THE Weekly Chronicle

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The Chronicle,

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Weekly Almanack.

April.		H. Sun.	S.	Moon.	H.	W.
5	Saturday,	4 41	7 9	3 6	9	20
6	Sunday,	4 42	7 10	3 23	9	53
7	Monday,	4 41	7 11	3 39	10	26
8	Tuesday,	4 40	7 12	3 58	10	48
9	Wednesday,	4 39	7 13	rises.	11	32
10	Thursday,	4 38	7 14	8 51	morn.	
11	Friday,	4 37	7 15	10 1	0	9

Full Moon, 9th, 6h. 13m.

Public Institutions.

Bank of New-Brunswick.—Solomon Nichols, Esq. President.—Discount Days, Tuesday and Friday.—Hours of business, from 10 to 3.—Notes for Discount must be left at the Bank before 3 o'clock on the days immediately preceding the Discount days.—Director next week: Hugh Johnston, Esq.

Commercial Bank.—Charles Ward, Esq. President.—Discount Days, Tuesday and Friday.—Hours of business, from 10 to 3.—Bills or Notes of Discount must be lodged before 1 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount days.—Director next week: Daniel J. M'Laughlin, Esq.

City Bank.—Thomas Leavitt, Esq. President. Discount Days, Mondays and Thursdays.—Office hours, from 10 to 3.—Bills or Notes for Discount must be lodged at the Bank before one o'clock on Saturdays and Wednesdays.—Director next week: Thomas Merrit, Esq.

Bank of British North America.—(Saint John Branch.)—R. H. Liston, Esq. Manager. Discount Days, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Hours of Business, from 10 to 3. Notes and Bills for Discount to be left before 3 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount Days. Director next week: E. DeW. Ratchford, Esq.

New-Brunswick Fire Insurance Company.—John M. Wilmot, Esq. President.—Office open every day, (Sundays excepted) from 11 to 1 o'clock. [All communications by mail, must be post paid.]

Savings Bank.—Hon. Ward Chipman, President.—Office hours, from 1 to 3 o'clock on Tuesday's. Cashier and Register, D. Jordan.

Marine Insurance.—I. L. Bedell, Broker. The committee of Underwriters meet every morning at 10 o'clock, (Sundays excepted.)

Poetry.

[From the New York Mirror.]

TO THE MORNING STAR.

Last of the regal train of night,
Last of the light that gem the sky,
Fair herald of the morning bright,
When night's last shadows fly:
The first to meet the opening eye,
First to unbend our slumber's chain,
Dispel the fantasies of sleep,
Wake joy to mirth, and wo to weep,
And man to life again.

Where dost thou travel, thou fair star,
When all thy sister planets shine?
Is thy bright home, in realms afar;
Illumed by lights like thine?
And dost thou come, at night's decline,
To meet the glorious orb of day?
To kiss from flowers the midnight dews,
Life, light and beauty to diffuse,
And darkness chase away?

The shepherd from his lowly shed
Wakes to his daily task with thee;
To thee the lark sings, heavenward led,
His matin melody;
And they who sail the weary sea,
And long have watched the lingering night,
Who long have prayed for thy return,
At thy first beam with transport burn,
And bless the welcome sight.

We know not what, or whence thou art,
Of darkness and the morning born;
We watch all other stars depart,
And see thee shine forlorn;
When moon and stars to shadows worn,
Thou seem'st to man a symbol given,
When sublunary things decay,
His soul, like thee, shall pass away
Into the light of heaven.

Tea is Wine.

If wine is poison so is tea—
But in another shape:
What matter whether one is killed
By *canister or grape*.

Miscellany.

PETER PIVOT'S LETTERS FROM NEW-BRUNSWICK TO HIS FRIENDS AT THE DEPOT.

No. VII.

We passed the night at the log-house of a captain of militia, who endeavoured, by means of a large close stove, kept red-hot, to correct the effects of broken windows, doors, and crevices, through which the keen night wind whistled into the apartment; and, further to evince his loyalty and hospitality, he employed two genuine descendants of the "Troubadours" to play "God save the King," and other airs, on a cracked fiddle and flute, during our homely evening meal. Our slumbers, light and unsatisfactory as they were, were broken long before daylight, by the arrival at the house of a "batean" containing some ten or twelve Acadians, whose noisy loquacity soon convinced us that further repose in such neighbourhood was not to be expected: we, therefore, again betook ourselves to our canoes, in a most pitiless storm of wind and rain; and he only who has sat for hours, under such circumstances, motionless and helpless, in a shell of birch bark, can form a right idea of the miscomforts of this day's journey.

