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AND COLONIAL CONSERVATIVE.

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WILLIAM DURANT,
Chronicle Office, Saint John, N. B.

All Letters, Orders, Communications, &c., must be post paid, and addressed to

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JOHN PARKER, Esquire, President.
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Office—Wiggins Brick Building, Princess-street, over the Telegraph Office. Aug. 19.

CHARLES W. WELDON,
Attorney at Law & Notary Public,
OFFICE—Over Messrs. Keenan, Saunders & Co's Prince William-street, St. John, N. B.
May 26, 1853.

SOAP & CANDLE MANUFACTORY.
GEORGE WOODS,
West side Water Street, between the Ferry Landing and Fish Market,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
August 19.

WM. SLEETH,
MANUFACTURER OF SHUTTERS, SASHES AND
Architectural Ornaments,
IN MASSIVE PLASTER WORK
AND MATTE.
May 1 Duke Street, St. John, N. B.

DOOLEY'S
MERCHANT'S EXCHANGE HOTEL,
Post Office Building, State Street, Boston,
We have attended the Pictory.

HENRY F. PICHENER,
PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURER
South side King Square, St. John, N. B.
HAVING taken the First and Second Prizes, and the Diploma for their instruments, at the Provincial Exhibition, two years in succession, the public may be assured that they can supply Pianofortes of the following prices:

Grands from Mahogany Piccolos	£50	0	0
Rosewood D. Piccolo,	45	0	0
Do. Elegant do.	42	0	0
Cottage,	42	0	0
Semi-Cabinet,	45	10	0
Full Cabinet,	50	0	0
Elegant, with French front, tuns legs, and circular bottom,	65	0	0

The price of the above Instruments are £4-3 Dollars to A Guinea.

N. B.—All Instruments manufactured by H. & S. will be warranted for three years.

Every description of English and American Pianofortes tuned and repaired. March 18th.

THOMAS GOW,
BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE STORE,
NEXT ADJOINING CHURCH STREET, BUILDING,
WATER STREET.

HOUSE and SHIP WATER-CLOSETS; Hot Cold, and Shower BATHS; Pumping, Sinking, Common, and Engine PUMPS; SHIPS' SCUPPERS, &c. &c.—on the most approved principles. LEAD PIPE of all sizes, and SHEET LEAD constantly on hand.

LEAD BENDS made to order.
July 2, 1852. THOMAS GOW.

GRANITE HALL.
No. 1, Dock street.

OWING to the mildness of the Season, and the consequent slow sale of WINTER CLOTHING, I have marked down my Stock at an IMMENSE REDUCTION.

On former prices, to effect a clearance without any reserve, as the whole stock must be cleared in six weeks WITHOUT FAIL.

Persons in want of Garments of any description will find they can rely on as being good," can have their wishes fully gratified by a selection from one of the largest stocks of first class Clothing in the City, having been got up expressly for retail trade only, and sold at the lowest price and material to the best CUSTOM WORK.

Dec. 30. T. R. JONES.

BRASS FINISHING.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that having employed a first rate workman, he is now prepared to furnish Brass Finishing, any description of Brass CASTINGS which may be required, at the lowest possible rates.

Now on Hand.—An assortment of HINGES for Doors, such as are usually required for Ships' Cabin Doors, &c., which will be sold low.

WM. MAYNARD,
Corner Dock Street, Brass Foundry, Market Square.
Feb. 11. Corner Market Square.

THOMAS BARRETT, Jr.,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
Has for Sale, Cheap for Cash, a few Cases of Superior Quality PICKLES;
Also, Cases and Barrels of Superior Quality CANDLES;
Also, Cases and Barrels of Superior Quality COTTON WICKING. For sale at
JOHN KINNEAR,
Prince William Street.
Dec. 30, 1853.

SUGAR.—Just Received, per Ship Ellen, from Cienfuegos, 8 Kegs of very Prime SALERATUS, for sale by
E. ALLISON,
Feb. 11. Prince's Wharf.

SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE.—Can, upon call to Stock, 50 Dozen Superior Quality Sparkling CHAMPAGNE. Prices and Quality to suit purchasers.
Dec. 16. RANNEY STUDDER & CO.

FEATHERS, CHAIRS, &c.—Just Received, per Ship Gem, 100 Cases Chairs, Cane Seats, 150 Root Ginger; now landing and for sale by
JOHN KINNEAR,
March 24. Prince-Wm.-street.

Dedicated Solely and Exclusively to the Interests of Trade, Commerce, Manufactures, Agriculture, Science, Literature, and Intelligence, and Devoted to the Interests of the Colonies and Dependencies of Great Britain.

The British Colonies,
THREE HUNDRED, HUNDRED, COMPRISES, AND REPOSITORY,
Illustrated with Maps of each Province, and Portraits of Public Men connected with Transatlantic and Colonial Affairs.

Adapted for the use of Colonists, Merchants, Manufacturers, Emigrants, and Emigration Agents, Colonial Ministers, Colonial Governors, and Colonial Authorities, Colonial Clergymen, Colonial Lawyers, Colonial Medical Men, Colonial Agriculturists, Colonial Students, and Colonial Readers, in all matters concerning the Population, Government, Commerce, and Resources, Imports and Exports, Colonial Shipping, Revenue, Staple Products, Live Stock, Cultivated and Waste Lands, Banks, Coins, Paper Money, Weights and Measures, Weights, &c., with a copious Colonial Gazetteer, and every description of useful and interesting information.

BY R. MONTGOMERY MARTIN, ESQ., Editor of "The Illustrated Atlas, and Modern History of the World."

It has been deemed that full and correct information concerning the Extent, Condition, and Resources of the British Colonies would be acceptable to all classes of the community, and strengthen the natural ties arising from Kindred Common Origin, and Language.

Published by John Tallis and London, Office in St. John over Keane & Allison's Market Square.

ROGER HUNTER, Agent.
Saint John, April 21, 1854.

Marble Tablets Establishment.
Now opposite Mr. Scott's Residence, and First Shop from the corner of Princess and Germain Streets.

THE Subscriber begs leave to return thanks to his numerous friends and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage he has received during the time he has been engaged in the business, and begs to inform them that he is now prepared to execute orders in the most superior style, and on the shortest notice, any thing of the kind in the city.—Come and see.

MUTTON.
AND ALL KINDS OF MEAT—PERSONALLY ON HAND.
WHALE BONE.
SYRUPS, MINERAL WATER GINGER and other Beers—in the primest order.

Gentlemen—served up at a minutes notice.

OYSTERS.—Just received 20 barrels of New York and Shallow, which will be served up in the most approved style to suit customers.
St. John, Dec. 30, 1853. JAMES KENNY.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1840.
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.
Unlimited liability of the Stockholders of the Company.
Subscribed Capital, £1,500,000.

Investments called up,	£197,197	10	0
Accumulated funds,	346,972	4	9
	£544,169	14	9

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ADAM JACK, } St. John, N. B.

The Agents are prepared on the part of the Company, to offer a very liberal scale of Premiums, and beg to solicit orders from all parts of the Province.
August 20, 1852.

New Brunswick Hotel,
Chipman's Hill, Grand Lake,
Queens County, N. B.

THE Proprietor of the above Establishment, thankful for past favors, would respectfully inform the travelling Public, that having erected a large addition in front of the main Building, he is now prepared to furnish ample accommodation to 70 or 80 Boarders. The Proprietor is determined to leave no means untried to merit the patronage of the community.

Travellers arriving late at night will find the House always open and ready to receive them.

The Sleeping Rooms are large and well ventilated, and the improvements and conveniences which have been made render it emphatically the House of the stranger.

