

of building Saw Mills (as we are told you have plenty in Miramichi) just try and oblige us by sending some of them round this way, where they will be thankfully received by all who are like your Servant.

AN OLD BROAD-AXE.
Little Waungan, March 18, 1854.

"When caps into a crowd are thrown,
What each one fits he calls his own."

No easy task is mine, poor luckless wight,
An Epigram on Peggy I must write;
That *Wise*, that good, that peerless high born Dame,
Whose many virtues all the world proclaim.
Ye Sacred Nine! my slumbering muse inspire—
Bid her once more awake the tuneful Lyre,
That I may prove, alike to young and old,
That *Brass*, how'er so polished, is not gold.
Now Peggy, I must tell you, is a Lady
Who looks with great contempt on every body,
Who dare presume to feel that they've a soul
Free and unfettered—beyond her control—
'Tis ever thus—your parvenus' pretend,
That to their sovereign dictum, all shall bend—
But happy some there are, whom wealth nor pow'r
Can cause to stoop—the strong nerv'd knee to low'r
In servile bondage, to your would-be great,
Whom the blind Goddess, from some low estate
Hath raised to wealth, to pow'r or to place,
Though lacking all that doth our nature grace.
Such is my theme—For such a Dame is Peggy,
Raised from the Shambles to that of Lady.
Alack-a-day!—but 'tis a sorry task
When we must stoop such folly to unmask!
Now this proud Dame whose Father was a Butcher,
A term she scorns and turns it into *Victualer*,
This peerless, arrogant, great Dame can boast
That which but few along this ice bound coast
Can e'er pretend to. For 'tis said her Mother,
By Letters Patent, gave her as her dow'r
A noble heritage, in her own right,
Earn'd in the kitchen of a gallant Knight,
Who at the close of the last century,
In Quebec's Castle held his revelry.
Tho' speak of Ancestry—and then she'll quick
Trace her's to *Armagh's ancient Bishopric*.
Hear this ye villains—fellows faz and near,
Serfs, beggars,—all who have presumed to dare
Her with'ring frown.—"Are we not" quoth her
Grace—

"Dear John—the only nobles in the place—
And shall 'that fellow' dare, to cast a slur
On you, on me! I'll teach the *low born cur*
To chew the cud—and feel that you'r his Master."
"Beware dear Peggy—you may oath a tartar!"
Quoth John—good honest soul as e're I knew,
But whose dear helpmate I pronounce a shrew—
One of Eve's daughters, ever plotting evil,
And tempting John—as Eve was by the Devil,
'Tis strange what contrasts may be oftimes found,
By the blind God in chains of Hymen bound.
Yet, strange to say—this Dame of high estate
Still loves to trade—and n'er is more elate
Than when tobacco, sugar, tea, molasses—
She can retail—or bargain with the lasses—
For eggs, fowls, geese, turkeys, or some butter,
The last's a trade she learned from her dear mother,
In this she glories—and e'en Shylock's self
Was not more greedy, to secure the pelf—
For her dear Angels! Shaving is her forte,
And woe to those who have to pay her court.
Prudence forbids that I should further go—
But, ere we part, proud Dame, I'd have you know
That nature stamps the Gentle-man or woman—
And tho' perhaps you'd scorn on honest yooman
He may be noble—if his mind you scan—
'Tis the true test—the standard of the man!

"THAT FELLOW."

COUNTY OF KENT.

Buctouche, April 3, 1854.

James A. Pierce, Esq.

Dear Sir—The warm interest manifested by you in favour of Temperance, and the promptness with which you inserted the names of the officers installed last quarter in Buctouche Division, leads me to seek a similar favour at your hands, when you have space sufficient without crowding out something more important from the columns of your valuable paper. And I will venture to add a line also, which may be pleasing to some of your numerous readers who are friendly to the cause. To such I trust it will be gratifying when I state that the members of No. 71 S. of Temperance are earnestly and with energy, striving to promote the noble cause for which they are united. If a steady attendance, and cheerful cooperation in their labor of love can give assurance of success to the Division in this place, then may we look for a complete victory, for the devotion of each member is so clearly manifested by a steady attendance at our regular meetings, that to doubt a successful issue or steady increase of numbers to our ranks under the peaceful banner of Temperance reform at the present day, would be like doubting the mercy and blessing of that all wise Being who rules and directs the children of men in their labour for good, and who will I believe, bless their undertaking in *this cause*, and grant a happy termination to efforts peacefully and conscientiously invoked. "So mote it be."

