

Legislative News.

BYE ROAD GRANTS.

COUNTY RESIGOUCHE.

BYE ROADS.

- £30 from School House, Flat Lands, to Glenlivet.
- 30 from Glencoe settlement to Kierstead's.
- 10 from Hugh Craigs' to Downe's.
- 10 on road leading in at Thomas Murry's by M. Langlain's.
- 10 on road to Parker's lake, south side of the Sugar Loaf.
- 20 to open road between Malcolm Patterson's and Widow Mair's to the rear.
- 15 for road from William Clark's to the Mountain settlement.
- 20 for Lily lake road.
- 30 for the road from Henry Huges' to Loch Broom.
- 15 for road leading in at John Campbell's to settlement in rear.
- 7 on road from highway to the shore, between lots 38 and 39.
- 15 from Crawford's to Dundas.
- 10 from Duncan McDonald's to the fourth concession, including Picken's bridge.
- 25 for breast road through Dundas and Colebrook settlements, towards Lily Lake.
- 10 on road east side of Michael Achinson's lot to fourth concession.
- 25 from Alexander Laing's to Hoar's mill.
- 20 from Hoar's mill to forks of Eel river.
- 35 from Eel river forks past Lubie's towards River Charlo.
- 15 from Finger Board to forks of Eel River.
- 20 from Eel river road to Dandan's.
- 5 from Perrot's up north side of Eel River, past 5 on road from John Currie's to settlement in rear.
- 10 on road between Malcolm's and Blair's to the rear.
- 5 on road to the shore between Ferguson's and McNeill's.
- 5 on road to the shore between Hamilton's and Nowlan's.
- 5 on road between Loyd's and Ryan's.
- 15 from Peter Salus to the third concession.
- 10 to continue breast road leading in at Henderson's, River Charlo, to Mountain brook road.
- 5 for the road from Craig's leading in to the back settlement.
- 10 for the road leading in at Alexander M'Pherson's towards the Bakers'.
- 20 for the road towards the third concession at Nicholas Lacy's.
- 2 for road in front of Roderic M'Rea's.
- 2 10 on road to the shore, south side river Charlo, past Alexander M'Pherson's.
- 10 for the road south side river Charlo, between Cook's and M'Intyre's.
- 15 for the road leading in to the settlement at David M'Connell's.
- 10 for the road on Haron Island.
- 5 for the road from the Mile Post to the settlement up the Cove, Eel river.
- 5 for the cross road between the Bakers' and Murry's.
- 5 for the road from the highway to the shore past saw mill, west side Benjamin river.
- 15 from the highway to the shore on the side between James M'Donald's and John M'Neil.
- 10 for road from the third concession to Mountain brook road, between the lots of Francis and William Guadin.
- 15 for the road between Allen and Alexander Dickie's to the settlement in rear.
- 5 from the road leading in to the Doyle settlement, on the cross road towards Donald Cook's and others.
- 10 for the breast road on Louison's brook, second concession, Durham.
- 15 from the highway to the shore between Isaac and Samuel Furlotte's.
- 20 from the Doyle settlement to lands laid off by Deputy Sealer.
- 10 for the approaches to Pride's mill.
- 10 for the road to the back settlement on the line between Conacher's and Fall's.
- 20 on the road between Rersty's and Russell's.
- 15 on the road west side Armstrong's brook to the rear.
- 15 on the road between Ullman's and Quin's.
- 5 from the road to Vaughan's mill.
- 5 on the road between O'Neill's and Culligan's.
- 20 on the road, past Nathan M'Nair's from the Black and Archibald line.
- 10 on the road between Ullman's and Lawler's.
- 20 on the breast road, second concession, in rear of Dickie's.
- 15 on the breast road from the Doyle Settlement towards Jacques river.
- 6 on the road to the shore between Conacher's and M'Lally's.
- 10 to open a road from the highway to the shore between Charles and Richard Carney's, upon condition of their giving the land.
- 5 from the highway to the shore between Black's and Bishop's.
- 10 on the road to the back settlement, between Robert M'Millan's and Furlotte's.
- 3 to repair the road from the highway to the shore at John Doyle's.

News of the Week.

UNITED STATES.