The river still continued broad and deep; the banks low, and the soil apparently good: while the gently-rising back-ground, richly adorned with the exuberant and variegated foliage of the autumnal forests, sheltered the valley, and its neat painted cottages, from the storms of an almost polar winter. Nine hours incessant and laborious paddling brought us to the house of Mons. Simon Hebeit (one hundred and seventy miles from Fredericton) where we were politely welcomed and commodiously lodged in the "salon," with its two adjoining small apartments; and as we had now reached the mouth of the Madawaska river, and the frontier of Lower Canada, we determined to remain a day or two in this sequestered settlement before returning to our quarters.

The Acadians are of a more social disposition, and congregate much more together, than the English settlers; their houses are more connected with each other; and here, for example, we have quite a family group; those of "Hebeit Pose," his two sons and a married daughter, all standing within a stone's throw of each other—the house of the patriarch being in the centre, and distinguished by a lofty pole, surmounted by a popinjay, the emblem of his rank and authority as a captain of militia. The Hebeits are a wealthy family, and the old man keeps a store, from which the wants of the surrounding country are supplied; and his two sons were now absent at Quebec purchasing a fresh stock of merchandise. With the lower parts of New Brunswick the Madawaskans have little intercourse; their sympathies, language, connections, and religion, and all combining to induce them to cultivate in preference the friendship and acquaintance of their countrymen in Lower Canada; and, independent of the calls of business or amusement, Quebec must always be a place of attraction to these good Catholics, as the residence of Monseigneur, their spiritual lord and governor.

The settlement is within the disputed teritory—within that portion of it, indeed, which was awarded to the United States in the King of Holland's decision; and the poor people have in consequence been for years past kept in a constant state of agitation and alarm by the intrigues of the adjoining States, whose emissaries are constantly among them, practising upon their fears and their credulity; and to such lengths has this system been carried, that members have even been chosen to represent the Fief in the Legislature of Maine, and the two countries brought, in consequence, to the very verge of a collision.

The notorious bad faith of the neighbouring States in this conflicting question cannot be too strongly reprobated for, while disclaiming on the one hand the justice of the arbitrator's award, and boldly avowing their determination to accept of no compromise or arrangement short of the cession of the whole territory, no act or effort has been spared to shake the allegiance of these well-disposed but ignorant people; and I am well persuaded—for it is useless to blink the question—that, unless Great Britain should decide on abandoning rights which she has so long maintained she must be prepared to submit them ultimately to a more powerful and decided arbitration than we have yet appealed to—the arbitration of the sword.

Until the intriguing Bostonors (as all Americans are here called) came among them, there was nowhere to be found a more peaceful or contented race than these Acadians; retaining all the gaity and good qualities, with few of the vices, of their French descent, their lives were passed in a state of primitive simplicity, knowing few wants which their farms did not supply, and having no dissensions or disputes which the "*bon curé*" could not settle: the time spared from labour was devoted to amusement and on their numerous festivals and saints days they assembled at the different hamlets to dance and to enjoy themselves: the partners of the dance becoming in due season partners at the altar—for all marry young—assured that, with a good axe and willing arm, a snug home may speedily be cut out of the surrounding forest; and, despite bad farming and some improvidence, afford them a sufficient livelihood.

The aristocracy of the settlement are, as elswhere not without their little vanities and pretensions. Mons Hebeit—maugre the total want of roads—keeps his cabriolet and *char a banc*; and even the poorest of the small farmers is provided with a cariole, in which during winter—their gay season—drawn by their active little Canadian horses, they scamper along the frozen rivers or the snowy fields to their feasts and merry makings: indeed it must fairly be confessed that they are somewhat overfond of visiting and amusement; and this, added to bad farming and want of foresight, has, in more than one instance, reduced them, in a bad season, to distress, and thrown them upon the Legislature for support.