It has always been a Temperance House and the Proprietor is determined to adhere strictly to the Total Abstinence principle.

This House is centrally located, and is well supplied with well furnished apartments, clean beds, good fare, the best attention, and reasonable charges, which should render it worthy the support of Travellers.

A Large STABLE has been erected on the premises, capable of accommodating 70 Horses.

Good Hostlers are always in attendance.
July 8, 1853. E. W. LAGLOR.

JOHN HARRY,
Silver Smith, Jeweller & Engraver,
North side of King Street, St. John, N. B., a few doors below the Waverley House.

MANUFACTURER of all kinds Silver Plate viz: Tea, Table, and Dessert Spoons; Forks, Ladles, Fish and Butter Knives, &c. &c.; also, Silver Cups of different patterns, which he will furnish Cheaper than any other House in the City. The above work is warranted to be made of Sterling Silver, and for neatness of style and superiority of finish challenges competition.

JEWELLERY made to order and repaired.—All kinds of Engraving neatly executed.

Traders, Pedlers and others furnished with plain Gold Finger RINGS cheaper than can be imported. In all cases punctuality may be relied on. Cash and the highest price given for Old Silver.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his STONE CUTTING Establishment from Dock Street, to the Premises formerly occupied by the Hon. R. L. Hazen, Union street, and immediately opposite the residence of Messrs. Lawton, about twenty rods from his former place of business, and desires all his friends and the public to take notice that he has on hand, in addition to his former Stock, a lot of

MONUMENTS,
varying in price from £3 to £60, suitable for the New Cemetery, or other places of burial in town or country; which he will certainly dispose of at a cheaper rate than any other establishment in the city to parties disposed to make the most of their ready money.

M. FITZGERALD.
St. John, April 29, 1853.

N. B.—All kinds of STONE CUTTING for building and other purposes executed to order at the cheapest possible rates.

WINDOW GLASS
OF ALL SIZES,
From 8x8 to 12x18 and to 40x50, single and double thick, English and German, Sheet and Crown, with all the intermediate sizes.

JOHN KINNEAR, Prince William-street, will furnish in any quantity, from a single or dozen pane, to a single or hundred boxes, the above described article, will cut, exchange, or accommodate in every possible way that may be required by customers.

He will also order for those who may require, Rough and Polished PLATE GLASS;—and has now for sale, on hand, six panes Polished PLATE, 24x28; six panes ditto, 18x30; six panes ditto, 34x40; six panes ditto, 38x44—3-8 inch thick.

St. John, 3d Dec., 1853.

Ladies Cloth & Prunella Boots.

THE Subscriber will receive, the coming Week, A Consignment of FRENCH CALFS, of Ladies, Misses, and Children's Cloth Prunella and Carriage BOOTS—which he offers for sale as Wholesale.
S. K. FOSTER.

Great Improvement at the
OYSTER SALOON,
WATER STREET,
Two Doors South Union Hotel, W. Hart.

THE Subscriber begs respectfully to bring under the notice of the Public his Establishment, noted for best of Good Turtle of this life, and assures that in consequence of his increasing customers, and for the comfort and accommodation of the female he has arranged and extended his premises to Peters' wharf, where an entrance may be obtained, and can comfortably sup, what his patrons unanimously say, is the best Oyster Saloon in the city.—Come and see

HUTTON.
Dec. 30, 1853.

Select Reading.

[From a New York Paper.]

THE POWER OF LOVE.

A STORY OF REAL LIFE.

[Concluded.]

