and W. Tabb to Richard Knights farm ; 5 to build a bridge on the road from the School House by way of Samuel Whites ; 5 from the front road to the main road by way of Reuben Sparks ; 5 from the Bend to Samuel Whites ; 5 for the village across Marsh creek at the new mill by Isaac Fearon ; 7 for the bridge at Cross mill ; 5 from John Mc[illegible] to Fred Whites ; 5 from Coles creek to [illegible] line ; 5 from Charles Farnsworths to Cole[illegible] ; 5 to open a road from Chestnut Northwards to William Peters ; 5 from Stephen Peters to John Price ; 5 from Richard Thomas to Kings County line south of Canaan river ; 5 from Dennis Allwards to Gabriel Fowlers, Thorn brook ; 5 from Allen M'Donalds to Kings County line on the mill stream road ; 5 from George Allwards to Elisha Clark ; 35 for the bridge across Riders brook on the main road leading from Coles Island to New Canaan ; 8 for the bridge across Pacquine brook on the road leading from Coles Island to New Canaan ; 8 to improve the road from the main road to the new settlement on Bidery brook ; 5 from the west side of Lewis cove, Oak Point leading on the Lewis road, to the Washademoak ; 5 from John B. Charles lower line to Charles mill ; 5 from John B. Charles lower line to the School house, cross roads ; 5 to finish the road on the line between John B. Charles and James M'Coys, leading to the water as a public landing ; 6 from Stephen Burgandis to Thomas Collinges north west line ; 5 from Daniel Reardons to Oak Point landing ; 5 from James M'Coys to Robert M'Coys ; 6 from Wm. M'Coys to the Shannon settlement ; 5 from John M'Coys to Edward Websters mill ; 5 from Websters mill to Bulyeas cove ; 5 to build a bridge over T. Robinsons brook ; 5 from Thomas Robinsons to James Lawsons west line ; 5 from W. Morrells to Archibald Lewis ; 5 from John Dickeys mill to the County line ; 6 from Robert Collings to Dickeys mill line of road ; 5 from Widow Ellisons to Cedar Landing ; 8 to cut down the hill and improve the road between Richard and James Pearsons, leading from the English settlement to the M'Fadyen settlement ; 6 from the Salmon Creek road to Adam R. Stronge mill ; 5 to open a road fr to the Washademoak lake to Kelley's mill and thence to Cumberland Bay ; 5 for the road between the forks of the road on the south east side of Charles Murrays mill and John Johnstons ; 5 to remunerate Thomas Boyd, senior, in full for a road being laid out through his improved farm, Lot No. 14 ; 5 from David Dunlap to the Washademoak lake by J. Appleby's ; 6 from Thomas Murrays to Waterloo settlement ; 35 to remunerate William Foshay, Esquire, for building a bridge over Fearwearters mill stream at the mill ; 20 for building a bridge near William Hughes, about eighty rods below the old bridge ; 5 from Kings County line to the bridge near Chas. Stewarts ; 5 from Alex. Stewards to R. Griffiths ; 5 from Dyers corner to William Summerviles ; 8 from James Humphreys to Clarks mill ; 10 for the road and bridge from Lewis cove to Belisle ; 5 from Isaac Clarks, senior, to Thomas Robinsons in the Scotch settlement ; 5 from Shaws mill to the School House ; 10 from the Henderson settlement to the Shannon settlement ; 5 from Sprage Field (so called) to Cases north line ; 5 from Joseph Vanwerts to Charles Wheatons ; 6 for rebuilding a bridge over the Beaver Dam stream near Mr. Pickards ; 5 from Hugh M'Caries to the Shannon settlement ; 10 to build a bridge over M'Callums gully ; 6 to erect a bridge across the north west branch of Red Bank creek ; 8 from Robert Downs to Burgesses mill, west side of Gaspereau river ; 8 balance due Park Carley for work done on the M'Donald bridge ; 10 for cutting down the hill between Eben Briggs and Thomas Hydes ; 20 towards the erection of a bridge over the north branch of Salmon creek ; 6 from the Lusta farm to John Wilsons ; 6 from John Burroughs to Daniel Briggs ; 8 from M'Donalds to Henry Mapser's ; 5 from Daniel Briggs to the Meeting House ; 8 from Ironbound cove to M'Donald's ; 10 to remunerate John Fraser for repairing Red Bank bridge ; 8 to William Stewart, balance due him for building a bridge across the Cross brook ; 6 from Ironbound cove to Lamb's ; 12 from Lackey's to Hughson's mill ; 5 from Arthur Branson's to Robert Snell's ; 5 to remunerate Benjamin Farley for work done ; 10 from Ferris mill to David Fowler's ; 5 for the road near George Ferris' to the late Joseph Ferris ; 12 to remunerate Benjamin Brown for building a bridge across Wesson's brook ; 6 for the road from Lauchlan M'Leod's to Lipsey's ; 15 from Young's cove to Oliver Starkey's ; 10 from Young's cove to Washademoak lake ; 5 from Smith's to Hutchison settlement ; 10 to repair the bridge near Cornelius M'Namara's ; 5 to raise the stone bridge near Cox's ; 8 for the road from Burns's to Brown's mill ; 20 to remunerate Robert Stell, for 4 an and estimate of the road leading from Cumberland Bay to Sutherland Ridge ; 5 from Alexander Stewards to Hartlen's Waterloo ; 10 for rebuilding a bridge across Long Creek ; 5 from Richard Holmes's to James Robinson's ; 5 for the road between Phillip's and William Boyd's ; 5 to build a bridge over Lawson's brook (so called) ; 5 from W. Cody's brook on the new road to Nelson ; Fairweather's ; 5 from Salmon creek to West Waterloo ; 5 from Jacob Perkins' to Salmon creek bridges ; 5 from Foster's to Henderson's ; 5 from William Dunlaps to Parker's bridge ; 5 from Dunlaps to Salmon Creek ; 5 from Waterloo settlement to the post road.

