towing path up the Salmon river; 8 from John Darrah's, to Salmon Creek, via H. Porter's; 8 from Daniel Briggs to Jacob Langley's; 6 from O'Leary's to Vance's north side of Salmon river; 6 from opposite Daniel Briggs to the Main road, eastern side of Salmon river; 8 from Ironbound Cove to the County line, via William Kenley's; 10 from Coal Creek to McDonald's; 6 from Lackey's to McAllisters, 8 from Lackey's to Hughson's mill; 8 from Buzza's to Brown's; 8 from Red Bank to the Harley road between James Ward's and Cunningham Darrah's; 20 to pay G. Bentison for erecting a bridge near McClure's; 8 from McClure's to the Latta farm; 20 to raise the bridge at Redbank; 5 from Ironbound Cove to J. Lamb's; 8 from Joseph Eastabrooks to the County line, north forks Salmon creek; 6 to erect a bridge over McCullum's gully, on the road from Dunn's mill to the Latta farm; 5 for the road on the line between John and Obediah Starkey's; 5 from Waterloo to William Hughes; 5 from the Big Brook to J. and William Akerley's; from Reuben Vantastle's to John Watson's 5; 5 from C. Murray's mill to the county line, via John Johnston's; 8 to erect a bridge over the Lawson brook, (so called) near James C. Cromwell's; 6 from the Long Creek through the English settlement; 6 to repair the bridge over the brook at the foot of Mr. Lunn's hill; 5 from the English settlement to the McFarlane settlement; 5 from Dyer's corner to Dunlap's; 20 to pay John Cole a balance due him for erecting a bridge over Long Creek, near Murrays saw mill; 6 to improve the road north west side of the Washademoak above Worden's point; 6 from the main road to Webster's mill; 8 from Shannon's Cove to Foster's bridge, and to build a bridge, 5 from the Cross road to Kelley's; 5 from Kerr's mill to Henderson's cross road; 5 from Salmon creek to English settlement; 6 from Green's to Nerepis; 5 from the Bridge at Wetherall's to the main road; 5 from Dunlap's to Stewart's; 5 from Stuart's to Somerville's; 6 from Wm Armstrong's to James Green's; 5 from Griffin's to Stuart's; 5 from Johnston's to William McFarlane's; 15 from Cochran's round Pickett's cove; 5 for the road between James and Richard Pearsons; 3 from Holman's to McFarlane's; 20 to erect a bridge over Fairweather's mill stream; 5 from the main road on the line between James and John Starkey's; 5 from Thomas Murray's to McCall's; 8 from Foshay's gate to Washademoak; 5 from A. Worden's to the Store of Washademoak; 6 from Reuben Vantastle's to Jacob Mott's; 6 from James W. Cody's to the English settlement; 5 to repair the bridge between William Wiggins and John Roberts; 5 to finish the bridge on the road between E. Wiggins and John Stillwill's; 6 from John Stillwill's to the back settlement; 8 from Young's Cove to James Spense's; 6 from A. Brandscomb's mill through George Burks; 12 fm. Allen McDonald's to Gabriel Fowler's on the Thorn brook; 8 from Richard Thorne's to the County line north side of the New Canaan river; 6 from Elisha Clarke's to Allen McDonald's; 20 from the main road, south side of the Canaan river, to the bridge at E. Clark's, and thence to the main road on the north side; 6 from Bragon's to J. Price's, north side of the Canaan river; 5 from the forks to the Baptist meeting house in the Canaan settlement; 5 to improve the road leading from Coles Carpenter's lime kiln to Shannon, Settlement; 3 to repair the bridge at Dickie's mill; 5 from Dickie's mill to the County line; 6 on the road leading from Vanwart's mill, thence south between the first and second tier of lots to the main road; 7, to improve the road from bridge to the Highland near John Huggard's; 5 from the cross road to Shaw's mill in the Henderson settlement; 10 to remunerate Robert Snell for plan and estimate of the road leading from Jemseg to Gaspereau, south east side of the Grand Lake; 62 to repair the bridge near George Burk's; 6 to repair the bridge near Cornelius McNemara's; 5 to repair the bridge near Cox's Point; 3 to repair bridge between A. Brandscomb's and Joseph Colwells; 7 for the road from Smith's to Harrison settlement; 6 for the bridge near Robert Colwells, 5 from R. Gilbert's to the Fanjoy settlement; 5 from mouth of Washademoak lake to Rush Hill settlement between Timothy Carpenter's and S. Bulyea's, 8 for the road leading from Lewis cove to Belisle Bay, from Thomas Robinson's corner to James Lawsons eastern line, 5 from Lewis cove to Fosters mill, via Joseph Huggards; 5 From the cross road to the old post road via John Huggards. On the road leading from Washademoak Lake to Lewis cove, between James and William Akerley's; 10 to build a bridge near John Huggard's; 5 from Carpenter Settlement to Bald Hill on second tier lots; 6 from Perrey's corner, past Bald hill, to William Awl's corner; 5 from David McDonald's to Abraham Bulyea's corner; from Benjamin Tethilles to Bald hill; 5 from John McCready's to the front road between Thomas E. McDonald's and S. W. Carpenter's; 5 from John R. Clark's leading between John Clark's and James McCoy's to meet the road leading to Clark's mill; from west side of Lewis' cove, Oak Point, leading to Washademoak lake on the old Lewis road [so called] 5; 5 from the big bridge to the County line; 5 from William McCrae's, Shannon Settlement, to Thomas London's; 12 to cut down the hill and improve the road at Robinson's brook, near Dr. Little's; to repair the bridge on the road passing the residence of William Murray's and Straight's; 5 to repair the bridge near Amos S. Corey's; 6 from Cox's mill to great road, via Samuel Knight's; 5 to repair the bridge over the Brittain dam [so called]; 5 for turnpiking the road between Alexander and Wm. McIntosh's; 6 for the road between Hugh Cameron's and John McLean's; 5 from the Foster settlement to Washademoak Lake, via S. White's; 6 for the road between Cornelius McLachlan's and George Parris; 6 for the road leading from the great road, via Richard Stephens; To repair the bridge over Cranney's brook, and improve the road near White's Point 6; from S. Wiggins carding machine to the front road; from the red gate on the Den road to Samuel V. White's; 15 to repair the bridge and road leading from the Jemseg to Washademoak, on the old road; 10 from Dykeman's bridge to Cox's mill; 2 to pay a balance due C. W. Cox for labour done on the bridge near the bridge near the Grist mill; 24 to remunerate Birdsill Carpenter for repairing the winter bridge at Indian Point; 8 from the main road to Maquapit lake, via Samuel Denton's; 6 from Coy's mill to Alexander Clark's; 5 from Sypher's pond brook to James Butler's; 6 from Michael Dillon's to James Kirkpatrick's; 8 from Flower's cove to County line, via New Zion; 6 from the front road to main road, via Wm. Syphers'; 6 to pay Peter Reece a balance due him for labour on the road leading from great road to Bailey's point; 14 from the great road to Bailey's point; 7 from Joseph Bailey's to Wiley's; 5 from Joseph Bailey's to Salmon bay; 5 from Robert Yeamans' to Michael Dillon's; 5 from Yeamans' mill to Taylor's mill; 8 to pay a balance due John Watt for erecting a bridge near Yeamans' mill; 3 7s 6d due Gideon D. Bailey over expenditure as per receipts; 25 from the north side of Maquapit lake to Newcastle; 10s to Berbago Bishop, balance due him for bridge; 2 9s 8d to Richard Cochran, balance due him for bridge.

