, To June 30,	£60 3 10										
September 30,	32 11 7										
December 31,	5 18 9		98 14 2								
			£1,923 4 8¼						£1,923 4 8¼		

J. P. N. Dumaresq—Shippegan.

To Balance from 1848, ...			£84 16 1	By Commission, ...	£72 19 11¼						
Ordinary Revenue—Duties collected, viz:—				Buoys and Beacons, paid Commissioners, ...	7 17 2				£80 17 1¼		
To June 30,	£340 18 4										
September 30,	170 13 3¼			B. Robinson, remitted, ...					389 3 1½		
December 31,	165 0 10		676 12 5¼	Balance to debit in new Account, ...					350 6 1		
Special Duties, To June 30,	£11 15 10										
September 30,	24 5 8										
December 31,	17 8 2		553 9 8								
Moiety of Seizures, ...			5 8 1½								
			£820 6 3¼						£820 6 3¼		

Hon. J. W. Weldon—Richibucto.

Dr.				Cr.		
To Balance from 1848, ...		£417 3 1½	By Drawbacks allowed, ...	£39 19 11		
Ordinary Revenue—Duties collected, viz:—			Commission, ...	267 1 4		
To March 31,	£69 17 9				£307 1 3	
June 30,	819 19 7		Seamen's Hospital, Warrant No. 73, ...		66 2 7	
September 30,	942 8 9		Buoys and Beacons, paid Commissioners, ...		59 10 0	
December 31,	570 17 11		B. Robinson, remitted, ...		2,211 19 4	
		2,403 4 0	Balance to debit in new Account, ...		443 16 10½	
Special Duties, To June 30,	£83 5 11					
September 30,	160 16 8					
December 31,	24 0 4					
		268 2 11				
		£3,088 10 0½			£3,088 10 0½	

Hon. D. Hanington—Shediac.

Dr.			Cr.		
To Balance from 1848, ...		£140 11 4½	By Commission, ...	£40 8 9½	
Ordinary Revenue—Duties collected, viz:—			Buoys and Beacons, paid Commissioners, ...	49 13 11	
To June 30,	£38 13 7				£90 2 8½
September 30,	213 9 2		B. Robinson, remitted, ...		429 14 4
December 31,	78 15 1		Balance to debit in new Account, ...		26 4 6
		330 17 10			
Special Duties, To June 30,	£20 9 2				
September 30,	50 4 9				
December 31,	3 18 5				
		74 12 4			
		£546 1 6½			£546 1 6½

William Carter—Dorchester.

Dr.			Cr.	
To Ordinary Revenue—Duties collected, ...	£316 1 5		By Commission, ...	£34 15 0
Special Duties, ...	31 9 4		B. Robinson, remitted, ...	312 15 9
		£347 10 9		£347 10 9

Dr. ACCOUNTS CURRENT WITH DEPUTY TREASURERS.—*Continued.* Cr.

Johd M'Almon—Hopewell.

To Balance from 1848,								£74	5	6½	By Commission,						£7	6	6
Ordinary Revenue—Duties collected,				£46	19	8					B. Robinson, remitted,						18	15	0
Special Duties,				26	5	8		73	5	4	Balance to debit in new Account,						134	7	0
Moiety of Seizures,								12	17	7½									
								£160	8	6							£160	8	6

D. W. Jack—Saint Andrews.

To Balance from 1848,								£265	8	2½	By Commission,			£253	9	3			
Ordinary Revenue—Duties collected, viz:—											Buoys and Beacons, paid Commissioners,			20	18	3½			
	To March 31,			£328	8	5½					Seamen's Hospital, "			165	0	0			
	June 30,			564	0	4½					Savings' Bank, remitted B. Robinson,			291	8	5			
	Sept. 30,			613	18	1½											£730	15	11½
	Dec. 31,			702	9	6½		2,208	16	6	B. Robinson, remitted,						1,941	7	5½
Special Duties,	To March 31,			£4	17	0					Balance to debit in new Account,						623	3	7½
	June 30,			147	16	11													
	Sept. 30,			96	2	6													
	Dec. 31,			48	15	1		297	11	6									
Moiety of Seizures,								39	10	11									
Robert Watson, on Seamen's Hospital Account,								42	16	11									
A. J. Wetmore, on " "								33	0	0									
Excess on Commission credited in 1848,								2	9	0									
Savings' Bank, Saint Andrews,								405	10	0									
Copyright Duty,								0	4	0									
								£3,295	7	0½							£3,295	7	0½

Robert Watson—Saint Stephen.

To Balance from 1848, ...						£168	19	1	By Drawback allowed, ...	£111	9	9			
Ordinary Revenue—Duties collected, viz:—									Commission, ...	175	1	4½			
	To March 31,	£126	0	9½					D. W. Jack, remitted on Hospital Account,	42	16	11			
	June 30,	504	3	5									£329	8	0½
	Sept. 30,	411	7	3½					B. Robinson remitted, ...				1,350	1	11
	Dec. 31,	503	10	5½					Balance to debit in new Account, ...				192	1	11
						1,545	1	11½							
Special Duties,	To March 31,	£0	0	0											
	June 30,	63	16	11											
	Sept. 30,	59	7	11											
	Dec. 31,	19	2	2											
						142	7	0							
Moiety of Seizures, ...						15	3	10							
						£1,871	11	10½					£1,871	11	10½

Thomas Moses—West Isles.

To Balance from 1848, ...						£36	5	5	By Commission, ...	£6	13	3			
Ordinary Revenue, viz:—Duties collected,	£35	7	0½						B. Robinson, remitted, ...	50	15	2½			
Special Duties, ...	32	16	2										£57	11	5½
						68	3	2½	Balance to debit in new Account, ...				46	17	2
						£104	8	7½					£104	8	7½

A. J. Wetmore—Saint George.

To Balance from 1848, ...						£104	3	9	By Commission, ...	£58	9	8			
Ordinary Revenue, viz:—Duties collected,	£475	0	10						D. W. Jack, on Hospital Account, ...	33	0	0			
Special Duties, ...	113	5	9										£91	9	8
" "	3	6	4						B. Robinson, remitted, ...				462	12	6
						591	12	11	Balance to debit in new Account, ...				141	14	6
						£695	16	8					£695	16	8

Dr. ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH DEPUTY TREASURERS.—*Continued.* Cr.

