leading from Armstrongs' to David Godard's; 7 for the road leading from John McLeod's to Lombard settlement, via William Rendall's; 10 for the road leading from Samuel McCulley's to Smith Creek road, via William Wallace's, junior; 10 for the road leading from the Post road to George A. Morton's, via Oliver Scott's, including bridges; 16 for building a bridge over Cedar Camp bridge near Cunninghams's; 5 for the road leading from Dougall settlement to the Sheepody road, via John McManus'; 5 from John Sprague's to Daniel Bunnells corner; 7 from John Wallace's to Buchanan's via David McFarlane's; 5 from George Barnes's corner to the settlement of Thomas Nicholson and others; 7 for the road leading from the Post road to John Brown's, Pickadilly; 7 to improve the bridges and road on the road leading from the Dutch valley road to Wm. Linden's; 10 from John McDonagle's to George Cripps, via John Drury's; 5 from the Church at Ketchums to J. Leakes on the Post road; 10 from Elisons to Norton Parish line; 5 from John Carter's to John Ratters on the base line; 5 from John Marshall's, via John Donaldson's; 5 from John Campbell's to Thomas Robinson's; 5 from J. Ryan's to John Drury's; 5 from Frederick Myers to N. Furniss, via Jesse Myers'; 3 from Frederick Myers to Gordons mill; 5 from Wm. McEwen's to James McEwen's; 5 from the Shannon road to J. Kennedy; 5 from William Kyles to Thomas Lockhart's east line; 7 for bridge across the head of Salmon river leading to James Conners's settlement (so called); 10 for the road and bridge between John Parlees to Michael Creightons, 8 to Jacob Hall to remunerate him for building a bridge over Salmon river near his place; 4 from the cross roads, near Peter Mulvey's, to William Ross', via Michael Sweeney's, from Patrick Welsh's to Sheepody road, 5 from Jeffries' mill to Story's, via George Jeffries; 5 from Robert Doyle's to Thomas Herriot's; 15 to complete the bridge over the Belleisle stream near Samuel Marvin's; 7 for the road leading from the Maxwell road to Thomas Menzies', via Amos Glass; 8 for the road leading from the Maxwell road to Thomas Menzies' via A. Glass'; 10 for the road leading from Donald McLaughlans' to Queens' county line; 8 for the road leading from Thomas Spragg's to Davis back field; 7 for the road leading from the Kirk to Cain's, West Scotch settlement; 14 to complete the bridge on the road leading to Foster Morrell's; 5 for the road leading from the Belleisle Bay to the Peers road, on the line between Isaac Vanwarts and Asa H. Jones'; 5 for digging down a hill and otherwise improving the road near Purdy's brook; 5 for the road leading from John Vanwarts school house to the County line on the road to Pickeys mill; 5 for the road leading from John Edgars to Jacob Jones'; 25 for the road leading from Andrew Taylors to the west Scotch settlement road, via Booths, Smiths, and Gabriel Urquharts; 10 to build a bridge over the Belleisle brook near David M. Johnson's; 10 to repair bridge and road over Fairweathers intervale; 5 from Foster's corner through Thomas Boyd's old field; 10 road from David Hatfield's to Pidgeon road; 7 road from Samuel Spragg's to the forks of the west Scotch settlement road; 5 road from William Gordons to David Kincaden's; 5 for the road leading from the forks of the road near Walter B. Seely's, to Edward Raymonds north east line; 5 road from East Scotch settlement to Jellof's mill, on the line between Robert Reeds and Geo. Browns; 5 for the road on the line between Samuel Kierstead and Abraham Gray leading from Cunningham's to Grayes; 7 for the road leading from James Cunningham's east line to George Wilson's east line; 7 for the road leading from the Irish settlement road to the east Scotch settlement, via Andrew Shanklins; 5 for the road leading from John Edgars to Jacob Jones'; 5 for road from east Scotch settlement to Queen's county line, via Stewart's; 5 from Daniel Urquharts to James Wordens; 5 road from Irish settlement to Northsops mill; 5 road from John Parlees to John Brown's; 5 from Gaunongs to Midland road; 15 from Wallaces lake to Cofee's bridge; 8 from Neal McCartons to Whites's mill; 5 to repair the bridge on the road between John Williams and Richard Whelpley s; 15 from Wetmores mill pond to William Williams, on Long Reach; 5 from Wm. Whitings to the Belisle, via Munson Pickett's mill; 20 from Kingston to Lamb's ferry, including the bridge over Perry's brook; 8 for road from Frederick M. Crawford's to the reach road; 7 from Perrys bridge to Pickett's mill, via Wordens; 10 from Elias Flewellings to Norton, known as the shore road; 20 from Jas. Snider's to D. W. Puddingtons; 10 from Parsie towards Nutters; 10 from Midland road to James Whites, Kennebecasis; 8 from the Sheepody road, near W. Barnes, to the Salt spring settlement; 7 for road from H. Williams' to Midland road; 10 for the road leading from the Neck road towards the Milkish, via Wm. Wardell's; 12 for the road from Botswick's to Kingston; 10 for the road leading from Smiths mill to Golden Grove road to complete an alteration on the said road; 8 for the road leading from the post road near the widow of the late Hugh Palmer, to the Howard road, following the Anson line as laid out by the Commissioners last year; 5 from Smiths mill to B. Smiths, 10 from M. Fowlers to Simons hill, 5 Smiths mill to Loch Lomond, via Wm. Brawleys, 10 Palmer road to A. Hastings', 7 Bensons to John McKinleys via J. Smiths, 7 Charles B. Smiths to Robertsons corner, 8 Belyea's farm to St. John County line, 7 from the west line of the Globe to John McKinley's on the old Westmorland road, 8 from Neil McLaughlan's to Howard's mills; 7 from W. Mayhes' to Wrights farm, via Wetmores; 8 from Glendola Point Church road to the post road; 7 from A. Kilpatricks to Palmer's field; 5 from post road to Hills road, via Elliotts; 10 bridges on road from Thomas Quinlan's to John Killiers, 8 from Wm. Dixons to Hammond River bridge; 7 from John Princes to the Kirk road; 8 from Kit's grant to J. Carrolls, 10 granted last year and not drawn from the Treasury, on the road leading from William Beatys to the Palmer road, to be expended on the said road, 20 from public landing near Kemble's to Crooks; 10 from public landing near H. Belyeas to the Cayenne settlement; 10 from post road near Farren's to the settlement of Stephenson and others; 10 from Finlay settlement to Mitchell Settlement, 10 for the road from the post to the Finlay settlement, 20 for an alteration, and improving the road from J. Wightmans to Davy's mill, 10 to build a bridge and improve the road near Robt. Salters farm; 20 from the Milkish to the Reach, near T. Fowlers; 5 for the road from the Lyons road around the head of Milkish, 5 from Thomas Southers to Kingston Parish line, 10 from T. Southers to the Bridge near J. Cunningham's; 10 from Reach road near George Waggoner's to John Hodges; 10 for the road leading from Sand Point to the Milkish road, via Campbell's, 20 from Heights corner to Salmon Rock Bridge, 7 For the road leading from Sheepody road at M-Cauley's lake to Stephenson's mill, 8 For the road leading from Scholes' mill to Wallace's farm, via Walton's lake, 7 For the road leading from the Queen road to Mount Theobold road, via William Divine's, 21 For the Bridge over the Germain stream, 171 6 To Weeden Fowler for building a bridge near Faulkner's mill, 2 From the main road on the line between S. Foster's and W. Drummond's, 15 For the bridge near Thos. Warrel's 10 For the road leading from Robert Aiton's, Salt Spring, to John Campbell's, 5 For the Vaughan and Campbell road, 5 For the road leading from Bell's corner to Duncan's on the Milligan Settlements, 7 For the Sheepody road to Walton's mill, via Kelley's, 8 For the road leading from the Sheepody road near M-Laughlan's to Saint John County line, on the road to the bay shore, 7 For the road leading from the Sheepody road to the Andersons settlement, via Robert Long's, 7 For the road leading from the Church in Londonderry settlement to Story's, via Lecson's, 7 For the road leading from John Sherwood's to Hamilton's, via Isaac Brown's, 8 For the road running past Aaron Scotts' to M-Mannamon's, via Thompson's 12 For the bridge over the north stream of the Hammond River, on the road leading from William Barns' to Patreake, 7 From James M-Machen's to John Sullivan's east line, 6 From the old School House near Tweddale's to the post road, 6 For the road leading from George M-Even's to Cassidy's lake, 6 From James Upham's to Cassidy's, 8 For the road leading from C. Robinson's corner to the School House near James Campbell's, Senior, 6 For the road leading from Robert Patten's to the Walker Settlement, 5 From the School House near Ammon Fowler's to John Hagarty's, 5 From M-Manis' to Saint John County line, on the road to Point Wolf, 10 For road from Ketchum's to Kingston, towards Pickett's mills, 5 For road leading from Robert Seely's to Kingston Parish line, 7 For road from Lot Mercer's to Salt Spring, via Duncan King's, 10 For road from Groom's bridge to Robert M-Vey's, 10 For road from Robert M-Vey's to Sussex Parish line,

