

## EUROPE.

### ENGLAND.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS, APRIL 1.

**CRIMINAL LAW.**—Mr. Secretary Peel said he would not have risen at this hour (one o'clock in the morning) to enter upon this subject if it were not for its great importance. In the 5th of Elizabeth the crime of Forgery was punished with death, or imprisonment for life, and the loss of the ears of the party offending. About the reign of William, death was the punishment for forgery; and in the year 1728, a statute passed making the forgery of promissory notes and bills of exchange a capital offence, and the causes of it would be found in great detail in the State of trials. Such extensive forgeries as then took place were no doubt the reason for making the offence a capital felony. Several departments followed the same course, and Mr. Justice Blackstone said that there were scarcely a case in which forgery was not made a capital crime. In fact there were now no less than 120 statutes upon this subject, which might be divided into two classes, such as public documents, wills, marriage articles, and matters relating to the Army, Navy, the Post Office and Greenwich Hospital. In these two classes of offences there were, as he had said before, 120 statutes, and the question then came as to what could be done to simplify them? In the land Tax Act there were 200 clauses, although there was only one relating to forgery. In the Navy Pay Acts, there were twenty relating to the payment of seamen, and only four as to forgery upon their wills or the transfer of their property. He merely mentioned these two Acts to shew the difficulty of consolidation. He proposed however to leave it to each department to pursue such a course as related to each separate department. He proposed to insert in his bill every offence to be subjected to the punishment of death, and under no other circumstances than it would contemplate. There were now sixty-one acts of forgery which required capital punishment. He would therefore propose to repeal all the existing Acts, and to give in one Act every offence which for the future would be liable in such capital punishment. He avowed himself the decided advocate for the mitigation of capital punishment. It was impossible to deny that our Criminal Code was more severe than that of any other nation, and his wish was to abolish it by safe degrees. The punishment of death was now more gradually inflicted than in former years, and his object would be still farther to abolish it. The number of executions in London and Middlesex had materially diminished although it was curious to observe that in a time of peace crime had increased in a greater proportion than in the time of war. In the seven years after 1784, the executions were 378 in London and Middlesex; in seven years of peace, in 1816, there were 119; and in each year on the average only, 27, or one-half of what occurred in 1784. In the last seven years there were 122 executions, or 17 in each year. So far had they advanced in mitigating the sanguinary character of our Criminal Code. In the proposed Bill there would be only four clauses relative to capital punishment; the forgery of the sign manual, of wills, of transferable securities—all false entries in the accounts of the public service, in the transfer of public stock, and in all those documents which were representatives of money. He proposed to alter the law as to orders for forged stamps, to defraud by the fabrication of stamps and deeds. This would increase the caution of individuals, and confer a benefit upon the country. Some Gentlemen would say he did not go far enough; but, upon due reflection, he trusted the House would coincide with him. The Report of the Committee upon our Criminal Code in 1829, fully justified his attempt, and he had every hope that in bringing forward his measure he would be doing an act of justice, sound policy, and humanity. He would relieve the law from the imputation of inhumanity—he would present in a short form the whole of the law, and would prevent any dormant law from revolting against the common sense of mankind. These were the advantages which he expected to be gained by his Bill. The opinions of Lord Bacon justified him in the course which he had taken, and he was sorry they had been left to this day to be carried into effect. The Bill he now proposed was in strict conformity with that of 1821, which passed this House, and was founded upon the Report of the Committee of 1819. He also referred to the French "Code Napoleon," and after the passing of this Bill the laws of the two countries would be nearly assimilated. The forgeries committed by Mr. Fauntleroy amounted to £400,000, and if secondary punishment were applied in his case the public sympathy would be as much excited as in the case of his being executed. In fact, transportation to such a man or class of men would be no punishment, except what the individual himself might feel from the loss of character. While he remitted the severity of punishment in different cases he would also wish to facilitate the conviction of a guilty person which every one would admit to be highly desirable. The forgery of acceptance and endorsements on foreign bills of exchange was now capital punishment, which the Bill would make so. He also proposed to enact that the forgery of a will in a foreign country of an Englishman, if offered in this country as a true one, should be punished by death. He was ashamed at such a late hour to trespass at such length upon the patience of the House. Connected with this Act was the law relating to coinage, and he trusted that in the next Session it might be mitigated. Offences against the person and the laws regarding them had been consolidated, and those which remained would not be one-tenth of what had been already done. He believed that the changes which had taken place had worked well, and he had to thank Mr. Hobbhouse and Mr. Gregson for the very able assistance which they had afforded him in the great work in which they had engaged. The Right Hon. Gentleman concluded by moving for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Criminal Law.—Mr. F. Buxton begged to express his best thanks to the Right Hon. Gentleman for the exertions which he had made in the mitigation of the Criminal Code of this country. He did not think the proposed alteration went far enough, but still he was grateful for what was intended to be done. Mr. Lennard also expressed the great obligations which he felt due to the Right Hon. Gentleman for the exertions which he had made, in mitigating the ferocity of the worst Criminal Code in Europe. After a few observations of a similar description from Mr. S. Rice, Mr. Alderman Thompson, and Mr. Trant, who expressed his dissatisfaction at the proposed measure, as not going far enough, and from the Solicitor General in favour of the proposed measure, and Mr. R. Benson to the same effect, leave was given to bring in the Bill, which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on the 26th April.

