the fumes of alcohol and tobacco, to enable them to search for them aright.

Reader, whenever you behold one of the canine species of animals, do not cease to contemplate and admire their economy and capabilities; and always bear in mind that they each, one and all, carry telescopes, with which they can see objects further off than you are able to do; with them they are also enabled to view objects short round a corner, or over a large curve of the earth, which is more than any astronomer can do with the most magnificent instrument.

Among the earliest instructions recommended by the Humane Society, for the recovery of drowned persons, was for some healthy person then present to inflate the lungs of the patient with warm air, by breathing into them through the nostrils. Now, it ought to have been known to the Members of the Humane Society, that no much worse operation could well have been suggested or recommended; because no man can breath into or inflate the lungs of another, until the air that he is enabled to do it with, has been robbed before hand, by him, of the oxygen or vital principle, until it has become mephitic, unfit for respiration, and totally unfit for maintaining or supporting life in the healthy, much less for resuscitation of suspended animation, or restoring it in the inanimate. Now I must take leave to digress a little:—Besides these opinions on the deleterious quality of mephitic air, I am inclined to believe that even the purest air which persons do inhale, never occupies but one half of the capacity of the lungs,—the other half being reciprocally and simultaneously occupied in juxtaposition by the sanguous flood.—both enter and are withdrawn like a baker's batch,—neither of which ever meet in closer contact through the tissues of the organ than what the fire does with the water in a steam boat's boiler, or rather as around the tubes of a locomotive engine boiler.—or even the impossibility there is of actual contact of the naked fingers of the human hand, when the hands and fingers are interlocked, with gloves upon them both. The tissues of the two lobes of the lungs are most likely composed of one half air cells, and the other half blood cells, or cells for receiving fluids; and that it is in this contiguity only, or rather the interlocking of the tissues of these cells, that the lacteal fluid or chyle which has been recently received through the duct thoracic and combined with the impoverished blood from distant parts of the body returning to be renewed enters,—that these elements there joined, become elaborated or churned, and so by forming fresh fuel, produce combustion, or some such heating process by instantly flashing into heat, through absorbtion, but not by contact. Heat it is that forms the necessary vacuum no doubt, however that is accomplished in the lungs, and a regular succession of that, mechanically produces a continued organic motion of 20 breathings to about 60 pulsations in the circulation per minute, and performs the motion very similarly, if not precisely, in the same manner that a steam engine is made to move by a vacuum:—without a vacuum is formed in connection with the atmospheric air in the lungs, there can be no motion from organic or inanimate matter.—In the construction of the steam engine, man has, step by step, unconsciously imitated his own source of life and locomotion.

Somewhat corroborative of the fact that the air never comes into actual contact with the blood in the lungs, while it produces heat there, I shall merely observe what I once witnessed in the case of the master of a vessel, who had the misfortune from an accident, or piece of carelessness, to have the right lobe of the lungs perforated by a pistol ball that passed completely through the body; and who, very soon after the accident began to complain dreadfully of the loss of heat or of suffering from cold; and up to the time I had to part from him, all the blankets and bed clothes that could be piled upon the sufferer afforded him no heat, although it was a warm summer day. From this lack of heat from injury to the organ, it appeared that the function of that one lobe of the lungs which remained uninjured, was not sufficient to furnish the body with the necessary supply of heat, now that the other was leaky—leaking out both the air and the sanguous flood, and losing that source of heat. Whether he did or could recover, or what his fate was, I never was able afterwards to learn, but hope, from the successful issue of another similar subsequent accident, that he did recover. This other was the case of a person who had one lobe of the lungs ruptured, from accidentally falling upon the spike of an iron railing; but the spike did not, it would appear, pierce quite through the organ, as in the above case of the bullet. This patient's life was saved by merely keeping the orifice of the exterior wound in the abdomen open, for the breath, &c. of the leaky organ to escape through, till nature herself performed the cure. Whoever saw a pair of lungs collapsed, that had once been inflated at birth, and in use? Will they ever collapse? or can they be collapsed without great violence?

Among all the most popular works written on the processes of oxygenating the blood, and generating heat and motion in the lungs, that have come within my reach, not one of them satisfactorily explains in what manner it is that the wonderful change produces the heat and organic motion by the contact of the air. The effect produced is plain enough, but the supposed and presumed manner of contact or function of generating heat and motion out of air and the newly prepared food, is not.—This connection of matter with mind—of heaven with earth—of the presence of the Almighty in every breath we draw, yet remains unexplained; and as far as the writings go, are unsatisfactory to me; they are all slavish copies, with little variation, of one author from another, which keeps science only standing still. The doubts in my mind that the blood and atmospheric air ever come into actual contact, have arisen from the facts of the cases above stated, and from knowing that if ever the lungs get partially ruptured or strained within, from over exertion or excessive coughing, that they will sometimes become leaky, and the sanguous flood will escape into the windpipe; and hence the spitting of blood, for which quiet or repose is one of the best curatives.