H. E. Dibblee—Woodstock.

To Balance from 1848, ...				£37	12	11	By Commmission, ...	£17	4	1				
Ordinary Revenue—Duties collected, viz:—							Duties returned, ...	19	13	7				
To March 31,	£35	0	9½								£36	17	8	
June 30,	56	15	0				B. Robinson remitted, ...				120	15	0	
September 30,	41	5	9				Balance to debit in new Account, ...				63	10	8	
December 31,	37	19	4—	171	0	10½								
Moiety of Seizures, ...				12	9	6½								
				£221	3	4					£221	3	4	

James Taylor—Fredericton.

To Balance from 1848, ...				£119	5	10	By Commission, ...				£81	7	5	
Ordinary Revenue—Duties collected, viz:—							B. Robinson remitted, ...				879	14	8½	
To March 31,	£28	1	5											
June 30,	122	13	0											
September 30,	38	12	0											
December 31,	622	0	7½—	811	7	0½								
Amount refunded, ...				30	9	3								
				£961	2	1½					£961	2	1½	

WARRANTS ISSUED IN 1848 AND PRIOR, PAID IN 1849, SHEWING ON WHAT ACCOUNT.

Roads and Bridges, ...	£513	1	0	*Brought forward,*	£1,246	1	0
Bye Road Commissioners, ...	342	0	0	Agriculture, ...	46	10	0
Miscellaneous, ...	56	5	0	Judicial, ...	200	0	0
Legislature, ...	10	0	0	Clerk of Pleas, ...	225	0	0
Provincial Penitentiary, ...	300	0	0	Bounties, ...	107	5	0
Gratuities, ...	10	0	0	Civil List, ...	3,625	0	0
Navigation, ...	14	15	0	Education, ...	580	0	0
Carried forward, ...	£1,246	1	0		£6,029	16	0

WARRANTS ON THE ORDINARY REVENUE ISSUED AND PAID IN THE YEAR 1849, SHEWING ON WHAT ACCOUNT ISSUED.

Revenue Protection and Treasury Department, ...	£9,412	4	7
Civil List, ...	10,875	0	0
Legislature, ...	7,747	8	9
Education, ...	14,414	13	6
Judicial, ...	1,168	16	2
Provincial Contingencies, ...	350	0	0
Printing, ...	2,037	15	9
Bye Road Commissioners, ...	13,316	5	6
Navigation, ...	445	0	0
Public Buildings, ...	1,200	0	0
Packets and Couriers, ...	320	0	0
Provincial Penitentiary, ...	1,650	0	0
Clerk of Pleas, ...	675	0	0
Indians, ...	250	0	0
Carried forward, ...	£63,882	4	3

Brought forward, ...	£63,882	4	3
Roads and Bridges, ...	7,449	1	9
Lunatic Asylum, ...	3,593	13	0
Wharves and Landings, ...	21	10	0
Pensions, ...	1,176	10	0
Gratuities, ...	710	6	9
Bounties, ...	712	5	0
Board of Heath, ...	1,797	0	0
Rail Road Exploration, ...	516	12	5
Agriculture, ...	2,607	4	6
Military, ...	1,045	0	0
Miscellaneous, ...	1,568	10	4
Return Duties, ...	653	1	8
	£85,712	19	8

SCHEDULE OF ALL PAYMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF SPECIAL DUTIES.

Emigrants, ...				£1,870	2	8
Hospitals—Saint John, ...	£1,306	12	9			
Miramichi, ...	300	2	4			
Dalhousie, ...	160	3	10			
Richibucto, ...	66	2	7			
Saint Andrews, ...	150	0	0			
				1,983	1	6
Fundy Lights, ...				3,172	0	0
Carried forward, ...				£7,025	4	2

Brought forward, ...				£7,025	4	2
Gulf Lights, ...				270	0	0
Buoys and Beacons,—Richibucto, ...	£59	10	0			
Miramichi, ...	143	13	3			
Dalhousie, ...	97	10	6			
Shippegan, ...	7	17	2			
Shediac, ...	49	17	0½			
Saint Andrews,	20	18	3½	379	6	3
				£7,674	10	5

STATEMENT OF ALL DUTIES ON MERCHANDIZE IMPORTED IN THE YEAR 1849, SHEWING THE AMOUNT OF DUTY ON EACH DESCRIPTION, AND THE PORTS WHERE COLLECTED.

SPECIFIC DUTIES.