It was a sad, sad sight, that young wife, with all her hopes blighted, the chosen of her heart given up to the most debasing of all sins, her young child of its protector, with immediate ruin and starvation staring her in the face, with no solitary hope in the future, and all the agony of the present. The memories of happier days rose before her—the innocent days of her girlhood, surrounded with gay companions, and blessed with a mother's love. All those she had sacrificed for the man she loved. How was she repaid? What had she done to deserve so bitter a fate? What dreadful sin had she committed to be thus punished? How unequal seem the rewards and chastisements of life. Mary thus reflected, and almost arraigned justice and beneficence of God. Jasper had left the house in anger. What might happen to him in his present condition? Where would he go? Such were the wife's fears, though she hoped that he might return as soon as his anger subsided. She was sorry that she had spoken so harshly to him. That was no way to redeem him; but had she not tried kind words till her patience was exhausted? And what woman would not get easily with a drunken husband? Such were the pent ill-treated wife's emotions, and who could blame her?

All at once she thought that she would go to the door to see if Jasper had really gone. She rose from her chair for that purpose, and half way crossed the room. But pride rebelled again. She would not show him that she was at all worried about him. It was all he wanted, and he would not be gratified; so she returned once more to her chair, where she wept though her heart was breaking, and like enough it was for all that, for she was indeed most miserable.

When Jasper had closed the door behind him, and stood out once more in the open air of night, he was undecided what to do, or where to go. Maddened as he was by the reproaches of his wife, self-condemned by an accusing conscience, sick and weary with liquor and excitement, it is no wonder that his first thought was suicide. No wonder that he felt unworthy to live; strange that he did not think himself unfit to die. Such is the direful effect of the intoxicating bowl—such the "deep damnation" with which it is drugged. Far more dangerous than the dicer's box, it kills both soul and body, and its train is made up of disease, imbecility, lunacy, poverty, crime, the prison and the gallows! There is no innocence in it: it blights wherever it falls; it stains all it touches. It makes desolate the family hearthstone. It pits man against his brother; it raises the hand of the child against the parent; even the innocent are made sufferers thereby; and the loud wail of its myriads of victims rises up from every quarter of the civilized world. It is one of the curses invented by civilization, and to that only does it owe its birth; for the African in his native state is uncontaminated with it; and the vilest animal that exists turns away from it with disgust.

Jasper when he had closed the door, paused for some minutes, undetermined what to do. We have said that his first thought was suicide.

"I am not fit to live!" he exclaimed. "I know I am wrong, and yet I cannot help it—I cannot help it, and I might as well die at once, as live on in disgrace. Somebody will take care of Mary. She will go back to her mother; and she will be happier and far better off without me than with me. I cannot stand her reproaches—I will not. As for any future, it cannot be worse for me than the present, at any rate. Yes, I may as well die!"

Though Jasper talked thus about suicide, we do not suppose he had any more distinct idea of it than of anything else that might happen to be rambling through his head. The fumes of the liquor were still upon him. He was not more than half sober, and his legs were still so weak under him, that they carried him with a wavering gait, and his head buzzed, buzzed like a nest of bees. But he meant to punish his wife for talking so angrily with him. At one moment he had half a mind to turn back, and go to bed; but the devil had the better of him, an mustering up his resolution, he buttoned his coat about him, and proceeded to descend into the street. The first step he made, however, was a false one. His knees bent under him. He made a vain and desperate attempt to catch at the iron railing of the stoop, but missed his hold, and pitched forward into the street, striking head first upon the side walk, and cutting and bruising his face in a terrible manner, so as to render him completely insensible.

Now, it so happened that at this moment Mary thought that she would go to the door and look out: not that she doubted but what Jasper had gone, still at the same time half inclined to believe that he might be still in sight, and within call.

So she opened the door, and peered forth into the cold night air. How still and silent everything around. She looked up the street, and down the street; but the object which her eyes sought met neither. She drew a heavy sigh, as her heart felt a pang greater than she had known before, and she was about to close the door, when her ears were startled by a low moan, and then, for the first time, casting her eyes down upon the side walk, they rested upon the form of her husband.