SAINT JOHN COUNTY BYE ROADS.

£10 from the Forks, near Morrison's, to Fraser's mill, in Gardner's Creek, by way of Dewar's ; 8 from Tynemouth to Fraser's mill ; 10 from Sand Point to Veller Church ; of which to be expended between Sand Point and John Howe's Esquire, farm ; 8 from Fraser's mill to James Brown's, on the line laid out by Cunningham, to continue from thence to Ten Mile creek road, near the graveyard ; 6 from the Forks, near the late M'Cracken's, to County line, near W. R. Scottill's ; 7 from Hibernia settlement road to Quaco road ; 8 from West beach to Black river road, (Dowd's road) ; 27 10 for the road called Brown's road, commencing at Berry's east line in Quaco, to County line ; 7 10 from Brown's road through Greer settlement ; 10 from M'Cumber's hill toward Melvin's beach, eastward of Quaco ; 5 from Saud's road (so called) to Lower Mill road ; 10 from the Saint Andrews road, near Grace's, to and intersecting the road leading from the Nerepis road, past M'Namara's farm, to Musquash ; 20 for the Valley road, past Armstrong's to Milligan's ; 8 from near Botsford mills to Lower Loch Lomond road, near Graham's ; 15 from Black settlement road to Quaco road, (back road) passing James Bayson's, jun. ; 15 from the head of First Loch Lomond to King's County line, to meet a road leading thence to Little River ; 15 from Quaco road to County line, Mill and Church road ; 7 10 from the Milligan road past Cain's toward South stream ; 2 15 of which to be laid out on the road towards Robert Hamilton's ; 20 from Westmorland road through Golden Grove settlement, including rebuilding bridge ; 10 from Tynemouth creek bridge to western extremity of Quaco ; 10 from near Elisha's, past Whites's, to road leading from Morrison's to Fraser's mill ; 12 from Little river to Red Head at Anthony's line ; 10 from Anthony's line to Ball's mills ; 18 from M'Cosker's, Kennebecasis, to Indiantown road ; 5 from Village road, by way of M'Namara's, to the County line near Kennebecasis ; 7 from Dipper Harbour road, near Belmore's cleaning, to Downey's, head of the basin ; 10 from Back beach to Frenchman's creek, and alteration on said road, including road to Bradley's ; 15 from Frenchman's creek to Saint Andrews road ; from Dipper Harbour to Chance Harbour ; 15 from Little Dipper Harbour to Dipper Harbour ; 5 from Narrows of Musquash river, east side, to Saint Andrews road ; 7 from Narrows of Musquash river, west side, to Saint Andrews road ; 5 from the said road past Gilbert Warnes', round Musquash, to Little Dipper Harbour ; 15 from Saint Andrews road at Spruce Lake, through Pisarinco, to Lish town ; 8 from Saint Andrews road, near Brown's, to meet road from Saint Andrews road at Spruce Lake to landing at Pisarinco at Stanley Creek bridge ; 10 from Nerepis road to M'Namara's ; 10 from Saint Andrews road, by settlement in rear of Menries' lake, to connect road from Nerepis road to M'Namara's farm ; 5 from South Bay mills to Saint Andrews road, by Robertson's lime kiln ; 4 to open road and cut down hill at Spillane's beach to Lish town ; 5 from Dipper Harbour bridge to County line ; 5 from last mentioned road along County line to basin, opposite Hanson's mills ; 5 for the road through Riley and Hill settlement ; 5 from Tait's mill to Big Salmon River road ; 20 for the Mount Tabobald road ; 5 from the Black river road, past Naves', to intersect mountain road, past Slack's ? 10 from Milligan's road through the settlement of Marsh, Vaughan, and Campbell's ; 8 for the road past Brown's mills to new bridge ; 15 from Emerson's creek to Gardens street, including hill and bridge ; 5 from Loch Lomond road to intersect back road by way of Ketchum's mills ; 12 from Quaco post road, through Ryan settlement, to forks of road near the late M'Crocken's ; 20 from Harding's mill to old Quaco road, past John Davidson's, including bridges carried away in November last ; 7 from John Fain's to Tynemouth ; 8 from Harding's mill to Baker's creek line ; 10 from last mentioned road, through Hardy settlement, to Tynemouth road ; 12 from Spencer Lake mills, along north side, until it strikes the road from Nerepis to Saint Andrews road ; 5 from Black river road to Evan's cove, as laid out by Deputy O'Ketcher ; 5 from Black river mills to Morrison's cove, along the shore, west ; 10 from Dowd's road, west beach, ending at