'I pity him most sincerely,' said Mr. Westbury, 'on being united to a woman who selfishly preferred her own pleasure to her husband's happiness. Her have I not yet learned to pity. Had she taken your advice, Julia, for most touchingly did I hear you warn her!—she might have been happy, and her husband respectable. Now they are both lost! Oh! that every woman would learn where her true happiness lies! Oh that she would learn, that to yield is to conquer! to submit is to subdue! None but the utterly ignoble and abandoned, could long resist the general influence of a cheerful, meek, patient self-denying wife; nay instances are not wanting, in which the most profligate have been reclaimed through the instrumentality of a consistently amiable and virtuous woman! If the whole sex, my dear Julia, would imbibe your spirit, and follow your example, the effect would soon be manifest.—Men would be very different creatures from what they are, and few wives would have occasion to complain of unkind and obstinate husbands. A vast deal is said of the influence of women on society, and they, themselves, exult in their power; but how seldom, comparatively do they use it, to benefit themselves, or to the world! Let it be woman's first desire to make her husband good and happy, and respectable: and seldom will she fall short of her object, and at the same time securing her own felicity.'

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

A very limited and hasty, but impartial view of Animal Magnetism. vulgarly called *Mesmerism.*

(Concluded.)

It must have been often noticed, by persons who sleep in pairs, that one or other of them will frequently give a sudden start or twitch in bed, on falling asleep, just like a patient under the operation of a magnetizer does upon the stage. This twitch or unconscious start on falling asleep is only the effect of another of those wise and benevolent provisions of nature, for disuniting *of matter from mind* for a season, for the nerves merely to obtain rest,—for the functions of all the internal organs assigned to the offices of supporting animal life, with preparing nutrition, continue to go on, without ceasing as well during sleep as while awake; but the muscles and the exterior nerves connected with and emanating from the brain, as all of the latter do, and which have been more or less very laboriously employed throughout the day, and require rest for labour to morrow,—are benevolently allowed the indulgence of taking their ease for a season during sleep, in a state of unconscious repose, for acquiring fresh vigour, for the renewal of labour. There is very little difference as respects the human system, between the effects of the magnetic experiments on the human frame and those with extatic exhilirating gas; and that is,—that the latter arouses all the propensities in a state of extatic confusion, by exciting the functions of all the exterior organs at once,—but the one that most predominates under the exciting influence of the gas, and is most strongly exhibited by the patient, is the one which is taken for granted to be the governing or most prominent one of his general temperament; and it is by these exhibitions that his prevailing propensity, whether it be generally pleasant, or morose and quarrelsome, will be known. On the other hand, while a patient is in the magnetic state, the operator in that exhibition only brings out or arouses each of the organs in succession, by exhibiting only one particular propensity at a time, but at the same time extravagantly developed, because the full force of the magnetic influence previously imbibed, is employed or brought to bear upon that single organ, by playing as it were upon one key at a time.—There is nothing alarming that I can trace, in Mesmerism or Animal Magnetism to create any uneasiness about its affecting Religion, (as some persons have expressed their fears,) if viewed aright. As to the idea of comparing the magnetic influence to the power made use of by Elijah to restore the widow's son, is chimerical; for although the magnetic influence may be supplied to invigorate the human system in the present day, there is great doubt of its efficacy in augmenting the contents of a handful of meal in a barrel, or of a cruize of oil. There can be no doubt but that the ancients were well acquainted with the magnetic influence upon inanimate if not animal matter, and the knowledge of it may have been made use of by them in their sorceries and turned to profitable account. Sorcery appears to have been very common in ancient times, for the Israelite were expressly told in Exodus not to suffer a witch to live. See also wizards in Leviticus and Isaiah.

I conscientiously believe that if a person receives any casual external injury, either by concussion as from a fall, or of blows from another person, which affects the brain or the nerves and muscles affected by such injury, that the application of the magnetic influence will restore the circulation and the equilibrium, and re-establish the activity of the parts, by exciting and forcing forward the circulation, whenever it has been stopped, checked, or retarded by the injury, and where the functions of the brain and nerves have been accidentally paralyzed. As the magnetic influence seems to be confined in its energies almost exclusively to the nervous system, there is no doubt whatever but that over study, nervous nervousness, grief, despondency, deafness, rheumatism, gout, drunkenness, and temporary insanity arising from it, may be extirpated by mesmerising,—also, vicious, licentious, and other bad habits contracted from sympathetic bad examples, all being as it were only skin deep, confined to the covering of the vital parts of the body.

As there are no such evil propensities implanted by Providence in any human being, any such may be extirpated by mesmerism. I have no doubt but that by a little perseverance, even in the most obstinate cases, where the system generally has become vitiated with either too much acidity from excess of the use of wine, of spirituous liquors, or of tobacco, that these might perhaps require a much longer time, but could nevertheless all be swept out and the room regarnished by the broom of mesmerism, or magnetic influence;—the patients would become new creatures, and bury those nervous affections, with all further liking for those sins that have so easily beset them through life, in oblivion! Who would grudge tendering to any healthy mesmerizer a reasonable fee for the accomplishing of so desirable an object as stripping a man of any acquired habits of brutality?—God created man upright, but he has certainly sought out many evil inventions to perplex and punish himself, and to shorten the space of his limited existence. Instead of a culprit's being confined to a dungeon, and to be there kept idle at the public expence, living on the labour of others, he ought to be mesmerized a few times, to cast out the evils that infest him.