With a cry of terror, Mary was in an instant stooping by the side of Jasper, urging him with all the dearest language of her heart, to look up, to speak, to even rise; but, alas! it was beyond his power. Vainly she tried to lift him, but her strength was not equal to the task. Oh, how bitterly she then repented all the unkind words she had said to him—how every reproach smote upon her own heart. She forgot all his errors—she became blind to his numerous faults, and Jasper was once more her best beloved. Every word of endearment she could think of, she poured forth with a voluble tongue, but they all fell ineffectual upon his ear. What should she do? Jasper would die, and there were none to help her. She was ashamed to cry aloud for aid. To claim the assistance of the neighbors, would be to expose her husband's condition, and so she strove with all her little strength to raise him, and get him into the house, but all her efforts failed. In his present condition, Jasper would die—where, then was her relief:—where could she receive assistance?

Fortunately, at this moment, one of the city watchmen came along. Mary at once appealed to him. He was a strong built, stalwart fellow, and at once took Jasper up in his arms, and carried him into the house, and up stairs to his bed. He then volunteered to call a physician, one fortunately living within a few doors of the house. In the meantime Mary applied all the restoratives she could think of. She wetted a towel with vinegar, and bathed his temples, and wiped the blood from a large wound in his forehead. His pulse was feeble, and his breathing indistinct and difficulty. Ah, poor wife! this was about the cowning of all your misery!

The physician was soon in attendance. He examined the wound in Jasper's head, and pronounced it a slight fracture of the skull; but said with proper treatment and careful attention he might recover, though it would be some weeks first. The wound was then dressed, and restorative cordial administered, and the doctor left, saying that he would call again early in the morning.

For more than two hours did Jasper lie insensible, and when at last he opened his eyes and spoke, it became evident that his mind was wandering. And now came Mary's opportunity to show her devotion and attention. How she watched by her sick husband's side, administering with angelic patience to his every want—never for a moment was she tired of her duty. Notwithstanding the sorrow that she felt for Jasper's misfortune, she could but acknowledge to herself, that she had seldom enjoyed so much happiness before. He was now all her own. Each hour that she spent by his bedside, was a small life-time of bliss. She could read to him, talk to him, and sing to him. Even Jasper himself, when his reason was fully restored, acknowledged that he had never before known how great a treasure he posses ed in his wife.

After the first week of his confinement, he began to mend rapidly. He had also ample time to reflect upon his errors, and upon his neglect of his wife; and what most particularly elicted his admiration was her own silence upon the cause of his accident. He could not but appreciate such delicacy, and he inwardly determined that, when restored to health, he would refrain from his past habits of dissipation, and devote the remainder of life in securing the happiness of his wife and child; and he was fully confirmed in this resolution when he learned from her lips that, during his illness, she had procured the means of subsistence by pawning a considerable portion of her jewelry, among which was a gold watch that was made a present to her by her mother on her wedding day. In his expression of gratitude to her, he was extravagantly lavish, and protested again and again that nothing in future should ever make him remiss in his duties to his family. You can easily imagine with what boundless joy Mary received these assurances. It was like a new plighting of their faith—a second betrothal, as it were, in which all her earlier bliss was to be renewed. Heaven had at last smiled upon her. The clouds of despair and doubt were dispelled, and together they looked forward to many years of domestic enjoyment.

But did he keep this pledge thus given? As faithfully as ever pledge was kept. Woman's devotion had at last reclaimed him. What reproaches could not effect, was accomplished by love. The lesson was not lost upon either. Jasper once more became the true and earnest man. He had absolved himself from a slavish and debasing habit. No more nights were spent at carousal among debauched inebriates; no more hard-earned dollars went into the rumseller's till. He walked in peace and pleasantness, and lived in prosperity; and to this day, there are no happier men and wives in the city than Jasper and Mary Hanley. Let all husbands thus appreciate their wives; and let all true women who have husbands to reform, commence the work in kindness, and follow it up in the true spirit of love, and "Verily they shall have their reward."

From the Crusader.

JUSTICE IN ROME.

