

and emigrants from Great Britain and Ireland arriving within the year the assessment is made, who shall work either in person or by sufficient substitutes in such year, with such implements as the Surveyor shall direct, the number of days (eight hours actual labor to each day) as follows, namely: all persons between the age of eighteen and twenty-one years, two days; and persons of twenty-one and above, three days; and for any real or personal estate he may possess not exceeding one hundred pounds, one day; exceeding one hundred pounds and not exceeding three hundred pounds, two days; exceeding three hundred pounds and not exceeding five hundred pounds, three days; and so on in like manner (for every two hundred pounds one day additional) for any real or personal estate he may possess, not in the whole to exceed thirty days in any one year; and for every two hundred pounds of real or personal property, over and above such sum as will together with the three days poll rate make thirty days, the owner of such property shall be taxed at the rate of two shillings and sixpence for every two hundred pounds which shall be paid in money.—

Two Justices, on the application on oath of any infirm and indigent person, may remit in whole or in part his statute labour for the year such application be so made, provided that the real estate referred to in this Section shall be situate in the Parish in which the owner thereof resides.

18. All divided or undivided estates of females, minors, and non-residents, shall be assessed in the same ratio as the estates of residents, to be levied and collected as other Parish and County rates, to be paid to the Commissioners of the Parish in which such estate is situate, in proportion to the assessment made on such estate, to be by them applied in repairing the roads or streets in such Parishes.

19. The Commissioners in each Parish shall by the first day of May in each year, make a list of the inhabitants of such Parish, and assess the number of days to be performed by them respectively, according to the best of their judgment, and shall advertise the same in the most public place said Parish; each Commissioner shall divide said district into as many sub-districts as there are Surveyors, and shall furnish the Surveyors in the respective sub-districts with a list of inhabitants able to work in such sub-districts, and the number of days' work to be done by each, and shall within fifteen days direct the said Surveyors where work shall be done; the Surveyors to direct the work. The Commissioners shall add to their list the names of the persons that may come to reside in their respective Parishes after the said first day of May, except as before excepted, and assess the number of days' work to be performed each, unless they produce a certificate of the formance of, or their liability to do statute labour in some other Parish.

20. The Commissioners of any Parish or District may, previous to the commencement of the year, receive from any person assessed to perform such labour, the sum of two shillings and sixpence for each day's labour required, in lieu of labour; and the moneys so paid, as well as forfeitures under this Act, shall be laid out by the Commissioner or Commissioners on the roads, bridges between the first day of May and October in each year, first giving six days' public notice by advertisement within the Parish or District, of the time and place they intend to expend same, and let out the work by public auction to the lowest bidder.

1. The Surveyor when directed by the Commissioner shall, at the most suitable time between the first days of May and August in each year, among the inhabitants, giving at least six days' notice to each person liable to work, either by personal service, or leaving it at his house, or by publishing the same by notice in writing in three of the most public places in the sub-district, which shall contain the names, the number of days' work by each respectively, and the implements to be used by each; they shall expend the labour in making or improving the roads and bridges in the best manner, subject to the orders of the Commissioners, and they may call on any person in the sub-district, having any wagon, cart, truck, plough, or harrow, oxen or horses, to furnish the same, with a competent driver, and shall allow him three days labour for due.

2. Every Surveyor, on oath, before the tenth day of August in each year, shall deliver to the Commissioners a return of the names of the persons in the sub-district liable to perform statute labour, the number of days' work performed by each, and the delinquency.

(Continued)

Winter seems unwilling to leave us. The weather during the week has been extremely cold.

The following Bye-Laws were passed at the January Session of the Municipal Council, and have received the sanction of His Excellency in Council:—

A BYE-LAW

To regulate the running at large of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Swine, and other animals, Geese, Turkeys and other Poultry in several Districts in the Municipality of Carleton.

I. Be it ordained by the Municipality of Carleton that no Horses, Cattle, Sheep or Swine do go or run at large on the Highways and Commons in that part of the Parish of SIMONDS between Ketchum's Mills, on the little Presqu' Isle, and Thomas Prior's, in the said Parish, from the fifteenth day of May to the fifteenth day of October in each and every year.

II. Be it ordained, that no Sheep or Geese do go or run at large on the Highways and Commons in that part of the Parish of BRIGHTON lying between Stickney's brook (so called) and the upper boundary of the said Parish, from the first day of May to the first day of November in each and every year.

III. Be it ordained that no Horses, Oxen, Neat or other Cattle, Sheep, Swine or Goats do go or run at large in the following District in the Parish of RICHMOND, viz.—on that part of the Great Highway leading to Houlton, from George Carter's East line to the boundary line between the said Parish of Richmond and the State of Maine, including a mile north and a mile south of the said great road, with all the Commons and cross roads in the said part of the said Parish, from the tenth day of May to the first day of November in each and every year.