(To be concluded next week.)

Extracts from "Animal Magnetism, and Homœopathy," by E. Lee, Esq.

Various definitions of the nature of animal magnetism have been proposed by those who have treated upon the subject. The best is, perhaps, that which considers it as an influence depending upon a certain state of the nervous system presenting phenomena which may be caused in some persons by other individuals performing certain actions with the intention of producing this state.—This influence of the nervous power of one individual over another, is supposed to bear an analogy with that of the magnet upon iron,—hence the term. I do not purpose entering into the early history of animal magnetism, which is said to have been manifested from the earliest periods, but which was first introduced into France from Germany as a specific power about the middle of the last century, by an individual of the name of Mesmer, (from whom the term "Mesmerism," which is frequently used synonymously with "animal magnetism," is derived.) who practised the art differently from the magnetisers of more recent times, and to whom many of the phenomena which have subsequently occurred were unknown.

The practice was for a long period in high repute for the cure of various complaints, and its originator realized a large fortune, having refused a pension of thirty thousand francs, which was offered him by the minister to induce him to made public the mysteries of his art. After its examination, however, and condemnation in the report of the Academie des Sciences and the Academie Royale de Medecine, it lost much of the consideration it had previously enjoyed, until it sank by degrees into comparative disuse.

About five and tenty years ago, public attention was again drawn to the subject in France: several works were published upon it; some physicians of professional and scientific attainments declared themselves believers in the powers of animal magnetism, and numerous experiments were made upon the state of magnetic sleep or somnambulism.

The phenomena most commonly presented by persons subjected to magnetism are varied and numerous: frequent winking of the eyelids, spontaneous paleness or flushing, a feeling of heat or cold in the head, epigastrium, or extremities; partial or general pricking, muscular contractions, spasms, an accelerated or retarded circulation, palpitations; some experience an indescribable sensation of calm and well being: others, a general feeling of indisposition, a state of somnolency for a longer or shorter period analogous to coma.

When, in magnetic somnambulism, the individuals are, to a greater of less extent, insensible to external stimuli, as noises of all kinds, pungent substances (as summonia) applied to the nostrils, pinching, pricking, or other mechanical irritation of the skin, but at the same time are mostly able to hear when addressed by the magnetiser, (or by persons placed in connexion en rapport with them,) answering questions and performing various actions ordered by him. These effects are not equally obtainable upon all, and several have been subjected for hours to action of a powerful magnetiser without experiencing any, or only slight, effects. Certain individuals experience effects altogether different from those which are manifested upon others. "Some," says M. Ricard, "are endowed with surprising sensibility, others are but little impressionable. One may, however, easily convince oneself that the same persons, who in a state of perfect health experience nothing from the action of magnetism, may be easily effected by it when they are attacked by disease. Some individuals who experience no effects from the action of one magnetiser, would feel very marked sensations from the action of another. Climate, the condition of the atmosphere, the temperature of living or inert bodies which surround us, and the physical and moral dispositions of the magnetiser, and of the subject likewise, exert a very positive influence."

The above mentioned are, however, merely some of the more common effects, and, according to the magnetisers, are sometimes the precursors of much more wonderful phenomena; such as the transposition of the senses to other than their natural organs: clairvoyance, or mental vision, in which, though the eyes be closed and bandaged, objects can be distinguished by the somnambulist when before him—or even if placed on the epigastrium occupit, or other parts: the power of predicting probable events, of ascertaining the nature of diseases of individuals presented to them, of describing unknown persons at a distance, &c. &c.

In 1825, M. Foissac proposed to the Academie de Medecine, to produce a somnambulist in whom the members of that body might witness the extraordinary phenomena caused by animal magnetism. The proposition gave rise to violent debates, which terminated in the appointment of a committee to determine as to whether the Academie ought or ought not to take cognizance in the subject. The committee decided in the affirmative upon the following grounds:—*First, that the judgment pronounced by the Academie in 1784, was not founded upon reasons sufficiently conclusive*: and secondly that the magnetism now proposed for examination differed from the Mesmerian magnetism, inasmuch as its effects were producible without actual contact between the magnetiser and the magnetised, and without the employment of metalic rods, magnetic chairs, and other similar means. After strong opposition, a commission was appointed, composed of twelve members, to examine into and report upon the experiments about to be made. The commission pursued its investigations till 1831, when it presented a report of the Academie, containing an exposition of its labours.

The following is an abstract of some of the cases, from which the commissioners inferred, that the phenomena were produced by the action of magnetism alone.

A child aged twenty-eight months, subject to epileptic attacks, was magnetised by M. Foissac. Almost immediately after the beginning of the passes, it rubbed its eyes, leaned its head upon one of the cushions, yawned, was agitated, scratched its head and ears, and seemed to struggle against the tendency to sleep.