Where collected.	Apples.	Butter.	Candles.	Cider.	Coals.	Coffee.	Cheese.	Clocks.	Fruits, Dried.	Horses and Cattle.	Lard.	Leather and Skins.	Malt Liquors.
Saint John,	72 13 3	71 12 6	66 3 7	67 1 6	871 3 9	565 19 8	23 1 9	3 0 0	465 15 4	14 0 0	51 15 3	96 7 7	226 14 6
Miramichi,	8 1 0	2 1 8	52 14 9	1 8 0	89 2 0	20 14 4	18 0 6	0 0 0	18 13 4	14 0 0	0 10 0	38 17 1	28 17 10
Dalhousie,	2 9 0	5 13 6	21 16 6	1 11 3	24 7 2	13 5 4	4 14 0	0 0 0	17 8 7	13 0 0	4 12 2	21 0 4	1 18 9
Bathurst,	2 7 0	12 8 2	14 14 5	0 0 0	21 19 0	2 19 4	3 0 7	0 0 0	2 10 7	12 0 0	6 9 10	6 15 8	5 0 0
Shippegan,	1 10 0	4 0 6	1 10 2	0 0 0	2 5 0	2 1 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2 0 0	0 3 4	4 5 3	0 0 0
Richibucto,	1 11 0	7 15 6	13 12 10	0 0 0	16 9 0	10 8 1	1 1 3	0 0 0	2 16 7	0 0 0	0 7 11	2 17 11	0 17 0
Shediac,	0 0 0	1 11 7	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	16 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Dorchester,	1 18 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2 8 0	1 9 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 3 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	13 11 10	0 0 0
Bay Verte,	0 0 0	No	Return.	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Hopewell,	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Woodstock,	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 17 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 3 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	62 0 0	0 0 0	10 8 7	0 0 0
St. Andrews,	4 16 9	0 0 0	5 9 3	0 0 0	12 19 1	9 2 1	6 10 10	0 0 0	6 18 9	0 0 0	3 5 5	0 5 4	5 17 6
St. Stephen,	2 6 6	0 0 0	3 15 8	0 0 0	8 4 4	6 3 9	1 8 1	0 0 0	3 1 0	2 0 0	0 0 10	1 8 8	0 0 0
St. George,	2 6 6	0 2 0	1 18 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 2 9	0 15 8	0 0 0	1 12 7	0 0 0	0 3 10	0 0 0	0 0 0
Fredericton,	0 0 0	0 0 0	7 4 2	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 8 3	0 6 6	0 0 0	1 13 11	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 5 0
TOTAL. £	99 19 9	105 5 5	189 17 9	70 0 9	1,048 17 4	633 14 7	59 2 2	3 0 0	521 14 0	135 0 0	67 8 7	195 17 6	269 10 7

Where collected.	Meats, Cured.	Molasses.	Soap.	Sugar.	Brandy.	Spirits.	Lemon Syrup.	Tea.	Tobacco.	Wine.	Wheat Flour.	TOTAL.
Saint John,	1,304 3 5	2,707 16 0	91 11 3	5,468 2 0	5,406 18 10	4,216 3 10	3 15 0	2870 0 10	1561 14 6	1,509 11 1	3,753 0 0	31,515 7 8
Miramichi,	292 18 1	364 13 4	77 9 6	415 16 10	277 16 8	667 5 0	3 10 6	490 19 6	236 2 3	50 2 6	875 0 0	4,044 13 11
Dalhousie,	111 17 7	95 1 2	23 0 10	101 0 0	143 5 4	531 12 7	0 5 0	105 6 0	106 18 8	57 18 3	242 8 0	1,655 15 2
Bathurst,	51 1 10	130 18 10	15 1 8	90 1 11	47 10 0	226 13 11	0 4 0	40 0 8	17 18 10	2 7 6	180 14 0	891 2 6
Shippegan,	42 10 0	21 14 2	3 15 7	2 18 8	0 0 0	8 8 0	0 0 0	3 10 4	30 0 4	0 0 0	164 18 0	291 0 10
Richibucto,	118 8 3	97 6 2	19 2 4	175 5 10	24 9 9	109 5 1	0 0 0	99 1 2	97 6 2	16 4 0	237 2 0	1,035 3 3
Shediac,	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	14 5 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	31 16 11
Dorchester,	8 12 7	23 8 2	1 3 4	0 6 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	8 15 8	11 3 6	0 0 0	90 6 0	164 6 9
Bay Verte,	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Hopewell,	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 4 2	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	3 8 2
Woodstock,	5 8 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2 7 0	2 7 9	0 0 0	1 10 0	85 17 5
St. Andrews,	42 18 10	171 17 5	0 7 0	63 0 0	489 13 0	149 8 4	0 5 6	61 10 0	17 14 3	19 8 6	306 4 6	1,384 12 9
St. Stephen,	11 15 6	125 6 11	3 11 5	144 11 7	313 10 0	32 9 6	0 0 0	12 6 11	6 7 7	0 0 0	192 4 11	866 8 4
St. George,	24 0 11	23 4 1	0 19 10	2 15 5	33 13 4	0 0 0	0 4 0	5 1 10	2 13 11	0 0 0	67 10 0	167 4 7
Fredericton,	34 15 0	8 9 8	0 1 5	36 2 4	159 10 0	107 10 2	0 0 0	10 10 2	16 14 4	8 10 0	102 14 0	495 15 0
	2,048 10 4	3,769 15 11	236 4 2	6,500 0 7	6,896 6 11	6,048 16 5	8 8 2	3723 14 7	2107 2 1	1,664 1 10	6,216 5 5	42,668 13 2

ORDINARY REVENUE.

Where collected.	AD-VALOREM. 1 per cent.	4 per cent.	7½ per cent.	10 per cent.	15 per cent.	20 per cent.	30 per cent.	Loan.
Saint John,	£912 18 10	29 16 2	11,846 4 3	776 19 6	99 3 3	2,146 8 8	6 0 0	4,119 12 8
Miramichi,	78 15 10	6 0 0	1,038 5 0	186 13 8	0 0 0	168 11 9	0 0 0	413 3 4
Dalhousie,	27 0 6	0 0 0	604 7 4	205 8 0	0 0 0	234 9 4	0 0 0	177 11 3
Bathurst,	7 9 7	0 4 1	133 0 4	14 7 8	0 0 0	15 2 8	0 0 0	51 18 0
Shippegan,	7 18 9	0 0 0	77 13 4	38 6 10	0 0 0	64 6 8	0 0 0	35 0 11
Richibucto,	35 7 0	0 0 0	265 15 5	33 4 6	0 0 0	37 19 9	0 0 0	128 1 6
Shediac,	1 10 4	0 0 0	22 6 1	0 9 7	0 0 0	1 0 0	0 0 0	5 19 5
Dorchester,	12 18 9	0 0 0	37 8 5	1 6 1	4 7 7	1 13 3	0 0 0	51 11 11¼
Hopewell,	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 8 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Woodstock,	0 2 4	0 0 0	21 2 1	11 19 10	14 11 0	13 12 5	8 18 6	8 19 5
Saint Andrews,	10 9 8	0 0 0	297 14 0	43 9 8	4 11 6	36 5 2	0 0 5	142 14 2
Saint Stephen,	14 0 4	0 0 0	218 7 0	26 12 9	17 4 8	33 9 0	4 8 6	105 1 6½
Saint George,	1 18 1	0 0 0	5 14 1	6 15 0	2 0 0	7 12 10	0 0 0	18 0 0
West Isles,	0 0 0	0 0 0	14 10 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	5 9 8½
Fredericton,	1 3 8	0 0 0	230 2 6	16 12 9	0 0 0	14 13 7	0 0 0	52 19 2½
	£1,111 13 8	30 0 3	14,812 17 11	1,362 5 10	141 18 0	2,775 5 1	19 7 5	5,316 3 0¾

ORDINARY REVENUE.

