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 Wilson; 5 for the village across Mabie creek at the new mill by Isaac Fagan; 7 for the bridge at the Cross mill; 5 from John Mc[illegible] to Fred Wilson; 5 from Coles creek to [illegible] line; 5 from Charles Farnsworth to Chr[illegible]; 5 to open a road from Cockburn Northside to William Fosters; 5 from Stephen Frieze to John Frieze; 5 from Richard Thomas to King's 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; 5 for the bridge across Forceytine brook on the road leading from Coles Island to New Canaan; 5 to improve the road from the main road to the new settlement on Eldern brook; 5 from the west side of Lewis cove, Oak Point leading on the Lewis road, to the Washademoak; 5 from John B. Clarke lower line to Clarke mill; 5 from John B. Clarke lower line to the School house, cross roads; 5 to finish the road on the line between John B. Clarke and James M'Coys, leading to the water as a public landing; 6 from Stephen Hoggatts to Thomas Collinons 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 F. Robinsons brook; 5 from Thomas Robinsons to James Lawsons west line; 5 from W. Mourelle to Archibald Lewis; 5 from John Dickeys mill to the County line; 6 from Robert Goldings to Dickeys mill line of road; 5 from William 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'Fadine 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 Murreys mill and John Johnstons; 5 to remunerate Thomas Boyd, senior, in full for a road being laid out through his improved lands, Lot No. 14; 5 from David Nelson to the Washademoak lake by J. Appleby's; 6 from Thomas Murreys to Waterloo settlement; 35 to remunerate William Foshay, Esquire, for building a bridge over Fairweathers 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'Craies to the Shannon settlement; 10 to build a bridge over M'Cullouns gully; 6 to erect a bridge across the north west branch of Red Bank creek; 8 from Robert Downs to Burgess 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 Lloyds; 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 Mapsers; 5 from Daniel Briggs to the Meeting House; 8 from Ironbound cove to McDonalds; 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 Luckey'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 Hatfieldson settlement; 10 to repair the bridge near Cornelius McNamara's; 5 to raise the stone bridge near Cox's Point; 8 for the road from Burns's to Brown's mill; 20 to remunerate Robert Scott for 9 an and estimate of the road leading from Cumberland Bay to Sutherland Ridge; 5 from Alexander Stewards to Dunlop'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 bridge; 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, to Gardner's Creek, by way of Dewar's; 8 from Tynemouth to Fraser's mill; 10 from Sand Point to Veller Church; 4 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'Craken's, to County line, near W. R. Scantlik'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 Saul's road (so called) to [illegible] road; 10 from the Saint Andrews road, near Grace's, to and intersecting the road leading from the Steeple 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 Baydon'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 Weyman's road through Golden Grove settlement, including rebuilding bridge; 10 from Tynemouth creek bridge to western extremity of Quaco; 10 from near Elkins'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; 12 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 Black 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 Sunny Creek bridge; 10 from Nerepis road to M'Namara's; 10 from Saint Andrews road, by settlement in rear of Menzies' 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; 3 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 Theobald road; 5 from the Black river road, past Naves', to intersect mountain road, past Slack's; 7 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 Gardner's creek, including hill and bridge; 5 from Loch Lomond road to intersect back road by way of Retallick's mills; 12 from Quaco post road, through Ryan settlement, to forks of road near the late M'Cracken'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 Town plat 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'Ketelier; 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 Theobald 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 line; 20 from Little river to Loch Lomond lower road; 15 from Loch Lomond road, near Bartram's, through Church land extra away; 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 Tomkinville; 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 Gaine'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's 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 Mispeck; 25 from M'Kenzies, Mispeck, 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; 8 16 to Hugh Lynch, balance due him for building a bridge across Totpaglaire 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; 5 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 Watsons, 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 Arunza, in the "Honey Moon,"

"He who would lay his hand upon a woman.
Save in the way of kindness, is a wretch
Whom fewer 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 Arunza 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 fewer 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 riding 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 hand of the ruffian that was lifted—the hand 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 in repartee 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.

Enchant.—Some land near Threadneedle-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—Peshawer is as far north of Poonjore as Stockholm is of Naples; Chittagong, as far east of Kurrachee, 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—1,368,737; population, 124,366,903.—And a conjection copy in which we have been favored adds seven millions and a half to this population most of which is our own territories, but part is the native states; making the total, 132,774,665. 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 nine 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 55,000,000, 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 640,000. 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, of majority and even that is under the youngest European enough a position much worse than that enjoyed by hindus in the armies of musulmans. 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 moveing 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 Baidar, which are near Kamara, have fallen back on Kadiewka, 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 ridge to the northern fort.