via Moses Finn's, 7 For road from Sidney S. Baxter's, on the Campbell road, so called, to cut down a hill between Cassidy's and the bridge, and otherwise to improve the road, 10 For road from John Kenny's to Cushing's, and complete the bridge on said road, 5 For road from Campbell road, near Mullaren brook, post Andrew Nobles, 10 For the road from the Crab road to the post road, via Henry Gray's, 5 For road from Secord's corner to Blair's mill, via George Sherwood's, 5 For road from David Floyd's to Mercer's, via Wilson's, 5 For road from R. M'Vey's to James Cumming's, via Wood Pecker Hall, 5 For road from J. Matthew's to Salt Spring corner, via Joseph Moodie's, 5 For road from Floyd's to Boyle's, via J. Ryley's, 5 For road from Thomas Keith's to the Campbell road, via McNail's and Forrestell's, 5 For road from Campbell road to John Gallagher's, via Bernard M-Kenna's, 15 Granted last year on the road from the Maidland road to John Hays, via J. W. Colpitts, and not drawn from the Treasury, to be expended on the road leading from Bellisle road to Blair's mill, via the Case Settlement, 5 For road leading from the main road to the Shore at Wm. Vanwart's, 7 For road leading from Dunn's Bridge to County line, via Nathaniel Flewelling's, 7 From Wm. B. M-Keel's to Greenwich Hill Creek, 10 From John Crabb's to the public landing, 4 For Bridge over Porcupine stream leading to Menzie Settlement, 12 To repair the bridge and approaches over Jones' Creek, 6 5 To remunerate George Flaglor for work done on bridge near Squirrel hill, 24 To pay James M'Keel for constructing bridge near Thomas Wallis', 10 For the road leading from Cameron's bridge to Menzie road, via John Crabb's, 7 For road leading from Cameron's corner to D. Jones, 10 For road from the public landing, near Brown's, to James M-Keel's, £2 16s. of which to be expended on the Branch leading to Wallis', 6 15 To build bridge near Edward M. Tool's, 8 To remunerate Messrs. Morrison and Colpitts for building bridge over Trout Brook.

