

BYE ROAD GRANTS.

From the Journals.

GLOUCESTER BYE ROADS:

- £20 For the road on the south side of Little Tracadie towards the head of the tide.
- 10 To finish the bridge over Joseph Bredeau's brook.
- 20 For the road on the 2nd concession near Alexander Sonie's.
- 5 For the road to Point au Bullea.
- 20 For the road from the great road to the shore near Dosile Bask's.
- 10 For the road on the north side of Little Tracadie to the head of the tide.
- 20 To continue the road from the great road towards Charles Venoe's on the north side of Big Tracadie.
- 5 For the road to Point au Barrow.
- 14 For the Garryowen road including damages to be paid to James Meagher.
- 15 For the road from John Herbert's to the great road.
- 10 For the road on the north side Pokemouche river to the upper district.
- 20 For the road from Gilbert Arseneau's to the beach.
- 20 For the road from Trout brook to Green Point.
- 30 For the road from the beach near Little Pokemouche gully to the main road to Shippigan.
- 20 For the road from the Blackhall Portage towards Shippigan, via the Plains.
- 20 To explore and open a road from Point Canoe to Thomas Cowan's on Grand Shippigan Island.
- 50 For the road from Grand Lamac to Burdage river.
- 25 For the road from Shippigan village to the gully, or south entrance.
- 20 For the road on the line between P. J. N. Dumaresq and F. Robicheau.
- 10 For the road from Mrs Severet's towards St. Simeons Inlet.
- 25 To open a road from Benjamine Lantange's towards Saint Simeon's.
- 25 For the road on the line between Eli Landry and Laurence Dugay.
- 25 For the road on the line between Febian Legere and Tranquil Blanchard.
- 20 To improve the road and landing at the eastward of the Church at Caraque.
- 20 To open a road on the line between Gerfandin Morria and Nareisis Beutilieur.
- 20 For the road on the line between Theriau and Pinnett.
- 10 To open a road from Meahan's store to Jerome Beaudros at Point Missionett.
- 5 To improve the landing at Theriau's mills.
- 10 To open a road leading to the St. Paul Settlement.
- 10 For the road and landing on the line between Eustas Dumond's and Thomas Theriau's.
- 5 To improve the Whelton landing.
- 50 For the road leading to the Black Rock Settlement including a bridge on Pokeshaw brook, on said road.
- 15 For the road from Little Pokeshaw to the great road.
- 5 To open a road from the great road to the Grindstone Quarry at the public landing.
- 5 To improve the Hickson landing.
- 10 For the Hornibrook road.
- 15 For the road from James Murphy's to the 2nd concession.
- 20 For the Janeville road.
- 10 For the road at Salmon Beach, on lot 17, occupied by Dennis Murphy.
- 10 To open a road from the great road on the line between Dominick Eagau and Abraham Buttimen to the shore.
- 10 For the road on the south side of Big River towards the Rough Waters, to the 2nd concession.
- 10 For the road leading to the Pebeineau Falls.
- 20 For repairing the Little River bridge.
- 40 For the Little River road.
- 10 For the road from the Middle River road towards Dominick Doucett's, Senior.
- 35 For the Middle river road.
- 10 For the road from Saint Anne's Settlement towards Rose hill.
- 10 To open a road from the northerly side of the Middle River bridge to John Burke's via Peter Doucett's house.
- 25 For the road on the south side of Tatagouche river from James Eurns' upwards.
- 5 For the road from Thomas Armstrong's to Alston Point.
- 5 For the road from the great road towards the shore, via Lazarus Petre.
- 10 For the Boyle road towards the great road.
- 10 For the road on the line between lots 5 and 6, to J. B. Veno's and the late W. Christie, to the shore.
- 10 For the road on the line between Louis Ashe and Jean Morrison to Dunlop Settlement.
- 10 For the road on the line between Roman Doucett and Moses Doucett to the shore.
- 10 For the road on the line between Edward Baldwin and Charles Commeau to the 2nd concession.
- 5 For the road from Dumfries Settlement to the Saint Louisa Settlement.