Extensive Conflagration in Boston.—Loss over Half a Million Dollars.—Boston April 27th.—A destructive fire broke out about half-past two P. M., in the north part of the city. It commenced in a wooden building at the head of Battery wharf, an Columbia street, and a gale blowing from the north-west the flames spread with great rapidity to Lincoln wharf and the People's ferry, also doing much damage in Constitution wharf. The space burned is about three acres, covered mostly by old wooden buildings of no great value. The new East Boston ferry buildings have been destroyed also. A new block of three story wooden buildings owned by Arnold Taylor or Battery wharf, was swept nearly clean, including nearly 2000 bales of cotton and a large quantity of beef, pork, and other merchandize. On Lincoln wharf a large quantity of wood, coal and lumber was destroyed. Among the principal sufferers are

North Lincoln, coal and wood yard; the people's ferry, Geo. Matthews, sail maker; Clarke & Baker, salt dealers; Godbold & Son; M. Kelly; George Bartlett, storehouse; Wind and Clinhardt, boat builders; Harrass & Dillon, shipwrights and caulkers; Thayers, Rice & Co; lumber dealers; Allen & Welch, and Harrison Fay; Weoughten & Danghier's office connected with the Custom House, was destroyed. The ship Pharsalia was burnt to the waters edge. The ship Diana, just from New Orleans, with a valuable cargo of cotton, pork, &c. was badly burned and cargo damaged. The ships Gen. Gerry and John Bertan were towed into the stream with some damage to masts and rigging. Schr. Robert Stone, from Wilmot, N. C., was nearly destroyed. Several other vessels suffered slight damage. Three engines and one carriage were destroyed; the firemen being surrounded by fire on the wharf were compelled to escape in boats.

The ship Pharsalia had a valuable cargo of cotton and tobacco. The schr. Oregon, and Saco, was burned to the waters edge. The schr. Mosses Eddy, of Wisconsin, was badly damaged.

The loss is estimated at from \$500,000 to \$800,000 of which probably \$400,000 is insured.

Under the yard of the Washington House, Philadelphia, a lead pipe has been found, five inches in diameter, with a mouth piece in the cellar of the hotel, leading to a vault of masonry fourteen feet distant, in which were a delapidated desk, a crucible, and a finger ring; but the strangest discovery of all, was a ringbolt secured to the wall, and upon the ground around it a number of human bones.

CANADA.

Violent Storm in Upper Canada.—Upper Canada appears to have been visited with a violent gale on Wednesday last. At Collingwood several houses were blown down and other buildings destroyed. A number of boats were staved to pieces in the bay, the harbour works received no injury. The Railroad was injured by trees falling upon it and breaking the rails, and the Dept. Damaged. No person was seriously hurt, though several were buried in the ruins of falling buildings. Hailstones of the size of hen's eggs fell, accompanied by thunder and lightning and the shock of an earthquake. The water in the Harbour rose and fell 4 feet in as many minutes and the dam at Gibbards Saw Mills, Battua Creek was carried away.

The electric fluid struck the Roman Catholic Church of St. Michael, at Toronto and shattered one of its pinnacles.

In Seaton nine houses were destroyed.

At Niagara, Mr Zimmerman's loss in buildings is estimated at \$20,000. The extension car works of Braiward, Pierce & Co., were almost entirely demolished; Damage about \$20,000. The suspension bridge was unaffected, although some of the men at work upon it came near being blown into the river.

In Bowmanville, and its vicinity great damage was done to buildings.

Wherever the storm prevailed a sudden and great rise of water was observed; and in some cases parties narrowly escaped drowning.

YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

THE Mail due yesterday morning, did not reach here until this morning. Our English papers are to the 28th April. We give a summary of news below which is highly important.

Liverpool, April 28.

Trade.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer's proposition of adding to our customs' tariff, the stamp duties, and the income-tax, in addition to a loan of £16,000,000, have been the leading topics interest to the commercial world during the past week. The opinion expressed on the Budget are numerous, and by no means favourable as a whole scheme.—It is believed, however, that the exigencies of the case will disarm a great deal of the opposition which would otherwise be brought to bear against an unpopular measure.

London, April 27.—Money, it is considered not a little singular, that at the very moment when all prospects of a return to peace are dispelled by the arrogant proposition of Russia, and consequently that the country is now involved in an expensive war, that the Money Market should be so extremely easy. The supply appears to increase daily, this arises from the quiet state of trade. The Mercantile interest and traders generally, appear to have passed through their difficulties, and as their operations of the last few months past have been very moderate, they require but a corresponding discount accommodation. This helps to ease the market, and at the present moment the rate of interest is about 2 per cent. below the Bank of England rate for first class bills.