A deaf and dumb boy, aged eighteen years, subject to epileptic attacks from a long period, was magnetised fifteen times; the epileptic attack was suspended, and only returned after an interval of eight months, which was unprecedented in the history of his disease; he experienced besides, during the experiments, heavyness of the eyelids, general torpor, the inclination to sleep, and sometimes vertigo.

M. Itard, one of the members of the commission, who had previously been magnetised without any effect resulting, again subjected himself to the experiment after nearly a year's interval, and experienced languor without sleep a marked excitation of the nerves of the face, convulsive movements in the nose, the muscles of the face and jaws, an accumulation in the mouth of saliva, having a metallic taste—a sensation similar to that which he had experienced from galvanism. This phenomena recurred on subsequent occasions, when he was magnetised; the two first sittings produced headache, which lasted several hours, at the same time his habitual pains had diminished.

Provincial Legislature.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Friday, March 8.

WAYS AND MEANS.

The House went into a Committee of the whole on Ways and means.—Mr. Taylor in the Chair.

Mr. Partelow moved for a protecting duty of 1½d per pound on foreign leather.

Mr. Boyd said that tanning being a profitable business, it had quite enough protection, and he would oppose any measure brought forward to levy an additional duty on foreign leather.

Hon. Mr. Simonds said it would be better to change the duty from an *ad valorem* to that of a specific duty, for it would take away the inducement to import a bad article; and he would also recommend the House to adopt the same plan with regard to boots and shoes.

Mr. Hannington said he was willing to give ample protection to the people of this Province, so he had no objections to a duty of 1½d. per pound on leather.

Hon. Mr. Hazen said he thought 1½ per pound a very moderate duty, and he would be willing to go for even more than that.

Dr. Earle said that in the United States they paid a protective duty of six cents per pound on sole leather, eight cents on upper leather, eight cents on upper leather, and five dollars per doz. on calf skins, and some hon. members were against the small duty of 1½d per pound being established in this province; and they could not compete with foreign countries unless protected.

Mr. Brown said he thought it absurd that the States should be always held up by some hon. member as an example for that house to follow; they had nothing to do with the States, nor did he wish they should. There was a protective duty of four per cent on foreign leather already, which together with the 1½d per pound they wished to add to that, would make in all a protective duty of about twenty per cent, which he thought would be rather much. The people of this Province had all the materials for tanning that they had in Great Britain or in the United States, and he was willing to go for what he thought would be a fair protective duty—not a prohibitory one.—Every person had to wear shoes, and if such a duty was put on foreign leather, it would be a general tax on the people, and almost prohibit any from being imported into this Province, and they would have to take to wearing moccasins like the Indians. If the House put a duty of 20 per cent on leather, they should also increase the duty on foreign boots and shoes and not be taking the profits off the shoemakers to add to that of the tanners. He was willing to go for a specific duty of 1d per pound.

Hon. Mr. Wilmot did not agree with the hon. member who had just spoken; it was his opinion that there should be protection given the Province, and that too as high as possible: suppose they put a duty of 4d. per lb. on leather it would raise the price of hides, and consequently improve the condition of the farmers; it would tend to create a competition between the tanners, which would ultimately make the leather here as cheap as they could import it from the United states. They could afford to give a little more for the leather tanned in this Province than what was imported, for the money paid on the Provincial produce was circulated here, while for foreign produce they had to pay hard cash. He would go for 1½d per lb. and in his view of the case it was a very moderate duty, and would not be a burthen to the people.

Mr. End said they were but wasting the time of the House by going into the most minute particulars, for they would have to go over the same ground when the Revenue Bill came up. One hon. member wanted a high protective duty, while others again wished for a rather low duty; now he (Mr. End) was for neither, but for a moderate duty. He wanted to class the different kinds of leather, and not have an equal duty on all sorts; say 1½d per lb. on sole leather, 3d per lb. on upper leather, 2d per lb. on harness leather, and 10s. per dozen on calf skins and Morocco. There was little imported from Great Britain in comparison with what was imported from the United States, and he wished to see still less imported from any country. In the present state of things all the world was working for them; and if they did not give protection to the Manufacturer, they would soon drive the operatives from this Province to wherever they would be best remunerated for their work, and the consequence of that would be that they would have to import still more than they did at present. Hon. members often spoke of Great Britain and her glory, and in what he would ask, did that glory consist? It was in her manufactures. Bonnaparte when wishing to cast a slur on Great Britain called her "a nation of manufacturers," and he (Mr. End) would rejoice to see the day arrive when as much could be said of this Province. He did not wish to give protection to trades that did not require it, but to those that did—he did not wish to "grease a fat sow." They were called upon to protect the manufactures of their own Province, and that would not interfere with the interests of Great Britain, but with the States; and they should put as high a duty as possible on goods imported from the States, if it were only for the sake of retaliation, for they did all they could to cheat this Province, but he thought little of that, for it was the "nature of the ———." All the trades in the Province say that if they had protection they would be enabled to compete with the states; and he would be willing to give them a moderate protection.