VICTORIA BYE ROADS.

£30 from the County line to the Salmon river; 30 from Salmon river to the Grand Falls; 20 road leading to the Tomlinson settlement; 20 road from Arestook bridge to the American Boundary; 20 road from Lemonds to and through the California settlement; 50 road from the Rapid de Femme mills to the Basin at Grand Falls on the back of the river; 20 for the road from Watson's to Picketts mill; 20 road to Colebrooke settlement; 15 road to the Episcopal Church at Grand Falls; 10 road leading to the Catholic church at Grand Falls; 40 for the road leading up the Madawaska on the east side; 30 from Fournier's, at or near the Aroquoise, to back settlement; 25 from Smyth's to Green river settlement; 24 from Akerley's to back settlement; 10 for road to Little river settlement by Michaud's; 40 from Hebert's upper line to Thériault's settlement; 20 for road to McKeown's up the Saint Francis; 25 from Baptist Marins' to back settlement; 50 to explore and open a road from Grand river to the Byrom settlement; 25 to explore and open a road from Trout river settlement to the Araquoise settlement; 15 from Beard's to back settlement; 40 to explore and open a road from A. L. Coombes' to back settlement, 10 to explore and open a road from the Quisibis bridge to the Barnibies settlement; 10 for road to back settlement above Bakers brook; 50 for road up Tobique on the old road; 11 for the road from the Arestook Portage to Pickett's mill.

CHELTENHAM PARISH CHURCH—HER MAJESTY'S PROCLAMATION.

On Sunday morning, after reading her Majesty's proclamation for the observance of a day of national humiliation and prayer, the Rev. F. Close preached to a very crowded congregation from Numbers 16—48, "And he stood between the dead and the living, and the plague was stayed."

The Preacher observed, that in many instances the great truths and doctrines of revelation were presented to us in Holy Scripture not so much in the form of doctrine as of fact. The scheme of redemption and the way of acceptance with God, was a fact; the condition of sinners, a fact; the mode of deliverance, a fact; and it was by the reception and belief in the facts that every one of us must be saved. Now, the picture presented to us in the text to-day was designed to convey to us in a remarkable manner facts and truths—truths instructive, and full of warning, of fear, and of encouragement. It was a picture unrivalled in the whole range of sacred or profane story, a moment, a fact of surpassing interest—when the Lord's High Priest boldly rushed between sinning man and his offended God—when "he stood between the living and the dead, and the plague was stayed." Let them consider for a moment the nature of the provocation which Israel had on this occasion given to God: The people who were so afflicted—who had seen 250 of their number destroyed by fire,—an unknown number swallowed up by the earth,—and of whom now 14,000 were cut down by a pestilence;—the people who were thus sorely afflicted were the Lord's own highly favoured people, his elect before all the earth, a nation for whom He had gone down in to Egypt, had rescued them from the grasp of another great nation, had wrought for them a mighty deliverance, and carried them as with eagle's wings to the very confines of the promised land. It was a people whom he had rescued by signs, by wonders, and by mercies, whom he had reconciled to himself by sacrifices and by ordinances;—His own people, His elect, His church—that He thus cut down man, woman, and child in His great anger and his sore displeasure. And what could be the cause of this? What could be the cause that their own Father and deliverer could thus sorely afflict them? The cause was none other than their sin and ingratitude, and rebellion. His love and his compassion seemed lost upon them; even his terrors and his judgements seemed but to harden them the more—so that he plucked pity out of his bosom, he poured out the vials of his wrath upon them, in a few moments fourteen thousand of them were cut off, and in a few moments more the whole people would have been destroyed.