Where collected.	Export.	Auction.	Pedlars'.	Total.	SPECIAL DUTIES. Emigrants.	Lights.	Buoys & Beacons.	Hospital.	Total.
Saint John,	£10,566 14 10	138 16 7	0 0 0	30,642 14 9	1,322 10 0	2,610 17 6	0 0 0	846 12 10	4,780 0 4
Miramichi,	1,929 4 9	0 11 9	0 0 0	3,815 6 1	8 10 0	173 0 10	159 12 6	300 4 2	641 7 6
Dalhousie,	1,290 5 7	0 4 8	0 0 0	2,539 6 10	11 0 0	98 4 9	97 10 6	92 7 3	299 2 6
Bathurst,	477 13 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	699 15 10	0 0 0	51 4 5	0 0 0	47 8 10	98 13 3
Shippegan,	158 10 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	381 16 6	0 0 0	17 16 0	18 17 7	16 15 1	53 8 8
Richibucto,	867 12 7	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,366 3 10	4 0 0	92 10 5	84 17 4	86 15 2	268 2 11
Shediac,	267 15 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	299 0 11	0 0 0	28 14 7	17 18 7	27 19 2	74 12 4
Dorchester,	42 8 7	0 0 0	0 0 0	151 14 10	0 0 0	27 5 0	0 0 0	4 4 4	31 9 4
Bay Verte,	43 3 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	43 11 6	0 0 0	23 2 6	0 0 0	3 3 2	26 5 8
Hopewell,	0 0 0	0 10 10	0 0 0	79 16 5	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Woodstock,	282 19 8	5 19 4	0 0 0	824 3 7	54 10 0	141 3 3	21 14 5	80 7 10	297 15 6
Saint Andrews,	253 7 1	0 15 0	5 7 6	678 13 4	8 10 0	86 12 6	0 0 0	47 4 0	142 6 6
Saint Stephen,	265 16 3	0 0 0	0 0 0	307 16 3	0 0 0	65 19 3	6 10 0	40 16 6	113 5 9
Saint George,	15 7 3	0 0 0	0 0 0	35 7 0	0 0 0	23 1 6	0 0 0	9 14 8	32 16 2
West Isles,	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	315 11 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Fredericton,	£16,460 19 2	146 18 2½	5 7 6	42,187 17 4	1,409 0 0	3,444 8 6	407 0 11	1,603 13 0	6,859 6 5

Specific Duties, ... 42,668 13 2

Total Ordinary Duties, .. £84,856 10 6

In Account of 1848, ... 4 16 0

£6,864 2 5

THE EMIGRANT FUND IN ACCOUNT CURRENT.

Dr.				Cr.			
To Balance from 1848, ...		£6,392 10 11¼		By Duty collected, viz:—Saint John, ...	£1,322 10 0		
Commission on Duty collected, ...	£7 16 0			Miramichi, ...	8 10 0		
Amount of Warrants paid, ...	1,870 2 8			Dalhousie, ...	11 0 0		
		1,877 18 8		Richibucto, ...	4 0 0		
Balance to credit in new Account, ...		247 0 0¼		Saint Andrews, ...	54 10 0		
				Saint Stephen, ...	8 10 0		
						£1,409 0 0	
				Amount received from Imperial Government, ...		7,108 9 8	
		£8,517 9 8				£8,517 9 8	

THE LOAN ACCOUNT IN ACCOUNT CURRENT.

(Shewing the operation of the "Loan Act" toward liquidating the Loan.)

Dr.				Dr.			
To Balance from 1848, ...		£8,940 19 3¼		By Duties collected in 1849, viz:—			
Commission on Duties collected, ...	£69 9 11			At Saint John, ...	£4,119 12 8		
Drawbacks allowed on Exportation, ...	150 17 10			Miramichi, ...	413 3 4		
		220 7 9		Dalhousie, ...	177 11 3		
6th Instalment paid, ...		6,000 0 0		Bathurst, ...	51 18 0		
Interest, ...		2,887 10 0		Shippegan, ...	35 0 11		
				Richibucto, ...	128 1 6		
				Shediac, ...	5 19 5		
				Dorchester, ...	51 11 11¼		
				Woodstock, ...	8 19 5		
				Saint Andrews, ...	142 14 2		
				Saint Stephen, ...	105 1 6¼		
				Saint George, ...	18 0 0		
				West Isles, ...	5 9 8¼		
				Fredericton, ...	52 19 2¼		
						£5,316 3 0¼	
				Balance to debit in new Account, ...		12,732 13 11¼	
		£18,048 17 0¼				£18,048 17 0¼	

DR. SEAMEN'S HOSPITALS IN ACCOUNT CURRENT. CR.

Richibucto.

To Commission on Collection, ...	£8 13 5			By Balance from 1848, ...			£129 7 7½		
Paid Warrant No. 73, ...	66 2 7			Tonnage collected to June 30th, ...	£24 16 9				
		£74 16 0		Ditto September 30th, ...	53 13 1				
Balance to credit in new Account, ...		141 6 9½		Ditto December 31st, ...	8 5 4				
							86 15 2		
		£216 2 9½					£216 2 9½		

Miramichi.

To Amount paid Commissioners, ...		£300 2 4		By Balance from 1848,...			£158 7 2		
Balance to credit in new Account, ...		158 9 0		Tonnage collected to June 30th, ...	£117 3 10				
				Ditto December 31st, ...	183 0 4				
							300 4 2		
		£458 11 4					£458 11 4		

Dalhousie.