Mr. Kerr, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address of this House of the 15th instant, praying His Excellency relative to a compromise of the Bonds given for the Loan made to the Saint John Bridge Company, reported—that they had attended to that duty, and that His Excellency was pleased to say, that he concurred generally in the expediency of settling the matter of the Bonds referred to in the Address, and that he would deliberate with his Council on the best course to be adopted for that purpose.

The Committee have had also before them a proposition from Mr. Robert Foulis, of Saint John, Civil Engineer, to construct for a specified sum, all the necessary apparatus for manufacturing Gas, with the necessary buildings and furnaces, and furnishing all the materials required for the same, with pipes to convey the Gas from the holder to the lanthorn, for the Light House in the Bay of Fundy, or any two of them, and to furnish the boiler with the Alarm whistle, capable of being heard over a distance of five miles, for the sum of 425 each: The Committee have given the proposition due consideration, and highly approve of the method of lighting by the Albertine Gas, thereby making a great saving, and doing away with the use of oil and much expensive machinery; his proposition are accompanied by the certificate of the Masters of the several Steamers frequenting the Harbor of Saint John, shewing the great advantage of gas over oil: The Committee therefore recommend the substitution of Albertine Gas, if approved of by the Commissioners, and that the experiment be tried at one other Light House, the station to be selected by the Commissioners.

The Committee have also had before them the Monthly Returns of the Superintendent of Partridge Island Light House for the months of November, December and January last, whereby a clear saving has been made on an average of 20l per month, by the use of the Albertine Gas instead of oil, which goes far with them in supporting their recommendation.

The Committee have also had before them the Report of the Commissioners of Lights, showing a surplus of income over expenditure for the last year (over and above expenses incurred in fitting up the apparatus for making gas, which was 607l 2s. 9d); that the balance or rest of the Light House Fund at the end of the year was 4,585l 15s 9d., being an increase for the year of 1111l 15s 2d; the report recommends an appropriation of the same amount as was provided for the like services last year, with the addition of 512l 4s 2d for the erection of the Gas Works at Partridge Island; and for contingencies the sum of 1,500l. for salaries 1,192, and towards the support of Lights in Nova Scotia 250l.

THE WAR.

[From the Carlisle Patriot.]

Fine spring weather having set in, we may soon expect to hear of active war operations in the Baltic and the Black Sea, as well as on the banks of the Danube.