Morrison's, Evan's road, so called ; 7 from Meeting house in Black settlement to Black river road ; 5 from Isaiah Gable's to Black settlement, to intersect Mountain road at Collins' ; 30 from western extremity of Quaco towards Tynemouth creek ; 20 from Little Salmon River mills to County line, towards Stephenson's mill, including bridge ; 15 from Vaughan creek road to Mount Thom hill road ; 5 from new Loch Lomond road toward Joseph Mercer's ; 15 from County line to Town plat in Quaco ; 25 from County line, near Tabor's bridge, to Quaco (old Quaco road), and to complete alterations round Cook's hill ; 10 from Town plat road, thro' Mosher settlement, to post road near J. Brewster's inn ; 20 from Little river to Loch Lomond lower road ; 15 from Loch Lomond road, near Bateman's, through Church land section new ; 12 from the Saint Andrews road towards Musquash Bay to County line, near Emerson's mills ; 10 for new road, as recently laid out by Commissioners, from Hibernia road to upper end of Black settlement, near Douglas ; 5 from Golden Grove road to M'Gregor's mill ; 5 from Cody's to the Forks of Black river and Hibernia roads on the old line ; 9 from Great Salmon river to County line towards Sheepody road ; 5 for the road lately opened by Robinson to Henry road ; 5 to open a road from Tynemouth creek to Quaco post road, being continuation of the line opened by Parker and Lovett ; 5 for the M'Neal road at Black river ; 10 from the Marsh road towards Portage cove past the Ashburn mills ; 15 from Quaco road towards Henry's, past James Patterson's ; 5 from Hugh Lynch's to County line towards Tynemouth ; 8 from the Stockhouse road, so called, commencing at near Hayward's gate on four mile wood road ; 15 for the road recently laid out by Commissioners, commencing at road leading from four Mile Wood road towards Smith's mill, and running through the late Humbert farm on north side of second Loch Lomond road past Quinn's to meet road running from head of first Loch Lomond to Little river ; 10 from Saint Andrews road to Musquash river opposite Menzie's vicinity of Davidson's mill ; 10 from the Hastings' road towards the head of first Loch Lomond past Robert Hasting's ; 10 from Brown road to Vaughan Creek road ; 20 from Vaughan Creek road, past William Black's, to old Quaco road ; 5 from Pisarinco road, at M'Couchs, to the landing on the Bay shore past Dalzells and Laheys ; 5 from Frenchmans creek to Bradleys beach ; 15 from St. Andrews road, near Hughsons farm, to Lepreau Basin near Hansons mill ; 10 for road through Bloomsbury settlement, Black river, near Robert Moores, and for rebuilding bridge carried away by freshet ; 5 for a road from West Beach cross road past Robert and John Moore's connecting the Beveridge Cove road ; 5 from Andrew Moores past Connaghers, Black river ; 10 for road round Jerrys hill, Golden Grove ; 12 to repay John Simon and Francis Johnston for rebuilding bridge on Church and Mill roads, per certificate of Commissioner and inhabitants ; 25 from Little river to M'Kenzies at Miepeck ; 25 from M'Keadies, Miepeck, to Black river ; 25 from forks of the Black river road, near Codys, to the road leading to Ten Mile creek ; 25 from said road to Quaco road ; 20 from Cody's to Black river mountain road ; 8 from Irish Town, past John Tinets to Bay ; 5 on road leading from shore, west beach, at Evans, through settlement to Black river road ; 5 16 to Hugh Lynch, balance due him for building a bridge across Torgoglate and 2nd Loch Lomond ; 4 to Robert B. Patterson for money expended in repairing road near Salmon river, certified by Commissioners Delong and Moran ; 25 for Vaughan creek road ; 6 to build a bridge on road leading past Robert Moores, jun., Emersons creek ; 15 for the Salmon river road from Browns corner ; 10 on the north end of the town plat road, commencing at County line near Tabors bridge, towards William Henry ; 10 from Wallons, Goose creek, Bay shore to County line towards M'Laughlins ; 6 for that portion of the road in Saint John County from Point Wolfe to M'Manus ; 10 towards rebuilding bridge on the road leading from Mahar's west line to Quaco, per Commissioners Hardings certificate ; 13 4 towards rebuilding bridge on the road leading from Loch Lomond to Quaco through Hibernian settlement, near Browns, across Gardeners creek, carried away by late freshet.

