

- 13 From Sabbie's Mill to the Horse Shce on the South side of Cain's River.
- 13 From the Horse Shoe to the main South West agreeably to saddler's line
- 8 From John Donalds 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
- 8 From Patrick Shianock's, North side Cain's River, to the upper settlement, at Whalen Brook.
- 12 From Blissfield Mills to the Hovey settlement, through the Price and Hovey settlement
- 12 From the upper Settlement, on Bartholomew's River, to the South West Branch of Miramichi, coming out near Swim's Ferry.
- 11 15 From the new Settlement on Bartholomew's River, to the South West Branch of Miramichi, coming out near De Cantine's.

GLOUCESTER BYE ROADS

- £15 From the main road towards the Church at Tracadie
- 15 From the landing at the Widow Landry's, at Pokemouche, to the main road; out of which the sum of £1 19 5 to be paid Joseph Swell a balance due him.
- 250 From the main road on the North side of the River Wough to Shippigan, via the Plains.
- 15 From the Main road towards the Little River Mill.
- 25 For the road up the South Branch of Caraguet River.
- 5 For Ellis' Landing, at New Bandon.
- 15 From the main road towards the Little River Mill.
- 50 For the road to the Black Rock Settlement.
- 30 For the road to Saint Paul Settlement.
- 25 To improve the Approches towards the Pabino Bridge.
- 10 For the road on the South side of Big Nipisiquit towards the Rough Waters.
- 15 To open a road from the Rough Waters on the South side of the River to the second Concession.
- 50 For the Little River road.
- 60 For the Middle River road between Deacon's and Deuce's, towards Saint Anne and Rose Hill Settlements; out of which to be paid £4 15 7, due Michael O'Brien.
- 20 For the Rose Hill roads.
- 40 For the road from the termination of the turnpiking above John Daly's downwards; out of which to be paid £2 10s., due John Daly.
- 20 For the Kinsale road.
- 10 For the road through the Moyle Settlement.
- 14 From the main road to the second Concession, on the line dividing Joseph Hodgson's and John O'Brien's land.
- 14 From the main road to the second Concession, on John Lansen's land.
- 19 For the road from the Glanmire Bridge to the Hadley Bridge.
- 10 For the Anderson road.
- 15 From the main road to the Settlement in the second Concession on the North side of Elm Tree River.
- 14 4 To explore and open a line of road from the Glanmire main road, near M'Donnell's, towards upper Dumfries.
- 10 From the main road towards Hadley's Bridge.
- 10 From the main road to the Shore at Belledune, through the centre of Lot 31, occupied by John M'Curdy.
- 20 For the road from Grant's Brook northerly through the Dumfries Settlement.
- 15 From the main Dunlop road towards the upper Dumfries, on the line between No. 1 and the Mill Trac.
- 72 16 To Francis Ferguson, a balance due him for repairs on the Bathurst Bridge.

March 27.

To the Postmaster General a sum not exceeding £150 to enable him to establish a tri-weekly Mail between Halifax and this Province; and the further sum of £50 to enable him to establish a tri-weekly Mail between the Bend of Petitcodiac and Miramichi.

To Wm. Garman the sum of £25 5 6 for Gauging articles at Miramichi in the year 1847.

March 28

To the Provincial Board of Education the sum of £750 to procure a further supply of Books, to be sold agreeably to the provisions of the Parish School Act.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor the sum of £150, being the expenses of the Medical Commissioners to Tracadie in 1848.

To His Excellency, the sum of £50 for the payment of the Sub-Collector at Shediac.

To the Post Master at Fredericton the sum of £482 7 11, being the amount of postage of the Legislature for this Session.

To the Clerk of the House of Assembly the sum of £2,132 19 5, being the Contingencies of the present Session.

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 under dates of the twenty fifth and twenty seventh days of March instant, with the exception of the following grants:—

The sum of one hundred pounds, in aid of individual subscription towards the erection of a wharf and public landing place at Campbellton, opposite the Metis road, in the county of Restigouche.