The four per Cent. Reduction Bill was read a first and second time, and ordered to be committed on Monday.

**THE WELLINGTON ADMINISTRATION.**—On the general merits of the system pursued by the present Cabinet in the administration of our affairs, is not at this moment any part of our purpose to enter; but we think it only fair to direct attention to two points in which they have most decidedly deviated from all their immediate predecessors. Whether that deviation has been most for the general advantage of the nation, or the individual convenience of Ministers, we leave others to judge. The two points on which we now mean to insist are—first, the voluntary abolition of patronage; and secondly, the singularly parsimonious distribution of those

honors and dignities, which have been supposed to follow the recommendation of the responsible advisers of the Crown.—We presume it will not be disputed, that the Ministerial influence, so often made a subject of complaint, is mainly derived from the two sources just mentioned; it is impossible to enter into all the details of either, but we will at least mention a few authentic particulars not generally known. The number of Commissioners, in the various boards for the management of our complicated system, amounted, at the formation of the present Cabinet, to 59; they are now 28, with a certainty of further reduction. The permanent saving to the country on this head alone is already £47,000 per annum: the diminution of patronage, and that of the most desirable nature, speaks for itself. We shall not multiply similar instances—they are to be found in every alteration made or contemplated. We must hasten to the other topic—the distribution of honours, whether as rewards for political services, or as retainers for political influence. The Peerages, created by Mr. Pitt during his administration, were about 120. We do not pretend to strict numerical accuracy.—Lord Liverpool made between 70 and 80.—Mr. Canning and Lord Goderich, in less than ten months, found room for 16—and the Duke of Wellington, in the lapse of more than two years, has contented himself with one, and that a legal Peerage. Does this savour of a desire to prop a Cabinet by a lavish expenditure of even legitimate and constitutional influence?—*Courier.*

Speaking of the debate on the Corn Laws, the *Courier* says:—"In former times the jealousy of English landholders prevented the import of either Corn or Cattle from Ireland; it took place only occasionally and by special permission. In 1806 an Act of Parliament was passed to render such import definitively free; but in a country so divided, and so bare of capital as Ireland, a long time elapsed before effectual progress was made in the course of husbandry required for the culture of Corn for exportation on a large scale. In the twenty years between 1800 and 1820, the total import of Wheat and Flour from Ireland to England was only 2,096,000 quarters; but in the ten years from 1820 to the present date, it has exceeded 4,000,000 quarters; while of oats the import may be assumed at 1,500,000 quarters annually. When we consider how great an extent of fertile soil in Ireland may yet be applied to the culture of Wheat—and that several hundred thousand labourers are ready to come forward, when enabled by the impulse of English capital, and the introduction of improved husbandry, to make their exertions effectual—we may, with confidence, assume that our annual imports of Corn from Ireland will continue to increase, and that whatever in the remaining operation of our Corn Laws is injurious to our mechanics and manufacturers, will not be long in giving way before so powerful a cause."