The last advices from Sir Charles Napier's Fleet left it at anchor at Kioge Bay, near Copenhagen, but about to sail for the island of Gothland, in the centre of the Baltic. A squadron of five steam frigates has been sent forward as a look-out force. The ice still obstructed the Gulf of Finland. There was some uncertainty as to the whereabouts of the Russian line of battle ships. It is said that there are none at Revel, that there are a few at Helsingfors, and the remainder at Cronstadt. The Russians have abandoned the Aland Islands, at the entrance to the Gulf of Bothnia. This group consists of eighty inhabited and two hundred uninhabited isles, of which Aland is the principal, and gives name to the cluster. They formerly belonged to Sweden, but are now included in the government of Finland, having been ceded to Russia in 1809. The population is 14,000, nine thousand residing in Aland, which is 25 miles long and 23 broad. The coasts are much indented, and there are very numerous narrow channels; but it is stated that good shelter may be found here for 60 sail of the line, and provisions are somewhat plentiful, though of a coarse kind. Gothland belongs to Sweden, and is the largest island in the Baltic, being 78 miles long and 31 broad in the widest part. It abounds in timber and firewood of various kinds, but agriculture is at a low ebb. The harbor of Slite is one of the best in the Baltic. Population, 37,000. Revel is a naval port, and tolerably well fortified, yet may be assailed by steam ships armed with heavy cannon. The harbor is capacious. It is highly probable that if any portion of the Russian Fleet should be cooped up there by the ice, it will be destroyed at its moorings. Helsingfors is the capital of Finland, and 180 miles W. N. W. of St. Petersburg; it is defended by the castle of Sweaborg and several forts, and, besides these, the port is difficult of access, being situate between a number of isolated rocks. The town has three churches and an university; population 16,000. The city and arsenal of Cronstadt are on the island of Kotlin, at the mouth of the Neva, at the extremity of the Gulf of Finland, 20 miles from Saint Petersburg. In winter the population of the town is not above 6000; but the garrison and marine swell it to at least 50,000. The harbour lies to the south of the town, and consists of three sections—the military, or outer harbour, which is the great naval station of Russia, and capable of containing 35 ships of the line; the middle harbor, mainly intended for the fitting out and repairing of vessels; and the innermost harbor running parallel with the last, and used only by merchant vessels, of which a thousand might ride in it. Two-thirds of the external commerce of Russia pass through Cronstadt, although the depth of water at the bar is scarcely nine feet, and ice blocks up the harbour nearly five months in the year; the shipping season continuing only from May to November. The channel leading from the Gulf to the capital, Petersburg, is on the south side so very narrow that only one vessel can pass at a time, and scores of cannon could be brought to bear upon an enemy by means of a fortress erected on a detached islet; or, if arriving on the opposite side, by the batteries of Riesbank and the citadel of Cronslot. The town, however, may be bombarded and burnt, as all the houses, except about 200 belonging to the government, and a palace built by Prince Menschikoff are of wood.

The Russian Fleet at Cronstadt consists of some twenty-five sail of the line, and about twenty frigates and steamers. Many of the large ships, however, are in a rotten state, and could not be made serviceable at sea; nor, indeed, are they half manned. They will scarcely venture to meet Sir Charles Napier, although his force is numerically inferior. But Sir Charles seems to have made up his mind to go to them if they will not come out to him. Previous to moving from Kioge Bay he issued the following characteristic address to his gallant seamen:—

"Lads, war is declared. We are to meet a bold and numerous enemy. Should they offer us battle, you know how to dispose of them. Should they remain in port, we must try to get at them. Success depends upon the quickness and precision of your fire. Lads, sharpen your cutlasses, and the day is your own."

This is no idle threat in the quarter from whence it comes, and it is evident that the sailors think so, for as soon as the pithy appeal was read to the crew of the Duke of Wellington they sprang into the rigging and responded to it with enthusiastic cheering. It were much to be wished that our ships had a full proportion of "able seamen" on board of them. Plenty of men, so far as regards number, have presented themselves under the voluntary system, but there are not enough of the "right sort," a large body of our best hands being engaged in the Australian trade, and not a few, we are sorry to add, are serving in the American navy.

In the Black Sea the Russians have eighteen sail of the line and a considerable number of frigates, steamers, and small sailing vessels; few of them in first rate condition. The combined English and French fleets have at length left Beicos Bay, and are now in a state of activity. Their long inaction has been explained in the House of Peers by Lord Clarendon. Admiral Dundas, it appears, declined keeping the sea during winter, in a dangerous navigation, and at a time, too, when the Russians could carry on no important operations, were they ever so much inclined. To have kept the sea, as a blockading fleet [independently of the risk as regards the navigation] the wear and tear of his ships would have been great, and the condition of their crews much deteriorated. He preferred [so Lord Clarendon said] to keep all tight, his men fresh for the work that more auspicious weather will bring with it; and in all probability he is right. But John Bull does not at all relish Admiral Dundas' long winter nap, especially after Sir James Graham's congratulatory announcement that he is a staunch Reformer. There is a suspicion that the old practice of Nelson had something more English in it than the Reform Admiral's affection for sunshine and smooth water. After all, despite of Sir James's damaging compliment, Admiral Dundas may be an officer of merit, and may, when the skies are propitious, give a good account of the Russian fleet, and so prevent it from performing a second Tragedy of Sinope.—*Carlisle Patriot.*

The recent Telegraphic accounts relative to the progress of the war on the banks of the Danube are contradictory, and therefore not worthy of reliance; many of them, indeed, are obviously fabrications and exaggerations for stock jobbing purposes in Paris and London. One statement is the judgment made by the Russians in the Dobrutscha is a movement in force, and not a feint, and that all the towns and ports, nearly up to Trajan's Wall, have been taken possession of, after various fights in which the Russians were invariably successful, inflicting great loss on the Turks both as regards men and war *materiel*. Another is that the Russians have entrenched themselves and shown little disposition to advance; a third that there has been a battle, and that the Turks have driven their opponents back over the Danube. On the 6th inst. Constantinople seems to have been illuminated for a "glorious victory," time and place not stated. There has been more fighting near Kalafat, and on the island of Tortukai, opposite Oltenitza, the Russians having been repulsed with loss. All that we can do is to [illegible] these statements. The only thing quite certain is that the combined Fleets had appeared off Varna and strengthened the garrison with a reinforcement of Turkish troops, and that the marines of the Fleets will be landed to assist in defending that important post should there be need of it. Whether the Russians advance or remain in the Dobrutscha they will find extreme difficulty in supplying their army with provisions and ammunition. It is to be presumed that they will not be permitted to pass Trajan's Wall without a struggle. Omar Pasha's true policy is to await the arrival of the English and French forces. A considerable number of these will soon be on the scene of action. All of our troops at Malta have left for Gallipoli in the Dardanelles; and considerable portion of the French force has arrived at the same place. Judging by the map this town affords great advantages. Magazines may be established here; the forts on the European side of the Dardanelles are secured, and the capital is covered at the same time and safe from *coup de main*, should any disaster attend Omar Pasha's army; of which however, there does not appear to be much danger, for should he not be able to beat the Russians in the vicinity of Silistria, he has Shumla and the passes of the Balkan to fall back upon. Long before the Russians could force these, sixty or seventy thousand of English and French troops will be on the field of action; they are unquestionably the finest in the world, and are actuated by a spirit to which the Russian serf-soldier must be necessarily a stranger; in addition to which there will be an emulation between the men of two nations who for ages past have met in the field of battle only as enemies.

