

The Chronicle.

Terms—15 shillings per annum. Vol. 1. SAINT JOHN, (N. B.) FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1837. No. 30. [12s. 6d. if paid in advance.]

The Chronicle.
Published every Friday afternoon, by Lewis W. Dunst & Co. at their Office in MASONIC HALL, head of King-street.
Terms—15s per annum, or 12s 6d if paid in advance.—When sent by mail, 2s 6d extra.
Advertisements and Business Cards, (plain and ornamental) Handbills, Blanks, and Printing generally, neatly executed.
Weekly Almanach.
April. M. Sun. M. Moon. D. W.
1 Saturday. 5 40 6 28 4 16 3 42
2 Sunday. 5 38 6 29 4 44 9 45
3 Monday. 5 36 6 31 5 8 10 51
4 Tuesday. 5 34 6 32 5 31 11 10
5 Wednesday. 5 33 6 33 5 32 11 47
6 Thursday. 5 31 6 34 5 32 11 5
7 Friday. 5 29 6 35 5 34 11 40
New Moon, 5th, 2h, 21m.
Public Entertainments.
Bank of New-Bruswick—Solomon Nichols, Esq. President—Discount Days, Tuesday and Friday—Hours of business, from 10 to 3—Notes for Discount must be lodged before 3 o'clock on the days immediately preceding the Discount days—Director next week: F. A. Wiggins, Esq.
Commercial Bank—Charles Ward, Esq. President—Discount Days, Tuesday and Friday—Hours of business, from 10 to 3—Bills or Notes for Discount must be lodged before 3 o'clock on the days immediately preceding the Discount days—Director next week: John Walster, Esq.
City Bank—John V. Thurgar, Esq. President—Discount Days, Monday and Thursday—Office hours, from 10 to 3—Bills or Notes for Discount must be lodged before 3 o'clock on Saturdays and Wednesdays—Director next week: William Wright, Esq.
New-Bruswick Fire Insurance Company—John M. Whitson, Esq. President—Office open every day (Sundays excepted) from 11 to 1 o'clock—All communications by mail, must be post paid.
Savoyas Bank—Office hours, from 1 to 3 o'clock on Tuesdays—Cashier and Registrar, D. Jordan.
Marine Insurance—L. L. Boland, Broker. The annuities of Underwriters meet every morning at 10 o'clock, (Sundays excepted).
Drctry.
THE MORNING SPRING.
BY MISS HEMANS.
When the soft gleam of Spring goes forth
Far o'er the mountains the North,
How soon those wastes of dazzling snow
With life, and bloom, and beauty glow!
Then bursts the verdure of the plains,
Then breaks the stream from its chains;
And the glad rill-lets seek to trace
Aid down steep slopes his mossy race.
Then the dark pine wood's bows are seen
Array'd in tints of living green;
And roses, in their brightest dyes,
By Lady's foot-steps and lanes arise.
Thus, in a moment from the gloom
Of winter's founts and lakes arise.
Thus shall the bluest Redeemer's voice
Call forth his servants to rejoice.
For He, whose words in truth hath said,
His power to life shall wake the dead,
And summon those he loves on high,
To "put on immortality!"
Then, all his transient soulings o'er,
On wings of light the soul shall soar,
Exulting, to that bliss above,
Where tears of sorrow never flow'd.

Communications.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.
SIR.—In looking over the Contents of the 11th, I observed the report of a debate in the House of Assembly on a petition got up in St. Andrews, in support of the views taken by His Excellency on the petition of the "Civil List Bill" and great stress is laid on the conduct of Mr. James Campbell whom it appears had exerted himself in getting up said petition, because he happens to hold the situation of Deputy Treasurer for the County of Charlotte. Of Mr. C. I know nothing, my object is not to ask what right the House of Assembly has to question or enquire into any Gentleman's political opinions expressed either by Petition or otherwise. Surely the House of Assembly are not going to assume to themselves the right to dictate what opinions are to be entertained, and what expressed, by every individual in the Province who happens to hold a Public situation.
I have often heard the leading members of the Assembly quote the United States as an example for them in many things—can an Instance be pointed out in which the Senate or House of Representatives ever thought of questioning the right of any of their public servants for electing, canvassing, or expressing what political opinions they chose?—but Mr. Editor I wish to ask the Gentleman (he is believed to be junior partner of the firm of J. J. & Co.) who made most noise on this occasion, if Mr. C. had been equally industrious in procuring signatures to a petition taking the other side of the question, (he would then have thought Mr. C.'s conduct called loudly for reprehension from the House) could the Gentleman have for the moment forgot that, two of the members of that House were Deputy Treasurers for other counties, and were as much public servants as Mr. C. that these Gentlemen had again and again canvassed their counties, and in doing so had declared their political opinions, surely if one as a public officer is to blame, the others are equally so, but the opinions of these two Gentlemen are not mentioned in the report of the debate, consequently are not to be censured, for my own part I think it wrong that public officers should be allowed seats in the Assembly, and that they should meddle as little with politics as possible, but to censure one because he differs in opinion with the Assembly, and say nothing to the others who have exerted all their energies in the support of the views taken by a majority of the House.
Nortumberland, February 26, 1837.