Col. Allen said that by putting high duty on foreign leather, it would tend to promote smuggling, and that was carried to an alarming extent already.

After great deal of desultory conversation, the following duties on foreign leather was agreed to:—sole leather, 1½d. per pound; upper leather 3d per pound; harness leather 2d per pound; calf-skins and Morocco, 10s per dozen; and sheepskins 4s per dozen.

Mr. W. H. Street moved that there should be a duty of 10 per cent levied on hats of foreign manufacture.

Mr. Partelow said that an ad valorem duty of 7½ per cent. was sufficient protection.

After some debate Mr. Partelow's amendment on the motion of Mr. W. H. Street was carried.

Mr. Partelow moved for duty of 1d per pound on candles imported into this Province, with the exception of wax and sperm.—Agreed to.

Mr. Hannington moved for a duty of 3s 6d per cwt. on all fresh meat brought into this Province.—Agreed to.

Mr. Hannington said that as their revenue was below their expenditure, by putting a small duty on flour, they might considerably increase the revenue.

Hon. Mr. Simonds said it would be better to have the expenditure reduced, and not be laying an additional tax on the people, which would be the case if they put an additional duty on flour.

Mr. Fisher thought it would be better to select something else, on which to levy a tax, and not take flour.

Mr. Hannington said that after they had given protection to the manufacturer, they should not overlook the interest of the agriculturist, for if a greater protection was given to the farmer, it would act as a stimulant to call forth his greatest energies in the proper cultivation of his land, and there would shortly be enough wheat raised for the consumption of this Province, and perhaps have some to export.

Col. Allen hoped the motion of the hon. member for Westmorland would not be passed.

Mr. J. A. Street said that wheat flour might come under the head of luxuries, and should be taxed. Oats was and could be raised in this Province, for some parts were peculiarly adapted for growing that sort of grain, and when properly ground it made good wholesome bread; and it was his opinion that they should encourage the consumption of that sort of grain which the country was best adapted to produce. Thus by levying an additional tax on flour imported into this Province, the tax would come off the rich, and have no effect on the poor, therefore he would support the hon. member's motion.

Mr. Fisher said he could not agree with the hon. member who last spoke, for it was his opinion that by laying an additional tax on flour, they would add the more in proportion to the heavy burthens already borne by the mechanic; and if wheat flour was to them a luxury, he saw no reason why they should be deprived of it.

Dr. Earle hoped the hon. member for Westmorland would withdraw his resolution.

Mr. W. H. Street said that as far as the revenue was concerned he would go for the additional duty, but when he considered the burthen it would be to the people he would go against it.

After considerable discussion the question was put from the chair, and the motion was negatived.

Hon. Mr. Wilmot moved for a protective duty of 2d per bushel on oats imported into this Province.—Agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Wilmot said he wished for a protective duty of 10 per cent. on all piano-fortes imported into this province, there being a person who manufactured that instrument here and that too in a style which reflected great credit on him.

Mr. End would willingly support the motion of the hon. and learned member for York, for all luxuries and superfluities should be taxed. He had received a return of the sums expended on pianofortes alone in this Province, and found it amounted to the enormous sum of £80,000. The hon. member for York spoke for protection to the manufacturer, but that was not his (Mr. End's) motive for levying an additional tax—it was that the rich might pay for their superfluities; nor did he wish to encourage the manufacturer, but he thought he would be better employed in making thrashing and churning machines, than in making pianofortes. He would go for a duty of ten per cent. on them.—Agreed to.

The house then went into a committee of the whole on the further consideration of the act for repealing the present Militia Law.—Mr. Hannington in the Chair.

Mr. Rankin moved that the reconsideration of the bill be postponed for 3 months.

After some few arguments, which had been bro't forward before on the same subject, the question for the postponment of the bill was put from the chair and carried in the affirmative, and the house adjourned.

Wednesday, March 13.

Read a second time—A bill to vacate the Seats of Members of the House of Assembly in certain cases.

Mr. Partelow moved for leave to present a Petition from John Pollock, on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce of the Port of St. John, praying that no further Act may pass this present Session to regulate the Inspection of Timber and Lumber until an investigation be had during the recess, touching the defects in the present Law.—The order of the house, limiting the time for introducing Petitions, being in this instance dispensed with, leave was granted, and the petition then read.—*Ordered*, that the said petition be received and lie on the table.