It was at this moment of terrible and surpassing interest that the picture was opened for our instruction. The people were dying by hundreds and by thousands, the arrows of death were flying here and there, everywhere around—when a venerable man, a saintly man, the Priest of the Lord, clad in his priestly garments, took up a censor and filled it with fire from the altar. He was 84 years of age, his grey locks streamed in the wind, yet his step was nimble; he saw that the plague was begun, he seized the fire from the altar, he ran into the midst of the people, the plague was everywhere upon them, he put on incense and offered an atonement. He rolled back the wave of death; he turned aside the arrows of destruction—"He stood between the dead and the living, and the plague was stayed." He (the preacher) had no hesitation in saying that this was one of the finest pictures ever painted by mortal pen, inspired or uninspired. It was more than a picture, it was a fact. The atonement offered by Aaron as God's High Priest was typical of that greater atonement offered by the Great High Priest Jesus Christ, and by virtue of which the plague and punishment due to man's rebellion and sin could alone be stayed.

In applying this text to the circumstances of the present time, the preacher observed, that the office of the Christian minister was a persuasive office. It was his duty on all occasions to inculcate the necessity of humbling ourselves before Almighty God, of confessing our manifold sins and wickedness, and of supplicating his forgiveness and mercy. But there were times and seasons when this duty was especially incumbent upon us, and such appeared to be the crisis in our national history to which we were arriving now. The majority of this congregation had never heard, before this morning, the solemn reading of a proclamation by the sovereign of this country, for a day of national humiliation on the declaration of war. Some few of us, however, were old enough to remember these things, and the remembrance of them was sufficient to make us sober minded at the present juncture, and to prevent our being carried away by the glare and glitter of military preparation, which was everywhere being carried on around us. When we looked forward to the ultimate consequences of this war in which we were about to engage,—when we saw this great country and a neighbouring nation now happily our ally—nay, when we see all Europe filled with the preparation for a great struggle,—the nations standing on the brink of a precipice looking down into the depths beyond, which it was impossible for human eye to fathom—men beginning a war and wondering what will be the end of it,—uncertain what dynastics may perish, what nations may survive—uncertain what armies may conquer and what fleets may rule away—when we witnessed all this, surely there was great cause to thank God that He had put with the heart of our Royal mistress—herself an example to her people—also into the hearts of our civil and political rulers, to call upon the nation as one man, to consecrate a day for the special purpose of national humiliation and prayer—asking pardon for our own individual sins as well as the sins of the nation.

Surely this was a most solemn, a most instructive occasion—the whole nation humbling itself before God, and then committing ourselves, our soldiers, and our sailors, to the guardian care of Him in whom are the hearts of all men, and in whose hands are the destinies of the whole world! It had been urged by some that this day of humiliation should have been held on the Sabbath; but no! there would be no sacrifice in doing this. Aut now we called upon commerce to pause, the din of politics to be hushed, trade to be suspended, and the active preparations of war even to be suspended, for one day—while the whole nation, the Queen on her throne, the Royal family in the palace, the minister of state, the soldier, the citizen, and the artisan, priest and people, with one accord to repair to the temple of God, to acknowledge His power, to do Him honour, and to ask His blessing on the future. He would urge upon every man on that solemn occasion to humble himself for his own individual sin, to place the cross of Christ between himself and his sins, so that God's High Priest may "stand between the dead and the living, and the plague be stayed." Oh! if there was one thing that could cripple our fleets and make our armies useless, if there was one thing that could paralyse the soldier's arm and make British troops turn back in the day of battle—that thing was sin; and that man was a traitor to his country, that man was a rebel to his sovereign, that man was a dealer in the contraband goods of war, who continued to live in sin. But that man was a loyal subject, that man was a good citizen, who on such an occasion as this put away his sins and humbled himself before God.

In conclusion he ventured to express a hope that the day would be universally observed throughout the length and breadth of the land. He trusted that not a single tradesman in this town would earn the dishonorable distinction of seeking his own covetious ends by opening his place of business on that day. He would remind them that the clergy of the town had determined to have collections after all the services, the proceeds to be devoted to the noble purpose of supporting the wives of the gallant soldiers who were about to fight the battles of their country in a foreign land. What could be a more noble, what a juster, object than this? Shall those who are fighting for us have their arms unnerved in the day of battle, by the thought of those depending on them at home being left to the charities of the cold unpitying world, or banished to the disgraceful alternative of the workhouse? He should, indeed, consider it a disgrace to this country, if one of the wives or children of our absent soldiers were driven to the workhouse—if was not for a moment to be thought of. He trusted, therefore, that the people would cheerfully and liberally contribute to so worthy an object; he should depart from his usual custom on this occasion, and have the collections made from pew to pew, and he trusted that every man, woman and child, would, to the utmost of their ability, pour their offerings into the treasury, so that our sons, our fathers, and our brothers, who were now leaving for the seat of war, might rest assured that those who were near and dear to them would be cared for in their absence, by the spontaneous and free-will offering of a grateful country.

