THE COST OF A WAR WITH RUSSIA.

By way of set-off against the novelty, the excitement, the enterprise, the popularity, and the possible glory of a war with Russia, let us just sit down and count the cost. We could shut up the naval power of Russia in the Black Sea and the Baltic by costly fleets at both stations—steam always up, wind and water always having their way. We could easily enable Turkey to make a desperate fight by enormous subsidies. We could protect our commerce from Yankee privateers and other sea-rovers, and grant men who would take out letters of marque from Russia, by a recurrence to the old system of merchantman sailing like wild geese in flights, with a frigate or two leading the way. We could suspend the whole foreign commerce of Russia, by a process which would double the price of our corn, hemp, and tallow. We could engage half the Continent on our side of the quarrel, by surrendering every other question of honour, duty, or interest we happen to have with each separate state. We could prolong the war indefinately by another national debt. We could stop it at our pleasure by allowing Russia to take all she wants, with a little over for demurrage. With proportionate bribes we could secure the concurrence of other nations. On the other hand, all the nations of Europe would be bankrupt, their principal creditors being in the metropolis. Their manufactures and commerce would be ruined, to the injury of those who consume what they make and make for them in return. We are all so bound together that it is hard to say whether in material consequences we would suffer more by victory or by defeat. It is a matter of pleasure to have the largest stake in peace of all nations on the face of the earth; and so long as we stick to that game we are sure to win. The most orthodox war ever fought is only an Irishman's row, a game of cracked skulls and bloody noses; very amusing to those whose clothing is of little value, and whose natural integument is rather hard, but far from amusing to a gentlemen who has paid five guineas for his coat and whose face is susceptible of contusions. There is not a point in which that immense glass house which we call the British Empire is not liable to damage. "A man that hath children" says Bacon, "hath given pledges to fortune." We have children; we have colonies; we have dependencies; we have ships; we have investments, loans, railways, private debts, all over the world. By dint of hard peace-making we manage to keep our creditors in tolerable order. They pay, as an omnibus horse does its work, by the momentum of its misery, by being kept in harness, well up, and continually flogged. Once give them the opportunity of war and that general dissolution of morals that is sure to ensue, and every quarter day will add to our defaulters. All this, of course, is very extraneous to the present question. These merits we do not here discuss. But we have known people who in private life went to law, or rather resisted actions, when the right was most clearly on their side, and when the verdict was given accordingly; but who, nevertheless, lost thereby both in purse and in fame, having to suffer much annoyance, to pay large costs, and to incur also the reputation of being litigious and troublesome fellows. That which happens in the regular and genial administration of English society, and under the pure and impeccable administration of English justice, may easily happen in the society and forum and arena of nations—*viz.*, that the prosecution of the justest quarrel may entail a martyr's obloquy and cross.—*London Times.*

The Russian armies have crossed the Pruth, and being at the present moment in the occupation of the Principalities, a great act of illegality and violence has been done, which is not the less unwarrantable because it was not likely to encounter any direct or formidable resistance. The next question is, what course is it expedient for the Turkish Government and for the other great Powers of Europe to pursue? On the whole, we think the decision of the French and English Governments a wise one, and that the occupation of the Principalities ought not to be made a ground for immediately sending the fleets to the Bosphorus. For the purpose of a demonstration their presence at the Dardanelles is sufficient. For the protection of Constantinople itself they are near enough to give effectual assistance if the capital be threatened. Should the fleets be compelled to enter the Black Sea it will only be in the character of armed mediating Powers or as the allies of Turkey for the purposes of war. We believe, however, that no positive decision has been taken in London or Paris on this subject, but the Ambassadors of England and France are invested with sufficient powers to summon the squadrons in certain given emergencies. The opinion of the two Governments seems to be, that it is desirable to defer so strong and peremptory a measure, which would leave small hopes of maintenance of peace, until the time comes, if it should unhappily come at all, when the fleets would proceed act as against an enemy. In the meantime, what we have to look to is the possibility of renewed negotiations under the mediation of all the Powers interested in the restoration of tranquillity. If no attempt is at once made to resist the occupation of the Principalities, we believe Courts have still some faith in the adoption of arrangements, which must of course, include the evacuation of that territory.—*London Times.*

"No whistling near the sausage stalls," is one of the regulations posted up in a provincial market-place.

