The sum of £15 towards repairing [illegible]ridge over Turtle Creek aforesaid.

The sum of £60 towards repairing the road from the Turtle Creek Bridge aforesaid to Peter Lutz's.

The sum of £60 towards repairing the road from Peter Lutz's to Stoney Creek.

The sum of £15 towards repairing the road from Stoney Creek to M'Clatchey's.

The sum of £100 for opening and repairing the road from M'Almon's, through the back tier of Lots, to the Dutch village upon the Peticodiac.

The sum of £100 for building a Bridge across the Hopewell river.

The sum of £25 towards improving and repairing the road from Ebenezer Cole's to Finny's place so called, in Dorchester.

The sum of £20 towards repairing the road from the Memramcook Island to the Main.

The sum of £25 towards opening and repairing the road leading from the great road in Sackville, to the settlement upon the ridge at the head of the Mill Pond.

The sum of £50 towards repairing the road from Sherman's to the north branch of the Peticodiac river.

The sum of £50 towards repairing the road from Jacob Wortman's to the Butter-nut ridge.

The sum of £60 for the road from Chiputnecticook ridge to Saint Stephen's.

The sum of £62 to causeway the long swamp between Chiputnecticook ridge, and the Basswood ridge.

The sum of £50 for the road from the Basswood ridge to St. Stephen's.

The sum of L25 for the road from the new settlement at Oak Hill, to St. Stephen's.

The sum of L100 for the new road from St. Stephen's to the widow Moore's.

The sum of L50 to complete the Bridge over Dennis' Stream, near Joseph Porter's Mill on the said road.

The sum of L25 for the road from the widow Moore's aforesaid, to Shubal Cottrel's.

The sum of L50 for the road from Oak-point to Crocker's, by way of the Ledge.

The sum of L50 for the road from Linnikin's to Connicks.

The sum of L100 for a Bridge over the Wawig, near Connick's aforesaid.

The sum of L40 to assist in Bridging Dennis' Stream aforesaid, on the road from the old Bridge so called, to Tristram Moore's Mill.

The sum of L30 for the road from Tower Hill to Digdeguash river.

The sum of L37 : 10 for the road from Wallace's Mill to John Low's Farm, on the Mascareen.

The sum of L50 per annum for four years, for the encouragement of two Settlers on the road from Fredericton to St. Andrews.

The sum of L37 : 10 for the road from Vernon's at Letang, to Beaver Harbour.

The sum of L75 for the road from the Digdeguash settlement at Cameron's to Magaguadavic, near Dowdal's.

The sum of L50 to repair Bonny river Bridge, and two other framed Bridges near the same.

The sum of L150 for opening and repairing the road from the second Falls on the Magaguadavic river to the Fredericton road, near the Forks of the said river.

The sum of L75 for the road from the widow Phelon's Lot, to the north line of Stuart Seeley's Lot.

The sum of L50 for the road from David Hitching's Mill, to the Meeting House in St. Davids.

The sum of L75 for the road from John Oliver's Farm, to John Campbell's, by way of Kelley's.

The sum of L50 for the road from the new settlement at the Pleasant ridge, to the settlement at Digdeguash, near Hugh Cameron's.

The sum of L10 to reimburse Thomas Wyer, Junr. and Christopher Hatch, for that sum over-paid by them, in opening and repairing a road from Daniel Bradfords to Connicks.

The sum of L50 to improve the navigation of the river St. John, by making a channel through Chappel Bar above Fredericton.

The sum of L50 to facilitate the navigation of the Nashwalk river, by removing rocks from the channel of the great rapid.

The sum of L50 to clear a channel through Bear Island Bar

The sum of L150 for improving the Navigation of the Meductic Falls, by removing rocks from the channel thereof.

The sum of L25 for opening a passage through Feroe's rocks.

The sum of L50 to blow the rocks out of the channel of the white rapid, below the Grand Falls.

The sum of L10 to remove a part of Betts's rock, by blowing.

The sum of L100 to remove sunken Logs and other impediments in the river St. John, between Fredericton and St. John.

