large as the little body to which it was attached. For a time the mungooze ran about without going directly up to the snake, which, however, having perceived its tormentor on its first entrance, had prepared to give him battle. Suddenly the busy creature, which seemed to be little more than a single mouthful to its adversary, saw the snake, and without hesitating ran at him. So apparently unequal a contest I never beheld. The cobra capello had reared itself and spread out its hood, a sort of fleshy cape it inflates when irritated, and which has given rise to its designation. The mark round its eyes resembled a pair of spectacles. Its marble stained scales seemed all alive, as it raised itself some three feet high to meet the attack of the little savage, whose firey eyes seemed suddenly to glow like red hot cinders, as it rushed towards its mighty enemy, and bit it.

The snake darted at it, squeezed it, inflicted its dreadful wound, and then threw itself back. The mungooze was evidently disabled. Faint and almost dying it retreated. Many of us fancied the battle almost over, and regretted the untimely end of the courageous little beast. After limping about for some time and even lying down with exhaustion the mungooze began to poke its nose on the grass. What it swallowed none have ever been able to trace, though large rewards have been offered for the discovery. What the herb is which the little vermin makes use of none can tell but certainly its effects are miraculous; for no sooner did the creature imbibe the sought for antidote, than it suddenly recovered its pristine strength, and again attacked the serpent. This scene was re-enacted no less than seven times; each time the cobra appearing weaker and weaker, till quite tired out. The mungooze at length succeeded in catching the monster by the throat, and destroying it, to the surprise and admiration of all present.—*Bentley for August.*

Provincial Legislature.

[*From the Provincial Reporter.*]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

MONDAY, March 27.

Mr. End from a Committee on the claims of the British Council of Portland in the United States, recommends, that his claims be not complied with; and offers the following Report which is received.

"The relief granted by British Consuls to British Seamen is authorised by instructions from the Admiralty, and applies to British Seamen generally. A distinction is now attempted to be established between British Seamen, and Seamen, the crews of British Colonial Ships, this is a distinction which your Committee cannot recognize, in as much as the crews of vessels registered in the Colonies are by no means composed of natives of the Colonies, nor are the crews of vessels registered in the United Kingdom, altogether composed of natives of the British Isles.

"Your Committee understand the relief afforded to the British Seamen to be a National Boon, intended for all who sail under the National Flag, and contribute to its glory, and therefore properly extendible to the crews of all British Ships, whether Colonial or otherwise."

Committee Room, March 27, 1843.

The House went into a Committee of the whole, (Mr. Jordan in the Chair,) to increase the representation of the County of King's.

(A message from the Council bringing down the Loan Bill, the Revenue Bill, and the Lumber Bill, all of which they had agreed to.)

Mr. S. Earle said in reference to the representative of King's that it was fully entitled to an increase the number of its inhabitants, he said, were 14469 and notwithstanding the population was so great, it had but two representatives. Westmoreland had four members and York had four, while King's had only two, and nearly as many inhabitants. Sunbury was a small County, and Restigouche was thinly inhabited, yet both had the same number of representatives as King's; there always had been a prejudice existing in that house against King's County, because it was an agricultural County; he hoped as that was a new House that hon. Members had not yet imbibed that prejudice, but that they would consider the claims of that County, and act accordingly; when he asked for an increase representative for his Constituents; he did not think he was asking a favour or a boon but a right to which the people were fully entitled.

Mr. Freeze expressed similar opinions; he said the County was large and that two members could not represent the wants and wishes of the people.

Mr. End said the application never came before the house so fairly before, that the hon. mover of the Bill (Mr. Earle) had thrown an entire new light upon the subject; he therefore should go with the bill.

Mr. Scoullar said he should oppose the Bill for two reasons first because it was too late in the season to introduce it, and secondly because the hon. Member had named Sunbury.

Mr. Boyd said they had none but the agricultural interest to represent and that two Members was amply sufficient for that purpose.

Mr. Taylor said other Counties wanted increase as well as King's, and if they were all served alike, he would go for the bill but not otherwise.

Mr. Barbarie said that every case should stand upon its own merits, he was favourable to the bill, and if any other county could make out a good case, he would go for them also.

Mr. Connell said there was only two or three counties that required an increased representation, and he thought the representation should be in accordance with the population.

Mr. Gilbert said if it was thought necessary, he would go for giving them another member, he thought population and representatives should go together; they should grow with their growth, and strength with their strength. Queen's County also required another representative; the county line had been run, and a great number of persons who formerly voted in King's, would now vote in Queen's. (Hon. members from nearly every county, then set up their claims for an increase representation.)

Mr. Brown said he believed this was done for the purpose of defeating the bill, he wished hon. Members would take the bill on its own merits, and discuss it seriously, or move its postponement.

Mr. Connell said he had offered a Petition to increase the representation of Carleton, but it was not allowed, but if this bill was carried, he certainly should bring his forward again.