The sum of twenty five pounds towards the support of a School, established in Tracadie, County of Gloucester, under the tuition of

Francis Xavier Le France, to be in full to the 1st day of May next.

To James Johnson the sum of ten pounds for having taught a school in the parish of Newcastle, in the county of Northumberland, for six months, ending on the 4th day of November last.

In which resolutions the Legislative council do not concur.

On motion of Mr Barberie, Resolved, that the house do now go 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 in this province, and to establish sundry regulations for the future sale and disposal of Timber in certain cases. To which Mr Partelow moved as an amendment—to expunge the word 'now', and substitute the words, 'this day three month.'

And upon the question, it was carried in the affirmative, and the further consideration of the said bill accordingly postponed for three months.

Mr Partelow, from the committee to whom was referred the subject of the contingencies of this House, submitted their report; and he having read the same, headed it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read and is as follows:—

The committee appointed on the 19th day of January last, to take into consideration the subject of the contingent expenses of the House of Assembly, Report—That under the particular circumstances of this session being about to close, your committee are unable to state the particular items of the Bill, or the precise amount required, but recommend that the sum of one thousand five hundred pounds to be granted for that purpose, and for the expenditure of which, the Clerk of the Assembly be required to furnish detailed accounts at the next session of the Legislature; and the farther sum of £632 18 5 for the contingencies of the Legislative council.

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 this day, with the exception of the following grants:—

The sum of fifty pounds, in aid of contribution from the Fredericton Road Fund, to improve the Ferry landing from Fredericton, at Phoenix Square, in connexion with the great road to Miramichi

Thirty pounds, in aid of individual subscription, to pay a courier between Cape Tormenting and Shediac, via Shemogue. In which resolutions the Legislative council do not concur.

Extracts from an Act to provide for the expenses incurred in the support, relief and maintenance of indigent sick and distressed Emigrants and Orphans, who arrived in this Province during the past year.

The Overseers of the Poor, Parish of Caraguet, County of Gloucester, for necessaries supplied to sick and destitute Emigrants landed from a vessel called the Eliza Liddel, in July last, £29 1s. 2d.

The Justices of the Peace for the County of Northumberland, to reimburse them the balance due expended in the support and relief of distressed Emigrants the present year, £855 4s. 9d.

Overseers of the Poor of the Parish of Shediac, County of Westmorland, to reimburse advances for a similar purpose £5 9s. 9d.

Overseers of the Poor of the Parish of Chatham, County of Northumberland, to reimburse similar advances, £14 11s. 5d.

William Hamilton, of Dalhousie, County of Restigouche, to reimburse expenses for erecting a temporary Lazaretto by order of the Magistrates, and for the support of and Medical attendance on sick, distressed and indigent Emigrants the past year, £110 3s. 10d.

Justices of the Peace for the County of Gloucester, to reimburse balance of expenses incurred at Bathurst and Shippegan for the support and relief of sick, distressed and indigent Emigrants, £130 8s. 10d.

Dr. Baldwin, Medical attendance on Emigrants at Shippegan, £49.

Justices of the Peace of the County of Kent to reimburse expenses incurred in the support and relief of a diseased Emigrant last year £5 4s. 8d.

Amounting in the whole to the sum of £13,511 11s. 11d.

European News.

FRANCE.

The 3rd instant being the day fixed by the Provisional Government for the reception of the Irish deputation, Mr. Smith O'Brien and the other members of the Irish Confederation went to the Hotel at half-past three to present their address. They were received by M. de Lamartine alone, none of the other members of the Provisional Government being present. Besides the address of the Irish Confederation, addresses were presented at the same time by Mr. R. O'Gorman, jun., from the citizens of Dublin; by Mr. Meagher, from the repealers of Manchester; and Mr. M'Dermott, from the members of the Irish Confederation resident in Liverpool. The following is M. Lamartine's reply.