Mr. J. A. Street, from the committee to whom was referred the subject of the Acts relating to Insolvent Debtors, submitted their report: and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

The select committee appointed on the first instant by Resolution of the house, to take into consideration the present state of the Laws for the relief of Insolvent Debtors in this Province, report—

That they have had the subject under consideration, and from the present Laws being confined altogether to affording sustenance to confined Debtors, unable to support themselves, and to their discharging of their persons from prison in certain cases, leaving their future property still liable: the committee have turned their attention mainly to the devising of some measures by which relief may be afforded to persons unfortunate in business, where their conduct has been such as to induce a certain proportion of their Creditors to agree to discharge them upon certain terms,—and have therefore prepared a bill, by which the remainder of the creditors may be compelled to come in such terms, under the Title of—"A bill to afford relief to persons unfortunate in business in certain cases;"—which they now submit with this report.

The great object of the committee in preparing this bill has been to afford relief to the honest unfortunate Debtor, by the most simple and least expensive process, as being better adapted to this new Country than the cumberesome expensive machinery of a Bankrupt Law.

All which is respectfully submitted.

Thursday March 14.

Read a second time—A bill to afford relief to persons unfortunate in business in certain cases; and a bill for the consolidation of the Departments of Revenue in this Province, and to provide for the collection and protection thereof.

A message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee, Master of Chancery, informed the house, that the Council had agreed to the bill explanatory of an Act, intituled "An Act for erecting a Parish in the city of saint John, and incorporating the Rectors, Church Wardens and Vestries of the Church of England in the several Parishes in this Province."—With amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

The following rate of duties, in addition to those under Imperial Acts, was agreed to by the House:

Apples, 6d. per bushel.
Brandy, 2s. per gallon.
Rum, 1s. 6d. per gallon.
Coffee, 1 1 2d. per lb.
Clocks, 25s. each.
Oxen & Neat cattle, except Cows, 20s.
Cows, or cattle under 3 years old, 10s. each.
Horses, Mares, and Geldings, £2 do.
Malt Liquor, in bottles or otherwise, 3d. per gal.
Dried Frut, 5s.
Sugar, refined and loaf, 1d per lb.
Crushed, 5s. per cwt.
All kinds except the above, 2s. 6d. per cwt.
Tea, 1d. per lb
Wines, all kinds, 2s. 6d. per gallon.
Candles, 1d. per lb.
Leather, Harness, 2d. per lb.
Sole, 1½ "
Upper, 3d "
Calf, tanned or dressed, 10s. per doz.
Sheep Skins, do 4s.
Meats fresh, 3s. 6d. per cwt,
Agricultural Implements, 10 per cent.
Bricks and Tiles, 10 per cent.
Boots and Shoes, 10 per cent.
Chairs, and prepared parts of and for chairs, 10 per cent.
Clocks, Wheels, Machinery & materials for clocks, 25 per cent.
Household Furniture, except the property of persons and emigrants not intended for sale, 15 per cent.
Iron Castings, except such articles as are usually designated hollow ware, 10 per cent.
Looking Glasses and looking glass plates, silvered, 15 per cent.
Looking Glass Plates, unsilvered and Frames, 5 per cent.
Nails, cut, 10 per cent.
Wooden ware of all kinds, including, matches, 20 per cent.
Hats, 7½ per cent.
Piano Fortes, 10 per cent.
Whale and other Fish Oil, except return cargoes of vessels, fitted out in the Province, 10 per cent.
Cloaks, Dress, Frocks, Surtout and Great Coats, except P. and Monkey Jackets, made of Pilot Cloth or Flushings, 7s. 6. each.
Pantaloons made of cloth, of which wool shall form a component part, except Pilot cloth and Flushing, 2s. 6d. each.
Silk, Velvet or Satin Vests, 5s. each.
All other Goods, Wares and Merchandise, that shall not be declared free, 4 per cent. on every Hundred Pounds value thereof.

The following articles were included in the table of exemption:—

Anchors. Ashes. Baggage and Apparel not intended for sale. Barills. Bibles and Testaments. Burr stones. Coin, Bullion and Diamonds. Cordage and Oakum. Chain Cables and other Iron chains for ships' use. Carriages for Travellers not intended for sale. Cusk. Cocoa. Copper in sheets, bars or bolts for ship building. Composition nails and spikes for ship building.

TO THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Gentlemen,

I receive with the highest satisfaction your Loyal and Patriotic Address and thank you cordially for the assurance which it conveys of your determination to uphold me in maintaining the Prerogative of the Crown, against the attempt of certain Members of the late Executive Council of Canada, to extort stipulations which would have prostrated the Authority of Her Majesty's Government, and destroyed Monarchical Institutions in this Province.

It is the peculiar advantage of the British Constitution, that the Honor and Dignity of the Sovereign are in unison with the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, and that no true Friend of the People seeks the degradation of the Crown.