The soil, originally good, seems to be worn out by bad management; and even the stock has degenerated from want of care and attention in its treatment: the sheep are dwindled in size, with a wiry coat instead of wool, and the cattle are small wild-looking animals, with more resemblance to the deer and carabou than to honest milch cows. Pigs alone seem to thrive and fatten; they attain a monstrous size, but the bacon which they furnish, and which is the chief relish of every meal, is generally so rancid and tainted, owing perhaps to the scarcity and dearness of salt, as to forbid even the approach of a stranger, however hungry, to the family table. Of fruit-trees there are none in Madawaska, which, after thirty years settlement, does not produce an apple; but the *cure* has lately set his flock the example of planting a small orchard, which is thriving well; and in the mean time strawberries, raspberries, cranberries, and other wild fruits, all excellent of their kind, are the spontaneous produce of the woods and fields.

The day following our arrival continued to be so wet and stormy as to confine us in a great measure to the house; and as we had fared but poorly on the preceding evening I thought my time could not be more usefully and charitably employed than in initiating Madame Hebeit into the mysteries of the French *cuisine*, by superintending the cooking of a savoury dish of *perdrix aux choux*. My game-bag and the garden supplied the necessary ingredients, nor was my aid misplaced, for our good hostess could boast of small gastronomic skill, and it was only by dint of watching that I saved our mess from being polluted by a huge piece of abominable bacon which Madame, ever and anon insisted upon adding to it. fully persuaded, kind simple woman, that modesty alone prevented our acceptance of so delectable a morsel. Her hospitality, however, triumphed in the end, for, finding she could in no way insinuate the rancid relish into the saucepan with the innocent patridges, she set to work and compounded from it a genuine Madawaska soup, which, to our infinite disgust and horror, we were obliged to tolerate upon the table.

The Madawaskans are cleanly in their persons and their houses; the latter are generally painted of some gay colour, and the interior usually consists of two large rooms, kitchen and parlour, both furnished with three or four apelions bedsteads, for the accommodation of the family, and one of which is always at the service of the traveller, with a hearty welcome; but he must be content to allow his host and hostess to occupy the one adjoining, his three or four tattering daughters the third, while perhaps a whole host of younger children ensconce themselves within the numerous blankets of the fourth; nor does any feeling of indecorum attach to this habit of sleeping in public; it is the custom of the country, and habit, as well as poverty, reconciles us to the strangest bed-fellows. During the day every member of the family is engaged in some object of household thrift: one daughter cards the wool; a second spins; while a third bestrides the loom, and plies the busy shuttle; the grandame knits her stocking in the corner, listening to the itinerant tailor, who retails the gossip of the country-side, as he fashions the home-spun into coats and trowsers; while the watchful eye of the bustling housewife superintends the whole "menage."

The rain having at length subsided, we took a wide ramble over the settlement, and every where found competency and contentment; one only subject marred the general happiness—need I say that it was the prevailing fear of being transferred, like a herd of cattle, to a foreign government? A couple of miles above our domicile we crossed the St. John to the mouth of the Madawaska River, which we ascended as far as the little fall, which would have disappointed even a cascade hunter in the Highlands of Scotland. The Madawaska, in the absence of any road, may be called the highway to Quebec. Along its frozen surface troops have marched to Canada; from its mouth to Jamiscousta Lake is twenty miles; the lake is sixteen more, and a wretched portage of thirty-seven miles connects it with the St. Lawrence. Shame! shame! that a country such as England should have no better communication between her American colonies!

Retracing our steps along the left bank of the St. John, we reached an Indian village of more promising appearance than any we had seen. The houses are mostly frame-work, and not much inferior to those of the poorer French settlers; and in many of them a large stove diffused a genial warmth throughout the dwelling. Beadsteads and bedding, too, in many of them, replaced the worn-out skin of morse or caraboo. There were also potato-plots and cabbage-gardens: cows pastured in the meadow, and from more than one low enclosure we were saluted with the harmonious greetings of a well-stocked pig sty! The squaws, no longer kiln-dried and sallow from the smoky atmosphere of the hut and wigwam, but fresh and blooming; some of them were even pretty, when decked out, as we saw them, in their fantastic finery, and massy silver ornaments of circular brooch, crucifix, &c. Such as could afford to sport round hats—that most coveted head-dress of the Indian coquette—have them gaily decorated with a broad silver band, cut into many curious letters and mysterious characters in their own language and mythology. I cannot but attribute the improved situation and condition of these Indians to the friendly intercourse that subsists between them and their Acadian neighbours; to their assembling at the same place of worship; to the good advice and kindly interest in them of the worthy *cure* of this sequestered parish: and above all, to the scarcity and high price of rum. These circumstances combined have produced effects which I certainly did not expect to see realized in any Indian community: and prove what may still be done to ameliorate the lot of this interesting but ill-fated race.