At the commencement of his evening lecture the Preacher again alluded to the above subject, observing that the day was set apart by order of the highest authority in the country for the purpose of individual, social, and national, humiliation before God. It had been erroneously termed "a fast day," but there was nothing whatever said about a fast in the Queen proclamation. This was a matter, therefore, which was left to the conscience of each individual—those who observed the day as a fast would observe it to the Lord—those who observed it not as a fast, would still observe it to the Lord, and both would be equally acceptable. The great feature of the day was, that it was a day of national humiliation and prayer—that one the eve of what he feared would be a fierce; a long protracted, and sanguinary struggle—this great nation, laying aside its greatness—forgetting the strength of its fleets—trusting not in the might of its armies—should lay itself low before God, should beseech him to pardon our sins, and ask His assistance and blessing in that righteous struggle in which we were about to engage. It was well for any nation who could do this—who could ask the blessing of God upon the success of its arms, conscious that the war in which it was engaging was one which deserved the blessing. He trusted that England at the present moment could conscientiously do this; sure he was of one thing, which could not be gainsaid—he denied, that there never was an occasion when this country went more reluctantly into war, or showed more forbearance in its dealings with foreign nations, or exerted herself more strenuously to avoid the sad alternative. Let them remember this that up to the present hour no one drop of British blood had been shed in this conflict, and who could say if the prayers and humiliation of the ensuing week might not yet be instrumental in averting the calamity? Who could say that it might not yet please God—now at the last extremity—to roll back the tide of war to return the sword again to its scabbard—to restrain the proud man's heart from doing further mischief—and in answer to our humble prayers and supplications, to turn away from us at the last moment, all those evils which we so righteously have deserved!

Let this congregation, and the inhabitants of this town, observe the day of humiliation in a prayerful spirit. Let all business be suspended, and let no man indulge in wordly pleasures, the sin of which would lie at his own door, and for which might God have mercy on his soul! For himself he should, God, willing be present at this church morning and evening, to plead the cause of the wives and children of our soldiers, and he trusted that this congregation, assisting the cause in judgement, in heart, and conscience, would pour forth for this object a measure of large and cheerful benevolence. Thus then, humbling ourselves before God, and giving cheerfully of our substance for those who are fighting for us, we might look forward confidently to his blessing on the success of our arms. Let us bow ourselves before Him with hearts grateful for past mercies, and anxious for future favours, and then might we, with confidence, exclaim "may God defend the right! may he bless and prosper a humble and penitent people!"

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

We have not unfrequently called attention to this article in the columns of our paper, and we have done so with the full confidence that it was a good one, and deserving the patronage of the public. We have had a chance to witness its effects upon some of our friends, which, in addition to the high encomiums passed upon by our brethren of the press, not in paid puffs, but in honest, candid statements, from having derived a benefit themselves make us desirous of advising all those who have occasion to resort to a remedy for pulmonary affections, to avail themselves of it. We have too much confidence in Mr. Fowle, the general agent, to believe he would thrust this, or any other medicine upon the community, unless he had full faith in its efficacy—in confirmation of which the proprietor offers a mass of testimony from the most unquestionable sources. Neither would we be understood as saying that this will always cure consumption after it is seated, although it seldom fails to relieve, the worst cases—but at this season of the year, almost every body is liable to the cold, which, if neglected, will lead to fatal results—by taking his medicine, we doubt not many lives may be saved.—*New England Washingtonian, Boston.*

From the Batavia (N. Y.) Spirit of the Times.

This is one of the very few patent medicines of the day with we can recommend with confidence, to all who are afflicted with Coughs, Colds, or Consumption, or who are predisposed to the latter complaint. It has been used with considerable advantage by many families in town, and in a few stubborn cases has produced highly beneficial effects. None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS, on the wrapper.

S. L. TILLEY,
Agent for New Brunswick.

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OFFER OF A POLISH LEGION TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.—A proposal has been made on the part of the Poles to form a Polish Legion, which being supplied with munitions of war shall fight side by side with the English and French troops against the common enemy. An address to that effect was sent to the Right Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen First Lord of the Treasury, for his approval: the following is the noble earl's reply:—

"Downing street, April 13.

"Sir,—I am desired by my Lord Aberdeen to acknowledge the respect of the letter your addressed to him on the 3rd inst., in which, adverting to the declaration of war by England and France against Russia, your express a hope, on behalf of yourself and your countrymen residing at Portsmouth, that Her Majesty's Government will allow you to form a Polish Legion, which being supplied with munitions of war shall fight side by side with the English and French troops against the common enemy; and I am to acquaint you that your letter has been referred for the consideration of the Secretary of State of War and the Colonies.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,
"Your obedient servant,
"CLEMENT G. DAWKINS.