Mr. Hannington said that by and bye Carleton must be divided, and then it would have an increase of representation. He thought it a very unfair principle to go on, to reject the bill for one County, because he could not succeed with his own County. The County of Carleton had not been neglected, it had received thousands on thousands, for Roads, Bridges and Boom Companies, &c.

Mr. Hill said a general bill must be introduced for the whole Province, when their claim would be considered as well as other counties. If the house should think proper to sustain this bill, he should feel bound to go for Carleton and Northumberland.

Mr. Gilbert had not intended to have brought in a bill to increase the representation of Queen's, but if this was sustained, he should insist in bringing in his bill.

Mr. Speaker said, hon Members appeared to forget that when any one interest got an increase of representation, the other interests contrived to get an increase also, so that it came to the same thing at last, and the various interests would be pretty equally balanced at last. There was very little chance of getting a perponderating interest in that house. He thought in the present state of things, there was no further representation required.

The bill was then postponed for three months.

Mr. Hill offered a Resolution to the effect, that an Address be presented to His Excellency, praying that he may direct steps to be taken to compel the Bridge and Water Companies, to refund the monies borrowed from the Provincial chest.

Mr. Hazen hoped that Resolution would be withdrawn, as his hon. colleague from St. John (Mr. Street) was not then in his place.

Hon. C. Simonds said it would be highly improper to press the Resolution at that time, when it was impossible to collect it, it could not be got. There never was a time (he said) when those Companies were so depressed as the present and while it would be cruel to the debtors, it would be also useless to the Province, as it was utterly impossible for them to pay the amounts.

The Resolution was then withdrawn.

TUESDAY, March 27.

The house went into a Committee of the whole, on the Election Bill.

Mr. End was of opinion that members of the Executive Council, should not be members of the Legislative Body also. If they were appointed to the Council from that house, they should be sent back to their constituents, and obtain their approval of the change. The Sentinel paper published in that place, intimated that members taken from the popular branch, would not have to go again to their Constituents, and that the Governor had written to the home government on the subject; he did not know how true it was, but he presumed the Editor had authority for what he had published, his paper appeared to be a sort of official organ, and generally knew what was doing in the Executive long before the people's Representatives.

Mr. Fisher said he was not in the confidence of the government, perhaps the hon. member from Gloucester (Mr. End) was; he did not wish to see that house composed of an unmixed democracy; he wished to see the government of this Country conducted on purely British principles.

Mr. End would ask the hon. member for York, if he thought he (Mr. E.) wanted the house to be a pure democracy?

Mr. Fisher replied that he only answered the remarks made by the hon. member for Gloucester, without any insinuations whatever; yet he would say that the views of the learned member were Republican, while his (Mr. Fisher's were purely British.

Mr. Hazen asked the hon. member for Gloucester (Mr. End) if he had abandoned the Resolution he had offered to the house on that subject?

Mr End said no he had not.

Mr. Hannington enquired if every one would be required to vote in his own district.

Mr. Fisher replied certainly, that was one of the best points in the bill, as it would prevent them gathering in such masses, and rioting.

Mr. End said well if folks were to be put on the limits, it was only fair that they should know where the limits were, the lines must be run for that purpose, and he believed there were very few even of the County lines properly defined, and if this system was to be adopted not only the County lines but the district lines must be defined, or it would be cruel to fine a man for voting out of his district, when he did not know in what district he lived.

Mr. Fisher said he would look out for the County of York, and every other hon. Member might look out for his own County.

Mr. End said he thought the bill most tyrannical and arbitary. The Sheriff should be clothed with power to divide the County, or all would be confusion. He would ask was the house prepared to disfranchise the freeholders when the lines were not defined.

Mr. Wilmot could see no practical difficulties in the way, altho' plenty of theoritical ones could be started, every man who votes generally pays taxes, and if he votes when he pays his taxes, there would be little fear of his voting in the wrong district, and if he should even make a mistake, if he voted in the district where he paid his taxes, that would be sufficient to save him from the penalty.

Mr. Hill thought that would be a sufficient guide, let them vote where they pay their taxes.

Mr. Boyd said that the hon. Member from Gloucester, (Mr. End) after throwing every obstacle in the way of the bill, had now to bear away for division thus, that was a very lame opposition indeed.

Mr. Gilbert said that the hon. Member for Gloucester (Mr. End) had made his last dying speech against the bill, perhaps he made it in anticipation of his own end.

Mr. End said the hon. Member from Charlotte, (Mr. Boyd) spoke nautically, but certainly not very Parliamentary, every objection offered to the detail of the bill was said to be captious as to last dying speeches, it might be the last dying speech of the bill, for certainly it would meet its death in another branch of the Legislature.

Progress was then Reported on the bill, and leave asked to sit again.—The house then went into a Committee of the whole on Supply, when the following sums were appropriated.