10 For the road from Hadley's mills towards William Walsh's.

10 For the Arseneau road leading to the 2nd concession.

20 For the road from the Church at Petit Roche to the 2nd concession

10 For the road on the line between Charles Ashe and Henry Goodin to the 2nd concession.

10 To open a road from the great road on the line between Andrew Fournie and John Fournie to the shore.

10 For the road on the north side of Elm Tree river to the Saint Joseph Settlement.

10 To open a road on the line between Jerry Sweeney and Fidelle Arseneau to the shore.

10 For the road on the line between Roi and Commeau towards the Glenure Settlement.

5 For the Eagan road to the shore.

10 For the road on the line between J. Lannen, Senior, and J. Lannen, Junior, to the 2nd concession.

7 For the McCurdy road, the O'Neil road, and the Chambers and Shea roads to the shore.

10 For the Breast road from the end of the Chambers road to Anderson's through the 2nd concession.

10 For the Hodgen road to the 2nd concession.

10 For the Clancy and Shannon road.

10 For the Murphy and Healy road.

10 For the Guitar and Chamberlain road.

6 For the road from the great road to Henrys mills at Belledune.

YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

The Courier arrived yesterday evening, and brought the British mail by the America at Halifax. The papers are to May 13, from which we have gleaned a few items of news.

BOMBARDMENT OF ODESSA.

The following is the account given in the Paris Monitor:—

The Russian shipping continued to burn for forty eight hours, when all were destroyed, together with the forts, but the town was spared.

The Sampson led in at six o'clock. The first division consisted of the Sampson, Mogador, Vuban, and Tiger. The second, the Terrible, Retribution, Furious, and Deserats. The first division commenced firing at six a. m., on the 22nd. The second relieved in two hours' time; and their fire was so heavy and well directed, that the batteries on the Imperial mole head was soon silenced. The Terrible fired red-hot shot from her 10 inch guns, and it is thought that it was from her that the shipping were set on fire and the magazine blown up. A large Russian frigate was blown up. The firing ceased at five p. m., when the signal was made to return to the anchorage. The squadrons were admiring this brilliant action from five miles distance.

The Terrible fired 44 rounds from her guns—542 shots and shells together.

The Arethusa blew up a Russian barracks at a short distance from Odessa on the east coast. This also took place on the 22nd April. On the 20th the Tiger captured, in the vicinity of the island of Serpenti, about 90 leagues from Odessa, 12 Russian vessels (transports). They are on their way to Constantinople, where two of them have already arrived. Two others are anchored under the batteries at the mouth of the Bosphorus.

The Russians had laid a "lump," that is, an old vessel was anchored to mark the distance their guns would carry. The allied division went within the mark, and therefore exposed themselves to loss from shot of the enemy. At first, however, their shot did not reach our ships, although they suffered severely from our fire. The Terrible stood closer in than the rest, and commenced firing red-hot shot. After a time a loud explosion was heard. The Imperial magazine had been blown up by a shot from the Terrible, and a great part of the mole on which it stood was rent in pieces by the violence of the explosion. This relieved the Anglo-French squadron from their most formidable opponent, the battery on the Imperial mole. The Terrible continued to fire red-hot shot. A Russian frigate in the harbour took fire, burnt to the water's edge and blew up. Two new frigates on the stocks were soon in flames, and from 20 to 30 merchantmen, and it is believed some smaller vessels of war, were soon sunk or burnt.

Each of the vessels which remained out of action had sent a rocketed boat, firing 24-pound rockets, and these caused terrible destruction. The dock-yard was the chief object of these missiles, and it was soon in flames. The seamen of the Terrible, which remained on the spot till the following Tuesday, declare that it burnt for two days and two nights, and this vast collection of naval stores must have been totally destroyed.