There is one thing regarding mesmerism which is to be borne in mind, and that is, that two opposites of pure and impure substances, matters or [illegible] cannot occupy the same place at the same [illegible] therefore the impregnation of the human [illegible] with the villainous and poisonous qualities [illegible] noous liquors and tobacco in all its shapes, [illegible] driven out and displaced by degrees, and [illegible] resolution taken against future temptation, [illegible] patient can expect any permanent benefit [illegible] influence of the vital or magnetic principle afforded by the operation or blessings of [illegible]n.—Instead of condemning so beneficial [illegible] mesmerism appears to be from present [illegible]es, it would be better for medical and [illegible] gentlemen to investigate its merits unprejudiced and endeavour to make it known and [illegible] mitigate the miseries of mankind.—Before [illegible] any expect to see sign plates or boards [illegible] indicating the residence of a magnetizer, as common as those of any professor of the healing art.

Whether the magnetizing profession is to be a useful healing art or not, I hope never to see such another disgusting spectacle perpetrated, and such an inhuman and unfeeling advantage taken of a patient as I did last night, or such another attempt made to tamper with and arouse the indignant but finer feelings of a great portion of an audience of 500 persons, by tormenting a fellow creature with such over-exciting experiments on the supposed seat of the organs of his propensities, extravagantly distorted, and such as they never could have become in a state of nature; for every excitement was imminently risking the rupture of a blood vessel.—while at the same time there were many other more innocent acts that might have been performed, and that were plausibly exhibited in private, to test the truth of the science of phrenology, (which it certainly elucidates by the nerves exteriorly, stretched over the skull, like bell wires, but not by the bumps,) without running the risk of jeopardizing the patient's bursting a blood vessel from the over excitement of the bell-wires or the external nerves connected with the brain, and spread all over the body as well as the head, to gratify a fiendish curiosity. The sympathy and excitement discernable in the audience were so great at times, for the situation of the patient's feelings, that several persons left the Institute, and such was the impression on the writer's nerves, that his utterance was paralyzed at the time, and severe headache of two whole days supervened.—What right has any man or set of men to probe or search the heart of another from idle curiosity, to ascertain whether he possesses any veneration, or the fear of God?—According to my belief and experience, there is no being in the human form, whether Christian, Jew, Mahomedan or Pagan, on which God has not impressed his seal of dependence, to whom alone he is accountable; and there can be no superiority of the structure of the organs in the genus homo, whether white or black, of one man over another, excepting in so far as that one man may have had better opportunities of acquiring social habits and education than the other. If the uncivilized Indian, Hottentot, or Newzealander were to be magnetized, and their external organs of veneration excited, the result would be very similar, if not the same, as with the Jew or Christian. They would adore the great and good Spirit.—To all appearances, the organs of those who have become most abandoned and worst of men, were made perfect, but their sensual, turbulent, and vicious habits are, as before asserted, exterior to the body, and only skin-deep, and have altogether arisen from education,—not the learning of the schools, so called, but from the bad habits and pernicious examples of some other persons moving in society around them, and with whose bad habits they have become impressed by a long association through life,—whose examples and bad habits have become impressed upon those ever active external nerves of the organs, particularly of the sight, hearing and feeling, as well as tasting and smelling. And there is every reason to believe that all those disgusting and pernicious habits which have been acquired through life, and we know were never born in the system, may be eradicated, even after a very long series of years' indulgence in them, by the mesmeric art or magnetic influence—become purified and swept as clean as a field of stubble that the fire had passed through.—The magnetic influence, a principal source of life, or Mesmerism, will re-produce harmony among the nerves in a vitiated system, change the vitiated or impure tone of thoughts, desires and ideas—obliterate vicious habits, and obliviate every evil propensity that has gained an ascendancy over a patient,—whether in derogation of God's honor, or in the corruption of the good manners of social life,—merely judging then from some successful operations in cases of grief, melancholy, and other nervous affections, that have been communicated to me. There is little reason to doubt but what the very miraculous cures attributed to a foreign Prince who visited England some few years ago, were performed by mesmerism, or the magnetic influence. I don't believe that the magnetic influence will act on an abscess, except to support the surrounding parts.