The following day being Sunday, we descended the river in canoes, and heard mass at the chapel, a neat red-painted edifice, forming the centre of a cluster of nice cottages, with their little gardens and flower-plots in front of them. The service was well attended, especially by the squaws, arranged in their gayest trappings. After mass the *cure* published the banns of marriage between so many couples that I thought there was to be no end to the "*autre promesse de mariage*:" and when the votaries of Hymen were afterwards drawn up in line to receive the sacrament, they seemed to include every marriageable person in the settlement.

The parish of Madawaska contains about two thousand five hundred inhabitants, and the *cure* informed me that in the preceding four months he had christened at the chapel one hundred and fifteen children. Having now satisfied our curiosity, and attained the farthest limit of the province, we packed our carpet bags, in readiness to descend the St. John on the following morning.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

(From the Times of March 8.)

The House of Lords did not sit last night.

In the House of Commons, after the announcement of the information of the city election and a few petitions, the order of the day for the adjourned debate of Sir William Molesworth's proposal for a vote of censure against Lord Glenelg was proceeded with: it began languidly with a speech from Mr. Leader, who, though the hero of the Whig party at the last Westminister election, was unhonoured, as far as we could discern, by the presence of any of his friends, the ministers, with the exception only of the Right Honourable Poulett Thomson. Several short speeches were made, among which were some having reference wholly to Ireland; that topic being considered by Irish members as appropriate to every debate, on what subject soever. An official gentleman, named Rice, was then heard at considerable length, having been requested, as it was whispered in the house, to speak for ministers, in order to occupy time till the house should be fuller. The debate then began to improve. Mr. Praed commenced this better order of things in an acute dissection of the Canadian policy of ministers. By the time when he had finished, the season was come for making their case, and Sir George Grey, the Under Secretary for the Colonies, rose to state it. He was very angry indeed, and began with hard words; called Sir William Molesworth's speech miserable, and Mr. Praed's unscrupulous; and complained that after giving large powers to government at Christmas, the Tories were trying in March to acquire those powers for themselves.—They ought not, in his opinion, to have first adopted the policy of government, and then arraigned it. He attempted to answer some of Lord Stanley's statements, vindicated the non-transmission of troops, and observed, that the portion of the ministerial policy which this amendment went to condemn was their conciliatory, not their coercive, dealing. In all the colonies except Canada, the administration of Lord Glenelg had been a successful and satisfactory one; and he believed the real question to be, not as the opposition would have it supposed, the colonial, but the domestic policy of the government.

Mr. Gladstone defended the opposition from the charge of confederation with the Radicals.—Such a combination would have been a dishonorable course for the Conservatives, though not without precedent among the Whigs; who, on the Irish Church question, had met the Irish party and framed a joint resolution, on the words whereof both sections could agree. The true reason why, on acceding to office in 1835, they had abandoned the more manful policy of their predecessors as to Canada was, that adherence to sounder principles would have committed them with their then new allies. In a full review of their Canadian measures he commented with especial severity upon their delays, to which they had become so much accustomed that they seemed to think that when they had put off a subject they had settled it. Their minds were actually become insensible to the distinction between settlement and procrastination.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, like Sir George Grey, attempted to answer Lord Stanley; but with as little success. He had not left his Canadian plan to his successor, because it had not been submitted to the Cabinet, who were to have deliberated upon it the very day they went out of office. Lord Stanley might censure ministers for being dilatory: they might, with better reason, censure him for being precipitate. The Tory leaders on this occasion were forced on by their followers. The two last divisions had stimulated the present. Lord Maidstone, like a valiant young knight, had carned his spurs well; he seemed to have used them well since. It was a struggle for power—not for office simply, but for the principles of the respective parties. The ministers had, indeed, been lately beaten; but how often had Tory government been beaten, and yet adhered to office? The Chancellor of the Exchequer then enumerated various instances of divisions unfavourable to Tory administration, and discussed the materials for forming a new Cabinet, if the Whigs should be turned out. It could not be a Radical, and must be a Tory, administration.