Petitions to both Houses of Parliament are now in course of signature among the members of the University of Cambridge, praying for a repeal of the civil disabilities affecting British-born subjects professing the Jewish religion. It has already received the signatures of some of the leading members in that seat of learning.

**State of Trade.**—We are happy to learn that trade is progressively improving in Oldham and the neighborhood; we believe more so there than in the circumjacent towns and villages. Indeed the great mass of the population consists of the various hands employed in the manufacture of hats, and the prices paid to the workmen in that branch of business have suffered no diminution during all the recent depression in every other trade.—*Manchester Guardian.*

Lord Nugent has introduced a Bill for regulating and altering the mode of paying labourers' wages. Its intent is to afford relief to the labouring classes, and ensure to them when employed adequate wages. Lord Ellenborough's divorce bill has passed by a majority of 70.—Mr. R. Grant has got leave to introduce a bill to remove the disabilities affecting the Jews. The Bishop of London, in presenting two petitions praying for the abolition of the punishment of death in cases of forgery, stated his acquiescence in the prayer of the petitions; and expressed a hope that capital punishments might soon be removed from the Statute book altogether except in cases of great atrocity.

The appointment of Prince Leopold to the throne of Greece was known at Constantinople on the 8th March, it was the theme of general satisfaction there; a monarch of British connection being desired by the Sultan, for Greece, in preference to one connected with any of the other powers.

**DIVORCE BILLS.**—In the course of the discussion in the House of Lords, on Wednesday, upon the Ellenborough Divorce Bill, it was stated that the number of divorce bills passed within the last five years exceeds the number passed in the preceding five years, in the proportion of three and a half to one; the total of such bills, from 1820 to 1825, amounting to no more than six, while the bills passed since 1825 are no less than twenty-one.

**LONDON, APRIL 1.**—On Friday last, as seven men and two boys were being drawn up from the coal-pit at the Paulton engine, when they were nearly half way up the rope broke, and they were precipitated to the bottom, a distance of one hundred and fifty feet. Five of them were dashed to pieces. The other four were dreadfully injured; of two there are no hopes of cure, and very little of the others. The cries and bewailings of the wives and children were heart-rending—waiting in dreadful suspense for a period of five hours, before they could attach a rope, and bring up the mangled bodies.—*Bath Journal.*

Yesterday afternoon upwards of 150 of the New Police were "reviewed" in Wellington street, between the turnpike-gate of the Waterloo-bridge and the Strand. They were all armed with painted staves, bearing the King's arms and the letter and number of their division. Several of them had pistols. The novelty of the demi-military force attracted a crowd of bystanders, who indulged freely in their remarks and opinions upon the scene before them.

**APRIL 3.**—A sheet of paper was lately manufactured at Whitehall paper-mill, in Derbyshire, which measured 138 feet in length, four feet wide, and would cover an acre and a half.

During the latter part of last week his Majesty, we are sorry to state, was confined to his apartment in the Castle by rather a severe attack of cold, but we are happy to announce that his Majesty is considerably better, so much so that he honoured his distinguished attendants yesterday with his company in the evening. His Majesty has not been so ill as has been reported; it is a usual practice, and a well-known fact, that when the least symptom of illness assails his Majesty, his physicians are immediately called in to attend; and if his Majesty's illness is considered severe, although not dangerous, bulletins are issued.

**APRIL 6.**—About the middle of the day on Sunday last a fire was discovered in the plantations belonging to the Duke of Buccleuch, near Beaulieu. The devouring element raged with such fury, that before it could be subdued upwards of one hundred acres of young plantations were destroyed. The diabolical act is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.—*Hampshire Advertiser.*

The accounts from the cotton, woolen, and silk districts are very favorable. The demand for goods is unusually brisk. At Blackburn, Colne, and Burnley, where the labouring classes have suffered great privations during the last eight or ten months, wages have been raised, in some cases as much as fifty per cent. The iron trade is also in a state of great activity, though the depression in prices is still felt in this branch of business.

Statements have been published lately that Mr. George Banks is to be a Lord of the Treasury; that Sir George Hill is appointed Governor of St. Vincent's; and that Mr. Spring Rice purposes accompanying the Earl of Clare to India.