I could say something respecting Clairvoyance, but it would appear perhaps too ridiculous, because the subject is now misunderstood, and is without a local precedent, or any possibility of now obtaining all the necessary proof; but I will assert this, that I believe the distance of 2000 is no obstacle to its influence.—But what is love but a species of impress by mesmerism,—a reciprocity of pleasing thoughts and ideas transferred to and fro through the eyes alone? The strong resemblance of children to one or other of their parents is one of the influences of mesmerism, as Jacob outwitted Laban,—indeed it is hard to tell where its influences do not extend to, and shew the most powerful influence of the magnetic effect on the male or female system.—These are my ideas and opinions of the magnetic influences or mesmerism, as they were penned this morning; not one of the ideas have been changed, or the language been amended but very little since; and if any one with the same limited experience of attending two short lectures can define it better, I should be glad to see it.

S. T.

St. John, 13th December, 1844.

☞ There is only one thing in which I feel at fault, and that was, for not approaching the patients to find out whether they had not been drugged as the Hindoo Jugglers do their snakes.

"THE MARROW OF THE SCRIPTURES"

"'Tis pleasant sure to see one's name in print,
A book's a book, tho' there be nothing in it"

BYRON.

So said Byron, and certainly had he lived to see a Pamphlet now before me, he would see his picture fully drawn.—"The Marrow of the Scriptures" fully verifies the sentiment of Byron. To begin with page 1, we find it a synopsis of general view of the Scriptures "*by the Rev. Wm. Folyard.*" A dashing title is often very attractive—There is a great deal in a name—it happens however that it is sometimes like a dry bone, after it has been burned in the fire, it wants *Marrow.* It often reminds me of a splendid signboard above a man's door, it allures the fool into his shop, who no sooner enters than he discovers the sign was *a take in* and the proprietor a *Catch Penny.* In the production before me I find no 'Marrow'—no Bone—no flesh—no skin, no—

"Yes my Lord—words—words—words—"

There is 'Marrow' without bones—yes and without salt,—it may attract the dog but not his master, —and this Marrow moreover is manufactured *by the Rev. Wm. Folyard!!!* Now we question the Marrow-Manufacturer's claims to the prefix R.E.V. Perhaps in a Province so adjacent to the United States, where they can do such wonderful things, they can manufacture these titles by steam. We have heard of two classes of *dandies*' Tailors and Schoolmasters—Now it is very easy to change a white hat and black cravat for a black hat and white cravat, the more especially since such a transmutation will license the venerable little prefix comprised in the contraction R.E.V. These persons Korah like grasping the mitre and the censor, care not whether their offerings be accepted, provided that they can only gull the public. Since R.E.V. is merely another name for arrogance or ignorance —and since it is a sort of popular pass-word by which a traveller may find access to the best bed, and the best breakfast in the Inns on any of our Provincial roads—why it is worth while to be dubbed R.E.V.

In page 2, we find the dedication—Like all other books it must not only have a Title Page, but also a Dedicatory one: 'better be out of the world than out of the fashion' says the old adage. This work is dedicated to *no body*—and why? because there is nobody great enough to merit the honours of such a *Protege* as the Author of this *Marrow*, therefore it is dedicated not to any great man, but to all "*the great ones of the Earth.*" The author's reason for this choice is taken from Solomon, a very wise man indeed, and is this—he had 'some slaves or horses.' I think I have seen the author of the 'Marrow' on a Horse. Pray whose horse was it? Perhaps the Rector of ——— could tell.

Page 3 contains a Preface—and such a Preface!! O ye Gods. By the way we are apt to find somewhere in the neighbourhood of the first or second page of modern works a table of *Errata.* The author of this "Marrow" has however omitted the publication of this table: now that we cannot conceive that this omission arises from mere forgetfulness, we can only account for it either on the ground of—the work containing *no Errors* or of its being all *one Error* together. The former supposition cannot be entertained for a moment, as we find Orthographical, Etymological, and Syntactical Errors in every page of the Prose—and as to the Verse the Prosody is shamefully mangled. Since the first supposition cannot be entertained the second must be true—namely, that the book is all an Error. The necessity of an enlarged Edition may therefore be obviated by simply printing a flying slip, entitled *Errata*m and subscribed as follows "this Work is all a Blunder." Were the author to publish such a slip it would betray much more christianity and much more honesty than to attempt an enlarged Edition. But no doubt he will naturally say—How am I to be paid for this manufaction? Why we would reply, that as *bone manure* is now becoming a saleable article, and hands are required in the preparation of it, let our author who has made such a lamentable failure in the manufacture of "*Marrow,*" betake himself for a time to the manufacture of *Bones.*

Like all other works the present is divided and arranged in subjects, to which are appended Notes, on such sublimely dark themes as "The Omnipresence of Angels," "The state of the Soul after death" "Melchizedic," &c. Alas! Alas! but "a little learning is a dangerous thing." These subjects are interlarded with Poetry some quoted and some *original!* As a specimen of our author's taste in selecting his quotations, observe the following from page 16.

"Ill thrives the hapless family that shows,
A Cock that's silent or a Hen that crows."

And as to the original Poetry, why it speaks so highly of the author's imagination as the Prose does for his judgment. Look into page 50—"To Joel not the Prophet."

"When next you meet with a Divine†
To argument do not incline;
For many a man of your own class
Can't tell the gender of Balaam's Ass."

