

It is adopted, must exercise a powerful influence in restraining the progress of Elephantiasis in this Province.

These measures imply wholesome diet, pure air, and personal cleanliness, and the avoidance of excessive fatigue and exposure; and we would respectfully observe, that a small sum for each destitute family, appropriated in the manner already suggested, would supersede the necessity of a large expenditure for suffering Lepers.

The Commissioner for the expenditure of the appropriation for such families, should possess the confidence of the Lepers, and be an intimate acquaintance with their language; and we cannot allude to these qualifications without expressing our obligations to Messrs. Davidson, Esquire, of Miramichi, from whom we derived great assistance, and who, through the preceding qualifications, possesses the same time a zeal and local knowledge which would render his services, as a commissioner and Supervisor of Leprous families, district equally valuable to the Government and to the people.

Leprous parents, whose children are apparently healthy, should be instructed respecting the nature and probable consequences of exposure to exciting causes, and the imperative duty of avoiding them as the best means of preventing the attack or development of a miasmatic disease. The adult descendants of leprous parents should observe the same precautions, as we find by the cases in the appendix, that the eruption of Elephantiasis has taken place as soon as the fifth year of age in Bernard Savoy, and as late as the fifty second year in Fidelle Brideau, and that it has occurred at all the intervening ages. The Commissioner and the clergymen of the respective districts could be easily instructed to impart the requisite information, and these precautions in process of time, would in all probability, extirpate a disease which otherwise will continue its ravages upon the devoted inheritors of the curse.

In reference to the third indication, it is the duty of society and of the clergymen in those districts where Elephantiasis exists, to urge the moral turpitude of perpetuating by marriage a race of Lepers, and there is probably no place where clerical influence, aided by the surveillance of a gentleman like Mr. Davidson, the capacity of a Commissioner, would be more serviceable than in Tracadie, where the population is almost entirely Roman Catholic; and we feel ourselves called upon to report the humanity and zeal of the Rev. Mr. LeFevre, the Parish Priest, from whom we received much information and assistance.

[We shall publish some farther extracts from the Report, next week].

CROWN LANDS.—The Journals also contain a lengthy Letter from the Surveyor General, to his Excellency, on the present mode of surveying and disposing of the Wilderness Lands in the Province which he very properly condemns. He throws out some admirable suggestions on the subject, which we sincerely trust will be adopted by the Legislature. We give some extracts below:—

I have the honor to observe that I would, in all cases, prefer giving the settler a grant of Crown Land as soon after purchase as possible, making his Bond for three instalments; but the first instalment should, I think, be a Cash payment, the other three payments, might be taken in work on the Roads, as is the practice in the neighbouring State of Maine; this would be effected with tolerable facility if there was labour performed on any Road which might be received by the Receiver General as much Cash, and stated by him in his Accounts in that manner, as also entered in the Books of my Office; but it should only be taken as an equivalent for so much Cash as is daily pay for the work on the Roads optional with the Government, or otherwise, in this Connovoy, I fear payment would never be made; although I would cheerfully bestow 50 acres upon every settler who would actually improve the Land and reside upon it. I am fully of opinion that if Roads were judiciously opened, and the labour paid for, either by money or its equivalent, the Land along such Roads would, doubtless, bear a higher price. Instances, illustrative of this fact, are to be found in abundance on the Road from Fredericton to St. Andrews.

A few years ago, when the Road was just opened, several large Grants of Land were made, when it was only considered worth 10s. per acre; whereas, within the last year or two, some of these very tracts have been sold for 10s. per acre, and even a larger sum realized for other parts; thus indisputably establishing the fact that land inaccessible, except for lumbering purposes, is valuable only for that object; but no sooner is a Road opened to render it fit for the residence of a civilized man, than it bears an enhanced price.

With regard to the present mode of surveying Crown lands, it does appear to me that you have already addressed your Excellency, as well as your predecessor in the government, on this subject, so fully and so frequently, that any observation we may now make, will, doubtless, be open to a charge of autology. I must however be permitted to enter my protest against the present system of allowing every individual who may wish to purchase 100 acres of land to have a separate survey made, and to become the paymaster of the surveyor. It is virtually taxing the surveying

of the province out of the hands of the government and placing it in the hands of ten thousand irresponsible persons.