For improving the navigation of Grand Lake, the sum of 300l.—To the Quarter Master General of the Militia Forces, the sum of 150l.—To the Catholic School in St. Andrews, the sum of 30l.—To Lieut.-Col. Ormond, of the 30th Regt. the sum of 71l. 12s. 2d return duties on Wine, used by the Officers of that Regt.—Towards establishing an African School, in St. John, the sum of 40l.—To the Rev. James Dunphy, of St. John, the sum of 30l. towards establishing a free school in the Parish of Portland.

The following sums were granted for the improvement of the Great Roads throughout the Province:—

For the Road from Saint John to the Nova Scotia Line, 500l.—For the Road from St. John to St. Andrews, 240l.—For the Road from Fredericton to St. John, via Nerepis, 300l.—For the Road from Nerepis to Gagetown, 40l.—For the road from Dorchester to Shediac, 30l.—For the road from Shediac to Peticodiac, 24l.—For the road from Richibucto to Chatham, 60l.—For the road from Newcastle to Bathurst, 220l.—For the Great Road from Bathurst to Campbeltown, 800l.—For the road from Fredericton to Woodstock, 560l.—For the road from Woodstock to the Arestook, 340l.—For the road from Fredericton to the Finger Board, 100l.—For the road from Belisle to St. John, 80l.—For the road from Fredericton to Newcastle, 420l.—For the road from Fredericton to St. Andrews, 400l.—For the road from Salisbury to Hopewell, 120l.—For the road from Shediac to Richibucto, 180l.—For the road from Woodstock to Houlton, 40l.—For the road from Waweig to St. Stephen, 20l.—For the road from Oromocto to Gagetown, 30l.—For the road from Oak Bay to Eel River, 150l.—For the road from the Arestook to the Grand Falls, 440l. —For the road from Fredericton to the Bend of Peticodiac. 200l.—To reimburse the Commissioners for opening the new road from the St. Andrews road to George Wynne's, 100l.

The following appropriations were made by the house for the repair of Bye Roads and Bridges in the different Counties throughout the Province:—

For the County of Gloucester, 100l.—For the County of St. John, 100l.—For the County of Westmorland, 100l.—For the County of King's, 100l.—For the County of Restigouche, 100l.—For the County of Northumberland, 100l.—For the County of Queen's, 100l.—For the County of Charlotte, 100l.—For the County of Sunbury, 100l.—For the County of Carleton, 100l.

SATURDAY, April 1.

Mr. End then offered a Resolution to the effect that the present method of auditing the Public Accounts was highly unsatisfactory to the House of Assembly, and that it was the opinion of that House that they should return to the system formerly pursued, that of auditing themselves, in a Committee of Public Accounts appointed for that purpose. The House he said paid three times as much for the present system of auditing, as they did for the plan formerly adopted, and that then the business was done to the satisfaction of the House, while at present it was highly unsatisfactory; and that it was with difficulty that the house could obtain the accounts at all.

Mr. Boyd said it was only for the purpose of giving a salary to the Chairman of the Committee of Public Accounts, that an alteration was wished.

Mr. Brown said that whatever might be thought of the present system, either by the members of that house, or by the Government, he knew that things were in a woeful plight. A very large sum was paid for Auditing the accounts, and it was not done at all.

Mr Fisher contended that a public audit was necessary yet he thought that should not do away with the Supervision of the accounts by the Committee of that House appointed for that purpose. He acknowledged the usefulness of the Chairman of the Committee, and was willing that he should as formerly revise the accounts as they came from the Audit office, and that he should be paid for his trouble; but the Audit office must exist as it then was established. The house then in Supply made the following Grants:—

For Protecting and Collecting the Provincial Revenue for the current year, the sum of £1 500.—To David S. Kerr, for reporting and printing the Decisions of the Supreme Court, 75l.—To Elizabeth Fairchild, a Schoolmistress in St. John, 10l.—To the Adjutant General of the Militia Forces, 75l.—To Mary Ann Smith, Schoolmistress in St. John. 10l.—To pay the Adjutants of the several Battalions of Militia in this Province, for the past year, 232l 10s.—To the Sergeant Majors of the same, agreeably to a law of this Province, the further sum of 116l. 5s.—For the support of the Provincial Penetentiary for the current year, the sum of 750l. in addition to the sum of 300l. provided for by law.—To the Province Treasurer the sum of 192l. 19s. 1d. being amount expended for the contingencies of office for the past year, and the further sum of 50l. to reimburse him for extra Clerk hire in his Office the past year,—also a further sum of 41l. 5s. to reimburse him for travelling charges on public business the past year.—To David W. Jack, for Gauging and Weighing at St. Andrews the past year, the sum of 5l. 10.—To James Gourlie for the same at Miramichi, the sum of 22l. 2s.—For painting the roof of the Province Hall, 30l.—For the support and encouragement of Agricultural Societies in the respective counties the present year, viz:—Restigouche 75l.; Westmoreland, 75l.; Queen's 75l.; Gloucester, 75l.; King's, 75l.; Sunbury, 75l.; Northumberland, 75l; St. John, 75l.; York, 75l.; Kent, 75l.; Charlotte, 75l.; Carleton, 75l.