"Is that dog of yours a cross breed?" asked a gentleman of a canine vender.

"No, zur," was his reply; "his mother was a gentle, affectionate creetur."

FEMALE DOCTORS.

A paragraph in the *New York Tribune* refers to a social arrangement on the other side of the Atlantic, which might be copied to some considerable extent on this side, to great deal of propriety. A female medical college is established at Pennsylvania, and its "next course of lectures" is announced to commence on the first of October. The faculty consists of twelve male, and two female professors—the latter regularly graduated physicians as well as the former, whilst the demonstrator in anatomy also is a female lady. The circular, a printed paper in which the announcement is made, observes that, whatever prejudices may exist against women's rights to political power, they will not be allowed to bear against their right to qualify herself for a career of eminent usefulness in the relief of suffering, and the communication to her sisters of important physiological truth. The American circular rights it is woman's sphere to be useful; and in the relief of suffering, whether mental or bodily, her abilities may be worthily exercised. There are so few occupations for women, that the opening of a new field of employment is an occasion of interest; and, although we should hardly think it would be agreeable to the female mind to enter into the study of the revolting details of surgery and medicine, there are obviously many ways in which women could profitably and worthily engage themselves, to alleviate the sufferings of their sex. We confess that it seems to us a manly feeling to have to depend upon man's aid under many circumstances in which females require advice and help, and sure we are that every husband and father who has found occasion to proceed, whether in the dead of night, or midday, in quest of a regular practitioner, has felt very limited apprehensions, or at any rate felt regret, at that state of society which has established men in an office which could be, and ought to be, performed by women. We do not intend any reflection upon the male practitioners of the day, with the exceptions, perform their task with admirable delicacy and humanity; but their merits do not sanctify one custom itself, which in the nineteenth century requires a great amount of surgical knowledge to render necessary service at the times we allude to, and certainly for ordinary cases women might become properly qualified with very little instruction. There are other circumstances under which advice would be beneficial to health, and protective indeed to life itself, but the subject is one of delicacy, which is presented to native modesty from consulting a male practitioner. Slight ailments thus become established diseases, and what might have yielded to a little simple treatment in time, eventually defies the power of medicine, and all the skill of physicians. Formerly, when women were the usual attendants upon parturient sufferers, there was much less danger of ignorance; and much injury and death frequently resulted from their incompetence; in our view of the subject, and we apprehend that under such circumstances it is much better, at the college in Pennsylvania the students would become fully competent to the discharge of every duty.

There is but little opportunity for females in this country to obtain an honourable livelihood. Of governesses the supply is tenfold greater than the demand, and the condition to which they are reduced is not a little pitiable. Lately the advertisement to which reference was made in our last week's paper, wherein a talented, and educated female, was required as a governess, "who would have no objection to perform some of the household work. After "teaching the young idea" in the school-room, the lady would be required to sweep, to wash dishes, and scrub the school-room floor. In linendrapery establishments, female assistance is but little required. We believe the reason assigned is that women prefer to be served by men. We do not pause to reflect upon the melancholy fact implied in this allegation, for our purpose is only to show that under existing arrangements there is no opportunity for females to obtain a livelihood by the exercise of their industry. In the dressmaking and millinery trade, the work is so heavy that only the strongest of the female sex can stand it, and the strong are brought down by the incessant demands that are made upon their strength. Leather work, poonah painting, and all those fancies which are so frequently the subjects of advertisements are true, are not to be relied upon as means of subsistence. They may be pretty occupations for leisure hours; but a livelihood is not to be got by them. There is an immensity of female industry, but no market for it. Thousands and hundreds of thousands of young females at this moment are desirous of obtaining employment in some honorable way or other, and they cannot get it. Under such circumstances we rejoice to see that in Pennsylvania a female medical college is established, and we hope, for the sake of the sex, its success, for success across the Atlantic may occasion imitation here. A new field would thus be opened for the exercise of the female mind, and for the employment of leisure time. Moreover, we should have a new probability of the improvement of female health. If, as we believe, that terrible disease, consumption, is attributable, in many cases, to the delicacy in consequence of the unwillingness of the patient to consult a male practitioner, there would be reason for hope that the ravages of that disease would be diminished, when there would be female practitioners to consult.—*Liverpool Times.*

REFORM FOR JAMAICA.