After some conciliatory explanation from Lord Stanley to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and a few words from Lord Howick, doing rather tardy justice to Lord Aberdeen as a Colonial Minister, Sir Robert Peel rose, and in a powerful speech justified and enforced the course pursued on this occasion by the Conservative party. He began by expressing his surprise at the tone of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's retaliation on Lord Stanley, remembering, as he did, how the Whigs, when Lord Stanley left them, deplored his secession as the loss of their brightest ornament. The subject of the debate, he said, was twofold—the amendment, and the policy impeached by it.—The amendment embodied his own principals, and differed from theirs, for it was not ambiguous or irresolute—it asked no confederacy with obnoxious opinions—no compromise with adverse principles—it founded no compact, nor "compact alliance;" but declared loyal sentiments, and expressed a just want of confidence in the Whig ministry. It was ascribed by ministers to a pressure from behind; they were so uncharitable as to judge others from themselves. They talked as if their Canadian policy had been adopted by him and his friends; whereas on every occasion, he had ascribed the late misadventures to their dilatory and irresolute conduct. The Under Secretary had asked why the amendment had not been moved when the Address was proposed at Christmas; Why, because Lord John then begged the house to be unanimous, and reserved to every member his future right of raising the question. The Conservatives were accused of having waited till all was tranquil. Surely this was just the fairest course. However, when the Canada Bill was in progress, some weeks since, he had not shrunk from the responsibility of proposing the needful amendments. The noble lord at that time said, that if those amendments should be pressed, he must consider whether it would not be necessary for him to resign: they *had been* pressed, and the noble lord had given way. The Conservatives were now blamed for having been connected with the administrations which had existed before 1828, and to whose errors the distractions of the colony had been mainly owing.—But of those administrations not a few members had been the colleagues of these very Whigs—for example, Lord Palmerston, Lord Ripon, who had been actually their Colonial Secretary, and Mr. Wilmot Horton, whom they had made Governor of Ceylon. Now, his case was, not that past governments had been exempt from error, but that if the Whigs had used ordinary foresight, the recent bloodshed might have been prevented.

Sir Robert Peel then proceeded to contrast the colonial administration of Lord Aberdeen with that of Lord Glenelg, and showed that the adjustment of differences had always been prevented by some unlucky accident, connected with the blunders of the Whigs. As to his views on the present motion, he looked not to the formation of a government, but to the honour of the Conservative party, who could not properly absent themselves from such a discussion, nor properly move the previous question, nor properly vote with Sir W. Molesworth, in fixing upon a single minister a charge appertaining to the whole Cabinet. He had expected that ministers would relieve him from that embarrassment, by proposing, according to all precedent, a counter resolution, declaring that the conduct of Lord Glenelg had the approbation of that house. If they would do that, even now, he would waive the amendment, and fight them on that counter resolution.

Lord J. Russell complained that Sir R. Peel was overruled by his supporters. Parties are now, said he, like serpents devoured by their tails. (This untoward simile recoiled upon the noble lord in a burst of laughter.) The ministry had not been unsuccessful against the rebels, nor yielded any point to them. It was said that ministers might have prevented the revolt; but that sort of hypothesis was incapable of proof. The noble lord then recriminated on former governments, and put forth some bitter but somewhat feeble sarcasms against Lord Stanley. As to the present motion, its object was to eject the government; but this had not been a usual proceeding in the House of Commons, except in a very strong case of culpability. He did not wish to take any but a direct course, and would beg Sir. W Molesworth to withdraw the original motion, that the amendment might be substantively put, and met with a flat negative.

To this request Sir W. Molesworth agreed, with an alacrity which looked as if he had heard of the request before that moment: and the house then proceeded to a division, upon which without any Radical vote, the opposition came within 26 of the ministerial numbers. No fewer than 15 of the Conservatives, were it seems absent from illness or other causes.

Constitutions of the Scandinavian Kingdoms.