MONDAY, April 3.

The House in Committee of the Whole, read and passed a short Bill introduced by Mr. Street for the appointment of special constables in the city of St. John, in cases of necessity. The house then went into a Committee of the Whole, in consideration of a draft of an address to her Majesty's Government relative to timber brought from the United States into this Province, whereupon it was moved by Mr. Perly, that it was inexpedient at this time to address her Majesty's Government on that subject, which was carried.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, on a Bill for opening Roads, and repairing Bridges when some discussion took place on the appointment recently made by the Executive, of supervisors of great roads. The house objecting to some of the parties stating that they were insolvent and not to be trusted with public money.

Mr. End observed that if the Government had the power to appoint, the house had the power to disappoint, by withholding the supplies, after some further discussion Progress was reported.

Mr. End then offered a Resolution disapproving of the Executive not sending down the accounts.—It was agreed by Messrs. Wilmot and Fisher, that a public audit was necessary, and that it had been recommended by Lord Glenelg in his despatches, while Messrs. End and Brown insisted on the present system being more expensive and less efficient than the system formerly pursued, and wished the house to return to its former practice.

Mr. Fisher said the expence of Auditing the public accounts at present was 750l. but in future he would not consent that more than 500l. should be paid for that service.

Mr. Partelow offered a Resolution that a sum of money be granted to the Overseers of the city of St. John, for advances made to Emigrant paupers, and medical attendance of same. This resolution met with much opposition from the Members of Charlotte County, on the ground that a similar grant had been refused them for the magistrates of their county, when after some further discussion it was sustained. The following Grants were made:—

To the Justices of the Peace for the City and County of St. John, to reimburse the Overseers of the Poor for 1842, the sum of £1,227 10s.—To George Matthew, Superintendent and one of the said Overseers, 75l.—To Dr. Peters, the Medical attendant, 50l.—To the Justices of the Peace of the City and County of St. John, to reimburse the Overseers of the Poor for the Parish of Portland, the sum of 146l. 4s.—To the Commissioners of the Alms House and Overseers of the Poor of the Parish of St. Andrews, the sum of 440l. 16s. 6d.—To the Overseers of the Poor for the Parish of St. Stephen the sum of 81l. 15s.—To the Justices of the Peace of the County of Northumberland, the sum of 117l. 11s. 4d.—To the Overseers of the Poor of the Parish of Dalhousie, County of Restigouche, 8l. 15s.—To the Commissioners of the Alms House, County of York, 100l.—To Timothy Kehoe, for Attending the Draw in the Oromocto Bridge for the past year, 15l. —To Edmund Ward, for publishing sundry Advertisements from the Crown Land Office, 44l. 13s.—To rebuild a Bridge across the Kennibecasis River, in the County of Westmorland 65l.

WEDNESDAY, April 5.

Mr. Partelow moved a Resolution, to the effect that an address be presented to His Excellency, praying that he may dispense with paying the Adjutants and Sergeants Majors of the Militia, as two days dirill in future is to be dispensed with, which Resolution was carried.

The house then went into a Committee of the Whole, on a Bill to appropriate a part of the Revenue of the Province for purposes therein mentioned. The object of this Bill was to provide for the making and repairing Roads and Bridges, in reference to which Mr. Scoullar took occasion to say, that Mr. G. Hayward, Supervisor of Great Roads for the northern district of this Province, was not competent to the business of Road making, and that he did not pay the persons whom he had employed to perform the labour, and also that he had charged the Province with sums of money which he had not paid.

Mr. Wilmot said he distinctly denied the accusations made by the member for Sunbury, relative to Mr. Hayward, there were persons enough in that house who could bear witness to Mr. Hayward's ability as a road maker; and he would place as much reliance on his other assertions as he did on that. He believed the member for Sunbury was actuated by personal feeling towards Mr. Hayward. That gentleman was known as a notoriously good road maker, a better he thought could not be found in the Province; he was infinitely a better road maker than Mr. Goodfellow, who had been so frequently lauded in that house, and as to the assertions of the member for Sunbury, they were utterly without foundation.

Mr. Partelow had heard the reports against Mr. Hayward, but he had examined his accounts and found all the allegations against him without foundation.

Mr. Brown was surprized to hear such remarks fall from any member of that house, he knew Mr. Hayward's qualifications as a road maker as well as any one, he had assisted him in laying out several roads, the roads had been afterwards examined by first rate engineers, and pronounced good. He knew him to be as well qualified, if not better than any supervisor in the Province. He was his personal friend, and he would not sit there and hear him traduced; he did not believe he had cheated any man, he did not think him capable of such an action and he felt it his duty to support him when his character was assailed.

The Bill was then agreed to and ordered to be engrossed.

The House went into a Committe of the Whole, on a Bill to establish and regulate the St. John Lunatic Asylum, when after some fears expressed by hon. members that the establishment would be permanently fixed upon the Province, before they were prepared to receive it. The Bill was then postponed for three months. An address was then moved to his Excellency, praying that he would be pleased to make provision for the support of the inmates of the Asylum for the current year.

