



say in answer to the remarks from the Provincial Secretary that in 1854 the articles which were now charged with 15 per cent. duty were then charged with but 7 per cent., and that the sum raised in that year was expended among the people of the Province, from one end of it to the other, while a considerable amount of the present expenditure had to be sent out of the country, and that notwithstanding the increase of duties from 7 in 1854 to 15 per cent. now all the branches of the Provincial debt were increased.

Mr. KERR drew attention to the unnecessary expenditure in printing for the Legislature. The reports of many of the departments, such as the Post Office, the Board of Works, and the office of Chief Superintendent of Schools, were printed in a small form separately, and had all to be printed again in the size of the Journals of the House, that they might go in the Appendix to the Journals. This setting up of all these documents twice, and printing two separate editions of them was attended with great unnecessary expense. He suggested that all the reports and documents from the various departments should be printed the size of the Journals, so that they could go in the Appendix, and thus the expense of one edition could be saved. The printing for the Legislature was a large and rapidly increasing item of expense.

The SPEAKER said that in Canada and in Great Britain the Statutes were printed the same size as the Royal Gazette. As our Statutes were now first published in the Gazette, and then printed separately in a smaller form, if we adopted for the separate edition the size of the Gazette one setting up would do, and much expense would be saved.

After some further conversation the resolution was agreed to.

A vote for Judicial expenses was also agreed to.

The PROVINCIAL SECRETARY then moved a sum for the collection and protection of the revenue, whereupon a conversation took place concerning smuggling and the evasion of the revenue laws, and also respecting the salaries of Deputy Treasurers.

Mr. McCLELLAN asked whether any revision had been made in the salaries of Deputy Treasurers.

Mr. McMILLAN called the attention of the Government to the fact that the Tide Waiters of Bathurst and Richibucto were getting, the former £100 and the latter £110; the Tide Waiter of Dalhousie, having more duties to attend to than either of these officers, only received £65 per annum, and that that gentleman petitioned the Government for an increase of salary, which he hoped the Government as a matter of justice and fair play would favorably receive, and would grant the prayer.

The PROVINCIAL SECRETARY explained that it did not seem possible to the Government to make any other revision of the salaries than to increase them, as the Custom House officials were the most poorly paid, except some in the Post Office of any in the Province, and they did not feel that the Province was in a condition at present to make the required increase.

The vote was agreed to, and the committee rose and reported the resolutions.

MONDAY, MARCH 19.

THE INVITATION TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The following are the remarks of the Attorney General in proposing the Address to the Queen respecting a visit of the Prince of Wales to New Brunswick:—

The ATTORNEY GENERAL requested that members might be called to their places, as he had a subject of importance to bring under the notice of the House.

Members having come in, the Attorney General rose to speak, when Mr. Kerr inquiring that he was aware of the object in view, suggested that the galleries should be cleared, and the doors closed, and was joined by hon. Mr. Smith, but as the Attorney General objected, they gave way.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL said that he had called the members to their places, that in a full House he might submit a proposition of some importance, which, he trusted, would commend itself to them and meet their unanimous approval. It was to invite the Heir to the Throne to visit New Brunswick. He had oftentimes, during the eighteen years he had the honor of a seat in that House, risen to propose measures for the improvement of our institutions—measures affecting the framework of the Government, and the rights and privileges of the people. The present proposition was of a different character, and entirely new in its kind. Ever since he had heard that Her Majesty, in reply to the address of the Parliament of Canada, had intimated her intention to depute the Prince of Wales to be present at the opening of the Victoria Bridge, he had entertained the opinion that New Brunswick would descend from that high position she has hitherto occupied, as a loyal dependency of the Crown, if they did not request Her Majesty to allow the young Prince also to visit this Province. What ever might have been his opinion, after reading the despatch of the Duke of Newcastle, he had received a despatch that Nova Scotia would invite him, and he therefore felt that they had no alternative. The attachment to the person and family