Mr. Henry Barkly, formerly Member or Parliament for Leominster, and recently Governor of British Guiana, has been appointed Governor of Jamaica, and the peculiar political state of affairs in that colony makes it interesting to know the reason for this selection. The affairs of Jamaica are in a state of dead lock; a population of 400,000 souls is at this moment divised with a discriminating hostility; a Council resisting that retrenchment, for the sake of economy; and a Governor, of kindly disposition, but of a head not clear-sighted and something the worse for wear, unable to reduce working opinions to practical common sense. Sir Charles Grey is a worthy man; he was liked in Barbadoes, and his wife was generally liked in Jamaica; but factions in that unhappily-conditioned colony go on as if there were no Governor, at a time when it is most desirable that the Governor's hand should be powerful, minister should be felt. Sir Charles Grey will be permitted to return home at the approaching expiration of his term, and then will be the opportunity for sending out a man of ability, in Jamaica a man likely to have the experience and the peculiar tact of guiding them from their imbroglio. For that duty Mr. Henry Barkly has been selected. The reason why, we learned from his government in British Guiana. Mr. Barkly found British Guiana engaged in financial disputes, not altogether dissimilar from those which now distract Jamaica, and other questions, as in Jamaica, there was one of the retrenchment of the public expenditure, with much conflict of party feeling and of personal interests. By this tact in moderating discussion, while he applied himself frankly to public interests, Mr. Barkly succeeded in imparting unity to the efforts at improvement, and great the practical objects were attained. In the course of economical revision it became a question whether the salary of the Governor should not be subjected to retrenchment. If that question had been referred to the Colonial Office, the Minister, according to Lord Grey's practice, and in the spirit of generosity and justice, would have declined to break faith with a gentleman who had gone out on the understanding of a certain amount of remuneration; but Mr. Henry Barkly put the "Gordian knot" in a manner more delicate and far more friendly than that of the Emperor Nicholas. He begged that the Legislature would not hesitate, nor refer the question to England, but should act with safety according to their own sense of what was right under circumstances. This wise forbearance was of excellent effect as an example for bringing other parties to a sense of duty, to a prompt conclusion, but it inclined the generosity of the colonists so far that they *refused* to retrench the Governor's salary during Mr. Barkly's continuance in office. Mr. Barkly, when he was coming to England on leave of absence, they presented him with a handsome piece of plate, and with an address signed by a great number of the public men of consideration, in whom we perceive some of the principal and most independent reformers—thanking him for what he had done to uphold the public credit and to unite society in the performance of its duties. There was the deliberate judgment of a colony which had sorely suffered from the impoverishment of English policy—in this short and simple history, we think, instead of a full recommendation of Mr. Henry Barkley to the Governor of Jamaica; a colony which has been torn by dissensions, and which, above all things, needs a Governor who can at once gently conciliate the interests and firmly control the administration of affairs.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The amount collected for the Newman defence fund reached £12,932. The balance which remained after payment of the expenses has been paid to Dr. Newman, who thus makes £3642, by the transaction.

A CURIOUS ANOMAL.—The Admiral Mustapha Pasha, is a young man, about 35 years of age. He is known among his countrymen as Mustapha the Englishman, from his having served nine years in the English Navy, and learned from his decided predilection for English habits and manners. He has repeatedly said that whenever he sees a person wearing a hat he can scarcely keep himself from addressing him in English. He is said to be an intelligent, active officer, and a good seaman. The fact of his having gone to Resil a Bay for the purpose of arranging with the English and French admirals about the towing of the vessels through the Straits in case of war breaking out, would show that those officers have already received their orders, and that their orders are to enter the Dardanelles on the requisition of the Sultan.

Mr. Daniel O'Connel has been elected for Tralee by an overwhelming majority over Mr. Fitzgerald.

The wife and infant son of Mr. Thomas F. Meagher, accompanied by his father and aunt, have arrived in Waterford.

James Crowley has been committed for trial at Dublin for the murder of his wife, Mary Crowley, by beating her in the most savage manner, whilst he himself was in a state of intoxication.

The Galway Town Commissioners have sent the memorable "cross-bones" to the Dublin Exhibition, the bones of a man who had committed murder, and was hanged by his own father, the Rev. Joseph, because no one else could be got to hang him.