[*From the Edinburg Cabinet Library just published.*]

The Swedish Diet.—"The four orders, or chambers, which constitute the diet or senate of the nation, represent the nobility, the mercantile, and agricultural interests. The number of attendants varies considerably; but it is considered by some native writers as generally too great for the effective or expeditious discharge of business. There are reckoned about 2,400 noble families in the kingdom, and the chief of each of these is by right a member; but it is seldom that more than 400 take any part in the deliberations of that assembly. The clerical order comprehends about 60 deputies, chosen by the ecclesiastics of each diocese, and including the 12 bishops, with the primate of Upsala, who is always their president. The burgh representatives are elected by 85 cities and towns, of whom Stockholm returns 10, Gottenburg 3, Norrkoping 2, and the rest 1. The peasantry have between 140 and 150 deputies, chosen by districts; these, as well as the burghers, are required to possess a certain qualification in property, and they have each a president or speaker nominated by the king. During the session, the members of the last three orders receive a small pecuniary compensation, paid by their constituents, the amount of which is voluntary. In 1828, the expense of the diet was only 417 rixdollars banco. The total number of deputies for that year was 718; of whom 492 were nobles, all except 17 holding commission, civil or military; 57 clergy; 47 burghers; and 132 yeomen. Of this number, not fewer than 554 were more or less dependent on the government,—a fact which shows that liberty is not altogether exempt from official influence under the constitution of Sweden."

The Storthing or Norwegian Parliament.—"The Storthing or Parliament assembles triennially in the capital, and sits for three months (February, March, and April), or until business is despatched. It meets of its own right, and not under any writ or proclamation from the king; but the prolongation of the session beyond the regular time is a matter of royal prerogative, and its acts have no force until ratified by the subsequent assembly. The electors choose their representatives by districts, according to the number of qualified voters in each; and these proportions are founded on the principle that the towns should as nearly as possible return one-third, and the country two-thirds of the whole body, which should not be under seventy, nor exceed one hundred members. From their education, their profession and rank in life, it can hardly be expected that the Storthing will contain men of enlightened views of legislation. Their appearance is that of respectable farmers: and the talent displayed such as may be found at an ordinary country meeting in Scotland. The house divides itself by choice into two separate chambers, the lagthing and the odelsthing. The former consists of one-fourth of the entire members, who have their own president and secretary chosen by themselves, and constitutes the division in which the deliberate functions of the legislative body are invested; but these are more limited than in the British House of Peers, as they can initiate no bill, but merely approve, amend or reject measures sent from the other chamber. The storthing which was dissolved in 1836, being the eighth since the union, consisted of ninety-six members; of whom twenty-two were in civil-offices, three in military, sixteen in clerical, four lawyers, fourteen merchants, and thirty-seven landowners. Among the civil functionaries were included of a school and a collector of taxes: of the ecclesiastical, four were not clergymen, but parish clerks (kirke-sanger) or presentors. Each representative is allowed his travelling expenses, and a dollar and a half per day during his attendance. From the cheapness of provisions and accommodation, many of them return home with a little capital saved out of the profits of legislation. Although the constitution of 1814 has been found to work tolerably well, yet this is owing less to the perfection of the machinery than the genius of the people. It is considered a defect, and practically a hinderance to business, that government has no means of returning even a single member to the storthing, nor any official organ there to expound its views, or bring forward and support its propositions. All attempts to introduce court influence, or controlling checks, upon their proceedings, have been repelled with peculiar jealousy, as infringements upon their national independence. The abolition of hereditary nobility, proposed in 1815, was carried in 1824 against the efforts of the king, who used every means to induce the assembly to abandon the measure. The royal assent had been repeatedly refused; but the law passed, in virtue of the constitutional power which dispenses with that sanction to any act that has been approved by three successive storthings. The same spirit of nationality has led them to resist every proposition tending to mingle the prerogatives of the crown with their legislature, or to encourage the amalgamation of the two kingdoms. This apprehension manifests itself on the most trifling occasions,—the colour of a regimental button, or the armorial quarterings of an official seal; and in July, 1835, the storthing was suddenly dissolved amidst angry discussion, when the Norwegian minister of state, County Lovenskiold, was impeached and fined because he had not remonstrated against the exercise of the royal prerogative, in terminating a session which had already been prolonged five months. It is probable, however, that these collisions will only be temporary: and that no serious interruption will ensue to the friendly relationship between the two nations, from unreasonable suspicions on the one side, or illegal encroachments on the other."