II. *And be it further enacted*, that the said several and respective sums of money and every part thereof, shall be paid to the several and respective persons who shall actually work and labor in making, completing and repairing the said several Roads and Bridges, and in improving the navigation of the said river St. John and its branches, or in furnishing materials therefore at the most reasonable rates that such labor and materials can be procured; and that the several and respective persons who shall be entrusted with the expenditure of the said several and respective sums, shall keep an exact account of the expenditure thereof, and shall produce receipts in writing from the several and respective persons to whom any part of the said money shall be paid, as vouchers for such payments, and shall render an account thereof upon oath, (which oath any Justice of the Peace in the several and respective Counties is hereby authorised to administer,) to be transmitted to the Office of the Secretary of the Province, for the inspection and examination of the General Assembly at their next Session. And such Commissioners, or persons entrusted with the expenditure of the said several and respective sums of money shall stand charged and chargeable with all sums of money entrusted to them, and not accounted for as aforesaid; and shall repay the same into the Province Treasury.

III. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Commissioners or persons entrusted with the expenditure of the said several and respective sums of money, shall, for their time and trouble respecting the same, (in case they find it necessary and expedient), render an account thereof at the next Session of the General Assembly, to be then provided for, in case the same shall appear just and equitable. *Provided always*, that such of the said persons who shall actually work and labor upon the said Roads and Bridges as aforesaid, shall retain out of the said sums so entrusted to them respectively, a reasonable compensation for such actual work and labor.

IV. *And be it further enacted*, That all the before-mentioned several sums of money shall be paid by the Treasurer by warrant of His Honor the PRESIDENT or Commander-in-Chief for the time being, by and with the advice and consent of His MAJES-

TY'S Council, out of the monies now in the Treasury, or which may hereafter come into the Treasury, as Appropriations may be made at the same, and not otherwise.

PERSONS of sufficient responsibility in the several Districts for which Sums have been granted by the above Law, who may be willing to undertake the office of COMMISSIONER for superintending the expenditure of the money, will please to signify the same to the PROVINCIAL SECRETARY, stating at the same time whether they will be able to carry the measure into immediate execution.

Legislature of New-Brunswick.

Extracts from the Journals of the House of Assembly.

19th FEBRUARY, 1816.

The House in Committee, Mr Campbell in the Chair, went into further consideration of the great Road Bill.

MESSAGE from the COUNCIL.

Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Justice Chipman is appointed a Committee, to confer with the Committee of the Assembly on the subject of the last conference on the amendments to the Bill to ascertain Ratable Estates, and that he notify his appointment to the House.

Mr. R. Pagan from the Committee of conference, appointed to meet a Committee of the Council on the subject of the amendments proposed by the Council to the Bill to ascertain Ratable Estates; reports that they have had a conference this day with the Committee of the Council, and received from them in writing, reasons in support of their amendments, which are as follows, viz.

The Council instruct the Committee appointed to manage the conference upon such of the amendments made to the Bill "to ascertain Ratable Estates in this Province, and for other purposes therein mentioned," as are objected to by the Assembly, to state to the managers on the part of the House, in answer to their communication upon the subject, that the Council are fully aware of the importance, if not necessity, of making a Law for the purposes contemplated in the present Bill, and that after so much pains taken in its formation, and its obviating in so great a degree the difficulties and inconveniences that have been hitherto experienced; it was with extreme reluctance that the Council felt themselves constrained to make any amendments that could in any degree hazard its being passed; more especially as it is so limited in its duration, and although some of its provisions might be considered as inadequate for the purposes intended by them, and others objectionable, yet the experience to be had from its operation, it might be hoped, would lead ultimately to the formation of such a Law as would comport with the views and wishes of all parties. The Council deprecate the idea of calling in question or infringing, at any time, any of the constitutional privileges of the House, and are therefore willing, in this instance, without further discussion, to take it for granted that the present may be a Bill of the description contended for on the part of the House; but even under this view of the subject, the adoption of the amendments objected to by the House, appeared to the Council essential and indispensable to prevent the rejection of the bill. The amendments to be proposed to the first and second sections of the Bill, which are objected to by the House, are founded upon different, though, as the Council conceive, fundamental principles, which ought not to be departed from; the amendment to the former is indeed of such a nature that the Council cannot wave it—if therefore the House should continue to be of opinion that any Bill for the purpose contemplated in the present, must contain a clause similar to that now under consideration, unqualified with the proposed amendment, the Council fear that all efforts to relieve the Province from the difficulties experienced under the existing Law, will prove unavailable and fruitless, a result which the Council would most deeply lament. The amendments to the second, and consequently to the eleventh section of the Bill, are founded upon a different principle, namely, that property, while it remains altogether unimproved and unproductive, is not in any just or equitable view of the subject, a proper object of taxation. The Council, however, most sincerely desirous that the Bill should not be lost, are willing to submit to its operation in this regard, during the short period for which it is passed, being persuaded that upon a more deliberate view of the subject, and the Lessons that will be in the mean time suggested by experience, a similar provision will not on any future occasion be contended for—the Council therefore consent to withdraw