Citizens of Ireland

If we require a fresh proof of the pacific influence of the proclamation of the great democratic principle,—this new Christianity, bursting forth at the opportune moment,

and dividing the world, as formerly, into a pagan and Christian community,—we should assuredly discern this proof of the omnipotent action of an idea, in the visits spontaneously paid in this city to republican France, and the principles which animate her by the nations, or by fractions of the nations of Europe

We are not astonished to see to-day a deputation from Ireland. Ireland knows how deeply her destinies, her sufferings, and her successive advances in the path of religious liberty, of unity, and of constitutional equality with the other part of United Kingdom, have at all times moved the heart of Europe!

We said as much a few days ago to another deputation of your fellow-citizens. We said as much to all the children of that glorious, isle of Erin which the natural genius of its inhabitants and the striking events of its history, render equally symbolical of the poetry and heroism of the nations of the north.

Rest assured, therefore, that you will find in France, under the Republic, a response to all the sentiments which you express towards it.

Tell your fellow-citizens that the name of Ireland is synonymous with the name of liberty courageously defended against privilege—that it is one common name to every French citizen! Tell them that this reciprocity which they invoke—that this reciprocity of which they are not oblivious—the Republic will be proud to remember and to practice invariably towards the Irish. Tell them, above all, that the French Republic is not, and never will be an aristocratic Republic, in which liberty is merely abused as the mask of privilege; but a republic embracing the entire community, and securing to all the same rights and the same benefits. As regards other encouragements it would neither be expedient for us to hold them out, nor for you to receive them: I have already expressed the same opinion with reference to Germany, Belgium, and Italy; and I repeat it with reference to every nation which is involved in interal disputes—which is either divided against itself or at variance with its Government. When there is a difference of race—when nations are aliens in blood—intervention is not allowable. We belong to no party in Ireland or elsewhere, except to that which contends for justice, for liberty, and for the happiness of the Irish people. No other part would be acceptable to us in a time of peace, in the interests and the passions of foreign nations. France is desirous of reserving herself free for the maintenance of the rights of all.

We are at peace, and we are desirous of remaining on good terms of quality, not with this or that part of Great Britain, but with Great Britain entire. We believe this peace to be useful and honourable, not only to Great Britain and the French republic, but to the human race. We will not commit an act—we will not utter a word—we will not breathe an insinuation at variance with the principles of the reciprocal inviolability of nations which we have proclaimed, and of which the continent of Europe is already gathering the fruits. The fallen monarchy had treaties and diplomatists. Our diplomatists are nations,—our treaties are sympathies! We should be insane were we openly to exchange such a diplomacy for unmeaning and partial alliances with even the most legitimate parties in the countries which surround us. We are not competent either to judge them or to prefer some of them to others; by announcing our partizanship of the one side we should declare ourselves the enemies of the other. We do not wish to be enemies of any of your fellow-countrymen. We wish on the contrary, by a faithful observance of the republican pledges, to remove all the prejudices which may mutually exist between our neighbours and ourselves.

This course, however painful it may be, is imposed on us by the law of nations as well as by our historical remembrances.

Do you know what it was which most served to irritate France and estrange her from England during the first Republic? It was the civil war, in a portion of our territory, supported, subsidised, and assisted by Mr. Pitt. It was the encouragement and the arms given to Frenchmen, as heretical as yourselves, but Frenchmen fighting against their fellow citizens. This was not honorable warfare. It was a royalist propagandism waged with French blood against the republic. This policy is not yet in spite of all our efforts, entirely effaced from the memory of the nation. Well! this cause of dissension between Great Britain and us we will never renew by taking any similar course. We accept with gratitude expressions of friendship from the different nationalities included in the British Empire. We ardently wish that justice may be found and strengthened the friendship of races; that equality may become more and more its basis; but while proclaiming with you, with her (England), and with all, the holy dogma of fraternity, we will perform only acts of brotherhood, in conformity with our principles, and our feelings towards the Irish nation. (Vive la Republic! Vive le Gouvernement Provisoire! Vive Lamartine!)

