

James Smith, jun., £25, from Smith's Mill to the County line, toward the first Loch Lomond.
 John Crabb, £15, from Greenwich Hill to the second tier of lots near John Crabb's.
 Jeremiah Mabee, £20, from Kennebeckasis to Mabee's.
 D. B. Wetmore, £10, from Henry Jackson's to Drummonds.
 Jonathan Fenwick, £10, from Fenwick's to the Mill Stream.
 James E. Davis, £10, from Thomas Robson's to Fayerweather's Mill.
 Samuel Adams, £15, from Samuel Adams's to Thomas Jones's.
 Henry Fowler, jun., £10, for a Bridge near Henry Fowler's, jun.
 Benjamin Dodge, £10, for the Road near Rulo's, in Hampton.
 James Brittain, £13, from the River St. John to the Nerepis, near Brittain's.
 Hezekiah Hoyt, £10, from Pickett's Mill to the Belleisle.
 John Ryan, £10, from Joseph Wright's to Darling's.
 William Coats, £10, from M'Arthur's to Mar's Bridge.
 Robert Conley, £10, from Queens County line to Robert Conley's.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

For the Parish of Penfield.

Joshua Knight, 30l. to improve the Road from Bucknam's Mill to Beaver Harbour.
 William Hawkins, 25l. to improve the Road from Hands Farm to the Great Road from St. John to St. Andrews.
 Edward C. Waddington, 20l. to improve the Road from Bucknam's Mill to Cripps' Landing.
Saint George.
 Robert Hanson, 25l. to improve the Road from Robert Hanson's to the main Road from St. John to St. Andrews, near Roix's Farm; which road has been opened by Individual Subscription.
 Philo Seelye, 25l. to improve the Road and Bridge from Carrick's Corner to Jonathan Wallace's.
 Angus M'Viccar, 25l. to improve the Road from the New Settlement, on L'Etang River to the Mascareen Road, near Philo Seelye's.
 Peter Clinch, 20l. to open a Road from the New Settlement, near James Davidson's, to the Great Road from St. John to St. Andrews.
 John M'Nichol, 25l. to improve the Road from John Dick's Farm (Senior) to Niel M'Nichol's.
 George M'Kenzie, 25l. to improve the Road from Charles Bullock's to the Widow Rouik's Farm, at Mascareen.

Saint Patrick.

Ephraim Turner, 25l. to improve the Road from the New Settlement at Turner's Ridge to the Great Road from Fredericton to St. Andrews.
 Samuel M'Farlane, 25l. in aid of Individual Subscription toward building a Bridge over the Digdiguash River, at or near the Rolling Dam.
 George M'Kay, 25l. to improve the Road from Peter Morrisons to the Rolling Dam on the Eastern side of the Digdiguash River.

Saint Andrews.

Doctor S. Erve, 30l. in aid of Individual Subscription, from Chamecook, through the Lake Settlement, to Leonard Bartlett's, near Waweig.
 James Parkinson, 25l. to improve the Road from the Poor House to the County Road.
 John Wilson, 30l. in aid of Individual Subscription toward opening a Road from the Commons Line to the Great Road from St. John to St. Andrews, near Peter Sime's Farm.

Saint David.

Samuel Williams, 25l. to improve the Road from Lawrence Williams's to the Rolling Dam at Digdiguash.
 James Brown, jun., 25l. to improve the Road from the Head of the Tide at Oak Bay, to Laurence Williams's Farm at Town Hill.
 Jacob Young, 35l. to improve the Road from James Brown, sen's, Corner to the Ledge at St. Stephen; 10l. of the said sum to be expended in avoiding a steep Hill, near Pagan's Mill Stream.
 Samuel Connick, 40l. in aid of Individual Subscription and Statute Labor, toward rebuilding the Bridge over Waweig River, near Connick's.

Saint Stephen.

Timothy Crocker, 30l. to improve the Road from Crocker's Farm to the Ledge, and building a Bridge over Young's Brook.
 Robert Hitchings and George Myster, as formerly, 30l. in aid of Individual Subscription toward the New Road from Josiah Hitchings's through the burnt Land.
 Joel Hill, 25l. to improve the Road from Joel Hill's to Moanous Stream Settlement.

Saint James.

