

Keirstead's, Mill Steam on the Kennebecasis, 35/.

Daniel Peteman, between the Churches in Westfield and Greenwich, 40/.

Richard Dixon, from Nelson Nelson's to Isaac Parey's, 20/.

Samuel Fairweather, Junr. from Duncan M'Grigor's to Shearer's in Springfield, 15/.

Samuel Fairweather's, from Samuel Fairweather's Mill to the Road near David Parks', 15/.

Lewis Frazee, from Joseph Darling's to Win. Ryley's, 25/.

Lewis Frazee, for the Bridge over Southholm's Mill Steam, near Haney's, 20/.

Henry Parlee, from Henry Parlee's to the Main Road on Studholm's Mill Stream, 15/.

Jonathan Titus, from Barns's to Smith's Saw Mill, 15/.

James Hoyt, from Pittfield's to Jonia's, 20/.

John Graves, from Graves's Mill to the head of the Settlement on the South Branch, 15/.

Wm. Harding, from Holder's to Watson's in Westfield, 20/.

City and County of Saint John, granted in 1825.

Geo. Anderson, from the entrance of Musquah Harbour to the St. Andrews Road, 50/.

John Day, from Dipper Harbour to the St. Andrews Road, 20/.

Geo. Mathews, & Peter Duffus, from Little River Bridge to Black River Settlement, 50/.

Thos. Bean, Senr from the Road from Anthony's Farm below Red Head, to the Settlement at Mispec, 40/.

Thos. Bean, Esq. from Little River Bridge to Anthony's Farm, 25/.

Thos. P. Williams, from the Westmorland Road to the second Lake, and to the head of the third Lake, belonging to the Chain of Waters called Loch Lomond, 30/.

Geo. Hazen, Esq. for the Road from Little River to Loch Lomond, 20/.

Daniel Ansley, for the Road from the Bridge at the Foot of the Large Loch Lomond, to the Black Settlement, thence to Garden's Creek, 35/.

Robert Ellis, for the Road recently opened from the Settlement at Tyne mouth, on the Bay of Fundy, to the Quaco Road, 25/.

Geo. Cody and John Jordan, from Thomas' Tavern to the lower Loch Lomond, 100/.

Geo. Cody, and John Jordan, from the foot of Loch Lomond to Smith's Tavern, 30/.

George Cody, and John Jordan, from Smith's Tavern to the Quaco Settlement, 150/.

Geo. Hazen, Esq. from Hammond River to Martin's Head, 15/.

Jehiel Partelow, from Blakslee's farm to Little River, 15/.

Geo. Matthews, and Peter Duffus, to assist the Inhabitants in building a Bridge over Black River, 75/.

Jehiel Partelow, to assist in building a Bridge over Little River, and forming a Road across the Marsh, adjoining the same, 60/.

Northumberland.

James Gilmour, Wm. Abrams, and William Crane, for exploring and opening a Road from Douglas Town to the New Settlement in the rear thereof, granted in 1825.

From Fiddle's to the upper line of Newcastle, granted in 1825, 30/.

For the Road thro' the Indian Tract on the North West Branch of Miramichi River, granted in 1824, 80/.

John Campbell, from Tabusintac to Tracad, granted in 1824, 100/.

From Tracad to Pocomouche, granted in 1824, 50/.

James Blackhall, and John Youlg, from Pocomouche to Caraquet, granted in 1824, 50/.

For a Bridge over the N. W. arm of Caraquet River, granted in 1824, 30/.

For the same purpose, granted in 1825, 20/.

For the road from the N. W. arm of Caraquet river to the Settlement at Grand Ance, granted in 1824, 10/.

John Miller, Esq. and John Young, for opening a road from New-Bandon to the New-Settlement in the rear thereof, and from thence to Jacob Teague's, granted in 1824, 25/.

For a Bridge over Bass river, granted in 1824, 25/.

For the same purpose, granted in 1825, 40/.

For the road, and for Bridges over small streams between Jacob Teague's and the Harbour of St. Peters, granted in 1825, 30/.

Perry Dumaresq' and John Anderson, from Perry Dumaresq's through Allen's Grant, to the road leading to Restigouche, granted in 1825, 20/.

From St. Peters to the Falls of Tatigouche river, granted in 1825, 30/.

From St. Peters to Bass river, granted in 1825, 20/.

For the road on the North side of Middle river, granted in 1825, 25/.

For the road on the North side of the Forks of Middle river, granted in 1825, 25/.

Alex. Davidson, Junr and Hector M'Kinnon, from Bartibogue to Oak Point, granted in 1824, 50/.

Alex. Davidson, Junr. and Hector M'Kinnon, for building a Bridge over Oyster river, granted in 1824, 25/.

Roderick M'Leod, for exploring a road from Bartibogue river to Negnac, granted in 1825, 20/.

## BARRISTERS INN.

THE above House formerly known by the name of Avery's Hotel, is open for the Entertainment of Travellers, and others who may have occasion to visit Head Quarters.