At Rome it is customary to judge a political offender with closed doors: the judges choose the advocate for the accused, and discharge him if he does not suit them! The lawyer, culprit, and witnesses are never confronted! Thus a false informer may accuse and slander with impunity, without fear of being known by the accused.

It very seldom happens that the Inquisitorial judges condemn the prisoners to capital punishment; and, by avoiding the publicity of the horrid sight, they inflict a more prolonged and more atrocious death on the victim, without letting the people know his sufferings, without uttering a consoling word, or the last farewell. He is conveyed into a dungeon, and "*there is his tomb!*" The fanatical ultra-Catholics say that this way of proceeding is for the glory of God and of his Church.

The subterraneans of Ischia and Procida, the awful prisons of Spielburg in Austria, are not very different from those of Rome: the papal budget is a vast saloon, a true shambles of human flesh, wherein the prisoners are locked up; the number exceeds the capacity of the building; if any one dares to complain or ask for relief, the princes of the church, the holy apostles of Pius IX, gird his already feeble and tortured body with an enormous chain, weighing a hundred pounds and more; not to mention the flogging, fasting, and the Inquisitorial torture of the *cavaletto*, an infernal invention of the powerful genius of Cardinal Pacca.

The Republican Government had suppressed irons and death for political offences; ecclesiastical legislators flog, torture, and condemn to the galleys for not allowing the habit of smoking!

The hall of *secret confinement* is truly hell on earth: if a prisoner is tall, he is obliged to stoop; sometimes the prisoners are placed one over the other; light is very scarce, and air still more so.—If the individual has money, to avoid being shut up in the vast sink, he may pay for admission into a small cell, which, though it only to contain ten persons, is made to contain twenty. If the heat and nauseous atmosphere suffocate him, he can only reach the small window, by getting on his fellow-prisoners shoulders, and even this relief lasts but a very few instants. And concerning food? Oh! the Pope does not suffer his prisoners to die of hunger; although a Pontiff of Christ caused a poor friar to perish of hunger, and refused the holy communion to a Florentine priest, for fear the patient should prolong his existence.—Those who are threatened at Rome receive 16 ounces of bread a day, 2½ ounces of meat, and 3 ounces of broth; on meagre days they are fed on a few vegetables cooked in water and salt.

To be allowed to receive a single visit during the month from a friend, they must implore a prelate's clemency; and even then they are not all allowed to speak freely, to pour into the hearts of others their moral and physical sufferings; no unity them if they utter a political word! then their bodies suffer a torture even worse than fasting and flogging.

Six prisoners died lately of hunger, being forgotten in their prison by the keeper. Two others attempted suicide, being tired of life; but being discovered, they are now undergoing a trial which may condemn them to death. Some became insane, and many are languishing in the prison-hospitals in a state of consumption.

The prison of San Michele contains more than 400 prisoners; the one at Terni and the new prison will hold 200 more; in the latter, thieves, assassins, and political offenders are all mixed together. The chief of the criminal members, well known in the Roman prisons under the name of *Sgrevia Pensig*, a very ill-mannered man, compels political prisoners, when they have no money, to do the most hideous and repugnant work. The physicians of the hospitals annexed to the prisoners are pensioned assassins: such as Dr. Valori and the chief-surgeon, Baccelli. The works of mercy, contained in the childreus' catechism, have been suppressed, because they inculcate visiting and comforting prisoners; all alms and other succours intended for the latter are, instead, given to the Jesuits for the Propogands of the Holy Land and for the conversion of pagans, heretics, and principally, of *North Americans!*

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

ALBERT BYE ROADS.