The evils are so obvious that they only require to be briefly mentioned to be understood and condemned.

In the course of the last five years I have received Returns from no less than 1708 Warrants of Survey, which have been paid for by the parties applicant, who have thus been put in possession of the Land by the authorized Officer of the Government, so that unless the Land be purchased, the person applying for the Survey becomes, in fact, a sort of legalized squatter.

This true this system keeps out of sight of the Legislature the expense of Surveys, which used to be so animadverted upon, but it is my humble opinion, entailing an evil of much greater magnitude, for no human ingenuity is capable of reconciling Surveys thus made by different surveyors with different instruments, at different periods, and from different points of departure, such a system appears to me only calculated, at a future period, to produce litigation and confusion.

In addition to this irregular and imperfect system of Surveying, it tends also to the formation of innumerable Bye Roads running a short distance into the wilderness to the houses of these settlers, without any ulterior view or motive whatever; whereas if those Roads were connected and extended to some Great Road or Settlement, a superior character would be given to the Roads, the whole Country would improve more rapidly, and the Surveys would be more uniform, with less probability of collision with older Surveys and Grants.

Much has been said of late years of the duty of the Executive Government, in regard to developing the resources of the Country, and I know no more legitimate object than in opening up the wilderness by making Roads through it from points which present a reasonable hope of future improvement, aided as they would be by the Agricultural produce of the interior, although at present only in a state of nature.

A glance at the map of the Province will satisfy your Excellency that a large field presents itself for such operations, lying between Boies Town and Dalhousie, and from the Grand Falls to Bathurst and Newcastle. Millions of acres of the finest land in the Province are there to be found, but until Roads be formed through it how is it possible that any settlement can ever be made.

The places above named are Towns naturally on the increase, but if roads were opened through the wilderness to connect them with each other, no doubt can be entertained of the benefit they, in common with the whole of that section of the country, would derive therefrom. Farms would spring up where at present only the axe of the lumberer is heard, and Agriculture and prosperity would follow the formation of roads, and the resources of that part of the country would at least have a prospect of development.

I should, therefore, propose to explore a road from Boies Town, in nearly a due north line, towards Dalhousie, the distance being about 110 miles. At a point, distant about 50 miles from Dalhousie, I would explore a branch line towards Bathurst, to form a junction with the road which is a present extended about 30 miles up the Nepisiquit River, from the Shire Town of Gloucester. From the above mentioned point another line should be explored towards the Grand Falls of the River Saint John, distant about 70 miles. Also, from the same point, another line should be explored towards Newcastle, distance about 50 miles. The aggregate of those lines would give the distance of 280 miles, which, at £125 per mile, would require £35,000 to complete.

The distance of road, however, would open for settlement in every mile, 1,600 acres of Land, which, at 2s. 6d. an acre, would be equal to £200 for every mile, leaving a surplus of £75 per mile, or £31,000 as the profit of the transaction. Let us say, however, that the road would cost £150 a mile, and 1/2 of the land would be required for Reserves for Schools, Churches, or other purposes, or unfit for settlement; still, even with that estimate, it would leave a profit of £25 per mile, or £7000 on the undertaking. It may be contended that the Land would never be taken up, and that, therefore, the whole outlay would be unproductive. In answer to this I would observe, that we have evidence of a different result wherever a Road has been formed, even through Land of an inferior quality.

It is not expected that it would be all taken up at first, neither would it be advisable to attempt to make the whole distance of Road in one, two, or even three seasons, but the formation of such a line of Road would bring industrious and hardy settlers to the Country, and after a while the whole line would be settled and cultivated, and the surrounding Country would rapidly improve.

For the above object I would propose to issue Debentures, not exceeding £10,000 in any one year, which Debentures should, by Law, be made legal tender. A Commission of one or three persons, and a Clerk, should be appointed to superintend the whole matter, and who should submit a Report of their proceedings annually, to be laid before the Legislature.

