

8 from the Mill-stream Gully to the main road.
 25 to explore and open the Morrison road towards New Dunlop.
 60 the Connolly road to New Dunlop.
 105 To Henry W. Baldwin, late Commissioner, the balance due him for completing the bridge at Blackstock's mills and its approaches, in 1841.
 7 for the swamp on the Taylor road from New Dunlop to Dumfries.
 25 Dumfries settlements road.
 50 between James and John Daley's Tetagouche.
 8 from Charles Commeaux' at the mill stream, southwards.
 10 from Doucett's to Hadley's.
 25 from John Noseworthy's in Rose Hill settlement to the main Tetagouche road between Samuel Roy's and Joseph Kent's.
 70 new line from Bathurst towards Middle and Tetagouche river settlements.
 20 the road through the Middle river settlements.
 20 through the Little river settlements.
 20 from the Big river ferry, towards the Rough Waters at the south side of the Big Nepisiquid river.
 10 from the Bathurst road to the New Tyron settlement.
 20 Hornbrook road, New Bandon.
 10 road towards the Black Rock settlement, on the line between Peter M Kernan's and James Foley's.
 10 from the Waterloo Corner to Messinet Point.
 65 road up the south branch of the Caraquet river, including a bridge over Bertrand's brook.
 28 3 6 To John Henry, to enable him to pay a balance due for over expenditure in 1841.
 40 Tracad road towards Shippegan, through Pokemouche.
 20 from the main road to Point A'Bouveau, over Lousier's bridge.
 40 Garryowen settlement, including a bridge over the creek.
 5 16 6 To Thomas Miller, late commissioner, a balance due him for over expenditure.
 25 through the Kinsale settlement.
 20 from Grand Shippegan to Little Shippegan.
 20 from the lower part of Caraquet settlement towards St. Simon's.

March 17.

Mr Thomson, from the Committee appointed on the twenty ninth day of January last, to take under consideration the subject connected with the Lumbering interests, 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 all matters connected with the Lumbering interests of this province, having had the same under consideration, Report—

"That the Committee recommend that the Act, intituled 'An Act to restrain the provisions of the fifth Section of an Act, intituled '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 in certain cases,' which will expire on the first day of May next, be continued for a period not less than two years, with the following addition to the first Section thereof, viz: Provided always, that no license after the present year be more than once renewed.

"That all Mill Reserves, except for mills situate on the small streams, from the banks of which, above the mills such mills depend solely for a supply of Logs, granted since the passing of the Civil List Act, be broken up on the first day of May next, and that no reserves be again granted, except under the provisions of an act for that purpose to be passed by the Legislature the present session, which act is now before the House.

Your Committee further beg leave to offer for the consideration of the House, the following suggestions relative to the granting of licenses for cutting timber, logs, and other wood upon Crown lands, the ensuing season, in order that the honorable House may if it approves thereof, bring the same under the consideration of the Executive Government by address.

"1st.—That no License for cutting timber or wood of any kind be renewed for any period, unless it be first made to appear to the satisfaction of the Government, that the person or Licensee so applying for a renewal, had bona fide worked upon the ground for which the renewal is sought the preceeding year.

"2d.—That no one License hereafter be granted or renewed for a greater extent or area of ground than 6 square miles.

"3d.—That the licences in future be granted in such form as will give to the licensee

a right of action of trespass, trover, or replevin against any person or persons trespassing thereon, by cutting logs, timber, or wood of any kind, to the injury of the licensee during the continuance of his licence. This measure your Committee think, is not only a necessary security to the licensee against encroachments by trespass or otherwise, but will be the means of relieving the Executive Government from the very onerous and troublesome duty of adjudicating between parties, in case of collision by trespass or other encroachment, by leaving such collisions to be settled, in case the parties cannot agree, by the the judicial tribunals of the country, the only legitimate and constitutional source of relief.

"Respectfully submitted

R. THOMSON, Chairman.

J. A. STREET.

April 6.

To his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £50 for the purpose of erecting a Ferry Landing at the South West Branch of the Caraquet River, pursuant to the Report of the Supervisor.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £30 to pay a Commissioner to be appointed to run out and mark the Division Line between the Counties of Gloucester and Restigouche, commencing at the Northern termination of the same.

To the Justices of the Peace for the County of Restigouche, the sum of £100 to assist them in paying off the arrears of the public debt of the said County.

April 7.

To the Library Committee the sum of £350 to enable them to pay for reporting and publishing the Debates of both Houses at the present Session.

To the Lieutenant Governor a sum not exceeding £50 to provide for the payment of a Sub-Collector of Her Majesty's Customs of Shediac.

To the Board of Education for the County of Kent the sum of £150 to enable them to establish a Normal and Training School in that County, on terms of the Report of the Education Committee.

To the Lieutenant Governor, the sum of £ — to re-erect the Bridge across Indian Town Brook, at Indian Town, on the Great Road between Fredericton and Newcastle, carried away by the late Ice Freshet. Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, it was decided in the negative.