I hail the sentiments expressed in your Address with the greater gratification, because I am sensible that they are poured forth from British hearts, which would resist any invasion of the Liberties of the People, as firmly as they now reprobate a daring attack on the Royal Prerogative; and I should receive with shame the support which you afford, were I not conscious that in defending the Prerogative of the Crown, I am no less resolved to uphold the Rights of the Subject, and to maintain inviolate the Institutions established in this Province, with an anxious desire to see them accomplish the welfare of the Community.

C. T. METCALFE.

March 16.

Mr. End, from the Committee appointed on the twenty third day of February last, to take under consideration an application from the Saint John Water Company, in reference to the extension of the operations thereof, submitted their Report; and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:

"The Committee to whom was referred the Petition of the Saint John Water Company, praying 'that an Act may pass to authorize an assessment for a limited period on certain parts of the said City, to enable the said Company to maintain and extend their operations,' having attended to that duty, and having had before them the Petition of the Corporation of the said City, against the prayer of the said Petition, and the Petition of E. L. Jarvis, Foreman of the Grand Jury, with thirteen more of that Body, —and the Petition of John Kerr, Esquire, and thirty-two others, Magistrates, Merchants, and Freeholders, in favour of the same; Report—

"That the claim of the St. John Water Company to be authorised (under proper restrictions) to levy a small assessment on property, the value of which is greatly augmented by the Works of the Company, ought not, in the opinion of Your Committee to be considered unreasonable; and Your Committee have prepared a Bill for this purpose, which they respectfully submit to the House.

"Respectfully submitted,

"W. H. Street,
William End,
D. Hannington,
James Boyd,
Alex. Rankin,

Ordered, That the report be accepted.

The Bill, as reported by the Committee, under the Title of—"A Bill further to facilitate the means of supplying the City of St. John with water;"—being then handed in at the Clerk's Table, was read a first time.

On Consignment:

Received ex "*Peruvian*," from London:
3 TONS Manilla CORDAGE, from 1¼ to 3¼ inch. 20 bolts No. 2 & 3 Greenock Bleached CANVASS, 50 iron bound Barrels COAL TAR, 14 Tons COAL. For sale by
March 8. J. R. CRANE.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, MARCH 22, 1844.

Public Meeting.—Yesterday at 12 o'clock, an adjourned meeting took place at the Court House, for the purpose of petitioning the Legislature for a Bill to establish a City Police, (independently of, and irresponsible to the Corporation.) The necessity for such protection, having grown out of the late violences committed on the public indiscriminately. As expected, it was numerously attended, and many speeches *pro* and *con* made on the occasion. The necessity for an efficient Police was so strongly urged by one portion of the assembly, as it was opposed by the other. The principal argument adduced was the impossibility of the citizens in the present depressed state of things, to support such an establishment, which argument, being one of the pocket, had its due effect, and was successful.

This is a question which has engrossed a good deal of attention of the Public; the result of which has proved very unsatisfactory to a number of persons actuated by no other motive than that of establishing public tranquility. We have looked at the question in all its phases, and we acknowledge that we cannot fall in with the opinions of those who suggested the movement, for sundry weighty reasons. First, we cannot see how the Legislature could *Legally* take one step in the business, admitting the petition had reached them, inasmuch as this City possesses a Charter, which gives the Common Council the Sole Power, to regulate and appoint all such measures as may be required for the proper Government, and peace of the City. We would ask the question, what would the Livery of London, (who possess a Charter, of which we are informed ours is a transcript,) do with a Parliamentary enactment, regulating their Civic matters, and passed without consulting them? Why, act like wise men, and disregard it. Now in our humble opinion the remedy lies within a nut shell.—Let the Citizens return men to Common Council who will do their duty, by protecting the lives and properties of the Citizens. This is the only cure for outrages committed on the public peace. There is no Legislative enactment required in the business, and if the Citizens will not do this, why let the public submit to what may befall them. There are two persons now in their hands, the wounded man, and the man who wounded him; both are accused of having produced the Riot: Let the right horse be saddled, and the aggressor be punished. We urge this particularly upon the Magistracy—that a searching investigation take place, and the guilty party receive punishment to the extreme penalty of the law.

Domestic Manufacture.—It affords us much pleasure, to notice the line of conduct adopted by our fellow citizen, S. R. Foster, Esq., who since the establishment of the Provincial Association, has discontinued to import Boots and Shoes, and has employed the workmen of the city; all his stock therefore will in future be made here, and of a quality and price which he says, under the present protection, will defy American competition.

Concert, again.—The *St. John Sacred Music Society*, intend giving a Concert, in the Mechanics' Hall, on the first Wednesday in April next.

More Taxes.—We regret to learn that the Bill for taxing the City for the benefit of the Water Company, has met the approval of the Committee, who were appointed to report on it: their Report has been accepted by the House, and read a first time. If ever a public meeting was required to express indignation at an outrage on the pockets of the citizens it is now. If we are to be taxed to pay for the failures and miscalculations of others, surely we are entitled to the "Works" when we have paid for them, but that a private company should be allowed to prey upon a starving community for their especial benefit is not to be thought of. Let the Citizens bestir themselves, 'ere the die be cast, and a remedy be immaginable. Even if it were thought necessary to levy this unlawful tax, there are many less objectionable ways of doing it than that contemplated by the present Bill.