To Commission on Collection, ...	£8 10 1			By Balance from 1848,...			£233 15 7		
Paid Warrant No. 74, ...	160 3 10			Tonnage collected to June 30th, ...	£44 3 8				
		£168 13 11		Ditto September 30th, ...	40 17 11				
Balance to credit in new Account, ...		157 8 11		Ditto December 31st, ...	7 5 8				
							92 7 3		
		£326 2 10					£326 2 10		

Bathurst.

To Commission on Collection, ...		£4 14 10½		By Balance from 1848, ...			£44 17 1		
Paid Warrant No. 75 in favour of Commissioners, ...		38 18 11		Tonnage collected to June 30th, ...	£29 12 3				
Balance to credit in new Account, ...		48 12 1½		Ditto September 30th, ...	15 8 1				
				Ditto December 31st, ...	2 8 6				
							47 8 10		
		£92 5 11					£92 5 11		

DR. SEAMEN'S HOSPITALS IN ACCOUNT CURRENT.—*Continued.* CR.

Shippegan.

To Commission on Collection, ...		£1 13 6½	By Balance from 1848,...		£13 5 11½
Balance to credit in new Account, ...		28 8 6½	Tonnage collected to June 30th, ...	£3 9 5	
			Ditto September 30th, ...	7 11 5	
			Ditto December 31st, ...	5 15 3	
					16 16 1
		£30 2 0½			£30 2 0½

Saint Andrews.

To Commission on Collection, ...	£17 16 0		By Balance from 1848,...		£201 5 5
Paid Commissioners, ...	165 0 0		Tonnage collected to March 31st, ...	£21 4 8	
		£182 16 0	Ditto June 30th, ...	32 9 6	
Balance to credit in new Account, ...		196 12 11	Ditto September 30th, ...	53 14 8	
			Ditto December 31st, ...	70 14 8	
					178 3 6
		£379 8 11			£379 8 11

Saint John.

To Balance from 1848, ...		£20 19 9½	By Tonnage collected to March 31st, ...	£47 19 8	
Commission on Collection, ...	£3 10 7		Ditto June 30th, ...	335 3 7	
Paid Warrrnt No. 261, ...	15 15 0		Ditto September 30th, ...	359 9 6	
Ditto No. 385, ...	453 2 9		Ditto December 31st, ...	139 6 9	
Ditto No. 407, ...	15 0 0				£881 19 6
Ditto No. 416, ...	22 15 0		Balance to debit in new Account, ...		449 3 7½
		510 3 4			
Paid Commissioners, ...		800 0 0			
		£1,331 3 1½			£1,331 3 1½

BUOYS AND BEACONS IN ACCOUNT CURRENT.

Richibucto and Buctouche.

Dr.			Cr.		
To Commission,	£8 9 9		By Balance from 1848,		£49 0 4½
Paid Commissioners,	59 10 0	£67 19 9	Collection of Duty, viz:—To June 30,	£26 19 2	
			September 30,	50 12 2	
Balance to credit in new Account,		65 17 11½	December 31,	7 6 0—	84 17 4
		£133 17 8½			£133 17 8½

Saint Andrews.

Dr.			Cr.		
To Balance from 1848,		£0 3 3	By Tonnage collected, viz:—To June 30,	£8 2 11	
Commission,	£1 8 3		September 30,	9 12 3	
Paid Commissioners,	20 18 3½—	22 6 6½	December 31,	3 19 3	
Balance to credit in new Account,		5 14 7½	Ditto at Saint George, "	6 10 0	
		£28 4 5			£28 4 5

Miramichi.

Dr.			Cr.		
To Amount paid Commissioners,		£143 13 3	By Balance from 1848,		£58 16 10
Balance to credit in new Account,		74 16 1	Tonnage collected, viz:—To June 30,	£62 12 4	
			December 31,	97 0 2	159 12 6
		£218 9 4			£218 9 4

Dalhousie.

Dr.			Cr.		
To Paid Commissioners,		£97 10 6	By Tonnage collected, viz:—To June 30,	£46 13 11	
			September 30,	41 14 2	
			December 31,	9 2 5	
		£97 10 6			£97 10 6

DR. BUOYS AND BERCONS IN ACCOUNT CURRENT.—*Continued.* CR.

Shippegan.

To Commission, ...	£1 17 8¼		By Tonnage collected, viz:—To June 30,	£4 7 1	
Amount paid Commissioners, ...	7 17 2		September 30,	8 12 10	
		£9 14 10¼	December 31,	5 17 8	
Balance to credit in new Account, ...		9 2 8¼			
		£18 17 7			£18 17 7

Saint George.

To Commission, ...	£2 16 9		By Tonnage collected 1839 to 1848, ...	£56 13 1
Amount paid Commissioners to 31st Dec., 1848,	50 10 0			
		£53 6 9		
Balance to credit in new Account, ...		3 6 4		
		£56 13 1		£56 13 1

FUNDY LIGHT HOUSES IN ACCOUNT CURRENT.

Dr.		Cr.	
To Commission and Drawbacks,	£58 10 9	By Balance from 1848,	£2,755 7 10
Payments to Commissioners by Warrants,	3,172 0 0	Collections, 1849, viz:—	
Balance to new Account,	2,502 18 7	Saint John,	£2,610 17 6
		Saint Andrews,	141 3 3
		Saint Stephen,	86 12 6
		Saint George,	65 19 3
		West Isles,	23 1 6
		Dorchester,	27 5 0
		Hopewell,	23 2 6
			2,978 1 6
	£5,733 9 4		£5,733 9 4

GULF LIGHTS IN ACCOUNT CURRENT.