To the Lieutenant Governor, the sum of £100 to defray the expense of a semi-weekly Courier between Miramichi and Dalhousie.

To the Agricultural Society of the County of Restigouche, the sum of £ — in aid of individual subscription, to enable that Society to import an Entire Horse of the most approved breed for the Use of the County. Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the Committee divided—YEAS 8. NAYS 17. And so it it was decided in the negative.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1846.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT FOR THE ARRIVAL AND CLOSING OF THE SEVERAL MAILS, AT THE POST OFFICE, CHATHAM.

TIME OF ARRIVAL.—Monday.—Nova Scotia, St. John, Fredericton, Dorchester, United States, (via St. Andrews,) Peticodiac, Richibucto, 6, A. M.

Tuesday.—Newcastle and Douglastown, 5, A. M.

Thursday.—Nova Scotia, Dorchester, Peticodiac, Richibucto, 6, A. M.

Friday.—St. John, Fredericton, Canada, United States, (via Woodstock,) Newcastle, South West, 6, A. M. Bathurst, Dalhousie, Campbellton, 8, A. M.

Saturday.—Newcastle, Douglastown, 5, A. M. Shippegan, Pokemouche, Tracadie, Tabisintac, 3, P. M., every fortnight.

TIME OF CLOSING.—Monday, Canada, United States, (via Woodstock,) Fredericton, Newcastle, South West, Douglastown, Bathurst, Dalhousie, Campbellton, 8, A. M. Shippegan, Pokemouche, Tracadie, Tabisintac, every fortnight, 8, A. M. Nova Scotia, Saint John, Dorchester, Richibucto, Peticodiac, 9, P. M.

Thursday.—Newcastle, Douglastown, and 6, A. M.

Friday.—Nova Scotia, Dorchester, St. John, United States, (via St. Andrews,) Richibucto, Peticodiac, 9, P. M.

N. B.—Letters will be forwarded upon the

payment of a Fee of "six pence," and Newspapers "one penny" each, if posted within thirty minutes after the time appointed for the closing of the respective mails at this Office.

EUROPEAN NEWS.—Since the publication of our last paper, two steamers have crossed the Atlantic. First, the Unicorn, which vessel left Liverpool on the 19th March, and after a protracted and very stormy passage of 26 days, arrived at Halifax on Tuesday week. She put into St. John's, Newfoundland. The Sun speaking of the voyage, says—"We understand she encountered a succession of heavy gales all the way out, and sustained injury to her paddles, bulwarks, and figure head."

The second was the Caledonia, which accomplished her voyage in 14 days, and arrived at Halifax on the afternoon of Saturday last. She brings us our regular files of papers to the 4th of this month.

The journals thus furnished, contain a large amount of highly important matter, and we have with much care and attention gleaned from them the principal items of news, which will be found under the proper heads.

The first item of interest which specially claims our notice, is the intelligence from India, detailing the particulars of two brilliant actions between our troops and the Sikhs; one by the detachment of the army under the command of Sir Henry Smith, with a strong body of the enemy, which crossed the Sutlej, near Ludianah; and the other by the army under the command of Sir Henry Hardinge and Sir Hugh Gough, on the banks of the same river, near Sobrano. In both these actions, the courage and discipline of the British soldier prevailed, and the enemy was routed with great slaughter. We have given in another page Sir H. Smith's dispatch, which furnishes the particulars of the first of these exploits. Want of space compels us to defer the publication of Sir H. Gough's dispatch, detailing the particulars of the second engagement until our next. The European Times notices this brilliant affair as follows:—

"The severe thrashing of the Sikh forces by Sir H. Smith has been consummated by the total defeat of the main body by the Governor General of India and the Commander in Chief. The loss of the enemy in this engagement is estimated at from 10,000 to 12,000 men; that of the British in killed and wounded at upwards of 2,000, amongst whom is a large portion of officers. The action commenced in the morning, and the work of destruction had closed by eleven o'clock in the forenoon. Sir Hugh Gough's account of this battle proves it to have been, while it lasted, one of the most terrific on record. Unlike the able manœuvring of Sir H. Smith, this affair seems to have owed its success to the daring intrepidity of our men, who stormed the enemy's entrenchments, bayonet in hand, defended, as they were, by 30,000 Sikhs and 70 pieces of artillery. The slaughter was immense, for our troops braved the enemy's fire by reserving their shot until they got within his entrenchments. The horrors of war are painted with appalling power in the few brief sentences of the victorious commander. For the details we must refer the reader to the dispatch itself. It is a document that will amply repay perusal. The action terminated in the complete route of the enemy, the capture of his guns and the loss of his camp and baggage. An awful sacrifice of life took place on the Sutlej, in attempting to cross which, our troops mowed down thousands of the flying foe, and those who escaped the fire were drowned in the stream."