[illegible]th sections of
[illegible]L, CLERK.
[illegible]of the proposi-
[illegible]ions deliv[illegible]by the C[illegible]e Council to the
Committee of this House on the proposed amendments to the Bill for ascertaining Ratable Estates; and resolved, that the House cannot agree to the amendment adhered to by the Council, to the Bill to ascertain Ratable Estates in this Province, and for other purposes therein mentioned, which are now adhered to by the Council—Resolved further, that the further consideration of this amendment be postponed for three months.

Mr. Attorney General, moved for leave, to bring in a Bill to regulate Assessments in this Province, which was granted.

The House in Committee, Mr. Street in the Chair, went into consideration of the Bill for establishing a Grammar School in the Town of St. Andrews, &c.

The House in Committee, Mr. P. Fraser in the Chair, went into consideration of the Bill to prevent ignorant and unskilful Persons from the practice of Physic and Surgery.

LONDON, JAN. 16.

We received this morning some German Papers, and though what we are about to say may come rather unexpectedly upon our readers, we suspect that the German will very soon become of more importance and interest than the French Papers—and we do thus early announce, that there is on the part of some of these Journalists, by whom employed we shall not *yet* enquire, a project to weaken the popularity and the character which this country has so deservedly acquired, and to render the internal situation of Prussia embarrassing and insecure.

Prussia is the great bulwark of the Continent, the bulwark upon which the balance mainly depends. It is of the greatest importance that she should be rendered formidable in point of power, and there is no accession of strength which she can receive, that we would not view with the highest approbation. But efforts are making to render her the scene, and possibly the victim of contending parties. The King by his ordonnance of the 22d of May, had promised to establish a representative constitution, and efforts have been made to disturb the public mind and pave the way for political storms, during this passage from one constitution to another.

The effort of some of these German Papers is, to render the intention of Great-Britain suspected, and, to make us objects of jealousy to Austria, Turkey, and to Russia. It is hinted, that our possessions of the Ionian Islands will annihilate all the consideration which the possession of Venice might give to Austria; that we are so near Turkey as to be able to send an army at a very short notice into the Dardanelles; that we have in view the seizing of Greece, &c.—The following observations upon this subject are extracted from another of the German Papers that arrived this morning:—

"The century which saw Venice, Genoa, Ragusa, and Polizza, cease to be independent States, has presented us for the second time with a Republic of the Ionian Islands. This time, as the first, Russia comes forward as the father of the child; but now England takes upon herself the guardianship, and it will hardly slip out of her hands. Corfu is indeed a sterile rock, but in strength it hardly yields to the impregnable Malta; and Cefalona and Zante yield in abundance the finest fruit of the South.

"Besides this, the opposite coast, the native country of Pyrrhus and Castriot, is inhabited by the boldest and most warlike people of the East of Europe. There England will recruit her armies, if the market in Germany shall become too limited. From this point she can act with energy, if at some future period a neighbour should have a mind to transplant into Greece the benefits of our civilization, our financial systems, and our conscriptions.

"In a few days sail from Corfu, an English fleet may be before the Dardanelles, and a co-operating army requires at most 14 days to cross Mount Hæmus, considerations of this kind have probably induced Austria to recognize the new Republic. For it certainly has not escaped her Counsellors that the sovereignty of the Adriatic is transferred from Venice to Corfu, and that a few armed boats suffice to ruin the whole trade of the *Littorale*. These several Islands on the coast of Albania, Livadia, and the Morea, about 45 (German) square miles, and 200,000 inhabitants. They are—1.

[illegible]and
[illegible]Six