Dr.		Cr.		
To Balance from 1848,	£1,252 12 1½	By Collections, 1849, viz:—		
Commission on Collection,	27 18 5½	Miramichi,	£173 0 10	
Payments to Commissioners by Warrants,	270 0 0	Dalhousie,	98 4 9	
		Bathurst,	51 4 5	
		Shippegan,	17 16 0	
		Richibucto,	92 10 5	
		Shediac,	28 14 7	
				£461 11 0
		Balance to new Account,		1,088 19 7
	£1,550 10 7			£1,550 10 7

STATEMENT OF ALL BALANCES ON PROVINCIAL ACCOUNTS AT THE CLOSE OF 1849.

(*Excepting the Petty Ledger.*)

	Debits.	Credits.
Beverley Robinson, (Province Treasurer,)	£10,564 14 0¾	
Ordinary Revenue, ...	120,728 12 11¼	
Savings' Bank, Saint John, ...		£34,652 15 10
Do. Saint Andrews, ...		617 7 10
Indian Reserves, Northumberland, ...		272 15 6
Savings' Bank, do.		165 0 0
Emigrant Fund, ...		247 0 0½
Bay of Fundy Lights, ...		2,502 18 7
Seamen's Hospital, Saint John, ...	449 3 7½	
Bay Verte Canal, ...		1,028 2 5
Penitentiary Warrant, ...		12 0 0
Seizures, ...		177 7 2
Saint John Bridge Bond,....	6,000 0 0	
The Estate of late Attorney General Peters, ...	91 1 11	
Deputy Treasurers.		
Hon. Thomas H. Peters, ...	1,163 18 2¾	
Dugald Stewart, ...	752 12 6¼	
John Miller, ...	197 3 2¾	
P. N. Dumaresq, ...	350 6 0¾	
Hon. J. W. Weldon, ...	443 16 10¼	
Hon. D. Hanington, ...	26 4 6	
John M'Almon, ...	134 7 0	
Robert Watson, ...	192 1 11	
A. J. Wetmore, ...	141 14 6	
H. E. Dibblee, ...	63 10 8	
Thomas Moses, ...	46 17 2	
D. W. Jack, ...	623 3 7½	
Central Bank, ...		7,884 10 0
Bank British North America, ...		48,000 0 0
Burnt District Debenture Account, ...		8,950 0 0
Hon. T. C. Lee, (Receiver General,)	18,743 13 8	
Casual Revenue, ...		684 16 3
Surplus Civil List, ...		12,298 7 11
Canada Disputed Territory, ...		6,675 5 2
Bank of New Brunswick, ...		36,697 15 2
Copyright Duties, ...		46 4 3
Light Houses, Gulf of Saint Lawrence,....	1,088 19 7	
Seamen's Hospitals, ...		730 18 3¼
Buoys and Beacons, ...		158 17 8¼
	£161,802 2 1	£161,802 2 1

F. P. ROBINSON, *Auditor General.*

Audit Office, December 31, 1849.

ORDINARY REVENUE.

The Province of New Brunswick in Account Current with B. Robinson, Province Treasurer, 1st January to 31st December, 1849.

Dr.

	To Balance due Consolidated Revenues 1st January, 1849,		£56,295 5 10½
1.	Amount of Warrants prior to 1849, paid from 1st January to 31st December, 1849,	£10,186 6 10	
2.	Amount of Warrants, Series 1849, paid from 1st January to 31st December, 1849,	78,537 1 1	
3.	Amount of Interest on Warrants and on Cash Credit Account, paid from 1st January to 31st December, 1849,	4,261 14 0	
			92,985 1 11
4.	Amount of 93 Cases of Drawback, paid from 1st January to 31st December, 1849,		609 19 7½
			£149,890 7 5

Cr.

5.	By Amount received from the Law Officers of the Crown,	£150 3 7	
6.	Do. of sums refunded,	36 9 7½	
			£186 13 2½
	Amount paid into the Treasury—		
7.	By Receiver General of Casual Revenue	£1,772 10 1	
8.	By Clerk of the Pleas, Supreme Court,	1,402 18 0	
			3,175 8 1
	Import Duties collected at Saint John, 1849, viz:—		
9.	Quarter ending 31st March,	£6,184 9 7½	
10.	30th June,	16,945 0 5½	
11.	30th September,	11,645 0 2½	
12.	31st December,	12,558 8 1	
			47,332 18 4½
	Export Duties collected at Saint John, 1849, viz:—		
13.	Quarter ending 31st March,	£502 13 7	
14.	30th June,	3,674 0 10	
15.	30th September,	4,182 0 7	
16.	31st December,	2,207 19 10	
			10,566 14 10
17.	Amount of Auction Duty received at Saint John,		138 16 7
18.	Moiety of net proceeds of Seizures,		1,137 12 6½
	Amounts received from Deputy Treasurers, viz:—		
	Thos. H. Peters, Account 1848, £203 1 2½; Do. do. 1849, 6,531 16 3	£6,734 17 5½	
	Dugald Stewart, Account 1848, £1,295 15 3; Do. do. 1849, 3,433 1 5	4,728 16 8	
	John Miller, Account 1848, £595 1 1½; Do. do. 1849, 1,399 7 8	1,994 8 9½	
	P. J. N. Dumaresq, Account 1848, £77 19 0; Do. do. 1849, 348 16 11	426 15 11	
	J. W. Weldon, Account 1849,	2,009 16 7	
	D. Hanington, " "	373 6 5	
	W. Carter, " "	238 0 7	
	John M'Almon, " "	18 15 0	
	D. W. Jack, " "	1,636 7 2	
	Robert Watson, " "	1,191 14 7	
	A. J. Wetmore, " "	387 0 11	
	Thomas Moses, " "	25 1 1	
	James Taylor, " 1848, £114 11 5½; Do. " 1849, 707 9 8	822 1 1½	
	H. E. Dibblee, " "	112 13 7	
			20,699 15 10½
	Balance due Consolidated Revenues, 31st December, 1849,		66,652 7 11
			£149,890 7 5

Treasury, Saint John, 1st January, 1850.

B. ROBINSON, *Prov. Treasurer.*

BALANCE SHEET.

Beverley Robinson, Province Treasurer, in Account with the Consolidated Revenues of New Brunswick.