Our Author's predilection for 'Hens' Cocks' and 'Asses' would dispose us to believe that these are necessary appendages to the character of a Divine. We would recommend the poor people of this country, who may be solicited by this R.E.V. '*Dicsine*' to purchase of his '*Ware*' to employ their quarter dollar some other way, as waste paper can be imported into New Brunswick at a cheaper rate.

QUID NUNC?

"To use the words of a celebrated Poet this Preface

"Is a specimen true upon the whole
Of the figure of speech called Rigmarole,
For it has no Body and much less a Soul."

†Of course Mr. Folyard is the Divine.

British News.

THE CREEP AT ST. PETER'S DOCK, NEWCASTLE.

An alarming occurrence took place yesterday morning, at St. Peter's Quay, about three miles below this town, the surface of the ground, for some acres in extent, having been affected with what in this district is called the creep, being a sort of incipient earthquake, by which considerable destruction has been done to property in the neighborhood, the extensive building yard of Messrs. Thomas and William Smith, the eminent ship builders, having been rendered entirely useless. The first intimation of danger was observed a week ago, but it was very slight, amounting only to a rent in one of the houses to the north of the building yard, which was repaired, and matters continued in the same state till 9 o'clock yesterday morning. It may be proper to state that the dock, though on the north side of the river, is completely undermined by the workings of the Friar's Goose colliery, situate on the other side, and it is supposed the accident has been caused by the working or falling of the roof, or superincumbent strata. At the period above-mentioned the whole of the men and boys, nearly 200 in number, were at breakfast in the smith's shop and store, on the north side of the building yard, when they heard a thundering noise, and on looking out, beheld the surface of the ground in motion. They ran away from the spot, and reached a place of safety, and there they were [illegible] by the inhabitants of the neighbouring houses, who fled in the greatest consternation. In a few minutes the heaving of the surface ceased, and on the men returning to the building yard, they found the ground rent in various directions, presenting chasms several feet in depth; the bottom of the spacious dry dock, capable of admitting vessels of the largest size, was thrown up in dreadful confusion, the sides re[illegible] the whole presented a scene of [illegible] which might well appal the st[illegible] The windows in the neigh[illegible] were broken, doors and [illegible] and crushed, and several [illegible] led with the ground. [illegible] confined to the buil[illegible] jacent houses. T[illegible] next the river has sunk several inches, and the bed of the river, which before was "high and dry" at low water, is now covered to the depth of from 18 to 23 inches. The water in the river was agitated, and the motion was felt on board the vessels lying near.—*Newcastle Journal.*

AN EXPERIMENTAL TRIP IN A STEAMER PROPELLED BY A "FAN."

Since the great and splendid invention of the steam engine as applicable to navigation, the lightness of its machinery, the concentration of its propelling power, and the economy in the use of fuel, have ever been considered objects of the very highest importance; and from the first introduction of steamers, their side-paddles and boxes have been thought cumbersome, and particularly unsightly to the nautical eye, accustomed to the beautiful and graceful proportions of a sailing vessel. From the various applications to which steam power is susceptible it is still in its infancy, though already the developement of its capabilities has very far surpassed what was even contemplated by the immortal inventor himself. The immense power of steam is unquestionably established, but its appliances to different kinds of machinery are still very limited. In regard to side paddles many attempts have been made to do away with them, as they are found to be much in the way, to hold a great deal of wind, and to impede the steamer's speed, especially in crowded rivers and narrow streams. Indeed, steam-navigation in narrow waters and canals is almost impossible, in consequence of the space the paddles and boxes take up, which cover a width equal to that of the vessel herself. Besides, the steamer's paddles and boxes abutting out on either side are ever liable to injury. The repairs which they incessantly require, form a very expensive item in the annual accounts of the wear and tear of steamers, and show that they are constantly liable to injury. War steamers in action would ever be in danger of being "winged," and rendered powerless. The paddles of steamers must also be seriously injured, and frequently become useless when navigating seas, lakes, rivers, and streams occasionally covered with floating ice. It has been considered that the ill starred President soon after leaving port, encountered large masses of floating ice, which jammed her in and crushed her paddles, when, alas! down she went. It is on record, that at the time she was lost other steamers and sailing-vessels on their passage across the Atlantic fell in with immensely large and mountainous icebergs. The real truth, however, may never be known.

The Archimedean screw (no new invention, for it was in use by the ancients), which is fixed to the stern of a steamer, was the first attempt to supersede the use of side-paddles; but its propelling power is weak compared to that possessed by common steamers, and it is therefore, considered, in that degree, nearly a total failure. But still the immense importance of a concentrated propelling power acting under water, beyond the reach of shot and all liability to accident, has become at once apparent.

For these very reasons engineers and other scientific men have been studying how to effect an object so grand and invaluable in every point of view, by endeavouring to invent a propeller so concentrated in one focus, which would effectually act under water out of all danger from accidents, and still equal or exceed the speed at present attained by side paddles.