When the Imperial Mole blew up the fleet gave three cheers, the French commencing. Signals were then made to stand in further and continue the attack. At this moment the batteries on the Upper and Pratique Mole, near which the English ships were anchored, opened fire, and, according to the accounts I received, the English sailors could not be prevented from returning the fire. The batteries suffered severely, but were not silenced.

The Arethusa, sailing frigate, left the body of the fleet, and joined in the action occasionally, standing in and out during the whole day.

At half-past 5 p. m., when the action had lasted 12½ hours, the signal of recall was made. The action ceased, the Terrible having lost two men killed and five wounded, the Retribution three, and the Sampson five wounded. These were all the casualties that I was able to ascertain. Unless the Russians escaped from their burning frigate before its explosion, their loss must have been terrific in this one spot. All attempts, however, to estimate the number killed and wounded, must be mere guess work.

As the Terrible was the most distinguished in this action she was received with all honours in passing the fleet. Each ship cheered her as she steamed past on her way to the Bosphorus. She had suffered much in personal appearance. Her paddle-boxes are a good deal knocked about, and she has twelve shots in her hull. Captain McCleverty remained on the paddle-box all the time, and narrowly escaped a shot.

The Admirals, before the action, sent in a small French steamer with a flag of truce, but the Russians sent out a boat to forbid its entrance.

The English Admiral sent a circular round the fleet, stating that the Russians having on a former occasion fired on a flag of truce, the Admiral's demands were to the effect that all ships and munitions of war should be given up, and on the vessels taking those demands being stopped, preparations were made for action.

THE LAST BATTLE AT KALAFAT.

A letter from Widdin contains some interesting details relative to the combat which took place on the 19th April near Kalafat. The writer was an eye-witness of what he describes:—"The garrison of Kalafat knew for some time past that General Gortschakoff had fallen back on Krajova, and thence on Bucharest, where he fixed his head quarters, and that he had been succeeded in Little Wallachia by General Schilder. The question is whether the new commander had orders to make a last and desperate attack on Kalafat? This I cannot answer, but, at any rate, the attempt he made has proved most unfortunate. On the morning of the 19th, at nine o'clock, three guns gave the alarm, and announced to us the welcome tidings that the Russians were approaching. In a few minutes the whole of the garrison, infantry, cavalry, and artillery turned out each arm, each regiment, each man in the place allotted to them previously. It was all done with admirable punctuality and celerity.

The greater part of the infantry took their post on the ramparts, and as the Russians appeared in considerable force, the whole of the regular cavalry, the whole of the field artillery, and all the irregular infantry and cavalry were ready to rally out. Scarce had they quitted the place when we saw on the immense plain which stretches out before the fortifications of Kalafat, the Russian army drawn up in order of battle, between Puiano and Kalafat, which their lines extending from Kupretchin to Pejano.—Sixteen squadrons of regular cavalry, twenty pieces of artillery, several battalions of infantry, the whole of the irregular cavalry and infantry, amounting to 4000 men, sallied out to meet them and accept the challenge. The Russians continued to approach towards the town. We waited till they were within reach of cannon, and then our Turks unmasked the batteries, and their forts threw their fire among them. Contrary to their usual habit the Russians persevered in advancing, and we soon saw that they really meant to give battle.

In the mean time the Bashis-Bazonks who, I may tell you *en passant*, are capital marksmen, opened in a most spirited manner the action with the Cosacks in the direction of Kupretchin; the field-pieces were placed in battery, and threw in an effective fire on the Russian column. You are aware, I dare say, that the Turkish artillery is far superior to that of the Russians in accuracy of aim.—While we pounded into them in this manner the Muscovites cavalry charged the Turkish horsemen three times, and three times the Turks repulsed them with loss, while the guns from the fort played on them with excellent effect. One of the regiments of the Ottoman cavalry, having with it four pieces of artillery, which were masked from the Russians by a rising ground, allowed, with the greatest sang froid, the Muscovites to continue their charge till they were within 200 paces, and suddenly unmasking, the battery let fly point blank with its four pieces at the Russian column, mowed some down, and threw the rest into the greatest confusion. I assure you the movement could not be made with greater steadiness and more precision by the most experienced troops. It is unnecessary to say that the Russians were completely repulsed on that point.