The House then went into a Committee of the Whole, on an address which had been prepared to lay at the foot of the Throne, relative to the Post office establishment, praying that a reform may take place in that establishment, which address is read and approved of.

The house went into a Committee of the Whole on sales and purchases of Crown Lands, when his honor the Speaker objected to its being gone into at that time, as he said it involved a question of immense magnitude, and might cost the county hundreds of thousands of pounds, if any attempt was made to intefere with former purchases. The chairman then left the Chair, and reported the Resolution as agreed to.

THURSDAY, April 6.

On motion it was agreed that an address be presented to his Excellency relative to a loan from the Disputed Territory Fund.

The house went into a Committee of the whole on a Bill to abolish the fees on Schoolmasters and persons licensed to marry, which was agreed to.

It was then moved and carried that the Writ for the Northumberland Election, be issued on the 20th day of June next ensuing, which was carried.

It was then moved and carried that an address be presented to his Excellency, praying that he would be pleased to order to be returned certain monies improperly drawn from the surplus fund of the Casual and Territorial Revenue.

An address was then read, to be presented to her Majesty, praying a reduction in the salaries of the officers borne on the Civil List. On the reading of the sixth section, some objections were taken, as it stated that the best timber that would come to the St. John Market for the next thirty years yet to come, would be from that portion of the territory recently ceded to the U. States by the Treaty of Washington. This was thought an injudicious remark, when after a great deal of discussion, the address was postponed for three months.

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Time servers and fools are the refuse of mankind.

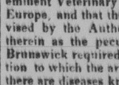
MR. EDITOR,—There is not a more common expression in use, than that the Press is venal;—that this is true in an abstract point of view, I in common with others, am bound to confess. But sir, as all things are governed by cause and effect, the axiom as a matter of course falls under the general rule. But to the venality of the press, I am reluctantly compelled to acknowledge the proofs are too abundant. I would call your attention to one of no ordinary magnitude in the Fredericton *Sentinel* of the 31st ult. I allude to a speech of *two columns* in length, published in that vehicle of prostitution and slander, and said to be spoken by the Queen's County orator, yclept Mr. Thomas Gilbert, in his place in the house of Assembly. The *jokies* at Head Quarters looked upon it as a good joke, and laughed at it accordingly; while the more serious thought that the press was too dignified a portion of the state, to be made the medium either of ribaldry or falsehood. The history of the matter is this—that Mr. Gilbert in that House, is what the Dragon was to Hesperides, and as faithfully does he watch the lifting of the lid of the public chest, as did the fabled guardian watch the Golden Apples of his mistress. Not a money grant is named, but bull-dog like he runs full tilt at it, when the whole house is on the watch to catch him tripping, and he is sure to be brought down by the unerring pop guns of irony of either End, Wilmot, Fisher, or Brown. Now, as Mr. Gilbert could vote and *not make speeches*, and as Mr. Ward could make speeches and not vote, a sort of *trade* was hawked up between them; Mr. Ward wanted a grant for his reporting, while Mr. Gilbert was equally anxious to figure in the columns of the Sentinel as an orator. Mr. Ward says, I'll make you a speech of two colums. Good! If you do, says Mr. Gilbert, I'll walk out of the house while your grant is debating. BETTER!! And then, doubtless, said both, we shall succeed in obtaining it. BEST OF ALL!!! And thus it occurred. I was anxious to know how the joke would operate, and on the following morning went to the house for that purpose. The *sportsmen* were early in the field, and I could plainly observe from the significant winks and nods of the "early boys" that sport was to be expected. One of the first questions brought up that day, was the Parish Schools, on which question they waited until they had endured the "full tide" of eloquence from the Member for Queen's, when Wilmot in his most sarcastic and scorching manner, called the attention of the house to the two columns' speech in the Sentinel; he expatiated in a most lucid way on the utility of such schools; pointing out the advantages the hon. member for Queen's had himself derived from them, and capping the climax by recommending as part of the system to be observed in future, that every school should be furnished with a work to be written and published by that gentleman, and to be entitled "*Gilbert's reading made easy.*" This last sally of wit set the whole house into a roar of laughter, if except Mr. Gilbert on the floor of the house, and Mr. Ward in the Reporter's box, both of whom were perfect personifications of "patience on, &c." Gilbert, from practice, bore the last manfully; while the old cosmopolite in the box above, gave no outward and visible sign of his inward and silent writhings. Now sir, although this was all perfectly right, yet I could not help thinking that it came with a bad grace from men who had practised the same cheat themselves during the whole session, by using Ward's Press for the publication of their own speeches, *written but not spoken by themselves!* It was even thus, that the greatest rogue first cries stop thief. The speeches as reported, and as spoken, by Wilmot, Fisher, Brown, and several of the minimum stars in the galaxy of our Legislative hemisphere, are as dissimilar in point of fact and diction, as are the people of the torrid zone and the fur clad Esquimaux of the frozen North. Hence the men who have wrought the ruin of a pliant editor: like the libertine who plots and effects the downfall of female loveliness and then delivers homilies on virtue and chastity, spurns from his door the wreck he has produced in his thirst after unholy desires. Even so it is with this man Ward; by truckling to the schemes and designs of political jugglers, when they have accomplished their views, kick him under then the stool (tool) on which they mounted to places of eminence, and he becomes the sport, instead of receiving the sympathies of his undoers.