VIOLENCE TO WOMAN.

The sentiment of Tobin, put into the mouth of the Duke Aranza, in the "Honey Moon,"

"He who would lay his hand upon a woman,
Save in the way of kindness, is a wretch
Whom (ever base flattery to call a coward."

has been echoed with applause by all the civilized world.

Speaking of this passage, a certain actress was once playing Juliana to the Duke Aranza of her husband, who was in the habit of beating her. The lady watched eagerly for her husband delivery of the passage above quoted, wishing to hear the condemnation of his conduct from his own lips. But on coming to the sentence, he adroitly substituted the following reading,

"He who can lay his hand upon a woman,
Save in the way of chastisement, is a wretch
Whom (ever base flattery to call a coward."

It is said that a Russian wife feels very seriously aggrieved if her husband neglects to beat her at least once a day, fancying he is growing indifferent if the diurnal infliction is discontinued.

The scandalous chronicle asserts that a blow was the cause of the separation between Bulwer and his wife. When he came home after his signal failure in parliament, the lady, instead of sympathizing with his misfortune, taunted him with his want of success. In a moment of passion, he raised his hand and struck her.

Very different was the conduct of Lord Castlereagh—perhaps less generally known. This man, the Prime Minister of England, though hated and denounced by the liberals, stood at the head of the British Government and enjoyed the full confidence of his sovereign and the Tory party. His suicide has generally been attributed to the despair which the denunciations of his conduct by the eloquent friends of liberty inspired. But it was not. Against the groans of Ireland, against the anathemas of Europe his heart was steeled and proof. We must look elsewhere for the solution of the riddle of his suicide.

In his old age, Lord Castlereagh espoused a beautiful lady, young enough to be his daughter. The incongruity of their union soon inspired him with doubts and suspicions. He thought it impossible that she could remain insensible to the attentions of young men. Thinking the Duke of Cambridge not indifferent to her, he forbade her receiving him an absurd prohibition which it was impossible for her to obey.

One evening Lord Castlereagh, on entering his wife's saloon, felt convinced that she had not been there entirely alone, and asked if she had received no visitor. Terrified at his earnestness, Lady Castlereagh was weak enough to resort to a falsehood. But unluckily, a fifing whip, with the arms of the Duke of Cambridge, was lying on an arm chair.

Castlereagh caught it up and raised it against his wife. "But here," says the narrator of the occurrence, "his wrath halted. His fury had carried him so far that he was at once ashamed of it. It was the head of the ruffian that was lifted—the head of a gentleman descended lightly and opened tremblingly, to drop the odious weapon, that had menaced a woman, on the floor."—Without uttering a word, Lord Castlereagh drove to the Parliament and took his seat. A violent invective launched against the ministry by one of the opposition members, found him, commonly so prompt to fly in debate, silent and motionless. From the Parliament he went to the royal levee, and there the strangeness of his conduct was noticed. Returning home, his reason disordered by remorse, for his ungentlemanly action, he seized a sharp penknife, and the hand raised against a woman terminated his own eventful life.

Estate.—Some land near Tavernneedle-street, London, has been recently sold at the rate of £810,000 per acre.

Mr. Wilson, the Editor of the *Economist*, not many years ago was selling hats at Glasgow, and now he is Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Wm. Keogh, the Roman Catholic Solicitor General for Ireland, has been re-elected for the Borough of Ennis.

EXTENT OF THE BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN INDIA.