While this was going on, the Turkish infantry obtained the same advantages on other points, and the Russians, though they defended themselves bravely, gave the signal for retreat, and fell back in the direction of Maglavitz. It did the heart good to see how admirably the Turkish cavalry, seconded by the artillery, followed all their movements. The irregulars, who certainly shared with the artillery the honours of the day, stuck to them with implacable tenacity, in the direction of Kupretchin, a sanguinary conflict took place in the village, between the Cosacks and our irregulars. It was a murderous affair, but it decided with the complete retreat of the Russians. The cavalry victorious on other points, galloped up to the support of the irregulars. The combat lasted seven hours. I now give you, within one or two thousand men, the force of the Russians against us. It was composed of 24 squadrons of regular cavalry, husars, lanciers, hulans, 15 squadrons of Cosacks, from 20 to 24 pieces of artillery, and 5,000 infantry; in all from 12,000 to 14,000 men. As to their loss, they must have had more than 200 men killed, from 500 to 600 wounded, 100 horses killed, and 70 taken and brought to Kalafat. You will be surprised to learn that on our side we had 20 men killed, 40 wounded, and we lost some prisoners.

The hero of the day is unquestionable the famous Colonel Iskander-Bay, whose adventurous and chivalrous career rather resembles romance than history. It was he who commanded the whole of the irregular cavalry at Kalafat, and under him they made the most courage. He was vigorously seconded by another Polish officer, named Isaac Agar, a man of approved valor, and by Colonel Mercier, with whose name you have been long since been familiar. On the following morning, at the same hour, the Russians again made their appearance, and the signal gun again sounded the alarm. But it was not to attack us that they showed themselves; they came on slowly to perform a sad duty, to remove the dead and wounded. Nevertheless fearing foul play we sallied out once more in force equal to theirs to be prepared for any emergency. The Russians did not show fight this time; they soon retired, taking with them a great number of ambulances filled with dead and wounded.

SWEDEN.—Stockholm, May 4.—Sweden continues her warlike preparations. Five fresh batteries of artillery have been ordered to be put on the war footing. The national sympathies are decidedly in favour of the Western Powers. The fleet is at anchor at Elfsnabben.

TURKEY.—Vienna, May 5.—Advices from Constantinople of the 26th state that the Sultan is seriously indisposed.

VIENNA, May 7.—According to advices from Constantinople of the 27th ult., the French Ambassador insisted on the United Catholic Greeks being permitted to remain in Turkey. A serious misunderstanding arose, and General Baragany d'Hilliers prepared to leave Constantinople, when the Porte yielded.

THE BALTIC.—The whole of the fleet has left Elfsnabben. Hostilities are imminent. At Riga the river and ports are now open, as is also the Neva, but Cronstadt is still inaccessible by reason of the ice, and it has been noticed in former seasons that a period of as much as fourteen days sometimes elapses after the breaking up of the ice before the gulf becomes navigable.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—No additional news of importance from the Cape. Very contradictory accounts are given regarding the gold in the Cape colonies. It is said the quantity found is not sufficient to remunerate the diggers. The Natal steamer arrived at the Cape of Good Hope on the 19th of March.

The sugar harvest at the Maurities was expected to be very abundant.