**LIVERPOOL, APRIL 20.**—Our readers will perceive with regret that his Majesty has been so seriously indisposed that his medical advisers have thought it necessary to publish a bulletin respecting his health. A second bulletin was expected to have appeared on Friday or Saturday, but none was published, so that great uncertainty exists as to whether any change has taken place. Several of the papers have inferred from this circumstance that his Majesty's complaint has taken a favourable turn.—We hope that it is so most sincerely, though we fear the inference drawn from the silence of the medical men is not such a one as would be drawn in an ordinary case. His Majesty happily possesses a very strong constitution, which will we trust, carry him through his present illness.

### IRELAND.

After the Election at Waterford had terminated, Lord George Beresford came forward and made the following declaration:—"On behalf of my friends and myself, I declare that we, who were formerly opposed to Catholic Emancipation, are now convinced, by the incidents which attended this Election, that the great measure of relief to the Roman Catholics is the greatest blessing that could have been conferred upon Ireland. He must be a blockhead, who can any longer dispute its salutary influence in reconciling parties, and giving tranquillity and peace and order to the whole country."—*Dublin Journal.*

We understand that it has been determined by Government to allow the growth of tobacco in Ireland, subject to a certain fixed excise duty. It is understood that a Bill will soon be brought into Parliament on this subject. The duty to be imposed has not yet transpired, but it is generally reported that it will amount to from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 2d. per lb.

We perceive by the provincial papers that the sudden and extraordinary change of weather from the mildness of spring to the severity of winter has been general throughout the country. In Dublin there was a heavy fall of snow on Friday night and Saturday, and on that night and yesterday there was a severe frost.

### FRANCE.

**PARIS, March 29.**—The better to ensure the success of the expedition to Africa, it has just been decided after a debate in the Supreme Council of War at which the Dauphin presided, that a corps of 8,000 or 15,000 men shall be assembled in the environs of Marseilles, Toulon and Cette, to form the reserve of the army, to furnish it with reinforcements, in case of need, and to relieve the regiments which may have suffered the most. The chief command of the corps de reserve is said to be destined for Lieut. Gen. Viscount de Montsieu Fesnac, who commanded a brigade of the grand army in the corps of Marshal Davoust, in the Russian campaign. An Emmissary of the Dey of Algiers quitted Paris a few days ago. He contended himself with requiring that three millions should be paid to his Master, being the balance of an account in his favor, which is actually deposited in the Caisse des Consignations. On this condition an Envoy Extraordinary was to be sent to Paris by the Dey to make all the preparations that should be required; only half a million of francs were asked to defray the expense of his mission. These proposals were rejected.

Mr. Rene Caillie, the celebrated African traveller, has the honor to present to the King the narrative of his interesting and adventurous journey to Timbuctoo; which is dedicated to Charles X. The King entered into conversation with the traveller, and put to him a variety of questions as to the climate, the commerce and civilization of the interior of Africa. If the work of M. Caillie had needed any advertisements at all to bring it into notice, his reception at the Tuileries must have operated as a powerful stimulus to its popularity.

The Paris Papers announce the death of the Grand Duke Lewis of Baden, which took place on the 30th ult. in consequence of a fit of nervous apoplexy, with which he had been seized a few days before. He is succeeded by his brother Leopold.

The following is said to be the effective force of the French army destined to act against Algiers:—It consists of 36 battalions, which it was at first intended should amount to 800 men each, but which come only 720; of 61,600 artillerymen, to whom 400 artillerymen of the Marine are to be joined after the embarkation; 1,500 men of the corps of engineers; 2,000 men of the wagon train. The proportion of cavalry is very small, consisting only of 300 lancers, arising, no doubt, from the difficulty of procuring forage for a larger number.

### ITALY.

**ROME, March 14.**—The agents of Don Miguel, supported by the Ministers of Naples and the Cabinets of London and Paris, and Cardinal Albani, have in vain done their utmost to induce his Holiness to recognize the usurper. Pius the Eighth said to a Prince of the Church, who was a Member of the first Commission appointed to examine the titles and the validity of the demand of the usurper, "I have several times said to Cardinal Albani, that if all the Kings of the universe should acknowledge Don Miguel as the legitimate King of Portugal *de facto et de jure*, he never would be recognized by Pius VIII. before the Emperor of Brazil shall have voluntarily abdicated in favour of Don Miguel, in the name of Donna Maria da Gloria, his daughter, whom Leo XII. acknowledged as legitimate Queen of Portugal. I will sooner annul all the canons of the Church than recognize Don Miguel."