FOR THE CHRONICLE.
MR. EDITOR.—You will oblige a subscriber by inserting in next Friday's paper, the few following remarks, relative to the dinner of the Saint Patrick Society of this town—wicked I partook at.

Every one knows Jackson's abilities as the proprietor of an hotel. It will therefore be unnecessary to say more, than that the dinner which made his appearance at six o'clock, "was served up in his best style." Every dinner which the season can furnish from the lordly dainties of the apple and grapes, appeared in its regular course. Generous wine sparkled in superabundant plenty. Hospitality, which can always be displayed by hospitality, reigned throughout the evening. The Hon. Thomas Dutton, Esq. President, and Captain Towns, as Captain, appeared so much at home, and displayed so much tact in their respective seats, that every one was delighted with their conversation.

Political toasts were not introduced—no party watch-word was given—religious toasts were banished—and never—never did I witness such harmony, such good humour, such an overflowing spirit of hospitality, and good fellowship as on this occasion. I retired with the Vice-President, regretting that business of an imperative nature obliged me to retire early.
Frederickton, March 20, 1837.

FOR THE CHRONICLE.
MR. EDITOR.—The affairs of the Central Bank of New Bruswick at their last meeting in Frederickton look extremely well, and it is our bounden duty to make known the particulars of the meeting. I am proud to say that the foundation of this Bank, the Stockholders, are made of good and honorable material, not exceeded by any Institution in British America, for instance, having voted in the most unanimous manner to have an amount of £100,000 lent, which sum and considerable more he received some time ago at St. John for the Bank but by some means or other the parcel containing the said £100,000 was lost, and the full satisfaction, not only of the Stockholders, but of the whole community, nothing as to care was wanting by the President. The greatest thanks are due by the Stockholders to John A. Beckwith, Esquire, for manfully bringing forward this for their consideration.

Such a getting up stairs you never did see.
You never did see such a getting up stairs.
My darter went along of us, and Pierce's will went on.
And spelt the servant, pleasant, said we were a motley crew.
Such a getting up stairs he never did see.
He never did see such a getting up stairs.
Gleefully, he praised Sir Archibald, I could not stand.
So I jump up and down like an old Saw Mill.
Such a getting up stairs he never did see.
Oh! he never did see such a getting up stairs.
The old boy in a corner, got, egad! we got there too.
And pinn'd him till we got his right onto the Revenue.
Such a getting up stairs you never did see.
You never did see such a getting up stairs.
Then you and Pierce we pass'd the wink, the House we now could give.
Oh! that'd I'd said Pierce to me, says I, "yes that'd I'd do."
Such a getting up stairs you never did see.
Oh! you never did see such a getting up stairs.
Now me and "old Gleene" and Pierce I thought in friendship crew.
But Gleene began to smell a rat, so me and Pierce withdrew.
Such a running down stairs you never did see.
You never did see such a running down stairs.
We stop'd at all Max in the East to get some beef-ey net.
A nigger on the Pocomany play'd the old "Cato Minuet."
Such a getting up stairs I never did see.
Oh! I never did see such a getting up stairs.
Now if you'll send us back again I tell you what we'll do:
Last time you spent one thousand pounds, next time you'll spend one.
Such a getting up stairs you never did see.
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FOR THE CHRONICLE.
MR. EDITOR.—A writer in the last City Gazette, "X" has charged you falsely, by saying that you have poured out abuse upon the gentlemen who signed the petition for the removal of the Governor. The first notice of the Petition in your paper, was handed you by your correspondent. It was on the 17th February. That writer gave the names of the individuals who signed the memorial, with his own remarks, but you made no comment whatever, nor even named the Petition in your columns. And from that period to the present, I cannot find one word of personal abuse made by you or either of the gentlemen whose names were published; and I feel confident that the false assertion of "X," and his dirty wish, that you should abuse the Members of Saint Patrick's Society, will prove as disgusting to his friends, as it is to the public.
March 27. An Inquirer.