On Tuesday, Lord Raglan, Commander-in-chief of the British Army of the East, and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, arrived at Paris on their way for embarkation in the South of France, and met with a very enthusiastic reception from the Parisians, who assembled in large numbers, and cheered them warmly on the way to the Tuileries, where they were presented to the Emperor and Empress. On Wednesday his Imperial Majesty held a grand review of the troops forming the garrison of the capital in honour of their visit, and all Paris was on the *qui vive*.

We shall soon have stirring news from the North and the East.

[From the London Record.

PERSIA AND THE JESUITS.

SIR,—We all know that England is regarded by the Roman Catholic powers as the great bulwark of the Protestant cause throughout the world, and that they are eagerly watching for her humiliation. We all know again that the Jesuits are, as it were, leaders and officers of the Romish host, by whom its movements are directed. It is also well known to all that the Jesuits make no secret of it, for they have published it before the eyes of mankind in their own organ *l'Univers*. A wise king has said, "Surely in vain is the snare set in the sight of any bird;" but it would seem that our statesmen have not wisdom of the poor fowls of the air, for in the face of this and many other declarations of hostility and hate by the Jesuits against England, they have trusted Colonel Sheil with the management of British interests at the Court of Persia, whilst Colonel Sheil is reported to be himself a member of the Society of Jesuits! Here is a fine card in the hand of Rome for the General of the Jesuits to play! An advantage given him beyond all he could have hoped by the very power he is watching to destroy! Who that knows anything of that fraternity, can ever think that Colonel Sheil will hesitate for one moment between the orders of the British Government, and the orders of the Jesuits? Who is there at all acquainted with the history of that body that knows not the vastness of their ambition, that thrones and kingdoms are stakes of which they play, and that the dominion of the world is the prize at which they aim? Who, then, can doubt that the General of the Jesuits, having got English interests in Persia put into his care and keeping, has said to himself, "On this fulcrum will I rest the lever shall upheave the British power in India from its foundation, that by its downfall shall crush their missions to the, dust and make way for Romish establishments, for this shall be the price of such good service to the power that shall accept it?" Who in short, can or does wonder that with a Jesuit to represent England's Sovereign at the Court of Persia, the Shah should at this juncture have joined the Czar, and that the population of Hindostan are in consequence fermenting with disaffection to British rule, and eagerly catching at the hope of shaking off a yoke which they have too often felt to be one of iron.

Thus the loss of India may be first fruits of the Popish policy of the Liberals, and of the *outrageous foolery* of a Protestant State having a Jesuit Minister in a foreign Court.

CLERICUS HANNIBAL.

THE ENGLISH IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

Private letter from Constantinople, which have reached us, they supply some local gossip, out of which we pick a few extracts:—"The English are very popular here now and no contempt is expressed at the sight of the Frank dress. Our sailors are allowed to come on shore, so many each day, and to return next morning on board. It is very amusing to see Jack strolling about his devil-may-care air; and considering the nature of society here and Jack's own nature, it is remarkable that nothing serious has happened in the way of rows; but he is very popular. Only yesterday, one of them, half-seas over in the midst of the market, seized a Turkish woman—veiled of course—and planted a hearty kiss on the little bit of face he saw, many Turks standing about at the time. Only one old fellow drew a weapon the others interfered, saying—'Is he not one of our preservers, come to cut down the Muscovite Giaour? In the name of Allah let him pass.' Last night, on my way home, a sentinel stopped me, and quietly took me to the guard-house. I was alone and thought it was because I showed no light (my lantern was out;) but the matter was soon explained. On the floor of the guard-house were stretched some of our men fast asleep, overcome by rakee or other potent drink. The day before, three magnificent fellows Albanian dress came in a boat to where I was, to ask me if I would take them to Schumla to fight the Giaour; they had heard that I was going there, and thought it was to fight I told them, I'd like to have five hundred such as they if I were to fight but not yet. I cannot get any news here of what's going on; they say they wait for that till French and English papers bring it. People are elated at the victories, but cannot tell much about the fights. Some prisoners have been sent here; and rather a laughable incident concerning them is, that when they arrived, the Turks sent them at once to be well washed. Fancy the Russians too dirty for Turkish cleanliness!"