"The garrison of Sebastopol is at least 40,000 strong, and 20,000 men are concentrated near Dschaktelerei, 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 them 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 destitution 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 hunt Montrose, that he induced the Widow Hume here 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. Layet, a French chemist, says that he discovered that, by spinning cotton in the same manner as coffee, before carbonizing, the quantity of exhilarating fluid is nearly doubled. The experiment is worth trying.

Is it a Forgery.—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 gallowsbirds, 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 in an investigation as to the facts in the case. 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 fastened 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. Ralph, 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 has received five wounds in the service of the United States—one in a private affair in the bar room—was taken by the English government impressed in Bermuda for ten months, and was in the Algerine war, to under Decatur. Some others think they can atone 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 Tooth 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 rocks 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 of 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 Executive? 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 aspirants 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 these 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 health in them*. 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 autumn of 1854, were their imperfect School Bill, their imperfect Municipal Corporation Bill, and the want of a better Election Bill. The cheers in reference to the Executive Council submitting to Sir Edmund Head a duration in the appointment of the gentlemen, although many months of during the session were exceedingly far fetched, in the mouths of the members of the late Government, yet, shortly after that event took place. The sins of omission charged against the late Government were the disbanding of Mr. Hanson's Regiment, and Gloucester, after he had been called upon to take the command; the appointment of Mr. Lee as Deputy Treasurer of the Port of Miramichi; 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 Houses would support whatever they proposed rather than turn them out. Here then, is a record of their acts. They have brought in a Budget, an Election Bill, a Jurors Bill, a Bill to establish a Board of Works, and a Bill to make the Postmaster General a Political Officer. Five great measures and every one of them carried as a matter of course. Of these, however, only two of them—the Election Bill and the Board of Works Bill—were of that nature that the Government staked their existence upon them, and of these the first is a half-and-half, milk-and-water measure. The members of the Government have acknowledged in that bill the principle that the elective franchise should be extended beyond the owners of real estate,—they have established the principle that personal property, and rate paying is the true basis for the elective franchise, and yet, instead of allowing every man who pays his taxes to vote, they insist as a qualification that a man shall be assessed on a certain amount of property that may be sold, and they do not insist that the assessment shall be paid! And to keep up this miserable semblance—this shadow—of the old system, they have gumbered the work with useless and impossible machinery. We believe that the Province never had a worse election law at the present day.

The Board of Work's Bill was known to be popular before it was introduced. Public opinion was known to be in favour of it, the people being tired of the old system; so the Government asked nothing, while they put everything in play to pass the measure—they gave immense power by it, and the means of providing for some half dozen of their friends.

The Jurors Bill is a very good measure. It was very silly and very oppressive to shut up twelve men together in civil cases until they all agree, when seven men can examine and do as well, and when five of those can decide; and yet this will dispute that Jurors should be paid. The bill, however, had been before the House during a previous session,—it was not new, and the Government do not risk their seats upon a law measure.

The Budget and the Postmaster General Bill were introduced in a queer manner. Mr. Harding on the meeting of the House, moved a resolution that the Government prepare and bring down a Revenue Bill, and late in the session Mr. Connell moved that the office of Postmaster General be made political. Both motions were carried, and the Government, through the influence of their friends, *were instructed by the House* to bring in the bills.—It looks very like a man who covets his neighbor's field saying to him "I don't like to ask you for your field, but if you will ask me to take it I will do so." The Government, however, took care to inform the House that they did not stake their political existence upon the Revenue Bill.

There was one feature in the passing of the Revenue Bill which is unparalled in the annals of legislation. The Government brought in a Revenue Bill based on estimates to raise a certain amount and immediately afterwards a member of that Government introduced a bill to prohibit the importation of an article which it was estimated in the budget would produce a revenue of nearly £40,000 a year! This, they say, was no Government measure, and yet, although the Liquor Bill sweeps of *one fifth* of the revenues of the Province it was supported by a *majority* of the Government that framed and introduced the Revenue Bill!