Our territory is equal to all the continent of Europe, Russia, excepted—Poolwar is as far north as Fonjore as Stockholm is of Naples; Chittagong, as far east of Rurrachee, as Athens is of Paris; Germany, Italy France, Holland, Belgium, Denmark and Sweden, unitedly do not equal either our territory or our population. The report of the Grand Trigonometrical Survey, which has lately been printed for Parliament gives the total—1,368 17; population, 123,366,093.—And a connection copy in which we have been favored adds seven millions and a half to this population most of which is our own territories, but not in the native states; making the total, 130,774,065. But the fact is, that even from our territories many of the returns are no better than guesses and from the native states, few are to be relied upon. It has, however, generally proved that accurate returns give a higher population than previous estimates; and after considerable attention to the subject for years, we should not be surprised to find the official statement gradually coming up from its present advanced figure, to nearly two hundred millions: This splendid empire is distributed into four governments or presidencies; Bengal, Madras, Bombay, and Agra. The first is the seat of the Governor General and the supreme council; the next two have each a governor and council; and Agra is administered by a lieutenant governor, without a council. The army is—Queen troops, 25,430. Company's European troops, 19,928; Company's native troops, 219,171; total, 289,529; native contingents, commanded by British officers, and available under treaties, 32,000 total at the disposal of the governor general, 321 529. This is a great army yet its proportion to the extent of the empire presents a forcible comment on the name of British rule. Compare it with the proportion which the armies of the Continent bear to the population of the respective countries and you might imagine that they were holding conquered nations, and we governing our hereditary soil.—To try time thousand out of the whole are Englishmen?—a less number than is generally found necessary to garrison the one city of Paris!—Even the native Rajahs, with a population of 35,000,000, have 400,000 soldiers; while we, with double the population, have 110,000 less though they are guaranteed against external war, and we have to take all risks. Then our 240,000 native troops are a strength or a weakness, just as our authority is popular or the reverse.—Were there attachment lost how formidable would they be, taught in our mode of war, and are 5 times as numerous as the English soldiers!—Were they and the Rajahs united against us; it would be 50,000 against 660,000. You may travel through India for days together without coming on a military station. You may pass the mighty kingdoms with three millions of more inhabitants, containing only one post of European troops; You may find great cities without a soldier: the remains of a vast fortification, near which not a uniform is visible. Facts such as these when contrasted with the countries of even civilized Europe, forcibly prove that the power of the English has foundations in the homes of the people, as well as in the cantonments of the soldiery. In the native regiments, the officers are as to numbers, about half native, half English; but no native officer can rise higher than to a sort of captaincy, or majority and even that is under the youngest European enough a position much worse than that enjoyed by undus in the armies of mussulmans. Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, have three distinct armies and three commander-in-chief.—*London Quarterly.*

THE RUSSIANS AFTER THEIR DEFEAT AT EUPATORIA.

The *Post-Amts-Zeitung* publishes the following details respecting the situation of the Russians in the Crimea since the battle of Eupatoria, and relative to the strategic measures adopted by their generals:—

"According to the last accounts received from the Crimea, the Russians are exerting every nerve to repair the evil done them by the occupation of Eupatoria by the Turks. A second attack upon Eupatoria is shortly expected. A Russian camp is being established at Otta-Oblan; it will consist it is said, of 40,000 men who will form a corps of observation opposed to the troops of Eupatoria, and will be intrusted with the operation against that town. The Turks are fortifying themselves on all points, even on the side of the Lake of Sasik, on which side however, it is difficult to attack them.

"The tongue of land situated between that lake and the sea has likewise been provided with new works, and it is absolutely impossible to approach on that side, more especially as it is defended by the fleet; but the fortifications of the north and north-west of the town are the most considerable.

"To prevent the Turks annoying the reinforcements coming from Perekop the Russians have established moving columns in the vicinity of Eupatoria, who immediately give the alarm on any movement. During the bad weather, a portion of the Russian army found shelter in the villages in the interior of the Crimea. The Russian outposts of the valley of Baidary, which are near Kamara, have fallen back on Kadikoi, and are in communication with the main body at Tchorgoun. Liprandi is a *cheval* on the Inkerman road, having his centre at Tchergoun and his left wing in the valley of Baidar. His right wing touches the corps of General Osten Sacken, which extends from the Inkerman ruins to the northern fort.

"The garrison of Sebastopol is at least 40,000 strong, and 20,000 men are concentrated near Dachkaliserai, to cover the Perekop road or hasten the assistance of any point threatened. Three divisions watch Eupatoria, whose duty it is to paralyse any operation attempted by the Turks against Sebastopol."

Invalided Soldiers.—The recent inspection of the invalided soldiers who have returned from the Crimea has afforded most interesting, yet melancholy proofs of the desperate nature of the late campaign. Nearly all these men bear too plainly the marks of the fearful struggle in which they were engaged, and are unfortunately disabled from further service in the army. Several of their having been but a short time in the army, will be entitled to only a very small amount of pension, and the bare idea that men who have performed such feats of valour in the service of their country should be left to struggle with penury and infirmity cannot be for a moment tolerated. Many of these men, although unfit for military service, are quite capable of duties where steady habits of discipline, trustworthiness, and obedience are required, and would rejoice in any employment that would enable them to maintain their independence. They are well suited to act as watchmen, gate-keepers, porters, or warehouse keepers, and as porters in attendance upon passengers at railways would be highly useful. It is to be hoped that the generous feelings manifested in innumerable instances by the public during the present war will not fail to find employment for these noble fellows. We believe we may add that every opportunity for employing them in the Royal Parks will not be forgotten.—*Times.*