**CONSTANTINOPLE, March 2.**—The dismissal of the Reis Effendi from his office, has excited general surprise. Nothing certain is known respecting the grounds of this measure of the Porte; but experience has shown that the Porte, after any great measure has turned out ill, dismisses its Ministers in order to make the people lay all the blame on them; and this policy appears to have actuated the Government now that the negotiation relative to the affairs of Greece and to the Treaty of Adrianople are likely to be terminated in a disadvantageous manner.

### GREECE.

The pecuniary arrangements between Prince Leopold and the Sovereigns who are parties to the Treaty for the pacification of Greece have been completed, and his Royal Highness is to receive from them above one million and a half of money divided into seven yearly payments. This information is pretty correct. Prince Leopold is, we believe (but we do not state it officially), to have about £200,000 annually for seven years to enable him to meet the various claims upon Greece, and to organize a government. No stipulation has been made respecting the loans already contracted, but we can state positively that the Allied Sovereigns, individually and collectively, are anxious to see justice done to all parties; and we have direct authority to add, that his Royal Highness will do nothing in this instance unworthy of the reputation which he deservedly enjoys for integrity.—*Intelligencer.*

## AMERICA.

### UNITED STATES.

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**—Mr. Wickliffe, from the Committee appointed on that subject, reported a bill "to amend the several acts authorizing the registering and granting of licences to Steam Boats, and to provide for the better security of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam." The following is an outline of the provisions of the bill:—

It requires the officer authorized to grant registry, a certificate from one skilful engineer not connected with or interested in it, that the boat and her boilers are fit for their respective purposes, and the length of time her boilers have been in use; that the certificate shall be produced to the person granting the licence, and the fact of its having been produced shall be stated in the licence; a duplicate of which is to be suspended or posted in the cabin of the boat, under a penalty: that a semi-annual inspection of every boiler shall be made, and the certificate of such inspection be posted or suspended as aforesaid, under penalty of forfeiture of licence, and other penalties, if the evidence of the semi-annual examination is not given to the person granting the licence: that the Secretary of the Treasury, with the consent of the President of the U. States, shall appoint at such places on the navigable waters of the U. S. as in his judgment shall be most convenient to owners and masters, and safe to the public, one or more competent inspectors of steam-engine boilers—the expense to be paid by the owners of the boats: that, whenever the motion of the vessel shall be diminished or stopped, the engine shall be kept in operation, so as to maintain the supply of water, and keep the steam down at the same point as when the vessel is under way; at the same time so arranging the safety valves, that they shall yield at a pressure of only two thirds of the common yield at the name of the U. S. in the Courts of district or circuit where the offence shall have been committed, one half being to the use of the informer, and the other of the United States: and that the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe such rules, give such instructions, and furnish such printed forms, as he may deem expedient for the better execution of the provisions of this law, not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the United States.

On presenting this bill, Mr. Wickliffe said, the Committee had not deemed it necessary to make a report, as such report could be little else than a recapitulation of the many calamities and disasters which had lately occurred from the bursting of boilers. The Committee, however, had directed the introduction of the following resolution:

Resolved, that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to collect and communicate to this House, at the next Session of Congress, such information (and report his views on the same) as in his opinion may be useful and important to Congress in enacting regulations for the navigation of steam boats or steam vessels, with a view to guard against the dangers arising from the bursting of boilers.

The resolution was adopted by the unanimous consent of the House.

## BRITISH AMERICA.

### LOWER-CANADA.

**MONTRÉAL, May 2.**—On the afternoon of Thursday, the 22d ultimo, about 4 o'clock, a whirlwind, described to be similar to what frequently occurs in warmer climates, was observed coming in the direction of the village, which soon broke out with great fury, doing great damage to the houses and out buildings there.—The gallery of Colonel Harlot's dwelling house was blown down and scattered over the fields, several of the roofs blown off, the roof of the kitchen destroyed, and the whole house much injured. The centre stable was unroofed; one of the barns had half its roof destroyed and one side bent over, the other leaning over towards the yard. Two haystacks were blown down, and the hay scattered over the farm; nearly all the fences about the house were also blown down.