To sum up, then, we have five grand *legitimate* Government measures, on four of which the members of the Government did not risk their seats, and the other is a bad one; and we have one *illegitimate* Government measure which they refuse to father! So much for their sins of commission; and now let us look at their sins of omission. What have they done towards establishing Municipal Corporations throughout the land,—a measure they were so very anxious for while they were in opposition:—They will say, no doubt, "Oh! we allow the people to be incorporated when they ask for it." *Allow!* What sort of legislation is that, under which the people of one county manage their own affairs, while the affairs of another county are managed by petty legislation in the House of Assembly! The thing is too ridiculous to require a single comment. What have they done for that all-important question, Education? The College Commission had nearly done the work to their hand, by their very lucid and excellent report, and a general feeling exists among members of the Legislature in favour of the system they recommended; but the members of the Government differ in opinion, and the whole thing must remain in *statu quo*—the country may suffer, the public monies may be squandered away, and children may grow up in ignorance—to gratify the personal feelings of two English, dogmatical lawyers who happen to be in the Government! What have the Government done towards placing the country in a state of defence, when a war with a powerful neighbor is not at all improbable; and what have they done to ameliorate the condition of the poor, and to relieve them from oppression? The man who is unfortunate enough to become insolvent in New Brunswick has neither a bankrupt law nor an insolvent law to protect him. He must surrender all his property to the first man that will sue him,—to that man of all his creditors, who is most inclined to oppress and crush him,—to the injury of all his other creditors, or he can *never* enjoy his personal liberty again; he must linger out his life in prison, among felons, and trust to the cold charity of the world for his daily bread, unless he has friends to bail him out on the jail limits. But even if he is willing to surrender up all his property, if it is insufficient to pay the demand, he may be kept in jail six months, when he comes out an insolvent debtor, very likely a broken down man,—broken in purse, broken in heart, and broken in constitution. What a *Reform* Government, to allow this foul blot to stain the statute book!

The late Government had their faults, but they had none greater than the total lack of that tact by which the new Government is so pre-eminently distinguished. The late Government never had the *tact* to get a friend to move a resolution in the House that the Government should prepare and bring in a Revenue Bill; they never had the *tact* to ascertain to a certainty that the majority of the House wished a new department to be created, and then to bring in a measure with the understanding that the most lucrative of the new offices should be filled by members of the Legislature; and they never had the *tact* to get a friend to move in the House a new office of Postmaster General, with a salary of £600 a year! A Government may be wicked; a fool may be foolish; but wickedness frequently goes unpunished, while folly seldom escapes. The late Government were turned; *says they wanted tact.*

In making these remarks we do so without caring what set of men are in power; but the country want reform; the people will insist upon it, and will have it. We shall advocate reform with all our energies, and no doubt our brethren of the press will do the same. The final result cannot be doubted. If a Reform Government, be called, will not meet the wishes of the people, they in their turn will have to give place to others.

Flour.—This article, notwithstanding the abundant harvest of last year, is up at a famine price, and to increase the difficulty the workman's wages, instead of keeping pace with the price of food, has been reduced to half of what it was last summer. Within the last few days another rise has taken place in all Bread Stuffs. Potatoes too for which this Province has always been so celebrated, commands a frightful price. Indeed the history of this Province affords no parallel to the rate at which they are now selling. It is to be sincerely hoped that in this City, where there are hundreds of vacant Town Lots, and where manure can be had for the carting away, that the owners of those lots will make them available for the raising thereon of vegetable food. Many thousands of bushels of Potatoes might be produced in this City annually, and the health of the City much improved by vegetation absorbing what would otherwise float in the air, and render the atmosphere pestiferous.

A GREAT REFORM GOVERNMENT.

The ministers of the present Government will be pleased to learn that we [illegible] towards themselves, that they have [illegible] to the members [illegible] to reside. One of them, yea, [illegible] every mile a traveller [illegible] he resides. As others, [illegible] whose residences is in Carleton. Under this *new and excellent Government*, it is thought some of the members, whose characters are rather on the elbows, may take a fancy to reside in California or Australia. Oh! 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 Officers, to profess to be a *economical* Government, encouraging 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 lodgers, and including the Reformers, to be like the Irish Schoolmaster, 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 strengthening the cause 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-entry of the head of offices, reduced licences, thereby robbing the City of £2,000 Revenue, and leaving the police to enforce 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 pocketted £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 takes under as a Son of Temperance.

Upon this subject the St. Andrew Provincial has 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