The accommodation of the House and the excellent Stable attached, are too well known to require further description. Those who may favour the House with their custom, may rely on every attention being paid to their comfort. They will find the Wines and other Liquors of the best quality and flavor.

JAMES CARTER.  
FREDERICTON, 16th March, 1825.

## FREDERICTON, (N. B.)

TUESDAY, 3th APRIL, 1825.

### Alms-House and Work-House.

COMMISSIONER FOR THE WEEK,  
GEORGE F. STREET, Esquire.

### SAVINGS BANK.

MANAGERS FOR NEXT WEEK,  
JEDEDIAH SLASON, Esq.  
HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq.  
JAMES TAYLOR, Senr. Esq.

### New-Brunswick Agricultural and Emigrant Society.

Report of the proceedings of a General Meeting of the Members of the Legislature and other respectable Gentlemen from different parts of the Province, assembled in one of the Committee Rooms of the House of Assembly, on Thursday the 10th day of March last, pursuant to adjournment.

His Honor the Chief Justice, at a former meeting, having been elected President, was called to the Chair.

His Honor Judge Botsford Chairman of the Committee appointed at the last Meeting to draw up Rules then made the following Report:

Rules and Regulations of the New-Brunswick Agricultural and Emigrant Society.

1st. EACH Annual Subscriber shall pay ten shillings in advance on becoming a Member. Donations to the amount of seven pounds shall constitute a Member for life.

2d. Subscribers to the amount of seven pounds to the late Central Society, to be considered as Members for life of this Society.

3d. The President and Vice-President of the County Agricultural Societies, to be ex-officio Member of this Society.

4th. The Annual Meeting of this Society to take place during the Session of the Legislature, six days previous notice of the Meeting, to be given by the Secretary in the Royal Gazette.

5th. The officers of the Society to consist of a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer and Secretary, and a Central Committee consisting of nine Persons, of which Committee the President and Vice-President, and Treasurer shall be Members, any three of whom to be a Quorum.

6th. The officers of the Society to be chosen Annually at the General Meeting, with the exception of the Secretary, who is to be appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor.

7th. The Secretary, to be allowed a suitable salary for his services.

8th. The General Society to superintend the Interests of the Province at large; to apportion to the different Counties, all monies which may be given by the Legislature in aid of the views of the Society.

This Society reserving such part as it shall deem necessary for its own interests and to audit and examine the accounts of its own expenditure, as well as the expenditure of the sum apportioned to the different Counties.

9th. The County Societies to have the sole disposal of their own Subscription, and of the monies to be apportioned to them respectively, out of the Legislative grants, sending an account to the Secretary, and by him to be laid before the Central Committee, of the expenditure of the latter.

10th. All monies which may be raised in the different Counties by subscription or otherwise, shall be applied to the exclusive benefit of the County in which it may be raised, except when it shall be given to the General Society.

11th. The Central Committee during the recess of the General Society, to carry on the details of the Society, but not to have the power of disposing of any part of the Funds or Stock of the Society, unless expressly authorized by the Society for that purpose.

12th. The Implements of Husbandry, and Seeds which may be furnished to the Members of the General Society, or to those of the County Societies, shall be at prime costs and charges.

13th. Societies to be formed in the different Counties, and when organized, to be considered as auxiliaries to and to correspond with the Secretary of this Society, and to communicate all such information as may be deemed useful, in forwarding the interests of the Institution.

14th. That until such Societies be formed in the different Counties, the monies to be apportioned by this Society, to be at the disposal and under the control of the

Members of the Legislature residing in any such County, together with the Justices of the Common Pleas of the County, provided such Justices be Members of the General Society.

15th. That no money be apportioned to any County for a longer period than two years, to be accounted from this date, unless an Agricultural Society shall be established within that period in such County.

16th. A Geographic and Statistical account of the Province shall be published at the expense of the Society, as soon as the necessary materials can be collected.

17th. All communications which may be approved of by the Society shall be published at its expense, and be circulated thro' the several Counties.

18th. No alteration or new regulation can be made, but at the annual Meeting of the Society.

19th. All the Members of the Legislature to be considered as Members of the General Society.

20th. That when any monies are to be appropriated by the Central Committee, the quorum must consist of five members.

21st. That in addition to the duties of the Secretary more immediately connected with Agricultural detail, it shall be his duty to receive all communications from the Presidents and Secretaries of the County Agricultural and Emigrant Societies, or Committee relating to any application for Grants of Land, to make the necessary enquiries at the Land Office, and to communicate the result of such enquiries to the respective Presidents and Secretaries, from whom he may have received such communication.

Which were approved of and agreed to by the Meeting.

The following Gentlemen were then chosen officers for the ensuing year.

His Honor the Chief Justice, as appointed at the last Meeting, President.

The Hon. Judge Botsford, & } Vice.  
The Hon. Thomas Baillie, } Presidents.

The Hon. S. D. Street, Treasurer.  
Ward Chiptmah, Esq.