MAGGIE'S HAT STORE.—As the fine weather is now beginning to manifest itself, every gentleman should be provided with a new "Beaver."—Nothing looks so bad as a shabby hat; besides, a gentleman can neither borrow money, nor any kind of credit, having on a rusty Hat, when the remedy is so easy as MAGGIE makes it, at his noted Hat Store in King-street, where the best, cheapest and most fashionable styles in the market are to be obtained.

The Chronicle.

Saint John, N. B., May 19, 1854.

☞ The latest intelligence from Europe is contained in the following Telegraphic Despatch from New York, dated 15th May.

The *Atlantic* arrived at 2 o'clock. Odessa was bombarded 22d, and half the City destroyed.

The Allied fleets bombarding steamers badly damaged.

The attempt to land 1800 troops had failed.

Four Russian and one Austrian merchant ship destroyed during the conflict; details of affair not received.

Napier's fleet, April 15th, was off Stockholm.

Ports on Gulf of Finland and Bothnia blockaded.

Russians had made great preparations to attack Silistria, May 1st.

Greek insurgents defeated.

Nothing from Asia.

Brman barque *Favorite*, for Baltimore sunk, had been in collision with barque Hesper, in English Channel, 20th—175 lives lost.

Flour declined 6d. Corn 2s. Cotton dull. Wheat advanced 3d. Consols closed 87 3-4 to 87 7-1.

☞ Wednesday the 31st day of May inst., has been set apart by Proclamation from the Lieutenant Governor of this Province, as a day of humiliation and prayer to Almighty God for the success of Her Majesty's arms—the prosperity of the British Empire, and a safe and lasting Peace.

The day named for the same purpose in the United Kingdom was religiously observed by all classes, and it is to be hoped that an universal cessation of labour, and a devout and becoming observance of the day, will characterize this Province—We would suggest that a very appropriate and proper application of the Collections made on that occasion in the different Churches, would be to the relief of the Wives and Families of those soldiers who have gone on active service against the Russians, and who are now a burthen solely on the British public.

The *Free Press* of Wednesday, observes of the recent Proclamation directing the 31st instant to be kept as a day of humiliation and prayer as follows:

"We take leave to remark on the above that every Christian knows and will observe his duty in all such matters, while no man who pays allegiance to Christ alone in things religious, will worship or pretend to worship Almighty God at the bidding of his fellow worm."

There were a certain class of religious fanatics who flourished for a while in the reign of Charles the Second, and who maintained doctrines strongly assimilating with those now enunciated by the *Reverend* Mr. Porter—the editor of the *Free Press*, and who is about to assume the office of a Provincial Temperance Lecturer;—but before the infamous career of these infidels was terminated, they secured one of the blackest pages of English history entirely to themselves, by *basely murdering their lawful King!*—[Bal. Chron.]

The *Religious Intelligencer* of this morning has the following remarks on this subject:—"We are not among the number who think that Governments and Rulers should have nothing to do with religious duties, or give no recognition of Divine sovereignty. On the contrary, we believe it is the duty of Kings and all Rulers, in times of distress and peril, and war, to call their subjects to humiliation and prayer. The Bible affords us many examples of the efficacy of such appointments." The editor of the Intelligencer then cites several cases from Holy Scripture in illustration of the truth of the position assumed by him.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a man was cast on the bank of the St. John River a few days since at Coy-Town, in the upper part of the Parish of Gagetown. He had a few coppers, a knife, and a watch in his pockets;—appeared to be about 45 or 50 years of age—5 feet 8 or 9 inches high—a little bald on the head—sandy whiskers, with a slight scar on the lip: checked pants, grey coat and red shirt.—A correspondent informs that the manner in which the body was buried, is any thing but creditable to the people of the neighbourhood where it was cast ashore, or to the Parish Officers. This is to be regretted, as it might have been some consolation to his friends to know that the unfortunate having met his untimely end among christians, his body would receive a christian burial.

Passengers in the Packet Ship *Lampedo*, Capt. Crook, for Liverpool, on the 11th instant:—Mrs. Drake and three daughters; Mrs. Hayne, daughter and son; Mr. Mrs. and Miss Robinson.

Passengers per Ship *Bothnia*, Captain Houston, arrived this morning from London:—Miss Fuller, and Messrs. Davis, Lellyth, Blackwall, Smith, and Walter.

MURDER.—On Monday night last, at about 12 o'clock, a murder was committed in Carleton, on a resident of that place named Samuel Fanjoy.—It appears that the deceased and a man named Robert Reynolds, with David McDonald, were in company;—the two former had some misunderstanding, and a scuffle ensued, when Reynolds stabbed Fanjoy with a dirk or some other sharp instrument in the thigh and over the left ear, which caused his death in a few minutes afterwards. Reynolds was arrested next morning, and is now in Jail:—the Coroner's Jury have been sitting daily, but have not yet rendered their verdict.—Fanjoy has left a wife and four children.