We have been anxiously looking for the English Mail, for the last two days, but regret to say it had not arrived up to the time of our going to press. Our latest European dates are by way of the United States, and up to the 11th March. The State Trials had progressed so far, as to the delivery of the charge of the Chief Justice to the Jury, which we learn was anything but favourable to the Traversers. What the result will be, we shall probably receive by the Mail. One of two things must happen: the punishment of the guilty parties will either make a finish of the disaffection, or an open outbreak by that deluded people, may be expected; the Government firm in their purpose, are prepared at every point.

Lord Morpeth has not been returned to Parliament, as stated last week in the papers.

The balance-sheet of the public income and expenditure for the year 1843, has been published by order of the House of Commons. It exhibits for the past year an income of £52,582,817, and an expenditure of £51,139,515.

The radicals have lately been busy circulating a report that her Majesty is considerably in debt.—Mr. Bewlit, M. P. for Monmouthshire, had the delicacy to ask the question in the House of Commons on the 5th ult., when Sir Robert Peel denied that there was any truth in the rumor.

There have been terrible gales off the coast, and a number of sad disasters are recorded. The Zeener, a Dutch Government frigate, Capt. Abrahams, was lost on a shoal in the North sea. The loss was between £30,000 and £40,000, fully insured in London. A schooner, the Emile, from Bordeaux, was wrecked on the night of the first, and it was feared all on board had perished. The brig Sterling was wrecked at Yarmouth, and eight or ten of the crew were drowned. A great number of minor disasters are recorded.

Gen. Bertrand, the brave and devoted friend of Napoleon, died very soon after his return from his visit to the United Sates, on the 31st of January, at Chateauroux, his native town. His death excited great feeling throughout Paris.

Spain continues in a disturbed state, and her affairs occupy much attention of the British and French governments.

Letters received from Varna, mention the total destruction of that city, by which a loss of four millions of piastres has been caused.

China.—Some Americans, as if courting a cause of quarrel with the Chinese had ventured upon excursions into the interior; this practice had procured from the British Plenipotentiary a declaration to the Chinese Commissioner that he should by no means countenance such proceeding and that orders should be given to the consuls to have all such foreigners arrested and sent to Hong Kong.

Copper Coin.—Is it not a singular circumstance, that while the inhabitants of St. John are complaining of the *superabundance* of the Provincial Copper Coin in circulation there, there is not one to be seen in this quarter? The copper coin current here is composed principally of counterfeit Canada, and Nova Scotia penny and half-penny pieces.—There is ample field in this county and neighbourhood, for the circulation of a portion of these rejected coins.—*Miramichi Gleaner.*

A seizure of ninety-six American Clocks, was made on the 9th instant, in Foster's Barn at Tower Hill, St David. This is the most effectual method of putting an end to the system of smuggling, swindling, and extortion, which has for some time past been carried on under the name of "Clock Peddling."—*St. Stephen's Courant.*

North American and West India Stations.—We are informed that it was reported in the Naval circles at home, previous to the sailing of the last Steamer, that Sir Graham Eden Hammond, K. C. B. Vice Admiral of the Red, was to succeed Sir Charles Adam, K. C. B in the Naval Command of the West India and North American Station, and that he would hoist his flag on board H. M. S Hastings, 72. It was also currently rumoured that the Stations would be seperated again, and that one of the commands would be conferred upon Rear Admiral C. B. Ross.

The Garrison.—Lieut. Charles R. Binney, of the Royal Engineers (a Novascotian), has been appointed to serve in this command under the orders of Lieut. Colonel Calder.—*Acadian Rec.*

BISHOPRIC OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Amount of Provincial Subscriptions already published, £3852 8 0

SUBSCRIPTIONS AT KINGSTON.

Rev. W. E. Scovil,	10	0	0
Samuel J. Scovil,	10	0	0
Justus S. Wetmore,	15	0	0
William Peters,	10	0	0
Wm. William Peters,	5	0	0
James Stewart,	1	0	0
LeBaron Drury,	5	0	0
John Britain,	2	0	0
David Pickett,	4	0	0
Samuel Hoyt,	2	0	0
James S. Northrop,	2	0	0
George Raymond,	1	0	0
James Peters,	2	0	0
Elijah A. Perkins,	1	10	0
Samuel Foster,	1	[illegible]	0
William Pyewell,	2	0	0
E. B. Smith,	2	0	0
Jarvis Hoyt,	0	10	0
Charles P. Hoyt	0	10	0
John Chalmer,	0	5	0
Mrs. Stephen Crawford,	0	10	0
Seymour Pickett,	1	0	0
William Whiting,	0	15	0
Miss Perry,	1	0	0
Admo Paddock	1	3	4
Wm. Ezekiel Flewelling,	0	5	0
D. W. Flewelling,	0	5	0
James White,	0	5	0
David C. Williams,	0	5	0
George Whelpley,	1	0	0
James Snyder,	1	0	0
William P. Flewelling,	0	5	0