Officers for present Quarter are:—John Keswick, W. P.; N. Beckwith, W. A.; Wm. Keswick, E. S.; Valentine Hicks, A. R. S.;

G. Powel, F. S.; Edward Atkinson, T.; John Wilbar, C.; Bowen Smith, A. C.; C. J. Smith, I. S.; C. Turner, O. S.

BUCTOUCHE.

News of the Week.

NOVA SCOTIA.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—The gale on Saturday last started the Company's Breakwater at the Joggin Mines, and totally destroyed the wharf and Breakwater at lower Cove, erected at a heavy expense by Mr Amos Seaman—besides doing considerable damage to vessels in the vicinity.

DISTRESSING EVENT.—The Royal Mail Steamship Arabia, which arrived on Thursday night at half-past nine o'clock from Boston, was the bearer of news in this City of a lamentable and heartrending description.

The Big Belle, Capt. Meagher, on her passage from Boston to this port, when off Liverpool, on Wednesday night last, at 12 o'clock, was run down by the Steamship Canada, and sunk immediately. The Capt. and crew escaped by clinging to some of the forward gear of the Steamer and climbing on board. Mrs. Keefler, widow of the late Charles Keefler of the City, a lady much esteemed by a large circle of acquaintances—being in her berth at the time of the collision, we regret to say was lost. The steward whose name was Thompson, was also lost. It is supposed that he was crushed to death while asleep in his berth.

The Capt. and passengers were transferred from the Canada to the Arabia, on the meeting of these vessels, and by the latter brought to Halifax.—Colonist.

The vote of the Assembly on Wednesday afternoon empowering the Executive to arrange a retiring allowance of £300 per annum with Mr John Spry Morris—Surveyor General, passed by a majority of 2. This we may treat as preliminary to one of several contemplated changes,—the exact personal, &c., of which we have no sufficient grounds for stating.

The Cuban authorities had given up the steamship Black Warrior to Captain Bullock upon the payment of the fine, under solemn protest, of \$6,000. The Captain received her under protest, on account of damages to be demanded. The vessel had received considerable injury from neglect. The Consul declined receiving her, considering the matter to be in the hands of the American Government.—Sun.

CALIFORNIA.

Our dates from Eusaneda are to the 15th of February.

On the 10th the Columbus and the Portsmouth arrived at Eusaneda.

On the 14th Walker spiked and buried his guns, and started for San Tomas with 140 men and one field piece. He left five of his party severely wounded, and four sick, in the care of eight men, who the next day, followed Walker by his commands, as they said.—At this time there were a number of hostile Californians on the neighbouring hills, threatening to murder the abandoned unfortunates, who were taken off the same day by the officers of the Columbus, and brought to San Diego. Two of the officers had a duel; one was wounded in the foot, and both were healed in honor, if they had any.

It was said that Melendez has raised a force of 300 men, and would attack Walker on his march.

A party of filibusters who had deserted and passed through San Diego at night, with confiscated horses, were arrested, and will probably be brought to trial.

Previous to the departure of Walker, a party of officers from the Portsmouth visited him and dined with him at his quarters. The affair has got to a low ebb, and those who remain with Walker have lost almost all hope of any kind of success. The only provisions is meat, and that is obtained by questionable means.

UNITED STATES.

PITTSBURG, March 27th.—An extensive conflagration occurred yesterday at Birmingham, opposite this city, by which one hundred dwellings and stores were burned, and over two hundred families rendered houseless. The fire commenced in an immense glass manufactory, and spread rapidly along Bedford, M Kay, and Grosvenor streets, and was only arrested by the pulling down of a number of buildings. The loss is estimated at \$200,000, one third of which was insured. Among the buildings destroyed is Greeg's lead factory and saw mill.