Your's, &c. GRIFFIN.

BUNTING'S VETERINARY TABLET;

Being a Synopsis of the Diseases of Horses and Cattle, with their cause, symptoms and cure.

By Peter Bunting, Veterinary Practitioner, St. John.



THE Subscriber in offering this Work to a generous and discerning Public, would respectfully intimate, that it combines the experience of the most eminent Veterinary Surgeons and Practitioners in Europe, and that the whole has been carefully revised by the Author, and such alterations made therein as the peculiarity of the climate of New-Brunswick required. Notwithstanding the perfection to which the art has arrived in Great Britain, there are diseases known there, which have never been known to exist here, and vice versa; consequently an English Veterinary Tablet, would be found to be very imperfect indeed in North America. He would also beg leave to assure Farmers, and others, that with his Tablet before them, very few cases of disease would ever occur, which they would not be enabled to treat with perfect safety, by following the instructions there laid down.

For sale, neatly bound, (till further arrangements are made) at Mr. McMillan's, Phœnix Book store, Prince Wm. street; and by the proprietor, Sydney street, near st. Malichi's Church, st. John, N. B.—Price 2s. 6d. PETER BUNTING.

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T. S. HARDING,

Prince William street,

HAS received per ship *Prince Albert*, from London, *Mabel* and *South Esk* from Liverpool, and *Sophia* from the Clyde, a full and seasonable assortment of Staple and Fancy Goods—in SILKS, LINENS, WOOLLENS and COTTONS; among which are the latest materials for Ladies' DRESSES, of the most distinguished names and styles, together with a large variety of Orleans Cloths and Merinos; Broad and narrow CLOTHS in all colors; Beaver and Pilot Cloths; Tweeds, Doeskins, Cloakings, Net and Tartan Lambs' wool SHAWLS, Carpetings, Flannels, Blankets; printed White and Grey Cottons; Short stripes, Cotton Warps, Hosiery and Gloves in all their variety; Fancy Netts, Laces, Ribbons, &c.; FUR CAPES, MUFFS and BOAS. All of which are offered at low prices for Cash.

Also, a handsome set of SABLE FURS of superior quality, for sale at cost. Nov. 11.

HAVANNAH CIGARS.

1 CASE Superior PRINCIPE CIGARS, "Rondeen," and "Falls," just received and for sale by JOHN ROBERTSON.

march 17.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, APRIL 14, 1843.

THE House of Assembly was proregued on Tuesday last; several members arrived in town on the following day; the new Election and the amended Bankrupt Law have both passed; but we do not learn that any action has been taken by the House to restrain the operation of the odious Revenue Act. The Bill authorising certain alterations in the operation of the Charter of this city has also passed into a Law, and contains many salutary regulations: one section of which requires that the Mayor and Common Clerk shall both be placed on salaries, the former not less than £400, and the latter not less than £500, in lieu of all fees now received by them. Another section gives power to dismiss any member of Council from the Board, by a vote of two-thirds, for improper conduct; another section declares the qualification necessary for Aldermen or Assistants—the former at £250 of real or personal estate, and the latter £150.—Another section gives power to licence Aliens to carry on business in the City for an equivalent of £5, and not more than £25; and another gives authority to license British subjects at a smaller sum.—Another section gives authority to the Corporation to confine the body for breaches of their laws. The Chamberlain may also be displaced at any time by a vote of two-thirds of the Board; and the Mayor will be sworn in at St. John. These are a few of the leading features of the bill which will shortly be made public. The bill to facilitate a loan for the Corporation has not passed through the Assembly; and we are sorry to observe that a disposition pervades the minds of most country members to crush every act that would be beneficial to the city of St. John, their limited ideas refusing to acquaint them that when the City fails she drags the whole country after her. They require us to raise all the revenue—to support all the paupers, to pay all the taxes; and not satisfied with this, they would even wish us to keep up the Provincial Lunatic Asylum and Penitentiary; the latter of which should be located in any other County of the Province than St. John.

IT will be seen by an advertisement in this day's paper that MR. FITZGERALD, intends, at the solicitation of numerous respectable individuals, to deliver a lecture on *Elocution*, at the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, on Tuesday evening next.—From the very favourable manner in which Mr. F's. previous Lecture was received, and the opportunities being so rare of receiving instruction on this subject, a full attendance may be anticipated.

COURT.—The adjourned Supreme Court for January, opened its sittings at the Court House yesterday, before His Honor Judge BOTSFORD. Upwards of one hundred cases are on the docket, a large number of which will undoubtedly remain untried; there are among the number several interesting special cases, some of which are quite of a novel character in this community.