of Her Majesty was proverbial, and had been always evinced, and the present was a most fitting occasion to give new evidence of it. He intended, before he sat down, to propose an humble and dutiful address to Her Majesty, requesting Her to allow His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to visit the Province, and he hoped to have their support. In the days of his boyhood, he remembered to have read with delight the account of the games and festivals which the ancient nations periodically celebrated. It was one of the modes by which they excited in the people patriotic feelings, as well as contributed to their amusement. Amongst the festivals which the natives of classic Greece and Rome celebrated, one the Romans held every hundred years always attracted his attention. He had forgotten the name, but he remembered that, for some days previous to the time appointed for the celebration, heralds went through the streets, proclaiming to the inhabitants of Rome and the surrounding cities to prepare for an event which no living man had ever before witnessed, and which no living man would ever witness again. If the address he intended to propose passed, and the invitation should be accepted, when the vessel which bore the eldest son of our beloved Queen approached these shores, no herald would proclaim to the people that a noble scion of the house of Hanover was coming amongst them; but when the sentinels who, standing upon the watch towers, descried in the distance the noble ship, so emblematic of the strength and power of Britain, freighted with her Royal cargo, surging through the blue waves, the telegraphic wires would instantaneously notify the fact to the whole people of the Province; and he ventured to affirm that the universal mind of the Province would be moved by one common impulse. He would answer for the people in the rural districts, that men, women, and children would be all actuated by one feeling. Let it be known that the Heir to the Throne of these realms was nearing these shores—was about to set his foot on their soil—the very land their fathers had purchased with their blood, and settled originally because of their attachment to his illustrious House—and one spontaneous shout of joy would reverberate through the land. He would, for a moment, wrap himself in the visions of prophecy, and picture to himself the impressions which would be made upon the people of this loyal Province, when that auspicious event occurred, which no man living had ever before seen, and which no man living would ever see again. Take the City of Saint John, the great mart of commerce, and what would be the feeling of the people there. The merchant at his desk would drop his quill, the cabman would throw down his whip, and the drayman would stand still in the street. For a few minutes there would be a general suspension of all business, whilst every man congratulated his fellow at the occurrence of an event so auspicious. He looking towards Mr. McAdam, would go to the border town of St. Stephen, and witness the friendly greeting and rejoicing on both sides of the line. He knew they were not insensible to such feelings. He remembered sailing up the river St. Croix, on the arrival of the news that the Atlantic telegraph had been laid, and there was one general jubilee on both sides—flags flying, bells ringing, and every sort of manifestation of joy. He remembered at the great railway convention at Portland, where were congregated together men from all the Provinces and all the New England States, one afternoon a gentleman arose from the highest seat in the back part of the spacious hall, which was filled to repletion. His learned friend Mr. Gray, and his hon. colleague Mr. McPherson, who were both there, would remember the person to whom he alluded, from a remark he made, that if the human body had increased, in the last fifty years, in proportion to the human mind, it would take an acre of land to bury a man in. He had never seen him before or since. He said: "Mr. President, I come from the most eastern town in the state, and I live in the most eastern house in the town, and I walk on Queen Victoria's land every day, and I converse with her subjects every day. The men who have come up here to represent the Province I consider as much my representatives as theirs, and I am proud of them; but you must not suppose they are all their good men; they have plenty of bad men behind just as good as these." These sentiments, and the like, were most vociferously responded to by that great assembly. He referred to the occurrence to prove the feeling that their neighbors in the great Republic would evince on the visit of the Queen's son. They would sympathize with them; they would rejoice with them. Though divided by a political line, they had the strong bond of a common language—the language of Milton, the language of Shakespeare, the language of Irving, the language of Macaulay. They were of the same lineage, of the same religion, and enjoyed free institutions, derived from the same source. They had the same personal regard and love for our beloved Queen that we had, because they knew that she was a pattern of christian virtue, morality, and honor. He was not disposed to labor on this point, but simply to refer to feeling and sentiment, which would be apparent and exhib-

ited in every town, village, and district of the Province; and he believed that the resolution he proposed to adopt would reflect the universal mind of the people of the country, and was alone consistent with their character for loyalty. He should therefore move the following resolution: Resolved, That this House do agree to the following Address to Her Majesty the Queen:

TO HER MAJESTY THE MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY: The Humble and Dutiful Address of the House of Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

We have heard, with great satisfaction, that it is the intention of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to visit the Province of Canada, during the ensuing year. We fully appreciate this distinguished mark of Your Majesty's Royal favor to Your North American subjects. It would be a source of unfeigned pleasure to Your Majesty's loyal subjects in New Brunswick, if His Royal Highness would accord a similar honor to this Province.

We therefore humbly pray Your Majesty to permit His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to honor the people of this Province with his presence, before he leaves Your Majesty's transatlantic dominions, and thereby enable Your Majesty's loyal subjects in New Brunswick to testify the warmth of their attachment and devotion to Your Majesty and Your Majesty's illustrious House.

He believed that the address would commend itself to the mind of every hon. member. Had he allowed the session to pass without moving it, he should have been of all men the most miserable. Suppose, after the Prince of Wales had come from Canada, and had been feted in the United States, he had returned to England, after visiting Nova Scotia, without noticing New Brunswick; what would be their feelings? what would be the feelings of the people of New Brunswick? Their attachment to the monarchy of this great Empire had been constant and unwavering. It was no vain chimera; they knew that under the mild rule of their Sovereign, they enjoyed as large an amount of rational liberty as any people under the canopy of heaven. They knew why it was Britain preserved her freedom; that her aristocracy was the most democratic, and her democracy the most aristocratic of any in the world. Mr. Macaulay thus refers to it: "The yeoman was not inclined to murmur at dignities to which his own children might rise; the grandee was not inclined to insult a class into which his own children might descend." In all her revolutions, when the great charter was signed at Runnymede, when the declaration of rights was agreed to at the convention of Parliament, reference was made to the ancient and fundamental principles of the constitution. There were already also limitations to the power of the Crown; even in the days of the Tudors and Plantagenets, which were peculiar to Britain, and to which was attributable the power of their freedom." They would honor the Queen in the person of her son, because she had set a noble example to christian mothers. Compare the court of Queen Victoria to that of the King and Queen of England before the revolution, or even to the court which had existed in England within the memory of men now living. Compare it even to George the Third, and to George the Fourth, and how pleasing was the contrast. Our sovereign had set a noble example to other sovereigns and to her subjects. He believed the people they represented desired to honor her in the person of her son, the heir to her throne, to an empire upon which the sun never sets.