IV. Be it ordained that no Horses, Sheep, Goats or Hogs shall go or run at large on any of the Highways and Commons on the front tier of lots in the Parish of WICKLOW, between William Elliot's lower line and Thomas Lee's upper line in said Parish, from the first day of May to the twentieth day of October in each and every year.

V. Be it ordained, that no Horses, Oxen, Bulls, Sheep or Hogs do go or run at large on the Highways and Commons in the Parish of KENT, from the Monquart to the lower line of the said Parish, from the first day of May to the fifteenth day of October in each and every year.

VI. Be it ordained, that the scale of fees, fines and penalties established by Section I of Bye-Law No I, passed at the December Session of 1852, be the fees, fines and penalties to which any person or persons shall be liable for a breach of the provisions of this Bye-Law.

VII. Be it ordained, and it is hereby declared that Milch Cows, and other Neat Cattle under three years old, are not included in the restrictions against Horses, Sheep, Swine, &c., running at large as prescribed in Section I of Bye-Law No. I passed at the December Session of 1852.

A BYE-LAW

To provide for the more effectual support of the Poor in the Parish of Richmond.

I. Be it ordained by the Municipality of Carleton, that the Overseers of Poor for the Parish of Richmond, for the time being, shall let out the keeping of Paupers in the said Parish by public competition, by giving six days' written notice, posted up in three of the most public places in the said Parish, of the time and place when such sale shall take place.

II. Be it ordained, that each and every Overseer of Poor for said Parish shall for each and every offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty shillings, nor less than five shillings, to be recovered before any of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Carleton, with costs of prosecution.

Prof. Amasa McCoy, whose orations on the death of Daniel Webster elicited so many marks of applause, from the most eminent statesmen and scholars in the country, has accepted the invitation of the trustees of the Albany University, to lecture on Rhetoric in the Law School of that institution.

Prof McCoy has engaged also to edit the leading organ of the Maine Law movement in the United States—the "PROHIBITIONIST."

It cannot but be gratifying to any one who is interested in the Provinces, to see such distinguished services performed in his adopted country by a native of New Brunswick.—*International Journal.*

about either the one or the other. Those of your good folks in Portland who feel curious to learn "all about the Exhibition at Paris," have only to bide their time, and they may rely quite safely upon your "own correspondent" to keep them well posted up.

I have most indisputable authority for saying that the discontent of the Russian nobles, scarcely kept within bounds during the life of the stern and dreaded Nicholas, becomes louder and more obvious every day. As I said in my former letters the Russian nobles can by no means be induced to endure with patience a state of things which causes a glut of produce and a scarcity of gold—If, without inconvenience or injury to themselves they could see the power of Russia extended not only over Turkey, but all Europe; not only over all Europe, but over the whole world, I have no doubt that they would right gladly vote in its favor as "a consummation devoutly to be wished."—But, where sacrifice or suffering is concerned, there is not in the whole world a body of men less nationally zealous than the Russian nobility. Each of them is, to a very considerable extent, an absolute monarch as regards his own estate and that very important and valuable portion of it, the serfs; and the noble invariably considers the Imperial measures as working well or ill for Russia, which work well or ill for Russian noble. It is inevitable that such should be the case. And, accordingly, feeling that, loosely and efficiently as the allies have made their arrangements in the matter of blockading the Russian ports, the command of hard cash for their almost fabulous luxury grows "small by degrees and beautifully less" the nobles with the exception of some few of the "old fogey" zealots of the ultra Muscovite party, are disgusted with the war, and hold frequent meetings which bode little good to the new monarch should he persist in following up that course which has cost so dear to his father. My latest information warrants me in assuring you that peace is not far distant, though it is not merely possible but very probable that, if only from sheer "fear of being thought afraid," Alexander may even yet propitiate the war party by causing a frightful loss of human life in the Crimea, previous to acting upon the far more politic as well as humane wishes of the peace party, the selfishness of whose motives by no means diminishes either the prudence or humanity of its counsels.—What England seems to me to need most at the present really critical and alarming moment of her trial in the face of the whole civilized world; is a ministry which, availing itself of the co-operation of Napoleon III., as far as that can be made available to her present safety and speedy triumph, will at the same time clearly discern and completely baffle any designs that he may entertain of making present services the mere preludes and preparations of future aggression and injury. To compel Alexander to make peace on the only terms on which peace should now be granted to him, that is to say with the entire loss of the Crimea and with such restrictions alike as to ports and strength of War Navy as shall at once and permanently put a stop to the traditional dreams of both European and Asiatic conquest which have been the madness of the Russians and the curse of their neighbours from the days of Peter and Catharine;—to reduce him to absolute necessity of accepting or even humbly soliciting peace upon—even very humiliating terms—the one thing needful, in addition to the allies merely holding their own before Sebastopol; is common sense in the English Cabinet. I dare swear that, with the exception of the wily old statesmen at St. Petersburg, no man living laughs more heartily at the idea of blockading the ports of Russia and yet allowing Russian produce a free and copious outlet by way of Prussia, than Napoleon III., by the grace of bayonets and Bunkum ballot boxes, Emperor of the French! Very differently would that utterly faithless but,—it must be confessed by even his staunchest foes;—really and highly talented man go to work did he sincerely desire the immediate cessation of the murderous hostilities in the Crimea. Right little of Russian produce would take gold from England did he wish to bring the at once insolent and unwieldy power of Russia effectually and speedily to reason! Let the blockade be made effectual and the war must cease, or the new Emperor must crush, or be crushed by, his already irritated nobility. In no one case have I met with either military man or civilian who failed to confess that this is the true statement of the case; and I should think that even those snug "family compacts," which leave old England no resource when Lord Doodle resigns or is kicked out of office but to take, incontinently and with as little grumbling as may be, Lord Doodle instead of him, can any longer cause the neglect of a measure so urgently needful and