The ice in the River St. John is fast giving way it having broken for several miles up the Long Reach. The River is also clear from Long Island to Gagetown, and in several other places; so that when the intermediate ice shall have given way, a clear course will be presented, and our steamers which "walk the waters like a thing of life," will relieve the passenger, who at this season of the year plods his weary way to Head Quarters, through mud and snow, on the Nerepis Road.

VENISON.—Large numbers of Deer and Carribou have lately been seen on the plains near Musquash, said to have been driven in that direction by the Wolves, which are represented to be very numerous. Our market has in consequence been well stocked with quarters of fine venison; one of which we saw on Thursday measured 18 hands from the hoof to the top of the shoulder.

NEW VESSEL.—Launched yesterday morning, from the ship-yard of the Messrs Ruddock, Portland, a fine ship of 675 tons, old measurement, called the *Lady Sale*; she is of excellent model, substantially built, and owned by Messrs. Parks & Hegan, of this city.

LATER FROM HAYTI.—" By the arrival of the brig Fairfield, Captain Smith, from Port au Prince, we have intelligence from there to the 10th March.

The revolution had caused a complete stagnation of business—no produce arriving from the coast—all the vessels in port anchored, doing nothing. The republican army was within twenty miles of Port au Prince, strongly fortified, awaiting the result of the action of one division of the army which had gone to Aux Cayes was taken by the Republicans, and that they were marching to join the army encamped at Leogone, thence to march upon Port au Prince. The insurgents are 15,000 strong—Boyer's forces about 3,000.

Boyer has been fortifying all the forts around the city—digging entrenchments—determined to hold out to the last—and give the city up to the pillage of his troops before he would resign. The general opinion was that he would set fire to it—there is not the least hope for him. His fate would be decided about the 15th or 20th of the month. His soldiers are constantly deserting him and joining the Republicans.

KINGSTON, March 25th—*His Excellency's Health.*—His Excellency the Governor-General had a quiet night, and is now in a comfortable state.

JAMES SAMPSON.
W. C. GWYNNE.
Government House, March 25, 1843. } W. HOME.

QUEBEC, March 23. SUICIDE.—Last night about 12 o'clock a private of the Royal Artillery, named Wm. Towel, on sentry at the entrance to the Artillery Barracks opening from St. Helen street, deliberately committed the awful act of suicide. The deceased who had hitherto borne an irreproachable character, and had seen much service, was of late observed to be of a very moody temperment, and refused all companionship with his comrades; up to last night, however, nothing had occurred to excite the slightest suspicion of his intention to commit self-murder. About midnight the report of a gun was heard in the direction of Towel's guard, and on hastening to the spot it was found that he had destroyed himself in the following manner:—first removing from his right foot his boot and stocking, and throwing aside his cartouche box, he extended himself at full length upon the snow, his head resting against the gate, and his gloves under his head; then setting his toe on the trigger of his musket, the muzzle of which he had placed under his chin, he discharged the contents of the barrel upwards from the jaw through the crown of the skull, completely shattering his head, and face, and casting the contents of the cranium around in a shocking manner. It is presumed that his musket was loaded with balls, as, on searching his cartouch box, a cartridge was found from which the ball had been bitten. Jealousy, is the only ascribable cause as yet known. The deceased was a married man, and, we learn, his wife is much esteemed for her moral deportment.—*Mercury.*

[The following article on Speedy Justice, is equally applicable to New-Brunswick as to Canada:]

SPEEDY JUSTICE.—We recommend the perusal of the following trial to our Provincial Judges, Law Officers, &c. It is a remarkable proof of the business-like manner (perfectly compatible with justice) with which prosecutions are conducted in the Courts in England. It is not too much to say that in Lower Canada this trial would have taken up four hours instead of four minutes. The witnesses would have been harrassed with questions having little or nothing to do with the offence. The shovels would have been described and redescribed, till instead of shovels they would have been made out to be tongs or pokers.—The position of the prosecutor's premises and the situation of the prisoner would have been hammered into the jury in order to prove that a man who is at Rome cannot be at Calais; and in the end all this "botheration" would have ended in what?—Probably the acquittal of the prisoner: not because his guilt was doubtful, but because the manner of proving that guilt wanted the common sense brevity of the London barrister. What would Juries in Canada give if the business of the Calendars was abridged in an equally expeditious and satisfactory manner?—*Montreal Courier.*

(*Before the Common Sergeant.*)

John Dwire, aged 30, labourer, was indicted for stealing six shovels, of the value of 30s., the property of Richard Levitt. The prosecutor having been sworn.

The Common Sergeant—Your name is Richard Levitt, and you deal in shovels? On the 15th of February you had six shovels at your door? Witness—Yes.

The Common Sergeant—Were they inside the door or outside? Witness—Outside.

The Common Sergeant—And some one took them but you don't know who?—The witness nodded.