Peter Fraser, Esq.  
Harry Peters, Esq. } Members of the  
Peter Stuba, Esq. } Central Committee.

Jedediah Slason, Esq.

The Society being thus formed and organized, the President communicated to the Meeting that he had received a Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, that it was his intention to attend the Meeting in person, to communicate his sentiment on their proceedings, and his acceptance of the office of Patron.

Whereupon His Excellency entered and having taken the Chair, addressed the Society as follow:—

Mr. President, Vice-Presidents, and Gentlemen of the Agricultural and Emigrant Society,

IT VINCE the satisfaction and cordiality with which I receive your Address, by placing myself in this Chair, as your Patron, on the very instant the distinguished Seat is offered to me; and the first sentence I shall deliver from it is, to assure you that my most zealous exertions shall be used to promote the great objects we have in view, in every way that may depend upon me.

I am gratified for the present, sanguine and confident for the future, when I look around me and perceive the distinguished persons of whom this Society is composed, and the interest which it has excited; and it is particularly pleasing to me to find myself supported by the distinguished person whom you have placed in the President's Chair. I congratulate you, Gentlemen upon such an election, and myself on having such Coadjutors.

The Agricultural and Emigrant Societies being now about to go into immediate, and, as I hope, successful operation, it may not be useless to express to you, and through you to convey to the Public, some appeals to those exertions which will be required to realize the benefits which we here contemplate, and for attaining which, the course is now so clear.

This fine, and as I have hitherto found it, happy Province, is advancing rapidly, with growth almost exuberant, to a station, the real intrinsic character and condition of which, in other times, will depend mainly upon the manner in which we who are now directing its affairs, in certainly a critical period of its advancement, when it is daily developing its resources and forming its system, may discharge our several duties, by doing all that may depend upon us to sustain and correct the principles, habits and pursuits, and to regulate the exertions, by which, unquestionably, it may be conducted to a state of great prosperity.

To consider these duties with reference to all the obligations we owe to the Country, in the several branches which contribute to its moral, political and statistical progress, would lead us away, far beyond the sphere of our present purpose; I shall, therefore, only consider the duties we have to fulfil in regard to the Institutions now completely organized. The several purposes contemplated by those Institutions call upon us to promote habits of frugality, domestic economy, and useful industry, as training a rural population to settle and labour on the soil, and to assist them so to exert themselves in the modes and means of culture as to improve our Agricultural condition; to make us more independent at least for our food; and subsequently to set free other branches of industry, which are now under great disability. The foundation of systems which may produce such benefits has now been laid. I have had much satisfaction in recommending and promoting them. My views have been cordially and ably seconded every where; the measures they called for have now been adopted; and they have been liberally endowed by the Legislature with pecuniary means to animate and quicken the system. The Saving Banks Bill; the organization and endowment of the Body of address, open, to the industrial classes of Society, and to the interests of the Country generally, a distinct view of the progress that may be made from foundations laid, first, in habits of frugality and domestic economy, onwards, through moral and provident conduct, to security and accumulation, productive application, improvement in Agriculture, increase of Population, competition in Labour, encouragement and development of industry, and augmented production. The Acts and the system of this Session have laid the foundation of much improvement to the country on solid grounds; and seeds which should blossom hereafter, are planted in a fertile soil; but whether the superstructure is to be raised, or those seeds are to spring, depends not on those who have laboured on the foundation, or who have provided the means that may quicken the process. Whether the Savings Bank Bill, or this most admirable Institution are to be effectual in doing good, depends upon the degree of Public Spirit with which our exertions here, may be supported and extended in the Country generally. All public Institutions live only by Public Spirit, in any Country; but this is particularly the case in young countries where man owes to fellow man a greater contribution of his concert and of his aid. Look at the progress of an individual case. When a Settler goes singly to encounter the difficulties and the labor of a solitary Location in an unsettled District, and with the sweat of his own brow to shelter his family, and to clear space to receive the seeds which are to yield him immediate subsistence, we all know what fortitude, power, and time are required to accomplish such beginnings. But should he undertake his enterprise on a site near to where former Settlers have experienced such difficulties, the recent sense brings to his aid the little community, to labor for him; and the exertions of that Public he is specially established in a way, that he might never have accomplished by his own solitary powers. This is Public Spirit. So may it be with the Edifices we are now raising! They are, in some respects, partially, and in others wholly, new Settlers, in this Country; they are well deserving of public exertions to complete the useful fabric. We are entirely dependent upon Public Spirit. What can these systems do without it? They would languish from this day, they might expire even in their cradle. They do trust will never happen. I know how long I may be the witness of their progress; but sure I am that the intensity of interest which I feel in this Province, which I have imbibed paternally for the success of these Institutions which I have been instrumental in bringing forward, will give me pleasure in their success; but will not give me pleasure in their success, if (which cannot be) they should fail from want of public exertion. But remember that time, labour in arrangement and management, must be contributed gratuitously

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