This great desideratum, it would appear, is on the point of being accomplished. A beautifully constructed boat, about 50 tons burden, has recently been launched at Greenwich. Her engines—a pair of cranes—were made by Messrs. Penn and Son of Greenwich. They are fixed lengthways in the vessel, and are remarkably light and handsome. The propeller is on the "fan" principle, similarly constructed to the fan of a windmill and, like the screw, is fixed to the stern. It possesses a twofold action, the one perpendicular, which regulates her speed and the other horizontal, which describes half a circle and regulates her steerage.—This latter action of the "fan" is of such an admirable power, that while it supersedes the use of a rudder, it can wheel the boat round, as if she moved on a pivot, and continue to spin her round and round like a top, without making head or stern way, except what little the tide or wind may effect. This peculiar, clever, and invaluable action of the "fan" is most ingeniously contrived, and is the sole invention of Mr. Hunt the engineer, of Greenwich. The "fan," combined with this fine principle of action, can be attached to any sailing vessel, from a line-of-battle ship down to a collier, and can be worked by hands totally unconnected with steam. Its power, though it could not be so great as when worked by steam, is such that it would enable a ship of the line to bring both her broadsides to bear against an enemy in about two minutes.

The vessel is named the Mystery, and although she was not quite finished, it was determined to give her an experimental trip down the river on Thursday, the 3rd of October, to meet and greet the the Queen and Prince Albert on their return from Scotland. Messrs Hunt & Holl, the owners invited several friends to accompany and enjoy the excursion with them. The day opened gloomily, rough, and stormy. The tight little steamer, however, dauntlessly started from Greenwich-pier at a quarter past 11 o'clock, a.m. Her engines worked admirably, and she made her way over the waves, impelled by an invisible power, buoyant as a cork, scarcely disturbing the water. Just as she reached abreast of Grays, near Gravesend, the Black Eagle (not closely followed by the Royal Victoria and Albert yacht hove in sight. The weather at this time was cloudy and tempestuous, but as the Royal yacht rounded the point from Northfleet, the sun shot out from an opening in the clouds upon her full broadside with magnificent splendour, and her rays were concentrated in a halo of light around her. At that moment she was a most beautiful and splendid object.

The Mystery now veered round, and slackened speed in order to await the approach of the Royal squadron, to whose officers and crew she became an object of much curiosity. She then continued leading the way somewhat after the fashion of a pilot fish, till Woolwich was reached, at about two o'clock, p.m., when she brought-to to witness the landing of Her most gracious Majesty and her illustrious Consort, when all on board joined in the hearty shouts of "Welcome Home." The distance from Greenwich-pier to Grays and back to Woolwich was performed in exactly two hours and three quarters.

After the landing of the Royal pair, the Mystery proceeded up the river as far as Chelsea. This part of the voyage afforded a fine opportunity for testing the advantages springing, not only from the non-use of side-paddles, but from the felicitious and admirable way she answered to the helm, in which point she has no equal. She wound in and out barges, rafts of wood, colliers, and ships, with such ease, precision, and certainty, that she astonished everybodder. She gave the go by to several Woolwich and other steamers, which were compelled to slacken speed, or even stop and back in consequence of the pool, and the fear of injuring or smashing their paddle boxes and paddles by collision.

There could not have been a finer day for the westward, and with or against it she proved herself to be a capital sea-boat. The trial proved most satisfactory and successful throughout: she bounded over the water like magic, without a sail or any perceptible propelling power, and almost without herself creating a ripple—she, however, possesses a propeller of great power, equal to any other steamer on the river. Her propeller, certainly reaches perfection nearer than any other now in use; it is impossible to injure it by shot, collisions, grounding, or any other casualty whatever. One or the other paddle of steamers navigating the wide ocean is frequently out of the water, but the fan propeller in a heavy sea performing its functions but through some casual derangement in its own machinery.

The Mystery is now fast approaching completion in all its various appointments, when a more efficient trial will be given.—*London Morning Herald.*

☞ Blanks, Handbills, and Job Printing of all kinds, executed at the Chronicle Office at lowest prices.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, JANUARY 10, 1845.

POLICE.—Measures are about being taken in this City for the formation of an efficient Police establishment, and a Petition to that effect has been handed in to the Common Council. The citizens are now taxed to the amount of £1000 for lamp, watch, and scavenger purposes, yearly, and we are fully convinced, that less than double that amount would pay the expense of an establishment sufficient for the protection of this city, under a Police Magistrate, besides leaving a portion for the necessary lamp and scavenger services. The additional tax, we have little doubt, the people would cheerfully pay, if the money were expended according to their wishes, and that appears to be under an Executive appointment; but it would be worse than useless to increase the assessment under the present system. The money paid now for watching the city, (and that is a large portion of the assessment) is money thrown away, and it will ever be the same until a Police Magistrate is vested with the necessary authority and held responsible for the peace of the city. It may be urged that we want a day as well as night Police. No such thing! we want our Marshals and Constables, whose appointments are lucrative, to be ever ready in the City to prevent infractions of the law, instead of being almost daily *out of town* without the consent of their superiors. Besides this, the nightly watch should be sufficiently armed and drilled to be ready at a moment's warning to act either in a civil or military capacity.