In this estimate the Land is reckoned at 2s. 6d. an acre, but I know no reason why a large portion of it should not realize 4s. or even 5s. an acre. The money received for the sale of Lands might be appropriated to take up the Debentures.

I had the honor to recommend the formation of some of these Roads upwards of six-

teen years ago, and had a commencement then been made, how different might now be the aspect of that country.

It appears to me to be needless to dilate upon so self-evident a proposition, and I therefore submit the matter to the superior judgment of Your Excellency, to deal with it as you may see fit.

The house have granted to his Excellency, the sum of £12,000 for parish schools; and £500 to encourage the destruction of bears and wolves.

We refer our readers to the Letter of a Correspondent in another page, for further matters connected with the doings of the Assembly.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

A CONTRAST.—The Woodstock Telegraph complains of the small number that attends the LECTURES at that place. We, that the largest room in the place (and one of considerable size too,) is not sufficiently large to hold the audiences which weekly assemble. An additional number of benches were placed in the room on Thursday last, which reached down to the platform on which the Lecturer stood; but still several individuals were compelled to stand during the evening, in the small room adjoining.

In our last notice of the doings at the Institute, we inadvertently omitted the name of Dr. BENSON among the lecturers. The parties to whom the public have been indebted for Lectures this season, are—the Rev Mr Macbean, William Carman jun. Esq. John M. Johnson, jun. Esq., Dr Benson, and the Rev. Mr. Henderson, who occupied two nights. On Thursday next James Caie, Esq., will address the audience, and Mr Joseph Spratt the following Thursday.

The committee of management, we are happy to say, thus far, have had no difficulty in obtaining Lecturers, and they entertain no fears for the remainder of the season.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.—The proceedings of the Agricultural Society of this county, as well as the Report of the Directors, will receive attention on Tuesday next. We thankfully acknowledge the receipt of a portion of the samples of Grain exhibited at the Show, which may be seen at our office.

PARISH OFFICERS.

- PARISH OF NORTHESK. Assessors of Taxes—John Dunnet, Edward Rogers, Jun., and Jared Tozer, Esq. Overseers of Poor—John Goodfellow, James Hutchison and Charles Stewart. Commissioners of Highways—Michael McKendrick, Henry Copp, and Donald McKay, Esq. Overseers of Highways—Anthony Rogers, Jun., Robert McKay, 3d, Samuel Robinson, George Scott, Peter H. Sinclair, John McGrath, Joseph White, Patrick Fitzgerald, Nathaniel Buck, Joseph Tweedy, Edmund Adams, Samuel Sherard, Peter Highlan, Jas. Esty, Wm. Highland, Malcom McKendrick, John Gibbons, James Holmes, Patrick Quan, Felix Mackie, Milton Cummings, Jams Johnston, Michael Hogan, Thomas Donaldson, Thomas McKenry. Overseers of Fisheries—Charles Mullin, Donald McKay, Jun., David Goodfellow, Ebenezer Tozer, David Allison, Jun., Robert Rogers, James Esty, Wm. Matchett, Joseph White, Henry Copp, Jun, Stephen Bullock, Michael McKendrick. Fence Viewers—Wm. Curtis, Patrick Kees John Gibbons, Milton Cummings. Pound Keepers—Samuel Travis, Thomas Mullin, Patrick McMahon. Constables—Jonathan Gillas, John Smith, Samuel McKay, Peter Whitney, Wm. Fitzgerald, Samuel Sherard, Wm. McTavish, Jared Tozer, Jun., Wm. Mithett. Inspector of Fish and Barrels—D. Goodfellow. Hog Reeves—Thos. Mullin, Samuel Travis, Robert McKay, 4th; Edward Sheasgreen Patrick McMahon, Wm. Curtiss. Surveyors of Lumber—James Hutchison, R Forsyth, Robt. McKay, 3rd; Edward Roger, Jun., Alexander Fisher, Robert Gordan, Jos. White, Wm. Park, John Gibbons, Ebenezer McKay, Sen., Robt. Whitney, Wm. Curtiss, Robt. Purdin. Trustees of Schools—Anthony Rogers, Jun. John Dunnett and Robert Forsyth. Collector of Taxes—James Watt. Weigher of Hay—Henry Copp, Jun. Ferry-men—James Hutchison, and William Matchett. Boom-master—Donald McKay, Esq. Town Clerk and Clerk of the Market—Edward Rogers, Jun.