DR.				CR.		
E.	To Balance of Account, Bay of Fundy Lights,	£2,479 1 4½		A.	By Balance of Account, Ordinary Revenue,	£66,652 7 11
F.	Burnt District Loan,	7,008 8 11		B.	Gulf Lights,	1,159 0 8
G.	Saint John Savings' Bank,	34,652 15 10		C.	Sick & Disabled Seamens' Fund,	452 0 6½
H.	Saint Andrews "	503 6 3		D.	Loan Fund,	12,546 15 8½
	Northumberland "	165 0 0				£80,810 4 10
J.	Ditto Indian Reserve Fund,	272 15 6			Amount of Bonds, Burnt District Loan,	£6,050 0 0
L.	Copyright Duties,	46 0 8			" " Saint John Water Company,	5,000 0 0
	Bay Verte Canal,	1,028 2 5				11,050 0 0
N.	Emigrant Fund,	299 0 8	£46,454 11 7½		Amount of 30 boxes Copper Coin,	340 4 7
	Amount deposited in the Treasury on Account of Receiver General of Casual Revenue,	£914 15 0				
	Amount due Bank of New Brunswick on Cash Credit Account,	20,165 19 8				
	Amount loaned by Bank of New Brunswick on Bye Road Warrant, 1849,	6,531 15 6				
	Amount of Loan by Central Bank on Bye Road and College Warrants, 1849,	7,884 10 0				
	Amount due Bank of New Brunswick for balance of Loan on Bye Roads, 1848,	10,000 0 0	45,497 0 2			
	Amount of remittance from Deputy Treasurer at Shippegan during the last Quarter, his Accounts not having come to hand at time of making this Account,		132 15 0			
	Outstanding Checks on the Bank, 31st December, 1849,		116 2 7½			
			£92,200 9 5			£92,200 9 5

Treasury, Saint John, 1st January, 1850.

B. ROBINSON, *P. T.*

I, Beverley Robinson, do solemnly swear, that the foregoing Account, together with all the Accounts to which it refers, is just and true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. ROBINSON.

Sworn to before me, F. W. HATHEWAY, J. P., at Fredericton, 18th January, 1850.

STATEMENT OF DUTIABLE ARTICLES IMPORTED INTO NEW BRUNSWICK, SHEWING ALSO THE AMOUNT OF PROVINCIAL DUTY COLLECTED THEREON IN THE YEAR 1849.

Collected at	Loan Fund Values.	Other Values. At 30 ⅌ cent.	At 20 ⅌ cent.	At 15 ⅌ cent.	At 10 ⅌ cent.	At 4 ⅌ ct.	At 7½ ⅌ cent.	At 1 ⅌ cent.
Saint John,	£411,963 6 8	20 0 0	10,732 3 4	661 1 8	7,769 15 0	745 4 2	157,949 10 0	91,294 3 4
Miramichi,	41,316 12 6	0 0 0	842 18 9	0 0 0	1,866 16 8	0 0 0	13,842 0 0	7,879 0 0
Dalhousie,	17,756 16 7	0 0 0	1,172 7 0	0 0 0	2,054 0 9	0 0 0	8,058 9 6	2,702 15 6
Bathurst,	4,458 17 2	0 0 0	75 13 6	0 0 0	143 17 0	0 0 0	1,773 11 3	748 13 0
Richibucto,	12,808 4 11	0 0 0	189 18 6	0 0 0	332 5 1	0 0 0	3,543 13 0	3,535 6 11
Shediac,	596 17 7	0 0 0	7 8 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	297 8 10	151 12 10
Dorchester,	5,159 15 8	0 0 9	8 6 6	23 17 6	13 1 0	0 0 0	499 0 2	1,294 7 4
Woodstock,	897 8 1	29 15 0	76 10 6	97 0 5	106 0 0	0 0 0	360 19 8	12 18 4
Carried forward,	494,957 12 9	49 15 0	13,105 6 1	781 19 7	12,285 15 6	745 4 2	186,324 12 5	107,618 17 3

Collected at	Loan Fund Values.	Other Values. At 30 ⅌ cent.	At 20 ⅌ cent.	At 15 ⅌ cent.	At 10 ⅌ cent.	At 4 ⅌ ct.	At 7½ ⅌ cent.	At 1 ⅌ cent.
Brought forw'd.	494,957 12 9	49 15 0	13,105 6 1	781 19 7	12,285 15 6	745 4 2	186,324 12 5	107,618 17 3
Saint Andrews,	14,271 5 9	0 1 6	181 5 8	30 10 2	434 17 6	0 0 0	3,969 6 6	1,048 3 4
Saint Stephen,	10,507 10 0	14 15 0	167 0 0	114 17 1	266 6 11	0 0 0	2,911 4 6	1,400 4 4
Saint George,	1,800 0 0	0 0 0	33 5 0	15 4 6	47 10 0	0 0 0	73 3 0	75 0 0
Shippegan,	3,505 7 3	0 0 0	321 13 8	0 0 0	383 8 6	4 0 0	1,032 2 8	793 14 6
Fredericton,	5,293 16 9	0 0 0	72 18 4	0 0 0	166 4 1	0 0 0	3,068 7 11	119 0 9
West Isles,	548 10 10	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Hopewell,	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
TOTAL,	£530,884 3 4	64 11 6	13,881 8 9	942 11 4	13,584 2 6	745 4 2	197,378 17 0	111,055 0 2