EMIGRATION.—The portion of the last Australian mail destined for Ireland, and which reached the Dublin Post-office on Sunday, was quite a "monster bag." It was necessary for sorting and distributing 32 extra pair of hands, and the carriers were not despatched on their several walks until two hours beyond the ordinary period. A golden harvest for the sale of indentures may be expected by this arrival, and no doubt the "flight from Ireland" will be further accelerated without waiting for the completion of the coming harvest season.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe is now at Geneva, where she intends continuing some time.

The loss sustained by the farmers in Pennsylvania by the recent hailstorm is very heavy, especially in Northumberland, where trees were torn up and buildings unroofed. Immense quantities of glass were broken. Hailstones were big enough to beat through the leather tops of chaises.

There were 538 deaths in New York last week, which is an increase of 133 over the previous week. This increased mortality is attributed to the warm weather, the water used, and the use of unripe fruits. There were two deaths from cholera, and a large number from other diseases of the bowels.

The Times says that the uses of Asiatic cholera have appeared in that city.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND TELEGRAPH.—We learn from the Halifax *Recorder*, that active exertions are being made for the laying down of the Telegraph from the shores of P. Edward Island to Newfoundland, and we trust to hear of its complete success in the course of a few months. Mr. Gisborne, the enterprising projector, is now engaged in placing the overland wire from Cape Ray to St. John's, the extreme points of Newfoundland, and has upwards of 100 men employed in the work. The project is very warmly supported by capitalists in Great Britain, and when we consider the great saving of time it will effect in the transmission of intelligence from the Old to the New World, it must be considered as one of the most important movements of this wonder-working age. An illustration of its immense value may be drawn from the fact, that the steamer Canada left Liverpool, from Liverpool to Quebec, reached the port of St. John's in 8½ days, and had the line of telegraph been in operation, the news by her could have been sent over this Continent, in most days before the arrival of the steamer at Quebec. With telegraphic lines from London to Galway, and from the American cities to Newfoundland, intelligence could be transmitted to us in five days, and perhaps even less. The *Recorder*, in remarking on the passage of the Lady Eglinton to Newfoundland, says:—

Immediately connected with this project, and dependent, to some extent, upon its operation, are fast progressing towards completion, the New York and Newfoundland Grand Junction Telegraph Company. This Company, as they have we understand, contracted for the laying down of the submarine cable from P. E. Island to Cape Ray. This stupendous operation has been undertaken, it seems, by an eminent English firm engaged in the business, and which has recently had great success in similar European enterprises. They find the cable, and engage to connect the two points of land, the one upon P. E. Island, and the other upon Newfoundland, for a certain given sum—the whole to be perfected and in working order early in the present autumn. Large parties are at this moment engaged on the Eastern portion of the Newfoundland line, under the superintendance of Mr. Gisborne, so that there is really a most flattering prospect that this great work, so lately treated as the dream of wild projects, will shortly be *un fait accompli*.

The same paper also contains the following important announcement:

We have heard also from reliable sources, that the project of a submarine wire from Galway to Newfoundland is strongly agitated in England just now, and that Mr. Gisborne had received intimations from the City of London business connected with the subject. We only hope that the day is not far distant when that gentleman may reap a reward commensurate with his energy and perseverance in the advocacy of Colonial Telegraphs.

HALIFAX, 12th JULY, 1853.

ARCHIBALD SCOTT, Esq.

SIR,—Your agents of various "Fire Insurance Companies," I beg to bring under your notice my "PATENT ARTIFICIAL SLATE." This composition has been upwards of, three years extensively used in New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, the Canadas and Nova Scotia, principally for covering shingled roofs, as you will perceive by the accompanying testimonials—it has been severely tested, and proved most successfully its fire proof qualities under most extraordinary circumstances; so much so, that I am of opinion that it ought to receive, and certainly should encourage its general application to all kinds of wood building (where the color would be no objection to its being used, such as the walls of dwelling houses in the city, out houses, ware-houses, &c., as well as the roofs) by lowering the premium of insurance on such buildings as are covered.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. W. ROSS. Patentee and Manufacturer.

HALIFAX 14th July, 1853.

SIR,—

In answer to your note of the 12th inst I consider the use of your "Artificial Slate Paint" on shingled roofs, as greatly diminishing the risk against Fire—and I cheerfully reduced the premiums on Buildings in the Country, upon its application,

I am, sir, your ob't servant,
ARCH'D. SCOTT.
Insurance Agent.