THE REPENTANT WIFE.—The wife of a small eating house keeper appeared before the Paris Tribunal of Correctional Police, on Saturday week, to complain of her husband for assaulting her. The moment he was placed at the bar the accused cried—"That woman, Mr. President, takes all she can get out of me to cram her son; a son of whom I am not the father. She would bring me to a crust and a straw bed before she has done with me." "Let me hear the complaint," said the President. A buxom woman stepped forward, and said, "That fellow, sir, whom I blush to call my husband, has treated me in a most abominable way. He has given me kicks in a part of the person which no woman who respects herself likes to receive. Finally; the other day he gave me such a blow on the arm that it was in a state of apoplexy all the day." "In a state of what?" 'Of apoplexy. It was as stiff as an iron bar.' 'You mean to say catalepsy?' 'I have always heard say apoplexy to die of apoplexy, an attack of apoplexy. However, sir, on the day of the great scene, he came to me with a big kitchen knife and said, 'I must skin you.' Yes, sir, the monster actually wanted to skin me like a rabbit.' 'Well, accused, you hear the charge. What have you got to say?' said the President. 'Sir,' answered the culprit, with great emotion. 'My wife, my wife—I love her. I will even say I idolize her. But she has a son, and I don't want to have to support the son. Let his father support him. It is only geese of husbands who support their wives' sons; and I am not a goose. No, I cannot swallow the son. But, with that exception, I love her. Oh, yes, I love her dearly, devotedly.' Here the sentimental culprit burst into tears. 'And don't I love you, too, my dear,' cried the wife, suddenly sympathising, and weeping too. 'No you do not love me,' 'Oh, heavens, hear him, And, after that, let any woman waste herself away in loving a dog of a man. If you loved me would you——' 'Come, let us have no conversation,' said the President, 'so listen to me, and you will see whether I love my wife or not.' 'That is not the question; did you strike her?' 'You shall see if I love her. Well—we had a female servant, and my wife accused me of being too intimate with her. It wasn't true, sir, but I kicked the servant out of doors to prove to my wife how much I loved her. But would you believe it, sir!—She actually brought the girl back again. That put me, I admit, into a passion; and I administered to her a kick, a simple kick, and then a blow; only one blow.' Here the tender-hearted man burst into a new flood of tears. 'Yes,' cried the wife, weeping more abundantly. 'It was only a single blow. He didn't mean to hurt me, I'm sure. He adores me.' 'In truth,' said the President, 'there is no making out what you would have. If we were to believe the deposition you gave on making your complaint, your husband wanted to murder you; and now you defend him. But the first complaint was confirmed by witness, and by that we shall abide. We condemn your husband to two months' imprisonment.' 'Oh, merciful heaven,' shrieked the wife; 'two months without seeing him.' 'Two months,' cried the culprit in despair; 'Oh, God! two months from her.' 'Take away the prisoner, and remove the woman,' said the President. 'Phraisie; dearest Phraisie. You will come and see me in prison, will you not?' cried the husband in despair. 'Yes; oh, yes, my beloved,' exclaimed the weeping wife; 'and I will bring you some of the maccaroni which you like so well.'"

The Chronicle.

Saint John, N.B., May 12, 1854.

LATE FROM ENGLAND!

(By Telegraph to News Room.)

The Steamer Canada arrived at Halifax on Wednesday, 7 P.M. The Great Britain sailed for Australia on 20th ult. No accounts of the City of Glasgow.

Russians have met with severe repulse at Ischernavoda. Little Wallachia is evacuated.

Chas. Napier was at Stockholm, fleet about 50 miles off. Several more prizes taken. Allied fleets came to anchor off Odessa, 20th. Marquis Anglesea dead.

THE WAR.

20,000 French and 3,000 English now landed at Gallipoli—one portion is sent to Scutari, another on march to Adrianople.

Reported bombardment and capture of Odessa by allied fleets totally untrue. Ships of allied fleets were, however, within sight of Odessa, 21st. Capture of Silistria by Russians unfounded.

A sharp combat of three hours duration, took place on the 16th, before Kalafat. The Russians retreated with 500 loss, to Maglavit.

Omar Pasha was at Shumla concentrating his forces, apparently for defensive measures only.

It was rumored in Vienna that Paskiewitch had ordered evacuation of lesser Wallachia. This, if true, was regarded as concession to retain the favor of Austria.

Troops were retiring towards Bucharest, indicating change in plan of Russian operations. Sultan has offered a command to Abdel Kadir.

Expulsion of Greeks continues. Their stores and dwellings have been seized and closed. Some arms found.

From Hamburgh, 23rd, reported that Admiral Napier, had formed fleet into 3 divisions, disposed within reach of each other.

On 26th, the fleet was off Gostergam, Gothland. Capt. Foot, deserving naval officer, accidentally drowned in the Baltic.

French ships were anchored at Baltschik. Several steamers were in sight of Odessa, 21st, thence a probability of an attack on the Ports.

Following *brilliant fete* announced. The British steamer Fury, 6 guns, on the 11th., under Austrain colours, steamed within 3 miles entrance to Sabastopol, saw two merchantmen, two brigs, two frigates, and a steamer leaving the harbour. Fury dashed in, seized one of the merchant ships and towed her off, chased by the Russians, was finally obliged to cut prize adrift, as one of the frigates and a steamer came within range and exchanged fire, after four hours Fury escaped, carrying off Russian merchant crew prisoners, prisoners gave important information respecting strength of Sebastopol.

Feat also performed by the Russians, viz:—a steamship now supposed to be a Russian despatch boat under British colors boldly steamed from the Archipelago past the Dardanelles batteries and succeeded in escaping into the Black Sea.

ASIA.—4000 Turkish irregulars refused to march from Erzeroum to Kars on account of arrears of pay.

Accounts from Circassia to the 1st, state that an insurrection against Russia is becoming general among all the warlike tribes of the Caucasus.