£10 for the road from Pollet river to Coverdale river; 10 from Coverdale river to Gideon Bray's; 30 from Westmoreland line up Pollet River to J. and T. Horsman's upper line, including the bridge over Dry brook; 5 from Stephens' corner to H. Campbell's; 5 from Gideon Bray's to Baltimore road; 20 for the Caledonia hill; 20 from Dowlings' to the New Ireland road; 5 from Golden mountain down Little river; 20 from Henry Steves' to Irvings,' thence to Caledonia mountain, 7 10s of which to be expended from Irving s to the Caledonia mountain; 30 from Irving's to the Turtle creek thence to Little river, including bridge over the Turtle creek; 10 from Round Hill round to John L. Steves; including bridge; 30 from School house to Round hill, thence to Caledonia road, including bridge; 30 from Hayward's to Wm. Warnocks' 12 10s from Priestly's Hill to Robert Steves, thence to Weldon creek; 7 10s from the bridge near Joshua Steves' to John H. Steves; 5 from the Irving road, by Clark Mitten's, to the Round Hill road which leads to the Caledonia; 10 from Coverdale road to Niagara settlement; 17 10 from David Wallace's up Turtle creek, to the great road; 5 from David Wallace's up Turtle creek, to the great road; 5 from the creek road to John Jonah's; 30 from Hayward's to the great road in Hopewell thence to the public wharf at Hamilton's creek; 50 from Jas. Rodgers' through the Haley settlement; 50 of which to be expended in an alteration from Daniel Curry's to John Beaumont's; 15 from the Haley road to the Memel settlement; 5 from the Memel road to Flannagan's; 5 from Dry Brook to H. Woodworth's; 7 10 from Creek road to and thro' the Jamieson settlement; 7 10 from L. O'Regan's to Wilber's thence to Caledonia road; 20 from the great road in Hopewell to and through the Caledonia settlement; 25 from the Ferry Point to Caledonia, 15 of which to be expended from E. Milton's towards Caledonia; 25 from the great road up Turtle Creek to Price's, 15 of which to be expended between Mitten's and Price's; 17 10s from the great road near Isaac Dawson's to Turtle creek, thence to Baltimore road, 15 of which to be expended on hill and bridge near Abraham Steves' 27 10 from the great road to Mitten's road by Peter Jonah's, including bridge; 9 from Stoney creek to Lannen's, thence to the Niagara settlement; 5 from the great road to the Piccadilly settlement; 7 10 from Turtle creek, east branch, by W. Richer's to west branch Turtle creek; 10 from Henry Steves' to the great road; 10 from great road to Gideon Hunt's thence to Daley's; 5 from West river, back of the mountain, to P. Duffy's, thence to the Cleveland and Gallagher settlement; 15 from school house, near Duffy's, to Benjamin Jonah's, including bridge; 5 from W. Barzley's to W. Jonah's; 7 10 from Point Wolfe to Saint John county line; 7 10 from New Ireland road, by Rayburn's to Daley's; 12 from the road leading to New Ireland to Hanson's, thence to the New Ireland road; 5 from Berryman's to Fullerton's; 8 from the road up Beaver brook to Edgett's, thence to Fullerton's; 3 from Widow Stephens to the New Horton road; 5 from Flanigan's to D. Copp's; 10 from New Ireland road to McFarlane's; 10 from McFarlane's to Salmon river; 20 from the great road near Salmon river to Bennett's, thence to New Ireland road; 5 from Point Wolfe to Herring Cove; 5 from Coil's to McLaughlan's or Sweeney's; 5 from Long Marsh bridge to D. Copp's; 5 from William Anderson's to Ridge road, by D. Tingley's; 5 from Smith's road to W. Steves'; 15 from Kings county line to Pollet river, thence to Banister road; 10 from James Horsman's to the Mechanics' Inn; 5 from lot 17, Mechanics' settlement, to school house on Goshen road; from G. Colpitt's mill to Banisters; 10 from Wm. Parkins' to Prossers, thence to Mitten's; 5 from Wm. Parkins' to Westmorland line; 10 from Parkins' road, by Robert Colpitt's, to E. Mullins, thence to Mechanics line; 5 from Parkins to Colpitt's road; 30 from Kings county line, near Geo. Jonah's, to Stevens, thence to Pollett river, including bridge; 10 from the great road in Hillsborough to H. Gross'; 5 from Stevens' corner up through Goshen settlement, to Kings County line; 5 from Middleland road to Connor's; 5 from Point Wolfe road to Saint John County line along the shore to Goose river; 5 from Pollett river near R. Colpitt's to Wm. Steves; 5 from G. Magee's near E. Davis', on the Golden mountain; 10 from School House in Baltimore, to Jonathan Graham's, thence to main branch of Turtle creek; 9 from Isaac Derry's to the School house near Thomas Calhoun's; for the road over the marsh near Wm. Tingley's, to the lake road near James Kennie's, 15 of which to be expended on the bridge and road near James Kennie's.