POST OFFICE IRREGULARITIES.—From the state of the roads, the mail on Monday last did not reach the Bend of Petuodiac, until four hours after the Saint John mail had passed, consequently all the letters forwarded to meet the sailing of the steam Packet on the 15th inst., will lay in the Halifax Post Office. This is not the only instance of our mails having to remain at the Bend. The evil must be remedied.

How is it that the contracts with the Couriers in this quarter, for carrying the mails, are made payable in Halifax Currency. Probably the Deputy Postmaster General can answer the question. It is virtually depriving the Couriers of Five per cent. on their contracts. What becomes of the difference between the two currencies?

The Secret Revealed!

Many persons wonder how CURTIS & PERKINS have managed to sell over thirty thousand bottles of the Cramp and Pain Killer, within the last six months, and that too without advertising it to the amount of fifteen dollars. The secret of its unparalleled popularity is, that it positively will and does cure Bilious colic, cramp in the limbs and stomach, rheumatism, inflammatory sore throat, aches in the back or side, spinal complaints, chapped hands, tooth ache and sore lips. It will extract the fire from a burn or scald in ten minutes, and if applied in season, prevent it blistering, and is the best article in the world for the cure of the piles. In short, it is all vegetable and all-healing matter. Unlike most other Pain Killers, it does not contain one particle of opium or camphor.

Every family should keep a bottle in the house, as it is exceedingly useful in case of accident. An external application will at once relieve children who are afflicted with wind colic.

The above valuable Medicines are for sale by K. B. and W. Forbes, Chatham, price 2s. for large bottles, and, 1s 3d for small. Messrs Forbes have circulars containing certificates of almost miraculous cures performed by this medicine.

A Gentleman from Vermont writes as follows:

Cambridge, Vermont, June 18, 1846. Mr. Seth W. Eowle.

Dear Sir—For several years past, my usually good health has been occasionally interrupted by spells of coughing produced by colds; a year ago last winter I was brought to the verge of the grave by a very severe cough, accompanied with severe pains in both sides, between the shoulders, etc., which, with long continued night sweats, and other alarming symptoms, reduced me so low that my friends despaired of my recovery. I consulted physicians, and tried the various remedies of the day but none of them cured me. At last I procured Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and it saved my life; I have not enjoyed better health for many years, therefore I can commend others who need it to try it.

SAMUEL BENTLEY.

For sale by K. B. & W. Forbes.

Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, &c.

Frederick L. Harris, NURSERYMAN & FLORIST.

Would intimate to the inhabitants of Miramichi, that he has commenced business in the above line, at Richmond, in the suburbs of the city of Halifax, where he has a very extensive and choice selection of—Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Evergreens, Roses, Evergreen and Hardy Herbaceous Plants, and Flower seeds.

Orders left at the Gleaner Office, Chatham, will receive attention, and be shipped yearly in the spring. Catalogues may also be obtained at the same place, which will give intending purchasers every information respecting the prices and varieties of seed.

In the list of Hardy Herbaceous Plants will be found many species that will prove of the greatest acquisition to every Flower Garden, in fact indispensable to every collection.

The Fruit department has had my especial attention, and shall use my utmost abilities to introduce every new kind worthy of cultivation. Trees of every sort will be planted for fruiting as soon as received, and those that are suitable for this climate will be cultivated extensively.

The public will infer from the immense collections brought before their notice, that no pains has been or will be spared to gather to gether an assortment unrivalled by any other establishment.

The prices of Trees, Roses, &c. are attached to each kind with the exception of Fruit Trees, which are stated under each class, they are for Trees of suitable size for transplanting with success.

The best season for transplanting Trees, &c. is in April and May, September and October, either of which months they may be planted with entire success, persons residing at a distance had better forward their orders early in March or August.

All orders from unknown correspondents, must contain a remittance or reference to some respectable person in Halifax. January, 1845.