Schmayl's agents are indefatigable.

Presence of the fleets in the Black Sea with consequent abandonment of the Russian Posts on the Circassian Coasts, and supplies cut off from Russians, via Redout Kale, had made deep impression on mountaineers, and it was believed would soon be in force, to attack Russian head quarters at Tiflis.

DECREES.—The St. Petersburg Journal contains a notice from the Russian Minister of Finance, allow English and French vessels 6 weeks from the 19th April to escape from Russian Ports in the Black Sea, and 6 weeks from May 7th to leave the Baltic Ports.

The enemies property in neutrall bottoms will be regarded as inviolable, and may be imported into Russia. Subjects of neutral powers on board enemie's ships will not molested.

The French Imperial Decree allows Russian ships which left ports in the Baltic and Black Sea before the 15th, to unload and return unmolested to Russia or neutral port prizes.

Twelve Russian Merchant Ships already captured by British cruisers of which six arrived in England. The crews liberated on parole not to serve against England or France.

BRITAIN.—Wednesday, the 26th, being a day of humiliation, all business was suspended.

The London Times publishes four pages of sermons.

Parliment reassembled on Thursday the 27th. In the House of Lords a long debate ensued respecting recent burning of Circassians.

Earl Hardwicke taxed Government with having denied the circumstance, when in fact, it was true.

Earl Clarendon made long explanation, and laid before despatch from British Admiral, contradicting Russian published accounts.

Earl Ellenborough took occasion to mention that Russians have 22 Circassian forts, but have destroyed only six.

In Commons, a long debate on University reform.

American Consul, London, has determined to send from London, 8 seamen from clipper, 'Sovereign of the Seas' to New York for trial, on charge of mutiny. Relatives of prisoners have petitioned Lord Palmerston to prevent removal of the case to America.

Scotch Lord Cockburn is dead.

FRANCE, 6th.—Squadron is added to all Cavalry Regiments.

Prince Napoleon was well received at Malta, and left on 20th for Turkey.

Marshall Arnaud embarked 27th, at Marseilles for the East.

SPAIN.—Madrid correspondent of London Times writes, 20th, a letter commenting unfavorably on Mr. Soule. He says, to present time, notes exchanged between Soule and Spanish Government are five in number.

No. 1, Soule, states complaints and reparation he is instructed to demand, requiring a positive reply within 48 hours. No. 2, Spanish Government declared its inability to reply until information be received from Cuba. No. 3, Times calls it a most irate and discourteous document from Mr. Soule, taxing Spanish Government with seeking excuses to postpone a reply, and affirming rather insinuating that Spain had received despatches from America, but suppressed them. No. 4, From Spanish Government was so strong that the senders thought it not unlikely that Soule would demand his passports. No. 5, from Soule, was in milder terms—contents not transpired.

Letter above referred to goes on to be severe on Mr. Soule, professes also to say that Spaniards look on American claims as overbearing and exhorbitant. 20th, Soule was present at dinner given by Lord Howden, British Minister.

ITALY.—Steamer Ercolano lost off Villa Franca—16 English passengers drowned, 5 saved among them Sir Robert Peel saved.

AUSTRIA.—Emperor's marriage was celebrated. Amnesty granted to 400 prisoners, and state of seige removed from Lombard from May 1st.

RUSSIA.—Baron Mante Uffels' speech to Chambers stated definitely that Russia maintains accord both with Austria and Western Powers. Chevalier Bunson's resignation as Minister to London, accepted; he is succeeded by Count Bernstorff, present minister at Naples—a man thoroughly Russian.

GREECE.—From Athens, 21st, stated that Gulf Corinth was guarded by French ships of war, and communication stopped between Continent and Peloponesus. Whole of Southern Thessaly is in arms, and was reported Turks were defeated at Lezzovo—but doubtful.

EGYPT.—Vice Roy has repeated Decree prohibiting exportation of corn.

PERSIA.—Prince Dolgorousky, Russian ex-minister to Persia, reached St. Petersburg, 12th.—Russia will not send another minister, but Consul remain at Teheran.

INDIA.—By letters of mail is confirmed that Dost Mahomet seeks to form alliance with British.

Reported revolution at Ava. Prince has poisoned his brother, and seized the throne.

Gold discovery in Ceylon confirmed by papers of March 25th, but not in quantities to remunerate diggers.

CHINA.—Hong Kong, March 11th.—Store ship Supply reports that American squadron had sailed for Japan.

Canton quiet. At Shanghai continued skirmishing. Nothing from Ningpo. Trade reviving at Amoy.

MARKETS.

Liverpool Cotton.—Circulars differ materially in their reports. Board of Brokers reduced their quotations of ordinary and middling American, sixteenths. Demand had been less than usual this week, and trade has supplied themselves sparingly—has been a fair amount doing for export and speculation in absence.

Liverpool Breadstuffs.—Market dull—price declined in week 6d. to 1s. on Flour, 3d on Wheat, 1s. to 2s. on Indian Corn. Western Canal Flour 37s. 6d. Baltimore and Philadelphia 37s. 6d. to 38s. Ohio do. to 39s. White Wheat 11s 6d. to 12s. 3d. Red and Mixed 10s. 10d to 11s. 6d. White Corn 39s. to 41s. Yellow and Mixed 38s. 6d. to 40s.

MISS MARTINEAU ON "THE WRONGS OF IRELAND."