The Danish Parliament.—"In Denmark the constitution of 1660, which, though it conferred unlimited power on the sovereign, had been so administered as not to enslave or oppress the people, was considerably modified in 1834, by the establishment of a representative form of government. The change appears to have been dictated more by the enlightened spirit of the times, than in consequence of any discontent or inconvenience felt under the existing system. According to the new law, the kingdom is divided into four parts,—1. The islands: 2. Jutland: 3. Sleswig: 4. Holstein; each of which has its provincial assembly. In the first division, the legislative body consists of sixty-six members, of whom Copenhagen elects twelve; the other towns eleven; the landholders seventeen; the peasants twenty; and the rest are nominated by the king. Jutland, returns fifty-five, Sleswig forty-four, and Holstein forty-eight deputies. The number of representatives for the entire kingdom is from 209 to 217, and each receives four rix-dollars a-day, besides travelling expenses. No minister of state or high official person is eligible. The communication between the sovereign and the assembly is through a royal commissioner, who has the privilege of speaking but not of voting. The granting of this constitution has added to the well-earned popularity of Frederick VI., who had long enjoyed the esteem and affection of his subjects."

The Great Western Steam-Ship.—Yesterday the first experimental excursion of this magnificent vessel was made on the river with the most complete success. The engineers were engaged during the whole of the week in getting ready her stupendous machinery and paddle-wheels, and the fires were lighted and the steam got up on Thursday and Friday while the vessel was at her moorings. The working of the engines and the revolutions of the wheels having more than answered the expectations of the owners, yesterday morning at 11 o'clock she got under way, and started from Blackwall on her first steam trip. The greatest interest was excited on the river, and the shores on both sides were crowded with spectators, who, when the wheels got fairly into motion, cheered loudly. Our readers have only to fancy a large man-of-war of 80 guns, without her usual warlike appearance, moved by steam, and they will form some idea of the size of the "Great Western," the largest vessel propelled by steam which has yet made her appearance on the waters in Europe, her registered measurement being 1640 tons; length, 234 feet; breadth from out to out of the paddle-boxes, 58 feet, and with engines and machinery of 450 horse power. She began to steer rather wildly at first but the river pilot, Mr. Grundy, an able man, soon found out that the steersman was insufficient, and another man being placed at the wheel, she answered her helm as well as any steam-ship in her Majesty's service, and soon began to cut through the waters at a spanking rate. All that could be wished either by her engineers or by the directors was fully accomplished. She was accompanied by the Comet, a favourite Gravesend steamer, which was on her way down at the same time. The Comet, which appeared a mere pigmy as compared with the great Western, has always been considered a very fast going vessel, but notwithstanding all the disadvantages attendant on the first trial of new machinery and engines, the Great Western beat the Comet, although the latter vessel was obliged to cheat (to use the river phrase), by getting in shore, which the Great Western was unable to do, owing to her large draught of water, and also by shaving the points. The Comet not only did not gain upon the Great Western, but as she ran down from Blackwall to Gravesend the latter had increased her distance about half a mile. This is no bad criterion of the ship which is about to make the bold experiment of steering across the Atlantic Ocean. On her arrival off Gravesend, the town quay, terrace, hill, and every spot commanding a view of the river, was crowded with people, who received the Great Western with loud cheers as she passed this favourite watering-place. The engines made nineteen strokes per minute, which is equal to more than seventeen miles per hour. The steam ship went sometimes twelve knots, and generally eleven and a half knots per hour, which is equal to fourteen statute miles. The Great Western proceeded three miles below Gravesend, and here an opportunity was afforded of ascertaining how she could be turned round. The order being given to turn her, and direct her head towards London, it was accomplished without difficulty, and the pilot expressed his satisfaction in warm terms, and said there was not a long steemer on the Thames which could have done it better. The Great Western reached her moorings at Blackwall shortly before four o'clock, and her reappearance was hailed by the assembled multitudes in the manner as her departure. A number of engineers, ship-builders, and scientific persons accompanied the Great Western on her trial, and all expressed their perfect satisfaction at the result. On her arrival at Blackwall she was visited by a great number of noblemen and gentlemen, and among the first who stepped on board to ascertain the success of the experimental trip was Lord Sandon, M. P. for Liverpool, who went over the vessel, and expressed himself highly pleased at the splendid decorations of the saloon, the beautiful compartment paintings by E. T. Parris, R. A., and the engines and machinery of the ship. The visitors soon began to arrive in such large numbers, that a clerk who was deputed to insert their names in a book (which already contains the names of half the Lords and Commoners in Parliament, as well as all the principal merchants) gave up the task, and inserted, "the people began to flock to the vessel in shoals, and four men with as many books, would be unable to take down their names and addresses." The Great Western, as far as the ornamental decorations of her cabins and berths are concerned, is still unfinished, and there are more than one hundred artificers on board completing the work, who had some difficulty in pursuing their labours in consequence of the number of visitors.—The most remarkable thing about the Great Western is her four masts, which when rigged will supercede the use of steam when the wind is favourable; and, as they are somewhat lower than the masts of other vessels of similar dimensions, which will offer less assistance to the winds when they are adverse. There are four boilers, and the space below is so great, that passages are formed in which persons can walk between them without inconvenience, and many availed themselves of the offer made by Capt. Hoskins, R. N., the commander, Mr. Patterson, the builder, and Christopher Claxton, Esq., R. N., the managing director of the Company, to visit the engine room, in which there is ample space to walk between the boilers, although the heat was insufferable, the novelty of the thing superceded all other considerations. The boilers weigh about 95 tons, and hold 80 tons of water. Notwithstanding the large space devoted to the engines, boilers, and machinery of the vessel, the number of passengers, berths, making up 150 beds, besides cabins and sleeping places for officers and crew, there is room on board for 200 tons of cargo.