THE FRESHET.—The Freshet in the St. John this spring, has been the highest and most disastrous in the memory of man. We cannot at present form the least idea as to the losses both public and private, but they must be immense. Many Bridges have been carried away on both sides of the river, and the roads have been otherwise much injured. The river at its greatest height was at least thirty feet above low water mark, and almost everything within its reach have been carried away.—Whole trees were torn up by the roots. Many brows of logs and timber were carried bodily off, and at times the river was crowded with lumber of all kinds from the banks, and from various streams, and to make matters worse, the boom below Fredericton gave way so that all the lumber which went down has gone out to sea, or will be left on flats and low-lands, difficult if not impossible to get off. We fear that many buildings, both houses and barns, have been carried away. One house or a part of one was seen to pass here, we understand it was taken from the Sat at Simonds and was owned by Mr Chastain. About 120 Cords of Wood belonging to the Richmond and Rejndeer went adrift from the foundry Landing.—We have not heard of any lives being lost.—*Woodstock Sentinel.*

CANADA.

A despatch from Montreal says, that the village of St. Hyacinthe was almost wholly destroyed by fire last Wednesday. St. Hyacinthe is a beautiful village, on the railroad between Montreal and Portland, and about thirty miles from the former city. The population consists of about 3,000 persons. The chief public buildings are the parish church, college, hospital, nunnery, young ladies' school, court house and theatre.

The Quebec Parliament is to meet for the dispatch of business on the 13th June, in the old Methodist Church, St. Ann Street.

COOKING STOVES.

A number of *Cooking Stoves*, of various sizes, for sale by the subscriber.

HENRY CUNARD.

Chatham, May 27, 1854.

Northumberland, to Wit.

I, WILLIAM A BLACK, Esquire, High Sheriff of the County of Northumberland, having Her Majesty's writ, dated the 20th day of MAY inst., for the ELECTION of Four able and discreet persons to serve in the General Assembly of this Province of New Brunswick, for the said County, do in obedience thereto, hereby proclaim and give PUBLIC NOTICE, that a Court will be held by me at the County Court House, in the Town of Newcastle, on WEDNESDAY the 14th day of JUNE next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of said Election; of which all persons will take due notice, and govern themselves accordingly. And in case a Poll being then and there demanded, I do further proclaim and give PUBLIC NOTICE, that POLLING BOOTHS will be opened on TUESDAY, the 20th day of JUNE next, at Eight of the clock, A. M., and continue open until Four o'clock, in the afternoon, at the following places:

At the Court House, in Newcastle.
At or near Goodfellow's, Newcastle.
At or near the Town of Chatham, Parish of Chatham.
At or near Bartholomew's Mill, Parish of Blackville.
At or near John DeCantlin's, Parish of Blissfield.
At or near John Wilson's, Parish of Ludlow.
At or near the Residence of John McKay, at the Richibucto Road, in the Parish of Glenelg.
At or near the residence of Robert Noble, in the Parish of Hardwicke.
At or near McGhie's Tavern, in the Parish of Nelson.
At or near Flett's Cove, in the Parish of Nelson.
At or near Cuppages, in the Parish of Northesk.
At or near Hutchison's, in the Parish of Northesk.
At Lower Neguac, in the Parish of Annapolis.

For the purpose of taking the said POLL; and I hereby further proclaim and give PUBLIC NOTICE, that on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of June, at the hour of 12 of the clock, at noon, at the County Court House aforesaid, the said Election will be closed; and the persons chosen to serve in the General Assembly, will be then and there openly declared, of which said proclamations all persons will take due notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

W. A. BLACK, High Sheriff of Northumberland. Sheriff's Office, Newcastle, May 25, 1854.

NOTICE.

A Meeting of the Board of the *Miramichi Fishery Society*, will take place at B. WSK's HOTEL, Chatham, on SATURDAY, the 3rd day of June next, at 11 o'clock precisely.

By order of the President,
JAMES CAIE, Secretary.
Chatham, 27th May, 1854.

Ex "Ariel," from Quebec.

160 Barrels Canada FLOUR.
25 do. Prime Mess PORK.
19 Tins Butter.
W. J. FRASER & Co
Chatham, May 19, 1854.

WANTED.

A FARM SERVANT. Apply at this Office, 20th May, 1854.