The body of a man who had been drowned, was found floating in this harbour yesterday, near Reed's Point. His name is Murphy—lately from the Country, he had been in the water but a few hours.

GRAND TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION.

Whatever other results the Maine Law agitation in this Province has had, it is certain that it has tended to draw much attention to this part of Her Majesty's dominions, in the mother country. The Province of New Brunswick has been mentioned more frequently in the English newspapers in connection with the circumstance of its having been the first to adopt the Maine Law than with any other subject. We are about enjoying a similar benefit from the operations of the Order of the Sons of Temperance, in respect to the making our City better known among the people of the United States. We understand that it is contemplated holding a grand Temperance celebration here in the ensuing month, which will attract a large number of visitors from the neighboring Republic to this place, and who, being of the most respectable class, including Judges of the Supreme Courts, leading lawyers, merchants, &c., their visit cannot fail to make our country better known abroad, especially as they will see it in the most active season of the year. This celebration is to come off on the 13th of June ensuing, at which time the National Divison of the Sons of Temperance, composed of those Members who have attained the highest dignity in the Order in the several States and Provences, will hold its tenth annual session in this City; and a monumoth Procession will be got up, which will equal in extent, if not exceed, the great Railway Procession of last year. A number of decorated emblematic Cars, with Banners, Bands of Music, &c, will add to the effect of the display. There will also be a great open air mass meeting, at which some of the best orators of the Order will make addresses. The occasion will be one of interest, not merely to members of that particular body, but to the public generally. The Committee for carrying out the various arrangements are well provided with the necessary funds, and we doubt not the affair will be quite successful.

LICENCE LICENCES.—At a Special Sessions of the Justices of Charlotte County, on Monday last, licences to sell spirituous liquors were ordered to be granted—only two members of the Court voting in the negative.

[COMMUNICATED.]

I am happy to find that the *Morning Times* has published for the information of the public, the votes on the Orange Incorporation Bill, as they have been recorded in the Journals of the Legislature during the last few years. It is not to be wondered at, Sir, that a universal sentiment of unqualified indignation pervades the protestant Community, by reason of the insulting refusal of the "Peoples' Branch" to incorporate the Orange Association. I am well cognizant of the fact that a variety of influences were brought to bear upon the minds of the Members of Parliament. In the first place many were intimidated by threats from men in Ecclesiastical authority, because you know as well as I do, that the whole artillery of Bishop Connolly's wrath has been threatened upon those who dare act independant in the matter. The chief antagonistic influence which has been brought to bear, however, I opine to be the lamentable ignorance as well as infatuation of many so called M. P. P's. *In one session they legally incorporate a Foreigner, the representative of a foreign power, one of the "Fathers" of a foreign Religion, whose interests are all diametrically Anti-Protestant and Anti-British*, and in the next breath deny a mere *similar act* to Protestant British Colonists!! They with one hand present to the minions of Roman Catholicity money grants for the propagation of false theories of Religion, and with the other hold back a simple act of Justice though unaccompanied with one cent of the peoples' money! Well may the *Times* say, (and I repeat it) "indignation pervades the people!"

But look at it in another light. Suppose Roman Catholicity to be that meek, humble, harmless species of Christianity which some paint it. If it is so, is Protestantism wrong? If *you*, why do not our model "Members" say it, and earn for themselves the uncnviable notoriety of the rebel Judge of Canada! If *nay*, why do they refuse to acknowledge the truth, but in its teeth brand a loyal Protestant Society as unfit to have or hold an act of assembly whereby they may "buy and sell, sue and be sued!"

Again; if it is a *secret* "society, as some argue, is that sufficient in itself, to debar them from the privilege of Incorporation? If *yea*, why are the "Sons" incorporated, being a *secret society*? and why did a late "Lower House" seek to incorporate the "Free Masons" certainly a *secret* institution also?

Once more: If the inherent principles of Orangeism are generally unknown, is that a reason why the prayer of the petition is negatived? If *yea*, How did the Assembly take cognizance of the inherent doctrines of Masonry and of the private principles of the Sons of Temperance. *May* not the *internal* workings be impure? Suppose they are; by an act of Incorporation the House of Assembly *did not*, nor did it pretend to, endorse the doctrine of the "Sons" or avow the sentiments of the "Masons!" By a parity of reasoning, if the Orangemen are "powerful" men they are painted to be, the House by "An Act" would not be endorsing, legalising, or approving the "orful" characteristics of the Association—they merely incorporate them the same as they did and would, as they have incorporated and will continue to incorporate a Boon Company or —— a *Roman Catholic Bishop!!* Did our Legislature *endorse* Bishop Connolly's monstrosities when they incorporated him?