The Late Joseph Hume.—The history of the celebrated Joseph Hume is curious. His mother, considerably more than half a century ago, sold crockery at a stall. A very rich young peer, on a drunken frolic, upset her stock, and smashed it. Lord Penmure was his name. She claimed and received damages. "And now, my good woman, is there anything else I can do for you?" said he. She replied "she had a son, a sharp little fellow, whom she wished to receive a better education than she could give him." The peer, being pleased with the boy, sent him to an excellent school. The boy in Parliament will have contributed to upset and smash the crockery of privilege more than any other Englishman.—*Christian Penny Magazine.* This anecdote is founded on fact, but not correctly told. The Hon. William Maule, some thirty or forty years before he was created Lord Panmure, professed to believe in the power of "Animal Magnetism," as the modern "Mesmerism" was termed sixty or seventy years ago. It was not in a drunken frolic that he broke the crockery, but it was in a frolic, and to astonish the weak minds of his companions at the time Maule rose, that he induced the Widow Hume herself to break the crockery in her shop, under the supposed influence of a mesmerizing or magnetic process, conducted by Mr. Hume. The second is, as we believe correctly told.—*Record.*

M. Layrel, a French chemist, says that he discovered that, by spinning on in the same manner as coffee, before roasting, the quantity of caffeine rating Herd is nearly doubled. The experiment is worth trying.

Is it a Foreigner.—One of the most interesting questions of the day is whether Mr. Matsell, the chief of the New York police, is an American or a foreigner. The question is interesting because if he is foreigner, he is likely to be denunciated by the political gallowglass, although it is conceded that he was educated an American, and never acknowledged allegiance to any other country. A committee of the New York Board of Aldermen are now engaged upon an investigation as to the matter in dispute. Matsell, and the question is becoming somewhat complicated. The parents of Mr. Matsell, came to this country from England about twenty eight years since. Mr. Matsell says his mother has informed him that he was born after their arrival in this country, but there are grave suspicions in the minds of the Know Nothings that he may have been brought to this country an infant, or at least was born on the passage; and to settle this grave question the testimony of sundry old women is now being taken. If the crime of having been a British baby is to be fixed upon Mr. Matsell, although he is a most efficient chief of police, he must retire from office, and all the rogues in New York will rejoice that he is "gone."

There are other officers of the New York police who are accused of having been born in a foreign land. Capt. Rulph, of the first ward, an old and faithful officer, born in Ireland, but pleads in extenuation that he has been nineteen years in this country. John Miller will not tell where he was born, but his Irish brogue is prima facie evidence against him. He is foolish enough to think, however, that this brogue ought not to be considered as evidence that he is not an American. Recently he was rescued from the wounds of the savages of the United States—was taken by the English, and imprisoned in Bermuda for ten months, and was in the Algerine war, to undue Decatur. Some others think they can claim for the crime of foreign birth by long residence, but "Sam" is inexorable. None but Americans by birth must rule America, or—arrest her rogues.—*Boston Journal.*

The Torth Business in New York.—That some men thrive on the infirmities of others, the *N. Y. Journal of Commerce* thinks is proved by the statistics of the tooth-manufacturing business in the city, where there are a number of individuals or associations extensively engaged in it. At one place in Broadway, there may occasionally be seen large stocks of quartz, which, after being ground, forms a principal ingredient in the composition of which artificial teeth are made. One concern engaged in this business employs thirty men, and turns out three thousand teeth per day to be sold to dentists, and afterwards attached to gold plates, &c.

The Chronicle.

Saint John, N. B., April 26, 1855.

PROVINCIAL POLITICS.