A beautiful Silver Snuff Box was presented to Mr. ROBERT PICKTHALL on Monday evening last by the Members of York O. L., as a tribute of esteem for his valuable services in that institution.

COLLECTIONS FOR THE POOR.—The usual annual collection for the Poor in St. Andrew's Church, on Sunday morning last, amounted to £12 10s.

Amount collected in St. Stephen's Church on Sunday for the poor £4 18.

The collection for the Poor in the Free Presbyterian Church, on Sunday last, amounted to £12 6.

The total amount collected in the various places of Public Worship in this city and Portland, for the benefit of the Poor, (not including Carleton, from which we have not yet heard,) reaches the handsome sum of £169 19s 1d.

IT appears that Her Majesty's Government, in a Despatch to the Governor General, will not give their assent to a Bill passed by the late Canadian Legislature for the dispersion of *Secret Societies*: and why should they? *those societies which are* REALLY SECRET will take precious good care that Her Majesty's Government, nor no other government, except the Devil and the Pope, will have any earthly knowledge of their secret Association; but the Societies aimed at by this *peculiar* bill are *not* secret;—they are a band of loyal British subjects, 'congregated together to uphold the British Constitution in its purity, and the Protestant Church, as established by law; and further, they make no secret either of their meetings, or the rules by which they are governed. It would be just about as near the mark to call the Queen and her Ministers, (who are bound to support the Protestant Church and State,) a secret Band, as to call the Orange Societies, (whose oath is the same,) by the same name and who are united for a similar purpose.—The following is the portion of Her Majesty's Dispatch disallowing the Bill:—

"*Her Majesty's assent will not be given* to the Bill for the discouragement of Secret Societies. The Queen cannot be advised to concur in the enactment placing any class of Her Majesty's subjects beyond the protection of the Law, and depriving them without a previous conviction for crime, of the privileges to which all British subjects have a common title. You have as I understood, adopted every necessary measure to restrain demonstrations calculated to disturb the public peace: and much as I regret the existence of the Societies against which this Bill is aimed, it appears to me more safe, more just and more constitutional, to rely on the Executive Government for the prevention of their possible excesses, and on their leaders' good sense and loyalty acting on the advice, which I am sure you will tender to them in a friendly spirit for their ultimate dissolution, than to encounter the evil by legislation, affording a too ready precedent of severity and violence for imitation in future time and on other occasions."

DIVIDEND.—The New Brunswick Marine Assurance Company has declared a semi Annual Dividend of *twenty per cent.*, payable to the stockholders on and after 3d February next.

A valuable horse belonging to Wm. Hammond, Esq., attached to a sled, was accidentally backed over Leavitt's Wharf, Water street, on Tuesday last at low water, and instantly killed.

The following certificate of a cure by Animal Magnetism, has been handed us for insertion:—

St. John, January 8, 1845.

The subscriber has for a number of years past been grievously afflicted in the arm and other parts of the body with the most violent Rheumatic pains, so much so that for weeks together there was no alleviation to my sufferings. Having had the advice and used the Medicines of the most eminent Medical men in the city, with a thorough use of every remedies prescribed by others, without any effect, I was induced from what I had heard of its beneficial results, to make trial of Animal Magnetism, and placed myself under the immediate care of Mr. M'LEROY, who in the course of two or three weeks has been the means, under Divine Providence, of removing and relieving me from the effects of so much so that my left arm, which had become entirely useless, and would not bear the least touch from myself, or others, without the most excruciating agony, is now the strongest and soundest of the two, which I have fairly tested since my recovery. I think it my duty I owe to my fellow creatures to add my mite of gratitude to those the people but powerful remedy generally known, and would advise sceptics not to condemn a science in its infancy until they have tested its virtues.

Yours, in gratitude,

JAMES P. THOMAS,

Branch Pilot of the Port of St. John, N. B

To Mr. JOHN M'LEROY.

MESMERISM AND COLD WATER.—The following extract from Captain Claridges work, on the cold water cures of Priessnitz, may afford amusement to those who have witnessed the perplexity of some of the faculty, upon the subject of the extraordinary cures said to be reported as having been recently effected by the application of Animal Magnetism in this city. It may also induce others to investigate a subject which has lately excited much attention in England, where Hydropathic establishments are becoming numerous—

"About this time he had effected cures on a great number of people, when the Doctors resolving to put an end to his career, had recourse to the ultimate appeal to the authorities at Vienna, alleging that the sponges used in ablutions contained some Medical property capable of producing these wonderful cures. The fellow of this 'Responsibility System' is that it consists, as the liberals interpret it, of two antagonist principles, Republican and Monarchial, the former being the active, and the latter the passive principle. When this is the case, and there is no third or aristocrat body, with which both can unite, or which can prevent their mutual contact, it is evident the active principle will be the ruling one.