The damage done in the interior of the Settlement, through which the storm passed, is not supposed to be great, as there are but few inhabitants in that direction. The Dwelling-house of one Thompson, a settler, is much injured; an immense number of trees were thrown down and fences scattered over the fields. The Roman Catholic Church leans over on one side about six inches—several of the rafters are moved out of their place, and much injury done to the pews and other fixtures in the inside. The porch of the Episcopal Church is cracked, and a number of panes of glass broken—the Building is not otherwise injured.

## ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, JUNE 2, 1830.

**ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.**  
Commissioner for next week, GEO. MINCHIN, Esq.

### Saving's Bank.

TRUSTEES NEXT WEEK.

HENRY G. CLOPPER, ESQ.

JAMES TAYLOR, ESQ.

JEDEDIAH SLASON, ESQ.

### By Authority.



### Civil Appointments.

The Honorable Mr. Justice Bliss, and I. W. Clowes, Esquire, to be additional Trustees for the Grammar School in the County of Sunbury.

**WHEREAS** the COLLECTOR and COMPTROLLER of His Majesty's Customs at the Port of Saint Andrews, have appointed a Warehouse belonging to Mr. Francis Jones, in pursuance of the directions contained in the Act 6 Geo. 4 Cap. 14, for the purposes of that Act.

Public notice therefore is hereby given by order of His Honor the President, for the information of all concerned.

Dated the twenty-fifth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty.

An Act to provide for opening and repairing Roads and erecting Bridges throughout the Province.

Passed 8th March, 1830.

**BE it enacted by the President, Council and Assembly,** That there be allowed and paid out of the Treasury of the Province to such person or persons as His Honor the President or Commander in Chief for the time being, shall appoint, in addition to the sums already granted, the following sums for the purpose hereinafter mentioned.

The sum of seven hundred and fifty pounds for the great road of communication between Fredericton and Saint John, by the Nerepis; a sum not exceeding ten pounds, part thereof to be applied under the direction of the Supervisor towards keeping the said road in a fit state for travelling during the winter season.

The sum of sixty pounds six shillings and eleven pence to be paid to the Honorable Richard Simonds, being balance due to him as Supervisor of that road; and the sum of twenty-five pounds, to be paid to Sarah Quinton, to remunerate her for damage sustained in consequence of an alteration made in the said road; the said sums to be paid out of the money hereby granted.

The sum of seven hundred pounds for the great road from Fredericton to Newcastle.

The sum of seven hundred pounds for the great road from Newcastle to Restigouche; two hundred pounds of the above sum to be expended in the County of Northumberland.

The sum of seven hundred and fifty pounds for the great road from Saint John to Saint Andrews, one third of this sum to be expended on the road between Magaguadavic and Saint Andrews.

The sum of eight hundred pounds for the great road from Saint John to the Nova-Scotia line.

The sum of three hundred pounds for opening a new road through the Great Marsh, in Saint John, and improving the same.

The sum of two hundred pounds for the improvement of the Great Marsh in Sackville.

The sum of one hundred and fifty pounds for the great road from Dorchester to Chediac.

The sum of seven hundred pounds for the great road from Chediac to Richibucto.

The sum of seven hundred pounds for the great road from Richibucto to Chatham; three hundred pounds of which to be expended on that part of the road that lies between the River Kouchibouguac, and the River Richibucto.

The sum of three hundred pounds for the great road from Fredericton to the Canada line.

The sum of two hundred and fifty pounds for the great road from Fredericton to Saint Andrews.

The sum of fifty pounds for the great road from the Bend to Chediac.

The sum of fifty pounds for the great road from Bellisle to Saint John.

The sum of fifty pounds for the great road from Fredericton to the Finger Board.

The sum of twenty-five pounds to compensate Robert Dingee, for building a bridge over Dingee's Mill Stream, in the Parish of Gagetown.

The sum of two hundred and fifty pounds towards widening the aboiteau near the City of Saint John: *Provided*, a like sum be given by the Proprietors of the Marsh for the same purpose.