The present age has, by the mass of mankind, been designated the *Mechanical Age*; and appropriate as may be the application, there is another, that in our estimation is still more appropriate, and which we shall designate the *Age of Humbug*, under which cognomen we find rejoicing the zealous of every department. In religion we have the *Humbug* of *Mormonism*. In amusements the *Humbug* of *Buffoonery*. In *Medicine* the *Humbug* of *Quackery*; but the last more dangerous, as the father of all *Humbugs in Politics* we have the *Humbug of Demagogueism*. And there is no *Humbug* among the whole family of *Humbugs* which so seriously affects the well being of society. It is truly astonishing that men in other respects honorable, should tread in the dirty tracks of Demagogueism. Have we not seen since the time of Wilmot and Gray taking office in the Executive, that those who unsuccessfully opposed them on that occasion have been writhing in agony of disappointment? Have they not wheedled, coaxed, and threatened, used every art of dissimulation and adulation to the constituency to obtain the empty chairs of their then more fortunate opponents? Have they not in the very gall of bitterness hungered and thirsted after the seats of the Honorables? Three long and tedious years did they labour for the overthrow of the Conservatives; and three long and tedious years did they offer every species of factious opposition to the Executive. Every movement of that body was watched with a lynx eye; every attempt to introduce beneficial measures was met with their determined opposition—not that they disapproved of them, but that they were bound on the mission of obstruction. Every act was falsified and misrepresented. They were accused of acts of criminality, which on investigation, fled before the accusers. Did they bring down an Election Law, no matter how appropriate, it was met and opposed section by section and paragraph by paragraph. Did they suggest a System of Education—a bill for the payment of Juries—an improvement in the mode of conducting the College—all, all, met the same undying hatred and opposition. The country has been secured from end to end—all kinds of "pie crust promises made to be broken," to the dupes who were weak enough to adopt them as truths. But the best and most magnificent *Humbug* of the batch was the promises made to the applicants to Legislative honors, that of helping them ALL to obtain seats in the House and be helped to a lucrative Office from the Executive when successful; and this was the "*bait*" with which the gudgeons were caught who signed away their Right to think and act for themselves when representing the country. They had signed the Bond, and it was so nominated, that right or wrong they must vote against the Government, until they had accomplished their overthrow. That they have carried their point is any thing but honorable to those who laboured in the vocation.

It was our intention to have entered into a detailed account of the crimes of omission and commission of the present Government, but the subject has been so masterly handled by the Editor of the *Head Quarters* that we deem it a work of supererogation to go over the same course, but will let that gentleman speak for himself. Hear him:—

THE OLD GOVERNMENT AND THE NEW.

"They have done those things which they ought not to have done, and they have left undone those things which they ought to have done, and there is no political health in them."—*Vide Mr. Johnson's Speech, October, 1854.*

The text quoted above was taken as the ground work for many a sermon, from the 21st to the 28th October last, inclusive, and formed one of the principal charges against the late Government. The fact, if not substantiated, was taken for granted, and in consequence thereof, cheers, the Government was turned out. Whether the Government of the day had or had not, been guilty of the sins of omission and commission laid to their charge is purely a matter of opinion, but it was soon verified that the Government had no *political friends* to turn. If the late Government was thus tried and convicted, there can be no legitimate reason urged why the present Government should be subjected to the same rule. The principal charges of omission against the Government that existed from the summer of 1851 to the session of 1854, were their impotent School Bill, their imperfect Municipal Corporation Bill, and the want of a better Executive Council, amounting to Sir Edmund Head a dictator in the appointment of the Council, although much pressure was brought to bear upon the members of the late Government, even after that error took place. The sins of omission charged against the late Government were the disfavor in which Mr. Hazen, Mr. Wilmot, Gloucester, other he had taken, [illegible] Deputy Treasurer of the Port of Saint John, and several other local appointments that were exceedingly objectionable to the opposition. Well, they were compelled to pay the penalty. To speak seriously, however, the late Government did not keep pace with public opinion, and the voice of the people was raised in favour of a Reform Government.

Let us now examine what this Reform Government has done during the first session in which they have swayed the destinies of the Province, and let it not be forgotten that they have been the powerful—they could carry any measure, even the most absurd or tyrannical, because a majority of the members, whose characters are rather on at the elbows, may take a fancy to reside in California or Australia. Out for the glories of the Reformation. This, together with the *Three New Offices*, Postmaster General, Treasurer, Secretary, and Commissioner of the Board of Works, at £600 per annum each, and a swarm of minor Offices, as proofs to the contented Government, securing to a few thousands more, has given great satisfaction to the recipients, among whom we notice the appointment of our friend the Editor of the *Courier*, to the Office of Post Messenger, with some two or three hundred per annum. Well, it is worth something to be little Rodger, and in sending the Reformers, to be like the Irish School-master, compelled to argue after feeling you are beaten to a stand still.

SPIRIT LICENCES.

At a meeting of the General Sessions held last week at St. Andrews a number of petitions were presented praying that no Licences should be granted, and that every body, so inclined, be at liberty to sell Rum. This certainly is one way of suppressing the evils of intemperance! the advocates of which in St. Andrews, would do well, are presenting these petitions, look in the direction of our City, where the non-entity of the head of affairs, refused licences, thereby robbing the City of £2,000 Revenue, and leaving the streets to endanger the law, increased the traffic in Rum one hundred fold—for it is undeniable that intemperance and Rum holes have alarmingly increased since the accession of the present Mayor to Office, whose returns for the year only reached £1,200, from which he has pocketed £400, as his own salary.