KING'S COUNTY BYE ROADS.

10 from road leading from main road, near McLeod's, to Henry Parlee's; 5 road from Richard Folkins' to Snider mountain road, via Smith and Ganong's; 10 for road from Marr's to Johnston's, via J. Banhills; 10 from Robt. Lester's to English corner; 10 from Chas. Keith's to Fowler's; 10 for road leading from Jas. H. Goslin's, to Smith creek road, including bridges; 8 to build a bridge over Cranberry brook; 5 road from Hallett's corner to Forbes' mill; 7 to repair road and bill near D. Carmichael's; 5 road from Bunnell's corner to O. Kelly's; 10 road from Darling's bridge to Thomas Kierstead's; 8 road from Daniel Dunham's to New Canaan; 7 road from Daniel Dunham's to Queens County, via Fowler's mill; 5 road from English Settlement, on the line between Hugh Smith's and Wm. Pearsons, to Hornbrook's; 5 from Isaac Price's to Corn hill; 5 to build a bridge near John Dees; 5 from land granted to E. McNichol's to Goslin's; 10 from David Chittick's, Anagance Ridge, to post road near Smith's; 3 from James Dobson's to Wm. McNaughts; 20 from Wm. Manning's to Butternut ridge; 10 from, William Sharp's to Cohan settlement; from Wm. Long's to Isaac Sharp's; 5 from James Gallagher's to Hugh McNaughts; 7 from Seth Foster's to the Kennedy road; 10 from James Rossine to Darling's; 5 from George Good's to W. Sharp's; From Smith's creek to Millstream, via Simpson's; From Dingleconbe's to Patrick Sullivan's; 5 from George Caldwell's to Christopher Sancks; for Abraham Parlee's; 7 for the road leading from Jordan mountain, to the Parlee settlement; Patrick Fitzgerald's; 7 for the road leading from Parlee's to Jordan mountain; 3 road leading from Robert Elder's to Perry settlement, via Elliot; For the road leading from William D. Coates to Solomon Ryans, to be expended between Coates and Westmorland county line, on which £ 19s to be paid to C. W. Stockton, labour expended on said road last year; 5 from McEnergy's Mechanics' Settlement, to Gaspereau road; 5 for the road leading from the McNight settlement to the East line of John M. Parlee's; for the road leading from the Cedar Camp road, on the line between Hugh Cunningham's and John Leach's, to John Doherty's farm; 7 from Stevens' fords mill to the new line of road via Solomon Chambers; 7 for the road leading from Jas. Haywards to the new line of road via Francis Pearsons; 8 from Thomas Gallagher's corner to Joseph Yeamans; 7 from Timothy Parlee's to Calvin Freeze's; 5 for the road leading from John Ratters to the school house near Wards' creek, via Peter Deans; 5 for the road leading from Nicholas Roach's bridge to Alexander Walkers on the old Cumberland road; 8 for the road leading from Drummond's to Campbell settlement, via Parlee's; 7 For the road leading from Patten's to Gunn's via Carson's; 7 for the road leading from Sterry's to Upham Parish line, via Lessons; 7 for the road