St. Patrick's Day falling this year upon Sunday, the Charitable Irish Society postponed the celebration of the Festival to the day following (yesterday,) when they attended to hear Mass at St. Mary's Chapel. After service they paraded through several streets of the City, headed by the Temperance Band, returning to the Chapel, where they separated. The splendid banner and other insignia of the Society had a capital effect though the bad weather detracted much from the effectiveness of the spectacle. In the evening the Society dined together at the Hotel, where the mirth and festivity was kept up to an early hour this morning.—*Halifax Times.*

Prince Edward Island, March 5.—The House of Assembly in Committee last evening on Ways and Means, decided that the following articles of importation here should not be subject to Colonial Duty:—Lumber, Staves Barley, Oats and Oatmeal, Potatoes, Cattle, Horses, Fresh Meat, raw Hides Tallow, Burr Stones, Hemp and Flax, Salt, Lime, Gypsum, Building Stone, Fish, Pig Iron, Live Stock, Implements of Husbandry and Textiles. We have heard it reported that the New Brunswick Legislature intend to impose a tax on our produce. We trust that there is no foundation for this rumour, but if there should be the slighest disposition in that province to that effect, we hope it will be dissipated by the friendly movement on our part and that reciprocity will be fully and fairly carried out.

Quebec Feb. 16—The Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal has dispensed the people of his Diocese, for the present year, from the usual rigid observance of Lent. The use of one meal of meat a day is allowed on Sundays, Mondays Tuesdays & Thursdays, Palm Sunday excepted. The reason assigned is the dearness and scarcity of Fish, and the unusual privation among the people of his Diocese.—*Gazette.*

NEW ORLEANS, March 2

DREADFUL STEAM BOAT ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE.

We have just received the distressing intelligence that yesterday morning, between 2 and 3 o'clock, the steamers De Soto and Buckeye came in collision in what is called Old River, just below Atchafalaya, and that the latter boat was sunk to her hurricane deck in less than five minutes.

The Buckeye was ascending the River with upwards of three hundred souls on board, white and black—of this number between 60 and 80 are estimated to have been lost!

A gentleman who was on board the De Soto describes the whole scene as heart-rending beyond description. The passengers were all asleep at the time of the accident, and such as were saved only escaped in their night clothes. Mothers rushed frantically about in search of their children—husbands in search of their wives and sisters.

Of the deck passengers on board the Buckeye, but few were saved, so suddenly did she go down.

Many of the passengers lost every thing, but it is impossible at present to estimate the full loss. The captain of the De Soto, which boat was but little injured, succeeded in saving the lives of many, and also some of the property.

THE ANSWER

To the Inhabitants of Her Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia, Subscribers to the Address from that Province, to Sir Charles Metcalfe.

I beg you, gentlemen, to accept my warmest thanks for the honour conferred on me by your address.

It is highly gratifying to me to be assured that my conduct in resisting unconstitutional demands has your approval.

A compliance with those demands would have reduced the authority of Her Majesty's Government in this Colony to a nullity, and would have rendered the Governor a mere Tool in the hands of a Party.

Such a subversion of the Constitutional Government conferred on this Province could not be effected without the total destruction of the supremacy of the Mother Country, and can never therefore under any circumstances be submitted to by Her Majesty's Representative.

It is cheering to observe that an abundance of Loyal feeling prevails throughout the North American portion of the British Empire, which will it may be hoped maintain those ties of affection that bind the Mother Country and the Colonies together, notwithstanding the extreme views of independence partially entertained in Canada, which would utterly prostrate Her Majesty's Government, and obviously tend to sever a connexion that is replete with mutual benefit: and in which the perfect liberty of the subject, Provincial Legislation, and Administration, adapted to the interests, wants and wishes of the people, and every privilege compatible with allegiance to the British Crown, are combined with the fostering care and powerful protection of Imperial supremacy and strength. It is lamentable that those real advantages should be brought into jeopardy by aiming at an object involving the extinction of Her Majesty's Government, which can only be attained at the sacrifice of the connexion that produces those blessings.

In addressing these sentiments to you, I am confident that I am communicating with gentlemen who are determined as any in the world to maintain the just rights, liberties and interests of the people, and who value and uphold the Prerogative of the Crown as conducive to that end. It is the happy effect of the operation of the British Constitution that the true friends of the people are also the most loyal supporters of the Crown.

The number of journeymen shoemakers in the United States is estimated at 150,000!

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