The NEW YORK EVENING POST contains a very sensible letter from Miss Martineau on this subject. Although we are far from adopting a tythe of the principles generally advocated by the talented, but eccentric authoress, yet, as the information communicated by her to our New York cotemporary, so exactly harmonizes with, and corroborates our previous impressions, it is with pleasure that we transfer the substance of it to our columns.

The letters of Kirwan which we published during the course of the last year, would fully prepare the minds of such of our readers, who are not *personally* acquainted with the moral devastation which Popery has committed in Ireland, whilst others again who can speak from their own direct observation of such inflictions, will at once recognise the truth of the picture, so graphically painted by the fair correspondent.

Miss Martineau observes:—

"For many years past the Young Ireland party have had their way and their say in the United States, unrebuked and uncorrected by the English, who know the truth of the story, but who were silent while there was no use in speaking. They respected the American feeling on behalf of the wretched; they knew it would be in vain to ask attention to the facts of Ireland's political condition, while her social state was so miserable; and they had also confidence that time would correct mistakes and render justice. The recent revelation of the character of at least one Irish 'patriot' affords an opportunity which some American friends in London beg me to use, to put the case of Ireland before your readers rather more correctly than they have understood it from the Mitchells and Meaghers, who have set up for representatives of their country, its opinions, desires and feelings."

The writer thus speaks of the baneful effect which the promulgation of error, by pseudo Irish patriots has had on the mind of the American people, and after satisfactorily showing that "the wrongs of Ireland" are merely popish and rebel fancies, she thus proceeds:—

"It is, indeed, only by keeping the poor Irish immersed in superstitions scarcely credible at this day, that any revolutionary feeling can be maintained; and therefore it is that an educated man, fit for a seat in Parliament, proposes to 'go back to the old Holy Well!' The enormous rashness of exciting an ignorant multitude to rebellion, without any clear aim, or intelligible statement of political grievance, we, on this side of the water, are accustomed to attribute to ignorance, and the recklessness which is its natural consequences. If the leaders had known anything of history, anything of the principles of social construction, anything of political economy, any of the many things that they ought to have known before leading the multitude to insurrection, they would not have sought a cure for social evils in political convulsions, &c. You would not have had the Mitchells and Meaghers among you at this day."

The withering but well merited sarcasm which the following paragraph conveys, is equalled in some degree, by the plain and honest way, in which the naked truth is so skilfully exposed:

"The cry for repeal was the cruelest mockery ever offered to a suffering people. They were, in fact, really and truly 'oppressed' when they had a legislature of their own; and the only possible rescue for them from their being made a property of by the heads of native factions, was by means of the protection of the imperial parliament. If the Irish people send good representatives to Parliament, they are safe. They can no longer be bought and sold as they were before the union, and as they would be again if they had a parliament sitting in the midst of factions, and made up out of their elements. The Americans seem to think that the Irish nation in general has desired the repeal of the union, and that the English would not let them have it. This is a mistake, as perhaps, they are by this time aware. The very ignorant, priest-ridden and most suffering part of the peasantry desired it at one time, simply because they were told it would cure every man's evils, and give every family the possession in fee of a bit of land; but the intelligence, knowledge, good sense and sound feeling of the Irish nation was always in favor of as close a union with Great Britain as could be formed—as close a one as is now retrieving the condition of Ireland, and rapidly extinguishing her characteristic woes."

We cannot conscientiously abridge the following remarks by a single word. They will constitute a hard nut for the rebels and repealers to crack, at home or abroad. The memorable rebellion of 1848 is still fresh in our memory, and its sincerely laughable and truly *vegetable* conclusion. We have often wondered if the widow McCormack has ever been paid for her cabbages, spoiled by the rebels and the police on the eventful occasion of poor Smith O'Brien's first and last essay in the fighting line; if not, surely he will compensate her for the injury she sustained, immediately upon his return to the "First Isle of the Ocean, first Gem of the Sea," and by way of acknowledgement, the widow can present him with an "early york," which he will adopt as an armorial crest to remind his posterity of the nature and extent of his patriotic services in the great rebellion of 1848. But we had almost forgotten our friend the old maid, and we beg her pardon for so doing. Our readers we trust, will read and digest the following moral truths with a gratified appetite.

"It is impossible, within the compass of a letter to assign the real causes of Irish misery. It must suffice now to sketch, in the most rapid way, the state of Ireland ten years ago and now. Religious liberty was conferred, as far as law can ensure it. The religious feuds which were then raging, and which are raging still, were due to the spirit of men and of churches, and not at all to Queen, Lords and Commons. The horrible poverty of the peasantry was owing to old land laws [of Irish making,] by which estates were burdened and insolvent; and in the struggle for rents, the con-acre system was resorted to, and all prosperity, progress and security was rendered impossible to the peasantry. Their representatives would not allow those laws to be touched, and the visitation of the famine was necessary to break down the barbaric pride and selfishness of the Irish landlord class. The famine came, and the ruin it brought enabled the imperial parliament to lay the foundation of a better system—a system in which the landowners themselves find a most welcome relief. Under the Incumbered Estates Act, the land has been released from debt, and largely divided; and the consequence is a springing up of prosperity wherever new purchasers settle, and old proprietors find themselves released from debt. By the Poor Law, provided by England, the most suffering classes have been carried through the fearful struggle that succeeded the famine. Half a million of children are educated in schools of an admirable character, such as most of us would fain see in England. As for the lamentations over the deserted and roofless villages, one would heartily sympathise in them, if the villagers had formerly been happy and were now dead. But, on the contrary, they were a hungry, depressed and priest-ridden mob, whose condition seemed irremediable, while too bad to be borne; and now these very people are enjoying life and its good things, in your country, in Canada, in Australia, or elsewhere. Enough are left to till the soil; and I can assure you, from personal knowledge, that they are, in general, heartily attached to the new owners of the land, who are bringing in capital, instituting good cultivation, and paying good wages. It is a curious thing, as I can testify, to enter Ireland with a handful of talk of the Mitchells and Meaghers, and then to converse with the peasantry and their chosen friends, and to hear them tell how, in the case of poor law unions, the government has 'stood by the people;' and to see them point out scores of farms and estates where the residents, old or new, are now rising in the world again, and employing all the labor in the neighborhood. The agitators' names are mentioned with shame or not at all; the obligations to England are more and more understood; and any declaration on 'the wrongs of Ireland' would now meet with a cold response, except from priests, whose flocks have escaped, or from a handful of priest-ridden victims, who are denied education, and every blessing of good government that their church can intercept. Such alone are now the followers of the Meaghers and Mitchells; whether they deserve any better, you can judge as well as we."