Collected at	Brandy. galls.	Wine. galls.	Spirits. galls.	Lemon Syrup. galls	Malt Liquors. galls.	Cider. galls.	Molasses. galls.	Brown Sugar. cwt.	Loaf Sugar. lb	Crushed Sugar. lb	Tea. lb	Coffee. lb	Tobacco. lb	Dried Fruit. cwt.	Dried Fruit. lb	Fish. bls.	Fish. cwt.	Meats. Fresh. cwt.	Meats. Salted. cwt.	Meats. Salted. lb	Soap. lb	Lard. lb	Butter. lb	Cheese. lb	Candles. lb	Leather. lb	Skins. doz	Cattle. bl	Cattle. hd	Horses. no	Clocks. no	Coal. tons.	Apples. bush.	Wheat Flour. bbls.	Amount.
Saint John,	33,392	11,810½	54,255	75	9,069	5,366	297,570	16,515	38,133	82,768	344,405	90,681	259,802	198¾	93,897	..	..	..	486½	566,626	43,951	12,423	17,190	5,541	6,865½	7,881	76½	1	6	5	17,423½	2,906½	38,177½	51,325 5 2½
Miramichi,	1,667	401	7,591	70	1,154	112	43,760	1,261½	2,643	3,528	58,917	3,315	37,778	..	4,480	..	..	..	..	140,560	37,189	120	500	4,326	11,937	3,730	..	1	0	..	1,782	322	8,725	5,927 11 7
Dalhousie,	859½	463½	6,153	5	77½	125	11,242	299¾	1,777	..	12,636	2,123	17,173	..	4,183	..	..	0	1 12	53,568	11,059	1,106	1,362	1,128	5,238	2,003½	¼	2	5	7	487	98	2,424	2,904 11 7
Bathurst,	285	19	2,704	..	200	..	10,139	40	1,165	..	3,175	475	398	..	607	..	..	..	..	13,711	7,240	1,558	2,978	718	3,288	550½	6½	..	5	..	439	94	1,797	932 10 0½
Richibucto,	147	129	1,551	..	31	..	11,110	534½	2,269	202	11,887	1,664	13,098	..	679	..	..	..	20	54,460	9,176	95	1,866	255	2,914	242	1½	..	..	..	329	62	2,421	1,535 11 5
Shediac,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,712	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	379	..	..	..	..	1	7	..	..	..	..	63 2 4
Dorchester,	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,484	1	..	..	1,054	236	2,284	3½	..	..	..	..	17¾	1,980	560	..	..	..	..	1,335	..	..	..	..	48	77½	903	278 12 10
Woodstock,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	282	119	382	..	..	..	..	4	0 0	2,000	..	..	..	56	..	1,001½	..	2	28	..	..	..	15	170 10 0½
St. Andrews	3,030½	..	1,627	5½	205	..	19,888	170½	1,114	2,855	7,380	1,457	3,179	2	1,484	..	..	..	26	17,493	167	785	..	1,603	334	21	½	..	..	..	259	193½	3,062½	1,919 17 10½
St. Stephen	1,881	..	433	..	..	..	14,594	477	229	..	1,481	103	1,090	2¾	522	1	¾	..	16½	3,655	1,714	10	..	391	839	136	..	..	2	..	123	93	1,922	1,285 19 4
St. George,	202	..	..	4	..	..	633	10	14	..	603	122	478	¾	319	..	..	..	14½	8,490	474	50	25	202	420	..	..	..	..	..	..	73½	737	209 4 7
Shippegan,	..	..	112	..	..	..	2,603	9¾	..	..	422	332	4,803	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,400	1,814	40	2,366	..	362	380	2	1	..	..	45	60	1,644	518 2 6¾
Fredericton	957	69	1,440	..	10	..	1,018	120½	..	..	1,261	218	2,675	..	407	..	..	..	..	18,680	33	..	..	78	717	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,027	811 7 0½
West Isles,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,500	..	2,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	400	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	35 7 0½
Hopewell,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	400	..	400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72½	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	16 11 9½
TOTAL,	42,421½	12,892	75,866	160	10,779½	5,603	415,043	19,439	48,344	89,353	447,117	100,845	345,540	207	106,578	1	¾	4	1 12	581	901,623	118,377	16,193	26,666	14,298	32,910½	17,753	87	8	59	12	20,935½	3,980	62,961½	67,928 18 3½

To the above are to be added—

Imperial Duties collected at Saint John by Provincial Act,	£127 5 10	
Share of Seizures made at Saint John,	1,137 12 6½	
Do. do. Saint Andrews,	39 10 11	
Do. do. Miramichi,	18 4 4	
Do. do. Dalhousie,	2 3 9	
Surcharge of Commissions at Dalhousie,	20 13 9	
Share of Seizures made at Shippegan,	5 8 1½	
Do. do. Woodstock,	11 9 6½	
Do. do. Saint Stephen,	15 3 9	— 1,377 12 6½
This total will be found to agree with the amounts of Loan and Ordinary Duties in my General Abstract.		£69,306 10 10

Treasury, Saint John, 1st January, 1850.

B. ROBINSON, *P. T.*

RETURN FROM THE PROVINCE TREASURER OF BALANCES IN THE HANDS OF DEPUTY TREASURERS ON 6TH MARCH, 1850.

OUT-BAYS.	Balances on 31st December, 1849.	Received since.	Balances due 6th March, 1850.
Miramichi, ...	£262 10 10	£0 0 0	£262 10 10
Dalhousie, ...	585 1 2	129 2 6	455 18 8
Bathurst, ...	28 18 0	0 0 0	28 18 0
Shippegan, *a*	39 18 2	0 0 0	39 18 2
Richibucto, ...	236 9 4	0 0 0	236 9 4
Shediac, ...	26 4 4	0 0 0	26 4 4
Hopewell, ...	134 5 2½	40 8 7	93 16 7½
Woodstock, ...	72 5 7	0 0 0	72 5 7
Saint Andrews,....	338 19 11½	75 0 6	263 19 5½
Saint Stephen, *b*	186 15 10	40 0 0	146 15 10
Saint George, ...	126 7 8	85 0 0	41 7 8
Campo Bello, ...	15 9 0	0 0 0	15 9 0
TOTALS, ...	£2,053 5 1	£369 11 7	£1,683 13 6

a £96 10 5 of Mr. Dumaresq's remittances in 1849 was not received by me until 11th January, 1850.

b £36 18 9 of Mr. Watson's balance is stated to be in "Bonds," (for Duty on Export Cargoes to West Indies I suppose.)

Treasury, Saint John, 6th March, 1850.

B. ROBINSON, *P. T.*

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