Lord John Russell, has, it is stated, resolved to leave Vienna, and it is considered probable that M. Drouyn de Lhuys will leave on the same day. It is stated that, notwithstanding the article in the Paris Moniteur, Austria is

not likely to take the field against Russia.—The belief that the Emperor of the French will immediately proceed to the Crimea is again revived, and it is said that everything is prepared for his departure in three hours notice. The King of Sardinia, in presenting colours to the troops about to proceed to the East, said: "You go to fight in countries where the flag of Savoy floated in days of yore; I regret that I cannot go with you."

Marseilles, Monday.—By the Carmel we have news from Constantinople to the 5th. The Ottoman fleet was preparing to join the allied squadrons: Egyptian division has been detained by contrary winds: There were 500 guns in position in the English and French batteries on the 3d: Omar Pasha had received 10,000 English rifles at Eupatoria.—From Asia we learn the entire defeat of the Kurds: Elnic Pasha attacked 10,000 insurgents at Darban, their entrenchments were taken at the bayonet's point: 1,800 were killed and wounded, 2,000 made prisoners, and 10,000 sabres, muskets, and bayonets left on the field: Djezine, who commanded the centre, fled; the Beys sue for pardon; the Porte has promised them their lives, but insists on the restoration of the pillaged booty.

Paris, Tuesday Night.—It is said that despatches from Kamiesch of the 12th, received to day at Paris, announce that the bombardment of Sebastopol continued, that it had already caused much damage to the town, and that a breach had been opened. It is reported here that that news has been received of the burning of Sebastopol.

Berlin, Tuesday Evening.—The following despatch has been received here from St. Petersburg, dated the 16th of April:—"Prince Gortschakoff announces from Sebastopol that at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 9th of April the enemy opened a cannonade from all their batteries, which lasted till evening; the bombardment was carried on during the night. On the 10th the enemy repeated the operation: we have 833 killed and wounded."

Balaklava, April 7.

The Russians made a sortie on the 6th, and were repulsed with great loss by the English. Lieutenant Jones, 7th Regiment, and two officers, were wounded, and 30 men put hors de combat. Captain Cambridge was killed, and Captain Armit wounded in the trenches on the 3d. The small-pox has broken out on board St. Jean d'Acre, and she has been placed in quarantine. The Russians received an immense quantity of provisions on the 5th. They are constructing works near Kamara. The weather is fine.

Balaklava, Saturday, April 14, 5 A.M.

The cannonade and bombardment have lasted since Monday. Each gun fires 120 rounds per diem. Nevertheless, the fire of the enemy has not much diminished. The French have destroyed the Faubourgs opposite to them, and have nearly demolished the Flagstaff Bastion.—Our loss consists of six officers and 120 men killed and wounded. A furious battle took place yesterday between the French and Russians. The French have a position on the heights. The fleet is stationary. A Russian corps is reported to be advancing from Simpheropol. Two councils of war were held this week. Ladders and pontoons are prepared. The fire of the Mamelon is silenced, and the Round Tower damaged; but the Reden and Gardan batteries are vigorous. We now fire eight rounds from each gun every hour. The bombardment continues during the night.

Kamiesch, April 14.—Last night all the Russian ambuscades in front of the Mamelon and Malakoff, were taken after a sanguinary struggle; the round fort is in ruins: the Quarantine Battery is nearly destroyed: the fire of the allies grows stronger. A partial assault to possess themselves of the works on Mount Sapoune and on the east of the Karabelnaia quarter, will soon take place.

Omar Pasha with his Turks and Egyptians, are gone to cover Balaklava, while the division of Sir Colin Campbell is moving up to the front. The French battery reported as destroyed by the Russian line-of-battle ship, is but little injured. The fleet will not make any decided attack except during the assault: it is decided unless some favourable incident should arise, that there shall be 14 days of bombardment before the attempt by assault: the present consumption of ammunition of all calibres of 26,000 shot, shell, and charges of powder per 24 hours. The embrasures of the Russian batteries were generally demolished, and many of their guns dismantled: 100 guns, served by English troops, directed their fire upon Karabelnaia, and poured showers of balls upon the Russian barracks: The French battery No 28, was destroyed and the Captain killed: a Russian powder magazine has been blown up: Omar Pasha had arrived at Kamiesch: The Egyptians occupy the heights of Kazatsch.

Constantinople, April 15: the town of Eroussa is overthrown by the last earthquake; there had been 150 shocks: fire had now destroyed the remaining ruins.

Paris, Tuesday night: Accounts have been received from Sebastopol of the date of the 19th; the besiegers were gaining ground every day; the enemy had made a sortie on the 18th in great force but was vigorously repulsed: all was going on well; the cholera had

broken out among the French troops, and on the 17th was raging fiercely.