Abd-el-Kader is likely to receive more indulgence from the Provisional Government than from that of Louis Phillippe. It is said that he is to be transferred to the Palace of Pau, with his wives and his followers.

An immense French army of observation is in the course of being formed, on the whole line of the Italian frontier, from the Mediterranean to Switzerland—all the troops that can be spared from the centre of France.

Colonial News.

Novascotia.

Halifax Nova Scotian, April 19.

Another melancholy shipwreck is noticed in the St. John, (N. F.) papers. During the heavy gale and drift Monday night, the 21st ult., the ship Kelson, of Poole, Robbins, master, from Cadiz with salt, and bound to Charlottetown, whilst endeavouring to make Horse Chaps, (Trinity), came suddenly in contact with the perpendicular cliff of the west head of Green Bay, and immediately sunk. The master, his son (a little boy), the mate and three seamen were lost, two seamen only escaped.

Of the eight persons who were on board to tell the melancholy tale, and those jumping from the masthead into the sea, were lowered down, by a rope fastened above, into a planter's punt, at about 10 o'clock, a. m., on the following Thursday. The men were much exhausted and frost bitten, having been all the time without food.

Death of Sir Jeremiah Dickson.—Notice the death of Lieutenant General Sir Jeremiah Dickson, which took place on the seventeenth of March, at Marlborough, Wiltshire, in the 73d year of age. Sir Jeremiah was formerly commander of the forces in Nova Scotia, had served in Hanover in 1807, at Salsund and Copenhagen in 1807, at Copenhagen in 1806, and at Waterloo in 1815.

New Brunswick.

St. John Morning News, April 26.

Destructive Fire.—Ten Houses burnt down at 10 o'clock; and we have only this morning to make a few remarks on the scene of conflagration was Straight Shore, close by Mr. Storey's Ship Yard. As we were informed, the fire originated in a barn attached to the Southern end of the building, owned by Mr. Skiffingham (who we were told, was away from home)—from what we can learn it appeared that a man had taken a candle into the barn, where there was hay, which became ignited, and set fire to the premises. The flames soon spread and communicated to the main (two story) building, which was destroyed next to this was another two story double building, owned by Mr. Ferris, which was wise burnt. The building adjoining the one which was demolished after great exertions, order, if possible, to save the next, indeed the whole block. For a time it was expected that the fire would be now checked; but suddenly a strong Southerly breeze sprung up, when the fire crossed the gap, and communicated to a large two story double building owned by Mr. McDonough, and now the fate of the entire block was apparent. Next to this house was a new building, next a double 2 story house, and finally another; all of which were consumed, making a total destruction of ten houses.

The buildings were occupied by persons generally connected with the Ship Yards; their losses will not be great, they had ample time to move their effects. There was scarcely any insurance on the buildings. The 1st Royals were present and did excellent service. The tide was out at the time, and there was a great scarcity of water. Had there been water the fire might have been put out without much difficulty. The engines, in consequence, were useless.

As regards the names of the owners of the property, and the actual cause of the fire, the above may not be exactly correct.

Canada.

Great Fire at Troy.—Letters from Harrisburg communicate the distressing intelligence that the flourishing village of Troy, in Bradford county, has been almost entirely destroyed by fire. Even the store in the town was destroyed.

The Niagara Falls.—The statement that the water above the Falls of Niagara was lower than ever before known, is some papers discredited, and it is called an 'April fool story'—albeit the statement was contained in a letter dated March 31. The statement was copied from the Buffalo paper, and we saw no reason to doubt its correctness. It is confirmed by the following paragraph, copied from the Iris, published at Niagara Falls, which gives some additional particulars for this remarkable phenomenon:

"Table rock and some 200 yards more were left dry, islands and places where the foot of man never dared tread, have been visited, flags placed on some and mementos brought away."