"This is not a remote but an immediate consequence, and as soon as this event occurs, there is but one word that expresses the result—independence. One great error of Poulett Thompson was, in strengthening, on all occasions, the democratic, and weakening the aristocratic, feeling of the country, thus which nothing could be more subversive of the regal authority and influence. Pitt wisely designed to have created an order in Canada, corresponding as far as the different situations of the two countries would admit, to the hereditary order in England, but unfortunately listened to Whig reasoning and democratic raillery, and relinquished the plan. The soundness of his views is now apparent in the great want that is felt of such a counterpoise, but I will talk to you of this subject some other time.

"I know of no colony to which Responsible Government, as now demanded, is applicable; but I know of few to which it is so wholly unsuitable as to Canada. If it means any thing, it means government responsible to the people for its acts, and of course pre-supposes a people capable of judging of them. As no community can act for itself, nor but by individual opinion must be severally collected, and the majority of votes thus taken must be accepted as the voice of the people. How, then, can this be said to be the case in a community where a very large portion of the population surrenders the right of private judgement to his priests, and where the politics of the priesthood are wholly subservient to the advancement of their church, or the preservation of their nationality? A large body like this in Canada will always be made large by the addition of ambitious and unscrupulous men of other creeds who are ever willing to give their talents and influence in exchange for its support, and to adopt its views, provided the party will adopt them. To make the Government responsible to such a party as this, and to surrender the patronage of the Crown to it, is to sacrifice every British and every Protestant interest in the country.

"The hope and the belief, and indeed the entire conviction that such would be the result, was the reason why the French leaders accepted responsible government with so much eagerness and joy, the moment it was proffered. They felt that they had gain by the folly of their rulers, become sole masters of a country they were unable to conquer, and were in singular and anomalous condition of having a monopoly of all the power, revenue, authority, and patronage of the Government, without any possibility of the real owners having any particular participation in it. The French, aided by others holding the same religious views, and a few Protestant Radicals, easily form a majority; once established the doctrine of ruling by a majority, and then they are tantally the government, and the exclusion and oppression of the English, in their own colony, is sanctioned by law, and that law imposed by England on itself. That a monstrous piece of absurdity, cruelty, and injustice [illegible] this, Poulett Thompson proved himself to have been either a very weak or a very unprincipled man.—[illegible] to be charitable, however difficult it [illegible] head rather than the heart, as it was an error of the

"The doctrine maintained here is, that a governor, who has but a delegated authority, must be responsible to the power that delegates it, namely, the Queen's Government; and this is undoubtedly the true doctrine, and the only one that is compatible with colonial dependence. The Liberal (as the movement party in Canada style themselves,) say he is but the head of his executive council, and that council must be responsible to the people.—Where, then, is the monarchial principle? or where is the line of demarcation between such a state and independence? The language of these troublesome and factious men is, 'Every Government ought to be able to possess a majority in the legislature powerful enough to carry its measures; and the plausibility of this dogmatical assertion deludes many persons who are unable to understand the question properly. *A majority is required, not to carry government measures, but to carry certain persons into office and power.* A colonial administration neither has, nor ought to have, any government measures. Its foreign policy and internal trade, its post-office and customs departments, its army and navy, its commissariat and mint, are imperial services provided for her. Its civil list is, in most cases, established by a permanent law. All local matters, should be left to the independent action of members, and are generally better for not being interfered with. If they are required, they will be voted, as in times past; if not, they will remain unattempted. No difficulty was ever felt on this score, nor any complaint ever made, until Lord Durham talked of Boards of Works, Commissionerships, Supervisors, Lord Mayors, District Intendants, and other things that at once awakened the cupidity of hungry demagogues and rapacious patriots, who futhwith demanded a party Government that they might have party jobs, and the execution of these lucrative affairs. A Government by a majority has proved itself, with us, to be the worst of tyrannies; but it will be infinitely more oppressive in the Colonies than in the States, for we have republican institutions to modify its evils. Neither that presumptuous man, Lord Durham, nor that reckless man, Thompson, appear to have had the slightest idea of this difference. With us the commission of a magistrate expires of itself in a few years. The upper branch of the legislature is elective, and the members are constantly changed; while every thing else is equally mutable and republican. In the Colonies the magistrates are virtually appointed for life, and so is a legislative, councillor, and the principle has been, in times past, practically applied to every office in the country. Responsible Government then, in the Colonies, where the elective franchise is so low as to make it almost universal suffrage, is a great and unmitigated republican principle, introduced into a country not only dependant on another, but having monarchial institutions wholly incompatible with its exercise. The magistrate in some of the provinces has a most extensive judicial as well as ministerial jurisdiction, and I must not say how important the functions of a legislative councillor are. A temporary majority, having all the patronage (for such is their claim, in whatever way they may attempt to explain it,) is by this new doctrine to be empowered to appoint its partisans to all these permanent offices—an evil, that a change of party cannot remedy, and therefore one that admits of no cure. This had been already severely felt whatever the system has been introduced, for reform has been so long the cover under which disaffection has sheltered itself, that it seldom includes among its supporters any of the upper class of society. The party usually consist of the mass of the lower orders and those just immediately above them. Demagogues easily and constantly persuade them that they are wronged by the rich, and oppressed by the great, that all who are in a superior station are enemies of the people and that those who hold office are living in idle luxury at the expense of the poor. Terms of reproach or derision are invented to lower and degrade them in the public estimation; 'liquor, family compacts, obstructionists, and other nicknames, are liberally applied; and when facts are wanting, imagination is fruitful, and easily supplies them. To appoint persons from such a party to permanent offices, is an alarming evil. To apply the remedy we have, of the elective principle and short tenure of office, is to introduce republicanism into every department. What a delusion then, it is to suppose that Responsible Government is applicable to the North American provinces, or that it is any thing else than practical independence as regards England, with a practical exclusion from influence and office of all that is good or respectable, or loyal, or British, as regards the colony?