Paris, Wednesday, 7 a. m. The Moniteur announces that the Minister of Marine has received the following despatch from Admiral Bruat:—"On the 17th the fire of our batteries maintained its superiority: in front of the Central tower, we have carried a series of ambuscades, and those works where we have established ourselves are now comprised in our lines. We have crewed a ravine in that direction, which runs along the fortifications of the town, where the enemy formerly kept its reserves in safety: before the Flagstaff Bastion we sprung a mine, at a distance of about 50 metres: that operation, which perfectly succeeded, gave us a new parallel, and was successfully joined to the others: from the 12th to the 14th, notwithstanding the offensive returns of the Russians, we had only about 300 men hors de combat: the commander of the frigates who brought the news added that the situation was generally considered very satisfactory."

Pera, April 21.—I learn by the Asmodee, which left the Crimea on the 19th, that the besiegers were still advancing, and consolidating their position.

Berlin, Tuesday.—The blockade of Liban has been proclaimed at Meme', to date from the 17th instant, and of all ports up to the entrance of Riga from the 19th.

Berlin, Thursday Night.—According to a telegraphic despatch which has just reached this city, the allies gained a great victory over the enemy on the night of the 13th inst., before Sebastopol.

Crimea, April 14.—During the night of the 13th the left attack of the allies obtained considerable advantage over the Russians.—The Russians were twice dislodged from a strongly-fortified position, which remained in the hands of the French.—The possession of this position enabled the allies to fortify the summit of the mountain glens (ravines?), which is of great importance.

Constantinople, April 10.—A despatch from Mehmed Ali announces that he has slain 1,400 Kurds, taken 500 prisoners, and occupied their strongest positions. Sinope and Rhodes are to be fortified.

Paris, Friday Morning.—General Canrobert writes on the 14th that the superiority of the artillery of the allies was becoming more and more certain: Our troops are now masters of many strong positions on the enemy's left. We are approaching the place sensibly.

Paris, Monday, 7 A. M.—The Moniteur publishes the following despatch from General Canrobert, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the East to the Marshal Minister of War:—

Before Sebastopol, April 17.—Our fire continues to maintain its superiority without our having been prodigal as yet with our ammunition: The attack was made chiefly by the artillery, but the engineers combine their efforts and make roads, which bring us nearer to the place. These works advance regularly, notwithstanding the difficulties of the ground.

Vienna, Sunday Evening.—The twelfth Conference was held yesterday. It lasted four hours and a-half. It concluded by the adjournment of the Conference sine die, in consequence of Russia having absolutely rejected our demands. Lord John Russell and M. Drouyn de Lhuys have taken leave of the Emperor. Lord John Russell leaves this on Monday for London. Austria, it is confidently said supports the allies.

Vienna, Saturday 5 P. M.—Perfectly authentic advices have this afternoon been received from Balaklava. The bombardment was continued with great energy up to the 17th, when the despatches left. The fire of the allies had done considerable damage; but the Russians display extreme activity and courage in repairing the injured works.—The fact of the superiority of the artillery of the allies is satisfactorily established. Several French mines have been fired, and have done great damage to the place.

Kamiesch, April 10, noon.—Three Russian batteries and one French battery have been destroyed. The fire continues.

PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE.

The leading incidents of the bombardment of Sebastopol, as we find them detailed in the Correspondence of the London Press are in condensed form, as follows:—The cannonade opened on the 9th, with tremendous salvos of artillery from the Allied Lines, continued throughout the day and night, was renewed on the 10th, and protracted from that day down to the 17th. In Sebastopol all was quiet, when at day-dawn, on the 9th, the *deux d'acier*, broke the sleep of the sleepers, and summoned the garrison to arms. At a quarter past five, the first gun was fired from the right attack of the British, and the thunder soon became more general along the whole line, from the memorable mounds near Inkerman, down to the left, where the French works, grim and ready, were prepared to join in the infernal chorus. A momentary pause ensued after the first salute, when the uproar recommenced from gun and mortar. Balls and shells rattled through the embrasures, while the tremendous bombs, worked with more time and precision, rained into the chief objects of attack—the Malakoff and Mamelon. The Russians seem to have been taken by surprise, or overpowered by the shock, for their guns did not reply for some time. It was not until about six o'clock that all their batteries were in full vigor, and then began the work of demons. The English mortar batteries in the advanced works on the right, with the new French works near Inkerman