The Common Sergeant—Go down.

A boy of the name of Edwards was next sworn.

The Common Sergeant—Well, my lad what have you got to say about this? Witness—I saw John Dwire take the shovels from Mr. Levitt's door.

The Common Sergeant—And then you gave him into custody? Witness—No, I didn't; I followed him into Phœnix court, and said, "Now Jack, mind what you are after," and then gave information.

The Common Sergeant—Any questions to ask him prisoner? Prisoner—No. He never saw me take the shovels, because I was not in the neighborhood on that day.

The Common Sergeant—Well then we shall see.

James William West sworn.

The Common Sergeant—Well Mr. West, as these shovels were found in your possession; how did you come by them? Witness—They were left with me by the prisoner.

The Common Sergeant—Well that's the case—(To the prisoner)—Now what have you got to say for yourself? The prisoner remained silent.

The Common Sergeant (to the jury)—Gentlemen the shovels were taken. Who stole them? One of the witnesses—The prisoner.

The Foreman of the Jury.—We find the prisoner *Guilty.*

The Common Sergeant—Is the prisoner known, Mr. Cope? Yes, he has been several times in the house of Correction.

The Common Sergeant (to the prisoner)—You have had one chance and you would not take warning; you have had a second, and a third. On the present occasion the sentence of the Court is, and necessarily so, that you be transported for seven years. The trial lasted not quite four minutes.

LOOKING UP.—The Philadelphia papers announce a revival of business at Philadelphia. The Reporter says over 1200 arrivals took place in the course of five days at ten of their principal hotels, a large proportion of them being merchants of the South and West.

A London paper mentions the following interesting incident relating to the shipwreck of the Conqueror, East Indiaman, lost a short time since on the coast of France, when all the passengers and crew were drowned:

"*The Angel of the Storm.*—We cannot refrain from particularly mentioning the conduct of Miss Turton, who was eighteen on the day of her death. She had been the life and soul of the voyage; had endeared all to her by her constant good humour, and suavity and mildness. On the poop she thought not of herself; there she was going from sad group to sad group, sustaining the courage of all, and holding out prospects of succour and safety; ministering like a pure spirit, consolation, hope and dependence on that Providence who orders all for the best."

[*From the New York Herald.*]

THE MURDER OF CORLIS.—The excitement attendant upon this daring assassination was continued yesterday throughout our populace, and the street and place at which he was shot was visited by thousands, who gazed upon the bloody pavement with demonstrations of astonishment that such an act could be committed in the midst of our populous city, and the author escape detection. The most erroneous and blundering accounts were given in nearly all the daily papers, and none but the Herald contained a full, correct, and interesting report of the scene, the authenticity of which was fully confirmed by all the testimony presented before the Coroner's investigation yesterday afternoon.

A post mortem examination was held upon the body of Corlis, at his recent lodgings, No. 108 Leonard street, yesterday afternoon, attended by the Coroner, Drs. Hosack, Putnam and others. Upon dissecting the head, the pistol ball, which appeared to have been a battered slug of small size, was found lodged in the anterior lobe of the cerebrum. It had entered the occiput on the left side of the occipital process, and passed through the lobe of the brain, striking the parietal bone at the juncture of the coronal suture. Considerable extravasated blood was found under the scalp, on the outside of the bone upon the dura mater, and beneath it. A fracture was discovered immediately above the orbit, on the left side, extending through to the anterior plates immediately above the nachrymean tumor, which no doubt had been caused by the fall, after he was shot, as a slight abrasion of the skin was also perceived at the immediate
fracture. This fracture would have p
alleged by the members of the bar, ca
defend the supposed murderer, as the
cause of the death of the deceased, had
gross decided during the examination
would have rapidly ensued from the w
had there been no fracture.

Henry Colton, who stands arrested o
of being an accessory or principal to
Corlis, is a young man, about 30 years
marked expression of face, evincing g
nation and strength of mind, and with
and intelligent countenances. He is
Providence, R. I. we understand, an
days served an apprenticeship as a
which he laboured for some years after
maturity. He was married to his w
Colton, some years since, at Providenc
they have two fine healthy and handso
the eldest of which is 12 years old. H
as a native of Providence, R. I., and a
about 29 years of age, of fine person
features, but not handsome. He has
few years been engaged in the superior
a large and extensive fashionable "C
at 24 Vesey-street, where, by close att
peculiar business, (which is quite as r
Wall-street stock gambling,) he acc
some property; and some months since
business, and disposed of his establish
hands. Since then he has been occupi
his affairs, with a view to engage in t
a different character.

Colton possesses many rare qualiti
his recent profession—temperate in
mild in his deportment, and strictly
an "honorable" sense in all his enga
has been considered by "the profe
above the usual class. He has always
ly attached to his family, and nought
his domestic relations, until last fall,
G. Corlis, now deceased, was found
respondence with his wife, and finall
closer intimacy. Through the timely
of a friend, she was prevented from
husband and children, as arrangeme
made between her and Corlis to sail