This is then a grand question for the public to determine, a Majority of the House (thank God there was a handsome and an honorable *minority!*) have proved recreant and timid in this matter. THE POLLS IS THE BEST MEASURE. There with the feelings of outraged Protestants, outraged British Colonists; there in the name of the British Constitution and British Supremacy; that in the name of a Protestant *Queen* and under the Protestant flag of a British Empire the people must secure, by the return of staunch men, those blood bought privileges which have been, are, and of right ought to be the sacred inheritance of every British PROTESTANT! I do not desire to injure or aggrieve to arouse or intimidate Roman Catholics; I ask them, however, do not Orangemen deserve an act of Incorporation when their own Bishop has obtained one! Honest Roman Catholics HAVE answered and WILL answer—Yes!

I conclude by giving you the vote of our County members during the last few years, clipped from the *Times* reminding the Electors of the duty *they now* owe to those who have been true: I will give the votes, as I find them, thus:

1850. FOR GRANTING AN ACT:—Barzillai Ansley, and R. D. Wilmot.

AGAINST GRANTING AN ACT:—John Jordan and William J. Ritchie.

1851. FOR GRANTING &c:—Hon Speaker, R. D. Wilmot and John H. Gray.

AGAINST &c:—W. J. Ritchie.

1853. FOR GRANTING &c:—Hon. R. D. Wilmot, Hon. John H. Gray, J. F. Godard, W. H. Needham.

AGAINST &c:—J. A. Harding, and John Jordan.

1854. (last session.)

FOR GRANTING &c:—Hon. R. D. Wilmot, Hon. John H. Gray, John F. Godard, and Wm. H. Needham.

AGAINST &c:—J. A. Harding and John Jordan.

In addition to this, let it be remembered Messrs. WILMOT, GRAY, GODDARD, and NEEDHAM *have always eloquently advocated the claims of the Association and their right to an Act*, while on the other hand, Mr. RITCHIE, (while in the House,) and Messrs. HARDING and JORDAN, *have all three used their "EXCUSE" against the proposed Incorporation.*

Protestants would do well to paste this statement of the votes in their hats for ready reference, when "*occasion*" requires.

☞ *Holloway's Ointment and Pills have Effected a most Extraordinary Cure of Scrofula of Twenty Years' Standing.*—Mrs. Jackson of 17, Upper Brook-street, Derby, was afflicted nearly twenty years with a scrofulous ulcer on the wrist, the pain from which was incessant and excruciating. She resorted to all kinds of remedies without avail and was for a long time a patient in the hospital, but received no relief whatever, until she had recourse to Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—These excellent medicines soon caused a portion of the bone to come away, and notwithstanding the dreadful state of the wound, it has perfectly healed, and her health is entirely re-established.

☞ The *Chronicle* is filed, and may be seen free of charge at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 244 Strand, London.

☞ The man referred to in our last as having been found dead near Boston, formerly lived in the Lower Cove, and was a shoemaker by trade, named William Johnston.

Married.

On the 16th inst., by the Rev. James Mannigar, Wesleyan Minister, Mr. Freeman Foster, to Miss Esther Ann Magee, all of this City.

On the 16th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Burton, Mr. John Hoffy, of the Parish of Portland, to Miss Isabella Curry, of the City of St. John.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. E. E. Bill, Mr. V. Graves, of Portland, St. John, to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Harding, Esq., of this City.

At Carleton, on the 2d instant, by the Rev. F. Coster, Mr. George Dove, of Saint George, to Caroline, youngest daughter of Mr. Daniel L. Dykeman, of Carleton.

At Carleton, on 30th of April, by the Rev. Wm. Burton, Mr. James M. Ballentine, to Miss Sarah Reed, of the same place.

At Moncton, on the 11th instant, by the Rev. W. N. Boyer, Rector of the Parish, Mr. Cornelius Mabey, of Prince Edward Island, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Geo. Wood, Shipbuilder, Moncton.

In Fredericton, on the 26th ult., by the Rev. Charles Churchill, Mr. William Bell, to Miss Margaret Pollock.

Died.

On Saturday the 13th instant, after a long and tedious illness, Mr. John Knodell, formerly of Halifax, N. S., in the 53d year of his age, leaving a wife and a large family to mourn their deplorable loss.—[Halifax papers please copy.

On the 25th ult., in the 4th year of her age, Sophia Maire, youngest daughter of Samuel J. Scovill, Esq.

On Sabbath morning last, after a lingering illness, Robert Boyd, a native of the Isle of Man, in the 47th year of his age.

On the 6th instant, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Mary Jane Turnbull, relict of the late Mr. William Turnbull of Yarmouth N. S., (who was lost at sea about 2 years since, on his way from California,) and daughter of Mr. Zenas of Hersey, of Yarmouth in the 25th year of he age.

At Fordham, (New York,) on the 2 inst., Mrs. Mary Dashwood, relict of the late Francis