These victories, it appears, have put a period to the war, and the Sikhs have sued for peace. They have agreed to pay a million and a half, sterling, in four years, the payment of which is to be guaranteed by the occupation of Lahore by the British.

The London Shipping Gazette of the 3rd April says:—

"The thanks of Parliament were last evening moved by the Earl of Ripon in the House of Lords, and by Sir Robert Peel in the House of Commons, to the Governor-General, Officers &c. engaged in the brilliant and decisive achievements of the British and Indian armies on the glorious 28th January, and the 10th of February. The votes of thanks were agreed to without a dissentient voice. It was announced in the House of Commons, that it was the gracious intention of Her Majesty to confer the honor of Peerage on the Right Honorable Sir Henry Hardinge, G.C.B. the Governor General

of India, and General Sir Hugh Gough, Bart. the Commander-in-Chief of the forces there."

Poland has been the theatre of another fruitless attempt at revolution, which was easily put down, but it was attended with scenes of horror and bloodshed. We give below a brief account of the affair, not having room for particulars.

"The insurgents, who had got possession of the town of Cracow, and expelled the Austrian garrison, forthwith crossed the Vistula, and marched in several columns into Galicia, where the conspiracy had numerous ramifications among the Polish gentry and clergy, and where they expected to meet with the support of the people. These anticipations were, however, erroneous. The chief magistrate of the district of Tarno harangued the peasantry assembled at the market of that town, and persuaded them that the designs of the insurgents and the nobles were no less injurious to them than to the Government. He therefore exhorted them to remain faithful to the Austrian authorities, and ended by offering a reward of ten florins for every rebel whom the peasantry might bring in, dead or alive. The measure had an immediate and most horrible effect. More than 400 nobles were massacred in two days. A hundred corpses were brought into Tarrow, to claim this blood-money; and so great was the slaughter that the authorities reduced the price of a murder from ten florins to two. The whole district was a prey to the horrors of a social convulsion, which can only be compared to the Bauernkrieg of the 16th century, or to some of the scenes of the French revolution. In the midst of these tragical events, the cause of Poland seemed to be entirely forgotten, and the attempt which was made to resuscitate her independence only revived those fatal dissensions by which society in that country has so often been distracted."

The papers, we are sorry to perceive, represent trade throughout the mother country as very much depressed.

The words and deeds of the American Legislators and Editors have created considerable sensation in Britain. The press is unanimous in condemning the course pursued by our neighbours. Willmer and Smith's Times, of the 19th ult., says:—

"We regret to state that anger and irritation have lately been called into existence by news from America; and every day is calling into existence amongst us a war party as fierce and unreasonable as the most furious locofoco in the Union can desire. This feeling finds expression in many of the journals, and exists in private society to a greater extent than in the columns of the daily press. Even the Times, which has hitherto preserved great dignity, and exhibited high talent on the Oregon question, has put forth two or three articles lately of an unmistakable kind. One of these we have deemed it best to present to our readers, as it refers to matters in which the citizens of the United States will of necessity take an interest. We are pained to notice this alienation, but it gathers strength with every fresh arrival from America. The bulk of the morning papers of yesterday, take Lord Aberdeen severely to task for mincing matters respecting a question on which the public feeling of the country is so strong.

"Assuming that the notice to quit is given by both Houses of Congress and the entire responsibility is thrown upon the President, it is asked,

"Having claimed the whole of Oregon—having withdrawn the offer of the 49th parallel, without the navigation of the Columbia, and discarded arbitration by contempt—in what position is he to settle this question, and 'preserve' at the same time, in the words of Mr Colquhoun's resolution, 'the friendly relations of the two countries?' That is the knotty point. Can Mr Polk recede with honour?—can he negotiate without receding? The game is now thrown into his hands, and he incurs a responsibility not to be envied."

"The general belief in this country is, that when the question has been left in Mr Polk's hands, a message from the Queen will afford Ministers an opportunity of declaring their ultimatum to parliament. They will take their stand on what they conceive to be their strongest position in the controversy—make out what the lawyers term a 'strong case'; and if any attempt is made to possess the Oregon by force, the result will be that horrible alternative—war! To this point affairs are daily drifting.

"That the worst is anticipated, is evident from the extraordinary, the unprecedented activity in all the different dock yards. The other day, at Portsmouth, in order to test how soon a line of battle ship could be got ready for sea, the Bellorophon, which was dismantled at the time, had her masts rigged, her guns pointed, her stores housed—in short, everything appertaining to this splendid man of war was put in 'apple pie' order in sixty hours by the officers and crew! This feat is considered the most remarkable in the history of the British navy, but it was rendered ridiculous by the authorities, when the experiment had been completed, ordering the vessel to be again dismantled."

The same paper, of the 4th inst., contains the following paragraphs:—

"The greatest activity continues in all the dock yards in England, and the recruiting for