John M'Kenzie, sen., 25l. to improve the Road from Chiputnactook Ridge to the Bass Wood Ridge Settlement.
 John M'Leod, 25l. to improve the Road from the New Settlement on the Main River Ridge to communicate with the Main Road at Stuart's Mill.
 Rodney Hitchings, 22l. 10s. to improve the Road from Alexander Sinclair's Farm to communicate with Stuart's Mill.
 George M'Kay, 22l. 10s. toward opening a Road from George M'Kay's to Donald Campbell's, and making a Bridge over King Brook.
 Don Maxwell, 25l. to improve the Road from Daniel Maxwell's Farm to Oak Hill.
 James Buchanan, 25l. in aid of Individual Sub-

scription, and Statute Labor, for the Road from James Buchanan's, at Oak Hill, on the late reserve by way of the Cleary Felling.
 J. N. Clarke, 25l. to improve the Road from Campbell's Lot (so called) to Pondwalk Point.
West Isles.
 John M'Neil, 25l. to improve the Road from John M'Neil's Farm to Gideon Pemberton's.

From the London New Times, February 4.

THE QUESTION OF BOUNDARY WITH THE UNITED STATES IN NORTH AMERICA.

The Americans have discovered or invented an axiom that *empire travels to the West*. The philosophy of it may be a little obscure, but not more so than the prediction that Rome was to become the head of the world, because a man's head was dug up in founding the Capitol. That the United States are rapidly becoming a great, and rich, and powerful people, is very true. It is true that, having long been next to us in commerce and navigation, they have lately become our rivals in manufacture; that they aspire to wrest from us our dominions in that hemisphere, and transfer to themselves our maritime pre-eminence, is no less true; and they will do it if we continue to guard the frontier of Portugal with greater jealousy than that of our own Colonies, and think it more to keep the Turks out of Greece than the Americans out of Canada. No less than seven hundred thousand tons of British shipping find yearly employment by the trade of those Colonies, exclusive of coasting vessels. Deduct that amount from our whole annual tonnage, and add it to that of the United States, and the superiority in mercantile marine will have passed from us to them. And yet, because canals are opened to bring down from the inland seas of the upper provinces, freights, which will one day, and soon, employ double that quantity of shipping, or that forts are erected to protect their descent, we are told the wealth of this country is exhausted by them; and if at any time local questions of politics produce dissensions between the branches of the Legislature, the complaint is redoubled by economists, who hold a gaines so near to their eyes that they cannot see a thousand at a little distance. Such persons are entreated to consult their maps—to see how nature has disposed of the land and water in those great provinces—to observe the extent of sea coast they possess (equal to that of all the United States)—their bays, rivers, and harbours, and fishing banks, to remark that huge trunk of water, which seems at once a river and a sea, stretching away to the west and south, for six hundred miles, navigable by ships, thence onward through a chain of lakes for nearly two thousand further—to count the tributary streams, and to know that the climate on their banks is such as most stimulates men to enterprise, and the soil such as best rewards their exertions—then to think of the produce of their forests, agriculture, and mines, which already descend, and to conceive what is destined to come down through this floodgate of the continent to the sea, and what is to go up in return, and remember that while this country is British, its exports and imports are to be carried and exchanged throughout the world in British ships; and further, that it happens to import the very commodities which we export, and to export those we import. What country round the globe, if we had our choice, could yield and promise us greater advantage? If empire be travelling to the West, as the Americans say, it is ours to follow it thither, and divide it with them. It was we who first planted it there, and we have no reason to complain of the share which fortune and our arms and industry, have still preserved; only let us

not suffer it to be disjointed, and severed from us, by perverting the letter of a treaty against its manifest spirit and intention. It is, in fact, the right bank of the St. Lawrence that is at stake.—The Americans claim to within ten miles of its very stream, and its navigation (which they already demand) may be interrupted at their pleasure. Let them once fortify certain points of the territory in dispute, as they will not fail to do the instant they get possession, and such is the nature of the country and its climate, that perhaps no force may be able to drive them thence; and if they remain there, in ten years the British flag will be struck for ever upon the American Continent. For our consolation the *Edinburgh Review* will continue to assure us, that the Americans are a very good sort of people—the *Quarterly* that they are very contemptible—and honourable travellers may persuade us, till the next war, that they cannot man their ships, as we believed until the last, they could not fight them—and we may see our flag disappear from the waters of the west, as it is likely to do from the land. If we would maintain it upon either, it must never be taken down from Mars Hill, and if it were once known upon the other side, that our whole strength shall be put forth to defend it there, it would never be attacked. To the Americans the country is not worth a war, nor a single life. To us it is worth peace, for the temptation to conquest will be irresistible to the Americans, when they find themselves between the St. Lawrence and the St. John—between Canada and the sea—between England and Quebec.