TAVERN LICENSES.—At a meeting of the Common Council held on Monday afternoon, this subject was brought before the Board, and his Worship the Mayor having stated that he would decline his prerogative, and abide by a decision of the Council, a long discussion occurred, and a majority of the Board decided to grant neither wholesale nor retail licenses for the current year.

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT HOUSES BURNED.—Canada has again been deprived of its Houses of Parliament, which were destroyed by fire on the night of the 2d instant. They comprised the church and convent of the "Sisters of Charity," which had been leased by Government for the temporary use of the Assembly and Council. The buildings were of stone, entirely new, and not yet quite completed, being still in the hands of the carpenters; and large quantities of shavings and light wood lying about caused the fire to be extremely rapid and destructive. The buildings were insured in the Royal and Equitable offices for 19000. It is not known how the fire originated.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The Annual Meeting of the Mechanics' Institute of this city took place at the Hall on Monday evening. The attendance was not so numerous as was anticipated from the popular character of the Institute, but we were happy to see many there who always take a warm interest in its welfare. After many preliminary proceedings, the President Dr. Patterson, who occupied the Report of the Directors. This document afforded a great deal of information as to the operations of the Institute, which is now absolutely clear of debt, and has a considerable balance to its credit. Its prospects indeed are most encouraging. Upwards of fifty new members were added to its roll during the year—the total number now being 332. The disbursements were £373 1s. 9d—the receipts, including a balance on the last accounts of £31 14s. 5d., were £425 10s. 6d. The New Brunswick Society of in reference to the New York Exhibition, by which the Province remained unrepresented there; and concluded by recommending that steps be taken to enlarge the Hall, which is now found to be not sufficiently commodious. The report was unanimously adopted, and a vote of thanks passed to the several gentlemen who had honored the Institute, by delivering lectures to its members. The election of Office Bearers for the ensuing year was then proceeded with, when the following gentleman were declared duly elected, viz:—James Paterson, LL.D., President; Joseph W. Lawrence and Robert Foulis, Vice Presidents; James R. Ruel, Corresponding Secretary; William L. Avery, Treasurer; William Hutchinson, Jr., Recording Secretary, and Secretary to the Board of Directors; G. H. Lawrence, William F. Smith, John Allan, George W. Smith, Robert Shives, Isaac Woodward, James G. Melick, John J. Munroe, William J. Ritchie, George Fleming, Chas. C. Macdonald and William Turner, Directors.—*Ch. Witness.*

CARLETON.—Thursday evening, 4th inst., Engine Companies numbers 8 and 9, turned out in a considerable body in Carleton, and formed a torch-light procession. After passing through the principal streets, the procession halted opposite the residence of his Worship the Mayor, when a delegation of No. 8 presented him with the following address:—

SIR—The Officers and Members of Carleton Fire Engine Company Number Eight now present themselves before your Worship, purposely to congratulate you upon the satisfactory result of the recent election, which secures to your Worship the enjoyment of another term of office as Chief Magistrate of your native City.

We have carefully marked the course pursued by your Worship during the past twelve months, and have constantly observed that all your official acts have manifested unyielding integrity and strict impartiality on your part, whilst your urbanity and kind department have contributed in no small degree to facilitate and to render agreeable the transaction of the public business.

We, with Engine Company Number Nine, who on this occasion have honored us by their attendance, tender to your Worship our united wishes that your life may be marked by happiness and prosperity; and, whilst judging from the past, all of us have just reason to indulge the hope, that at the close of your official career, your numerous friends will never have occasion to regret the confidence they have reposed in the honest integrity of their respected Mayor.

On behalf of Engine Company No. 8,
CHARLES KETCHUM,
SECRETARY, No. 8.

Carleton, May 4th, 1854.

To which his Worship replied as follows:—

GENTLEMEN,—The address which you have just presented, conveys the expression of sentiments on your part highly gratifying to me.

To be thus assured that my official career merits the approval of so large a body of my immediate neighbors and respected friends, strongly confirms the view which I have always entertained of the course which all men holding public offices should steadily pursue,—that is, to act independently and with kindness, whilst steadily aiming to protect the public interests, and with a proper regard for private rights.

The approbation which you have so kindly expressed, shall stimulate my future exertions to discharge the duties of an honorable and important office, so that, at the ultimate close of my official career, I shall again be entitled to your honest commendation.

As a Fire Company, may good feeling with one another and a hearty desire at all times to co-operate with similar laudable institutions, be your prevailing character. I thank you most heartily for your kind and neighborly address.