John Ross, Esq, Halifax.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE

Wednesday, July 27, 1853.

WHAT IS THE ADMINISTRATION GOING TO DO?

This is a question which has been put some scores of times since the result of the elections have been made known, and is much more easily made than answered. Had it been what ought to be the conduct of Mr. Coles and his friends in the present conjuncture, we might be better able to give a reply. Before coming to any conclusion upon the subject, that would be satisfactory either to ourselves or to others, it is necessary, because we have to take a short review of their position, and the difficulties with which they have to contend. And in the first place who is to be the head of the Government? Coles was defeated, lost his election, and the first day the House meets, it will, without doubt, be so decided; for putting aside for the present, all consideration of party politics, there is a majority of honorable and conscientious men in the House—men who will not, like the last majority, unscrupulously trample upon law and justice, and unhesitingly assert, that the will of the House is superior to the statute law of the land. When the House is made aware of the fact that Mr. Coles had a majority of but fourteen, and that a majority was immediately demanded by Mr. Beer, that Mr. Coles as immediately joined issue (as the lawyers say) by making a similar demand, that he afterwards, to pursue the analogy withdrew his plea, and suffered judgment to go against him by default; that the century was then proceeded with after the manner of a court of enquiry, and that it was then ascertained that a majority of 31 votes ought to be recorded against him. What will, what can the House say, but that Mr. Beer is entitled to take his seat within the bar, and that Mr. Coles must retire from it? Of this result—because it is the only decision that men of principle can come to—we have no doubt. The administration is then we do not doubt, to be reduced to a minority. If Mr. Coles had the least of the spirit, principle and sense of personal honor, which ever regulates the conduct of gentlemen, would not only tender his resignation, but would insist upon its being accepted. Will he do so? We suspect not. He will, we rather think, cling to his place with the tenacity of a condemned criminal, who, should he be cut down, as he ought to be, and served, cherishes illusory hopes of a reprieve to the last, and then dies craven, despised, even by his associates in guilt. But what is such a man ought to do, and what will he do, we think the path of duty is plain and open. We have lost Mr. Coles, say they, Mr. Fope holds office only until we have appointed his successor and that will be no easy matter, for who likes to keep a lucrative place warm for another, but let that pass. We have no Attorney General, neither can we get one, and it is impossible that Mr. Fope should remain in office. To permit him to do so would be such a contravention of our principles—such a shameless violation of the promise made upon taking office, that we should be the laughing stock of every man, and derision, pronounced guilty of a criminal dereliction of duty, and laughed at for want of moral courage, in not dismissing from *our* confidence, and from our council, a person of so great inconsistency, must insist upon his so doing. Had he not made the appeal at Georgetown, and been rejected, we might have given him the benefit of our doubts, and have thought, we thought that would have been unconstitutional—for the Crown Officer should be in the lower House—and as we know from experience highly inconvenient, but he has made the appeal and. What then remains? Simply this, to wait upon the Lieut. Governor, and honestly state our inability to form, under present circumstances, a constitutional set of advisers, tender our resignations, and inform him that we hold office only until he can provide himself with a new Executive Council.