Now, we are not opposed to temperance—quite the contrary. No man can look on intoxication and its effects on families, unless with abhorrence, but we fearlessly assert that withholding licences, and neglecting to put the law in force against Rum sellers, is the act of an anti-temperance man, and is a violation of the obligation he under taken under as a Son of Temperance.

Upon this subject the St. Andrew Provincial writes:—

"The main question at this time, that was, whether Licences should be granted for one year or until April, was carried by a majority of one—this was after half a day's useless debate, and the result was that every applicant throughout the County obtained Licence with the exception of Milltown and Upper Mills, St. Stephen, and St. David's Parish. Why they should form an exception there can be no good reason, except that some of the Magistrates will fly, and the Magistrates of the County are accommodating enough to comply with their views.

"An attempt was made on the last day of the Sessions to rescind the resolution for excepting those places before mentioned from the operation of the Licence Law, but failed."

To prevent Cholera as far as in him lies, we should be pleased to see *His Worship the Mayor*, previous to his leaving office, appoint and licence two or three *Night Men*—order a tight *Bee Cart*, suited for the removal of nuisance, and appoint also a place of *deposit*. This arrangement alone, would be doing more for the health of the City, than was done by the whole of the authorities last summer, when so much money was wasted fruitlessly, after the disease had been permitted to establish itself in our midst.

In anticipation of the coming Election, to test the confidence in the appointment of M. J. Harding, taking the Office of Postmaster General, Mr. Joseph Lawrence has been requested by the Mechanics of the City, and has complied with that request, to try tilts with M. J. Harding, for the purpose of having Represented, the operative interest of the Province.

Fatal Accident.—There Man Smothering.—We regret to learn that a serious and fatal accident occurred on Thursday 5th inst., in the Township of Seymour, West, at Mr. Wm. Baker's Flouring Mill by which three men were killed and others injured. The accident occurred by the building parting, which let the joists out of their sockets, when the weight of the wheat laying upon the floor (some 2000 or 3000 bushels) instantly fell upon those below, and into the road. Unfortunately, there were some 8 or 10 men standing immediately under the wheat, and before they could escape, four were buried beneath it, three of whom were smothered to death. The fourth who was covered with the exception of his fingers was rescued, but not until he was speechless. Three or four others were partially buried, some as deep as their waists, and had to be dug out. The names of those killed were: Robert Ramsay, Miller, a single man; Jas. Langhagen, a single man, from Ashpodel; and Jeremiah Curtain, married, from Ashpodel, who leaves a wife and four children to mourn his death.—*Belleville Intelligencer.*

Rumoured War with Spain.—The New York Evening Post tells us that a prominent merchant in Louisville, Ky., an intimate friend of the Secretary of the Treasury, has advised his correspondents of the receipt of letters from a high source at Washington assuring him that there will be a war between the United States and Spain within 60 or 90 days; that the Cabinet was divided, but that the war party would prevail, and advising him to arrange his business, which is very extensive, speedily as possible. The gentleman also says:—

"While the difficulties with Spain were most promising of trouble, under the Soule regime, our government quietly concentrated for embarkation, and actually loaded one or two sailing vessels with heavy guns and ammunition, and had them ready near at hand. The port in Cuba was selected at at which they were to land.

"Such was the position of affairs when the singular rumor came up that the cabinet had changed its policy, and henceforth was to be pacific. Whether this last position, was a further ruse, a mere blind; the result must show. One thing seems certain—the government does not share the excited activity in respect to the Sioux campaigning. They are idly about it. Only some 12 or 1500 troops are yet assembled at Fort Leavenworth, and it may be that the new regiments will have another destination yet."

The Steamship Europa arrived at Halifax on Thursday evening last. Dates to the 21st ult.

Advance Squadron on the Baltic Fleet.—An advanced division or "flying squadron" of the Baltic Fleet left Spithead on the 20th for the Downs, on its way to Reval. This squadron consisted of the *Immortalité*, 51, Captain Watson; the *Firebrand*, 21, Captain G. Ramsay; the *Arrogant*, 47, Captain Fetterton; the *Esk*, 21, Captain Birch; the Porter, 21, Captain Dunlop; the *Archer*, 16, Captain Heathcote and the *Cygnet*, 8, Commander Brown. They each got up steam before noon, and made every preparation for weighing; but as her Majesty had signified her intention of seeing them depart, their sailing was delayed until her Majesty arrival. At about three o'clock the Queen, with the Queen, Prince Albert, the Prince of Leiningen, and the Countess Ida, with the Royal standard and Admiralty flag flying, was seen advancing towards the fleet from Osborne, when a general Royal salute was fired; and as the Royal yacht int. the midst of the "line," the crews of each ship manned the rigging and some daring spirits climbed to the tops of the masts to cheer and welcome the august visitors.—*Illustrated News.*

The ice is breaking up at Woodstock.