RHYMOPLASTIC OPERATIONS.—The Boston Medical Journal of the present week, contains an interesting description of an important operation, performed by Dr. J. Mason Warren, in this city, for the restoration of the nose, to a patient who had lost that feature in consequence of an accidental injury. The description is accompanied by three interesting drawings, or portraits, one exhibiting the appearance of the face before the operation was performed, the second exhibiting the features after the remedy was partially effected, and the third a portrait of the face as entirely restored by the operation. The first of these drawings accords satisfactorily for the strength of the operation, while the second and third show the progress of the cure. The patient, who had been partially restored, was a young man, who had been suffering from a violent blow on the nose, received while playing roughly with one of his companions, more than three years ago. The nose had entirely disappeared, leaving in its place a flat and concave surface, into which a firm cicatrix, the result of the operation, was firmly attached.
A thorough examination of his case having been made, and finding there was no positive obstacle against the possibility of the success of an operation, the difficulties of such an operation as would be re-

quired were distinctly stated to him, the improbability of its succeeding so as to restore the organ in such a manner that the deformity should not be known, that the new nose might become very much flattened, and perhaps on the appearance of cold weather gangrene might take place, and finally, that even the life might be endangered by it. I felt it my duty to state the case plainly, having even all these accidents occur from the operation, and death in two cases being the consequence, from severe erysipelas inflammation of the scalp.
Nowwithstanding all these objections, he said that he was ready to incur any risk which would give him the best chance of having the deformity under which he labored eradicated, as life in his present state was hardly desirable.
His case was certainly a hard one. A young man, in the prime of life, in other respects of good family and appearance, and by the frightful calamity, not only cut off from society, but prevented from gaining the means of subsistence.
The operation was performed on the 7th Sept. last. We shall not describe the process any further than to state, that it consisted in removing, by an incision into the forehead and scalp a sufficient portion of skin, flesh and muscle, to form the new nose, and placing it in its proper position, without entirely severing the skin between the eyebrows, and after turning down the part secured, attaching it in such manner, that by a healing process it might become firmly fixed, and by a similar process the wound in the forehead might disappear.—The operation, which has proved entirely successful, appeared to have been performed with great skill, and submitted to with remarkable fortitude. Upon this last point the operator remarks:
"During the whole of this long and painful operation, the patient kept up his courage, and not a cry was uttered, nor the least struggle made that could at all impede the motions of the operator, which was the more remarkable, as the patient had not much blood was lost, and his strength was so little exhausted that he was able to run up stairs to his chamber. He was ordered to go to bed immediately, and to keep perfectly quiet, and a wetter left with him, who had directions in case of his falling asleep, to prevent him, from either rolling over on his side, or raising his head, and to keep his hands and feet, and to make him immediately should he breathe through the nose. To have arched or arched, and to have him for punishment. On the morning following, he was regularly attended, and the new nose was found to be firmly fixed, and had a little from the edges which formed the nostrils, both showing the circulation was at all impeded."
We extract only such passages as will show how rapidly this advanced, and how complete has been the success of the operation. The patient, at the end of a month, the wound in the forehead had contracted to about a quarter of its original size. Adhesion of the nose was perfect at all its points. The nostrils were regular, rounded, and unstimulated by the natural appearance. The tip of the nose was well preserved, and a regular curve gave place from its root to the end of the organ. The nostrils were perfectly quiet, and a wetter left with him, who had directions in case of his falling asleep, to prevent him, from either rolling over on his side, or raising his head, and to keep his hands and feet, and to make him immediately should he breathe through the nose. To have arched or arched, and to have him for punishment. On the morning following, he was regularly attended, and the new nose was found to be firmly fixed, and had a little from the edges which formed the nostrils, both showing the circulation was at all impeded."
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