Whatever may be our opinion of the wit, ingenuity, or cleverness of the Editor of the *Royal Gazette*, our estimate of his judgment may be reckoned by a minus figure; no more would we take the trouble of noticing his opinion on the subject of Cole's election and the subsequent scrutiny, were it not that the Hon. Editor, being himself one of the members of the Council whose who are to sit in judgment upon the same election when it comes to be disputed in its first session, we are willing to enlighten him, and through him, the public, on the point of law on which will be the subject of controversy as soon as the House meets. The question in dispute, the *Royal Gazette* says, is the *time* of demanding the scrutiny. We agree with the Editor of the question and the only question; for, let it be decided that Mr. Beer made the appeal in due time, the question is at rest, and Mr. Beer must take his seat. The sheriff's duty under the Election Law, is, with one exception, *ministerial*; he is in the first place to open the poll books and then to declare the state of the *poll*; having done so, he is to wait one hour for the purpose of allowing the candidates, or their agents, to come forward, not for the purpose of demanding a scrutiny, but for the purpose of investigating such votes as have been polled in error in the whole polling division. Now let us attend to the duty of the Sheriff, in either case; and first, if there be an objection made to the double polling, or polling in the wrong division, *he is not to make proclamation*, but to *adjourn the Court* till the next day but one thereafter, and then after having rectified the poll books, by striking out the objectionable votes, if he be of opinion upon the evidence, that they ought to be struck out—and this is the exception—in this case the Sheriff acts as a judge (subject, it is true, to have his judgment reversed by a jury), and, having given his decision, drops his character of judge, and ministerially proclaims the parties chosen, who have the greatest number of votes upon the poll books. There is no discretion given to the Sheriff, whether he will proclaim or not, he must do so, all he has to look at, is the number of votes, he does not proclaim the parties *duly elected* as Mr. Coles has asserted in his note to Mr. Binns, when declining to appear at the scrutiny, but as persons chosen,—and he is only to make return of such persons as have a *majority of votes*. Now let us see what difference it would make, had Mr. Beer, when the Sheriff had announced that the hour had expired, and *immediately before* he had proclamation made of persons chosen, demanded a scrutiny—would the Sheriff have withheld, or would he have been entitled to withhold the proclamation of Mr. McLeod and the other gentlemen whose numbers as having polled the greatest majority of votes, and adjourn the Court, for the purpose of proceeding to the scrutiny, and at an adjourned Court proclaim proclamation? We put questionably not. Whether Mr. Beer made the demand for the scrutiny or not, within the hour, the Sheriff was compelled by the law at the end of the hour to make the proclamation, and if he had not, and proceeded to hold the scrutiny, no after proclamation would, we are of opinion, have been legal, and the election would have been void. We think it is made evident by the words of the 42d section, that at the final declaring the election, if any Candidate shall publicly and openly demand a scrutiny then the Sheriff shall "*upon then* make proclamation of the members chosen" No! and why not? because it has been already done and because that court will meet in that place and time, because the Sheriff, in doing his duty, is *functus officio*, and all he has to do, is, to attend in the proper place, and go through with the scrutiny, upon which he can give no opinion, and upon which, in his opinion, in the cases of equality, he may give the casting vote, but he can neither strike out, nor insert a single voter name in the Poll Books, but must return to the proceedings, in the proceeding, to be adjudged of by the House, who are, from the investigation of the proceedings, to say, who has the majority of votes recorded in law.

But the Editor of the *Royal Gazette* would intimate that, by the word AT, printed in small capitals, in order to attract a greater and more careful attention to it, it means, that, our friend and foe we suppose, take notice, that the preposition AT does not signify *after*—but neither by a parity of reasoning can it be said to mean *before*. What then does it signify? On looking into Webster's Dictionary we find the following: "In general, *at* denotes *nearness or presence*; as, *at* the ninth hour, *at* the house; but it is less definite than *in* or *on*; at the house, may be *in* or *near* the house. It denotes also, *toward, versus*; as, to aim an arrow at a mark." From this original import are derived the following meanings: "Immediately after the Sheriff had been commanded to make proclamation at 12 o'clock, would he not wait until the minute hand had passed 12 for safety's sake, lest it should be contended that the hour which could not be said of any time anterior to it. In the same way we speak of being at the death of a person, meaning we have seen him expire, and we speak of being at the funeral, or after he was dead. If a witness were asked whether he was at the proclamation of the members for Queen's County, and replied in the affirmative, we would question if he would go up with what were the words used—he should answer; I do not know, I went away just as the Sheriff got up—would he not be laughed at? But what is the Editor at, is no lawyer, he is a tolerable gramarian, and he knows that the words "the final declaring of the Election require some word to be supplied, that is, in some non parlance, understood, that *the time of* declaring &c. Now let us suppose as we did before, that Mr. Beer had made the demand for a scrutiny, before the hour had elapsed, and Mr. Binns had proclaimed Mr. McLeod, an hour, or two, or three, or four, or ten, or twenty, or a hundred, or a thousand, or ten thousand, or twenty minutes after he was dead. If a witness were asked whether he was at the proclamation of the members for Queen's County, and replied in the affirmative, would the question, he would go up with what were the words used—he should answer; I do not know, I went away just as the Sheriff got up—would he not be laughed at? But what is the Editor at, he is no lawyer, he is a tolerable gramarian, and he knows that the words "the final declaring of the Election require some word to be supplied, that is, in common parlance