"The evil has not been one of your own seeking, but one that has been thrust upon you by the quackery of English statesmen. The remedy is beyond your reach; it must be applied by a higher power. The time is now come, when it is necessary to speak out, and speak plainly. If the Secretary of the Colonies be not firm, *Canada is lost for ever.*"

FIRE.—We regret to learn, by letters received yesterday morning, that the Post Office in Amherst together with all the letters, books, newspapers, &c., were consumed by fire a few nights since. The office was kept by J. W. Smith, Esq.,—a very worthy and excellent man—and his losses in money and other property of various kinds, are, by this calamity, very considerable. The fire broke out at a late hour in the night, and not long after Mr. S. closed the establishment, when all appeared perfectly safe. The fire, it is supposed originated from the stove pipe.—*News.*

NEW BRIDGE.—A magnificent iron bridge, supported on granite piers, is to be erected across the Neva, at St. Petersburgh. Heretofore a bridge of boats, which annually floated down into the Baltic when the ice broke up in the spring, has been the only means of crossing that river. The bridge will consist of seven arches. The span of the centre one will be 156 feet, and the three arches on either side 143 feet; 125 feet, and 107 feet respectively. Another arch will be devoted to a species of swivel bridge, 70 feet wide, for the admission of ships to and from the custom house. The buttress of the piers will present to the current a sharp inclined plane, so that a descending iceberg will run up among them, and fall to pieces from its own gravity. The extreme length of the bridge, from one abutment to the other, will be no less than 1078 feet.—The weight of the iron alone will be nearly 8000 tons, independent of the lamps and superb ballustrades with which it is the Emperor's intention to adorn it, and which together will probably weigh from 1000 to 2000 tons more. The cost of this undertaking is not given, but the iron work alone will cost 450,000 dollars. It is to be completed by contract in two years, and will be the largest iron bridge in the world.

All the Inhabitants of a Village Massacred by the Indians.—A correspondent at Matamoras, gives an account most painful to peruse, in the language which follows:—

Matamoras, Nov. 18.

There has been, during the past month, an irruption of about 400 Indians of the Camanche, Tahuacano and Coddo tribes, that spread afright and desolation along the banks of the Rio St. Juan, which joins the Rio Bravo about fifty leagues from Matamoras. The savages massacred every soul in the villages situated on the frontier of this department, which with the exception of some few who managed to escape in time, and a handful of women and children who they carried off according to custom. While they [illegible] were fully aware of the incursions of the savages remained tranquilly and stoically in their barracks, while the poor inhabitants, who are crushed with imposts for the maintenance of these scamps, assembled together and marched in pursuit of the [illegible] and routed, leaving on the field of battle 20 killed, and more than 50 captives, whom they had not been able to carry away. The Mexicans lost 9 men and had some 40 wounded.

CHALLENGE TO RIFLE SHOOTERS.—We observe in the N. Y. Spirit of the Times, a challenge to any two men in the United States to shoot off hand from 150 to 300 yards, for $250 a side. The challengers are A. T. Dunham and Lyman Gibson, and the match is to come off on the Troy Road on the 25th of January, 1845. Fifteen shots are to be fired by each. Messrs. Dunham and Gibson also propose that one of them will shoot 20 shots off hand, on the same ground, and for the same wager as stated above, against any named man, on the 26th of January, 1845, the shots all to be measured from the bull's eye to the centre of the ball hole, and the shortest string in the aggregate to win.—Messrs. D. & G. use rifles made by Edwin Wessen, of Northboro', Mass. and their opponents have their choice of guns.

CURIOUS REVOLUTIONARY RELIC.—There has been shown in New York an old Queen Anne musket, which had been picked up by some fishermen on the south side of Long Island, a few days since, in about 25 feet of water. It was entirely encrusted with gravel, pebbles, oyster-shells, and such like marine productions about two inches thick; the barrel and lock were completely eaten away, but the stock remained almost as perfect as the first day it fell in the water. It is supposed to have belonged to some English troops, which landed near the spot where it was found, at the beginning of the Revolution.—*American Paper.*

*New Mode of Lamp Posts