The sum of one hundred pounds for the road from Gagetown to the Nerepis Road, in Queen's County.

The sum of two hundred pounds for the road leading from Hammond River to Hopewell; sixty pounds part thereof to be expended in the repair of the Bridge over Hopewell River.

The sum of two hundred pounds for the purpose of building a Bridge across the Nackawickac, in the County of York.

The sum of one hundred and fifty pounds towards building Bridges over the Rivers Tabusintac and Equidullock, on the road between Newcastle and Bathurst.

The sum of fifty pounds towards erecting a new Bridge and repairing other Bridges, on the road leading from the new settlement on the Fredericton road (so called) to the second Falls of the River Magaguadavic.

The sum of thirty pounds to be paid to Beverly Robinson, to remunerate him for money expended in opening the road between the Lower Falls of Magaguadavic and the main road leading to Saint John.

The sum of eighty seven pounds four shillings and seven pence for the road from Frog Pond to the Bridge at Loch Lomond; sixteen pounds six shillings and sixpence of the above sum to be applied to the payment of a debt due Gregory Van-horne.

The sum of seventy pounds for the road from the Bridge at Loch Lomond to Smith's farm, at the Head of the First Lake; forty seven pounds ten shillings to be applied towards payment of a debt due the Corporation of Saint John, for building Bridges carried away by freshet.

The sum of fifty pounds for opening and improving the road from the Old Quaco Road to the Milliken Settlement, and thence to Loch Lomond, on the line lately explored under the direction of the Corporation of Saint John.

The sum of fifty pounds for the road from Van-horne's farm to Quaco.

The sum of ten pounds for the road from the Quaco Road to Tynewmouth.

The sum of twenty-five pounds for the road from Little River to Anthony's farm.

The sum of twenty pounds for the road leading from Westmorland road through the Golden Grove Settlement along the north side of the Lake.

The sum of fifteen pounds for the road leading to settlement eastward of Little River, towards Loch Lomond.

The sum of twenty two pounds fifteen shillings and five-pence for the road from Little River to Black River, to be paid to George Matthew, Junior, being a balance due him as Commissioner for said road.

The sum of fifteen pounds for the road from Dipper Harbour to the main road.

The sum of twenty pounds for the road from Black River to Gardner's Creek.

The sum of fifteen pounds for the road from the Bridge at Cady's to the Bay Shore through the Bloomsbury Settlement.

The sum of twenty pounds for the road from Horton to Cape Enrage, by David Oliver's.

The sum of ten pounds for the new road from Cape Enrage to German Town Lake.

The sum of twenty pounds towards repairing the Bridge over Hopewell River.

The sum of fifteen pounds for the road from Hopewell, to the Caledonia Settlement.

The sum of ten pounds for the road from George Rogers' to Woodworth Settlement.

The sum of twenty-five pounds for the road from Widow Hamilton's, in Hopewell, to the lower settlement in Hillsborough.

The sum of fifteen pounds for the road from Woodworth to the Caledonia Settlement.

The sum of fifteen pounds for the road from Calhoun to Steeves's mill stream.

The sum of fifteen pounds for the road leading from the bend of Peticodiac through the Irish Town Settlement.

The sum of twenty-five pounds for the road leading from the bend of the Peticodiac river to the Mountain Settlement.

The sum of twenty pounds for the road leading through Downing's Village in Dorchester.

The sum of ten pounds for the road from Bate-man's to Chediac River.

The sum of ten pounds for the road from Job Steeves' to the back Settlement.

The sum of thirty pounds for the road from George Colpitts to Mc-Latchy's bridge.

The sum of twenty pounds for the road from Shearman's to the North river.

The sum of fifteen pounds for the road from George Colpitts to John Parkin's mill.

The sum of fifteen pounds for the road from John Gildart, Junior's, to Thomas Colpitts's mill.

The sum of ten pounds for the road from Daniel Wheaton's to John Jones' on the North river.

The sum of thirty-five pounds for the road from Beaujourn to Sackville.

The sum of ten pounds for the road from Great Chemogue to Tedish.

The sum of ten pounds for the road from David Crossman's to the Dorchester road.

The sum of twenty-five pounds for the road from Harris Tingley's to Bay Vert.