The Great Western will remain in the river for another week, to complete her fittings up, and take in part of her coals, and she will then proceed to her native place, Bristol. She leaves Bristol for New-York on the 7th April, and from the success which attended the first experimental excursion yesterday, we anticipate a favourable voyage across the Atlantic. The Williams, a coal brig, with 470 tons of coals, is lying alongside the Great Western, and will discharge her cargo into the coal bankers of the steam ship to-morrow. She will take in another ship load, 400 tons, at Bristol. The coal tanks are so disposed that as fast as they are emptied during the voyage they will be filled with sea water, the fuel and water alternately supplying the place of ballast.

The Great Western met with one accident. In going down the river, a large sailing barge crossed her bows, and to prevent the barge being run down in which case three men in her must inevitably have perished, the engines were stopped and reversed, when she ran foul of a ship lying at anchor on her larboard side, and carried away the starboard quarter of the vessel, besides doing other damage. The Great Western sustained no damage.

Hydrophobia.—Some time since a child at Much Marcle, in this country, about 12 years old, was bitten by a dog very justly supposed to be in a rabid state, and means were taken to prevent the dreadful consequences too often attendant on the absorption of the rabid virus into the system; we understand the legs being punctured in several places by the dog's teeth, thorough ablution, cupping glasses, and caustic were resorted to, as the excision of the bitten parts was found impossible, and the parents refusing to suffer the amputation of the limbs: the poor child was in compliance with a most foolish and ignorant custom, also *dipped*! No symptom of the fatal malady appeared till the 31st ult., when, the usual distressing prognostics were apparent, which rapidly increased, and on the following Friday the child was released from her sufferings by death. We have heard a man was also bitten by the same dog, if so, it must be much consolation to him to be informed that in numerous instances persons have been bitten by rabid dogs, and escaped infection from the virus—a case occurred within a few miles of this city some years ago, a child was seized by a rabid dog, which threw it down, and bit the limbs in several places: a man hastened to the child, when the dog bit him in the arm—the poor fellow after a few months died of hydrophobia, the child escaped, and is now we believe a stout man.—In cases of bites from rabid dogs, when incision is difficult or impossible, or indeed in every case, we strongly recommend the application of a mixture of equal parts of pure and concentrated nitric and muriatic acids to the wounds, which should be opened with a probe, so as to insure the acid penetrating to the bottom of the puncture, and the action upon the parts to be kept up for some time—the puncture may then be laid open where possible, and discharge from the wounds promoted, often washing them with a strong solution of chloride of soda. Dr. Buisson states positively, that when the symptoms of decided hydrophobia have appeared, placing the patient in a vapour bath about 126 or 7 of Fahrenheit, has effected a cure—we have not heard of this suggestion being in any case tried in England.—*Hereford Journal.*

Misery of the People of England.—Of the misery of the great bulk of the people, no one, we believe, entertains a doubt. There is scarcely ever a period at which some one section of the people is not in a state of distress. To-day it may be the weaver's turn, to-morrow that of the farm labourer: and at times, scanty employment and dear food render distress almost universal. Farmers, manufacturers, merchants, tradesmen, clerks, schoolmasters, employers of all kinds, are engaged in a perpetual struggle for that class of subsistence which is deemed decent in their respective walks of life, and without which they sink in their own estimation and that of others.—*Remarks on Colonization.*