so obviously effectual as that of preventing the all things considered, really paltry kingdom of Prussia from continuing to "run with the hare and follow with the hounds."

From what I have said in this and in former letters, you and your readers will infer that which I, for my part, feel quite convinced of; viz: that as regards the war in the Crimea we are near the end; but that the end of that war will be closely followed by the commencement of a war, or series of wars, in which the statesmen and the people of England will have abundant opportunity to revise their opinions and correct their expressions upon the subject of the sincerity, friendship, &c., of Napoleon III., by the grace of bayonets, &c., Emperor of the French.—*Paris Correspondent of the State of Maine.*

WHAT RUSSIA MEANS TO DO.

The most recent accounts from St. Petersburg gives no encouragement to the notion that Russia is likely to be more anxious for peace under the new regime than she was under the old. The preparations for war are said to be going forward as actively as ever from Cronstadt to Sebastopol. At the great fortress of the Baltic, the Russians appear to be adopting the same system as they have pursued in the Black Sea. Telegraphic despatches announce that they have been sinking several ships of the line and other vessels between piles in the navigation way at Cronstadt. As regards the sentiments of the young Emperor, the following letter from St. Petersburg, of the 17th, professes to give his views, regarding the course which Russia ought to take:—

Allow me to relate to you a scene which took place at the Winter Palace on the 4th, on which day all the generals and subaltern officers of the Guards and Grenadiers received orders to assemble in the apartments of his majesty at half-past ten in the morning. The Emperor appeared at eleven o'clock, and addressed them in the following terms:—

"By the death of the late Emperor we have lost our benefactor; we have all received a heavy blow. The loss I have sustained is greater than that of any other person, and my grief is more acute. In the first moments of the disaster which has just fallen on me, my feelings were in the first place, directed towards you, my well-beloved comrades, in order to share with you my affliction and to communicate to you the words of our illustrious benefactor, in testimony of his love for his faithful troops." [Here the Emperor read the words, which have been already published, "I thank my faithful and valiant guard," &c.] On coming to the words of his father, "So long as this spirit shall be preserved, the security of the empire, both abroad and at home, is secured, and *too be to its enemies,*" the Emperor, made the sign of the cross, adding, "God grant that it may be so!" All the officers present also, made the sign of the cross, and exclaimed, "It shall be so!" After reading the remainder of the expressions of the deceased Czar, the Emperor continued, "I hope that these words will be deeply engraven on your hearts. They will also remind us of what we owe to the deceased Emperor, our benefactor. In taking leave of you, as General Commander-in-Chief, I do not separate myself from you in heart; on the contrary you are closer to me than formerly—you are my Guard. I have always loved you sincerely as my children. I will never abandon you. Believe me when I say that the happiest days of my life were those that I spent in your ranks. I thank you from my heart for your services and for your true devotedness to my late father and benefactor. I hope, and am sure that you will always retain those feelings of noble devotedness. It is a guarantee for me that we shall not yield one step to our enemies; we will never abandon our well-beloved Russia, which we all, you and I, must and will serve to the last drop of our blood; for it is by that conduct alone that we can worthily honour the memory of our late Emperor, and respond to his deep solicitude for the welfare of the country."

The conclusion of the speech was hailed by a loud shout of approbation. In dismissing the officers, the Emperor blessed them with the sign of the cross, adding, "Adieu! may God be with you."

The *Abeille du Nord* of St. Petersburg publishes a fanatical appeal to the Russian people to rise in arms for the defence of the Orthodox church. It calls upon the clergy to exhort their flocks to fight for the good cause, and to impress them that the present war is of the Prince of Darkness against the Kingdom of Christ. It concludes with a prayer to the Almighty to admit those who fall on the field of battle for the good cause, at once into the kingdom of Heaven.

English and Foreign.

PARIS, March 20.

The great Exhibition still continues to be the chief subject of conversation here, but though we already have numerous, and some of them right curious, arrivals of both persons and things, it would be premature to say anything to you, as yet

CORRECTION.—For "Mary" read "Miss MARTHA ELLIOT," over the poetry on the fourth page.