GENERAL ORDER.

HORSE-GUARDS, Dec. 31.—The Commander-in-Chief finds it necessary to remind the Officers of the Army, that on or before the day upon which their leave of absence expires, they are bound to be actually present with their Regiments, or Departments, if they belong to the Staff, whether the same be stationed at home or abroad.

His Grace is resolved to enforce the strictest compliance with the above regulation, and will refuse any application for an extension of leave of absence, which, after the present warning, shall not be made in ample time to admit of the applicant being at his post before the expiration of his original leave, in the event of such extension being refused.

His grace likewise reminds Officers, that when, in consequence of sudden illness, or rather unavoidable circumstances, they fail to join their Regiment or Department before the expiration of their Leave, they are required, by the "General Regulations and Orders of the Army," to furnish for the Commander-in-Chief's information, as soon as they join, a Statement of the cause of failure.

These Statements must invariably be made through the Officer commanding the Regiment, or Department, as well as through the General Officer (if any there) under whom it is serving, and will in no case be admitted by his Grace, when transmitted to the Adjutant-General through any but the official channels herein specified.

By Command of his Grace the Commander-in-Chief,

HENRY TORRENS, Adj.-Gen.

War Office, Jan. 26, 1828.

SIR,—I have the honour to request, that in all cases in which, in pursuance of the authority given in the Circular No. 53 you shall grant leave of absence to a Regimental Paymaster, that you will be pleased to notify the same to me, specifying

on what account, and for what period the leave shall have been granted, to what date the accounts of the said Paymaster have been completed, and sent in, and the name of the Officer appointed to act for him in his absence.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient, humble servant,
 (Signed) PALMERSTON,
 To the General Officers Commanding on Foreign Stations.

GENERAL ORDER.

Horse Guards Feb. 16.—General Lord Hill has been pleased to continue Major-General Lord Fitzroy Somerset in his situation of Military Secretary; and his Lordship desires that the correspondence of the Army may be addressed to that Officer, according to his Majesty's regulations. His Lordship has also been pleased to appoint the following Officers to be his Aides-de-Camp, viz:—Lieut. Col. Richard Egerton, half pay; Major, Digby Mackworth, half pay; Captain R. Frederick Hill, 53d Regiment; Lieut. G. S. Hill, Royal Horse Guards.
 By his Lordship's Command,
 HENRY TORRENS, Adj.-Gen.

It is understood that the following appointments have taken place in the Staff, viz.—Lieut. Col. John James Snodgrass, on the half pay to be Major of Brigade to the King's troops in the East Indies, in the room of Major Brisow, who has returned to England.

Lieutenant Colonel Kenneth Snodgrass, on half-pay, to be Major of Brigade, at New South Wales, vice Gillman promoted.

Lieutenant General the Hon. Sir Charles Colville, G. C. B. and G. C. H. has been placed on the Staff, to enable him to command the troops at the Mauritius.

Brevet Major F. Campbell's Company of Royal Artillery, embarked on the 6th inst. at Dublin, for Malabar.

PROVINCIAL.

GOOD BEEF.—On Thursday last, 17th inst. two Oxen, nine years old, bought from King's County, were slaughtered in this city. One of which had been fattened by G. H. HAZEN, Esp. of Sussex Vale, and the other by Mr. JOHN HAYES, of Norton. The ox fattened by Mr. Hazen, was purchased by him in April last, and performed a part of the summer's work on his farm. He was put up to fatten on the 17th of November, and from that time till Christmas, was fed with half a bushel of potatoes per day, and after that with a bushel of potatoes per day till the time he was killed, with an addition of a small quantity of ground oats each day after the 1st of March, and during the whole time as much hay as he could eat. The Beef was exposed for sale on Friday morning, in the stalls of Mr. N. Godsoe and Mr. S. Busino; and in our opinion, it was as fine as any which has ever appeared in this market. The weight of this ox was—

The Four Quarters, . . .	1104
Rough Tallow, . . .	157
Hide, . . .	134

Total, . . . 1395 lbs.

Mr. Hayes's ox which was made of the one just mentioned, and was bought by him at Christmas, from Mr. Hazen, when he was supposed to be the best of the two, having had a double allowance of potatoes, from the last of November till that time. We are not in possession of particular information as to the quantity of potatoes given him from Christmas till he was killed; but the Beef was very nearly as good as the other.