ARREST OF FILLIBUSTERS.—Col. H P. Watkins, the commander-in-chief of the "new Republic" of Sonora, was arrested yesterday by the United States Marshal, for "having instituted and set on foot, or procured the means for a military expedition to be carried on from San Francisco against the territory or dominions of the Republic of Mexico, with which Republic the United States then was and now is at peace." Col. Watkins was required to furnish sureties in the sum of \$10,000

for his appearance before the U. S. Commissioner on Monday next. Messrs. A. A. Selover and B. P. Washington signed his bond and he was released from custody. Last evening Capt. George R. Davidson, against whom a warrant founded upon a similar charge had been issued, voluntarily delivered himself up to the Marshal, and gave bail in the same amount (10,000) for his appearance for examination on Monday. Messrs. C. J. Brenham and D. F. Douglas joined Capt. Davidson as sureties for his appearance.

The complaint upon which Col. Watkins and Captain Davidson were arrested was made by Dr. Hoge, the surgeon of Walker's expedition. We learn that the sick and wounded men who returned to the Southerner, feel very much exasperated at the manner in which they were deserted by Walker and his companions. Had not the Portsmouth been lying off Eusaneda at the time that Walker marched "south" it is more than probable that the sick men left behind would all have been massacred by the Mexicans, who were hovering about in considerable numbers.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.—New Orleans, March 25.—The steamer Texas brings dates from Vera Cruz to the 22d instant, and from the city of Mexico to the 16th. Santa Anna left the capital on the 12th, to take the field in person against the insurgent, General Alvarez. The latter is said to be surrounded in his mountainous retreat, destitute of money and provisions, and nearly deserted by his adherents.

EUROPE.

Selections from late English papers.

Not the least important intelligence from the Seat of War are advices to the effect that, by a direct order from St. Petersburg, all the Catholic places of worship have been forcibly closed. Upon which the Dublin Nation remarks:

"Nicholas seems resolved to do the same for the Catholics throughout Europe. The Catholic Powers, with the exception of France, have so far treated him with great forbearance, but if he goes on this way, they will have no option but to join France and England."

What between war and threatened insurrection, Russia is now in such a perilous position as she has had no experience of since 1812.—The Autocrat ought to beware how he rouses against him the hostility of the Catholics of all Europe.

EARTHQUAKE IN CALABRIA.—Loss of 3,000 Souls. There have been in Calabria, a succession of earthquakes, with a fearful loss of life. The castle of Cosenza has been entirely destroyed, and all the garrison buried in the ruins. A village containing 900 inhabitants, near the same place, has likewise with its whole population been destroyed. Up to the last accounts, the loss of life was calculated to amount to upwards of 3,000 souls. The shock was felt slightly in Naples, but did not create any damage. The weather is unusually cold for this season of the year.

THE PORTE AND AUSTRIA.—Brussels, March 12.—It is positively asserted in a well informed circle, that the Porte decidedly objects to the occupation, even temporary, of any portion of European Turkey by Austrian troops, and that Omer Pacha has made strong representations on the subject to the Government, that gallant commander having long been fully cognisant of the extent of Austrian intrigues in Bosnia, Herzegovine, and Montenegro.

RUSSIAN PREPARATIONS IN THE BALTIC.—A letter from Kiel of the first instant furnishes us with intelligence of interest. The Russians were making important dispositions at Cronstadt, on various points of the Gulf of Finland and the Gulf of Bothnia. They had just increased the armament of the forts of Cronstadt, and constructed several batteries on the island at the water level. It had also been decided to increase the garrison by a supplementary force of 12,000 men drafted from the imperial guards. Three ships (partly propelled by steam) 80 guns each, the Vyborg, the Constantine, and the Orel, (Eagle,) had been just put into commission. They are intended to join the first division of the Baltic fleet, which is to be raised to 27 or 28 vessels. But among these men-of-war, several belonging to the divisions of Revel and Helsingfors are in a sorry state, nor can they be repaired, since at neither of these harbours are there the requisite materials. The Russian Admiralty had given orders to build at Vyborg, Abo, and Sweaborg, 200 gun-boats, on the model of those which are in the Constradt channel. They were being constructed with the greatest activity. On the 27th ult. the Czar visited the fortifications of Cronstadt, accompanied by his son the Czarowitch and hereditary Grand Duke Alexander.

HOW TO RAISE THE WIND.—A wealthy Odessa merchant thought himself very generous when he subscribed 10,000 roubles towards the expenses of the war. The Emperor Nicholas, however, was of a different opinion, and gave orders that he should equip two cavalry regiments, and maintain them for two years.

THE CHRISTIANS IN TURKEY.—The most important news received from Constantinople

by the mail of the 27th is, that the Sultan has promised to accede to the demands of the four powers relative to the emancipation of the Christians in Turkey. The negotiations are still pending, but the assurances of the Porte are said to be satisfactory and positive. The papers state, with what truth remains to be seen, that the question will be settled by means of a special firman, and a proclamation on the part of the Sheik-ul-Islam. "The Christians," it is written, "will receive back their arms, and as far as it is feasible, the elements hostile to Christianity will be removed from the Provinces."

THE BALTIC.—Notwithstanding its extent, the Baltic has all the characteristics of a great lake. No sea, has in proportion to its size, so great an influx of fresh water; hence it contains but little salt. In proportion to the North Sea this is found to be as 194 to 373. The depth of the Baltic on the west is not more than 15 fathoms, and in general it is only from 8 to 10 fathoms deep; on the south it is nowhere more than 50 fathoms; but towards the north it deepens to 100 fathoms. The Baltic receives the waters of the Niemen, Vistula, and the Oder, besides numerous lakes and smaller streams. The great amount of sand and mud carried down by the rivers has considerably raised the bottom of this sea, and closed the mouths of many of its navigable streams, so that ships which formerly entered these rivers must now be anchored at a considerable distance from their mouths. This, together with the numerous islands and sand-banks, and the gradual upward movement of the bed of the sea, at the rate of several feet in a century, renders navigation on the Danish shores of the Baltic troublesome and dangerous. It has no tides, or rather the effect of the tide is so little felt as not to be observable; but it is subject to changes of level, depending on the winds, retarding or accelerating the passage of the water through the sound and the belts, but a great part of its surface, is covered with ice. The ancients were but slightly acquainted with the Baltic; its shores however, gave forth those hardy warriors who overthrew in its decrepitude the Roman Empire, and laid the foundation of European states.

YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

The Southern Mail did not arrive until five o'clock in the afternoon. From the papers received we make the following selections:

EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.—New York, April 4. The Steamship Baltic, Capt. Comstock, from Liverpool, on Wednesday, 22nd ult., at about 1 o'clock, arrived at this port at about 4 o'clock, this P. M.

Admiral Napier's fleet arrived at Mingo Sound, in the Baltic Sea, on the 15th ult.

The allied fleets remained at Ericos Bay—would soon return to Black Sea.

The official final refusal of the Czar to evacuate the Principalities at the demand of England and France was hourly expected. It is already known that he has refused the demand. When official refusal arrives, it will be communicated to both houses of Parliament, and war will be formally declared.

No engagement reported in Europe, either by land or sea. On the Danube, positions remain unchanged. Reports of Russian Treasure convoy being captured, had reached Constantinople.

There is continued activity manifested in England in preparing for war.

The first division of French troops under Gen. Canrobert, had sailed from Marseilles for Turkey. Sir Charles Napier arrived at Copenhagen in Steam frigate, on the 20th. The Austerlitz, 100 guns, and other French Ships have returned to the Baltic to join the English fleet.

Liverpool Markets.—Cotton is depressed.—Flour not materially changed, demand limited. Wheat dull, declined 6d. Corn 3d. to 4d.—Provisions quiet. Consols 89 5-8.—Telegraph to St. John News Room.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Mr Cutler, from the Committee on Public Accounts, submitted a Report in reference to the Province Treasurer's Accounts and the Auditor General's Report thereon; and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS, AND AUDITOR'S REPORT THEREON.

The Committee appointed to examine and report upon the Public Accounts, beg leave to submit the following Report:—

The Committee having had the Treasurer's Accounts, with the Auditor's Report thereon for the past year, before them, proceeded to their examination, and finding the balances in the Auditor's Report brought forward from the Report for the year 1852 to the year 1853, in many places different from what they appeared when audited, referred to the Report for that year laid before the House, and on comparing it with the Report for 1853, and the printed copy of the Report for 1852, published in the Appendix to the Journals for