THE OBJECT OF OUR ACT is the same as that of England. To be attained by the same means and machinery, and in the same manner—progressively—and ultimately to secure for the service of the public a class possessed of medical education, or, in New Brunswick at least, a certain minimum of it. To effect this object means are devised for "enabling persons requiring medical aid to distinguish the qualified from the unqualified." This is to be done by restricting the use of the ordinary terms, such as Doctor, Physician, Surgeon, &c., and forbidding under a penalty of twenty pounds their use by any but such as the Medical Board or Council shall acknowledge to possess qualifications in accordance with a certain scale. The scale to be brought up progressively to as high a standard as the "Council," under concurrence of the Executive, should deem advisable—this scale at first is the 11th section.

The Principle upon which the law is based is that of making the Council a final judiciary, as no appeal beyond its decision is provided. Take away this prerogative you destroy the principle upon which the law is based, the main spring is removed.

The profession, in asking for a law on the principle of that of England, presented a petition, part of which is as follows:— "That at the last session of the Imperial Parliament a Medical Act was passed, which, in the opinion of your petitioners, will greatly tend to elevate the Profession, as well as promote the interests of Science.

That the powers of the said Act are to be carried into execution by a Medical Council. There is no ambiguity here. The profession offer to carry out a law for public benefit, on certain conditions, explicitly stated in the above extract from the petition and in sec. 12 of the law. The object of every law should be the good of the people. If the medical law is inconsistent with that object, and the power vested in the profession to manage their own affairs dangerous, a perfect remedy is open—let the people's Representatives repeal the law. But it cannot be called a possible thing, because it would be unjust for the Legislature to pass an amendment act, compelling the profession to endorse the presence of what they consider a mock College, by registering a degree from such as a "Medical Degree." The effect of so doing in their opinion would be to "elevate" (instead of "degrade") a sham, and degrade instead of "elevate" the profession—the reverse of the object proposed.

This statement of the case may explain where the difficulty lies. To constrain the profession into taking a course which would be, if effected to destroy the principle of the law. The effect of such a step, as far as the medical men of New Brunswick could produce it, would be a direct violation of the medical law of the country and that of England, and tend to break down instead of establishing the distinction between the medically educated and others. It is virtually a Medical Titles Act; therefore the impossibility of allowing indefiniteness in titles used. To illustrate the matter—sanctioning the use of the title "Docteur of Medicine" upon a Homoeopathic Diploma, would be to sanction the use of a title which would not be distinctive

THE MEDICAL ACT. To the Editor of the Globe.

Sir,—It is altogether an incorrect view to suppose that the question arising out of the Medical Act is a personal one, concerning only J. C. Peterson. Did it not involve a principle of great importance, there would be no contention.

The 11th section of the Medical Act was inadvertently so worded as to allow two interpretations: One so broad as a little disguise being used—to include every sect. Another, which gives certain words a limited signification; but the section itself does not, to other than medical men, show clearly which the Act intends. To determine this it is necessary to consider the whole Act. Coming to the enquiry furnished with medical as well as legal knowledge—the question is medico-legal—there is no difficulty in understanding the meaning of the Act and the Section. The view contended for is just near enough the truth to mislead.

The origin of our Medical Act is explained by the London Lancet as follows:—

"The influence of the Mother Country's example in undertaking the work of consolidation for the profession, and proceeding to the purification of our ranks from disgraceful pretenders, has wrought with so much influence upon the minds of the Colonists, that one of the last acts of the Legislature of New Brunswick has been to pass a Medical Act for the profession, framed as nearly as possible in imitation of the English Act, being varied only to meet the local peculiarities of the province—the absence of medical colleges and the want of a council to advise on sanitary matters."

"But it fully accomplishes that same main object at which the English Act aims—the union and progressive elevation of the profession. It is to be accepted, moreover, as an expression of appreciative concurrence from afar in the general movement commenced in this empire."

The object of our Act is the same as that of England. To be attained by the same means and machinery, and in the same manner—progressively—and ultimately to secure for the service of the public a class possessed of medical education, or, in New Brunswick at least, a certain minimum of it. To effect this object means are devised for "enabling persons requiring medical aid to distinguish the qualified from the unqualified." This is to be done by restricting the use of the ordinary terms, such as Doctor, Physician, Surgeon, &c., and forbidding under a penalty of twenty pounds their use by any but such as the Medical Board or Council shall acknowledge to possess qualifications in accordance with a certain scale. The scale to be brought up progressively to as high a standard as the "Council," under concurrence of the Executive, should deem advisable—this scale at first is the 11th section.

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without the addition of the word *Homoeopathic*—a word not in the 11th section, and which could not possibly be added to the law, because administered by men who knew the difference.

The present form of law cannot be based on without the voluntary action of best exertions to carry out this law, as it is supposed will conduce to the good of the people, if allowed so to do strictly accordance with the principle—the "Council" to be the judiciary to determine their qualifications accord with the law and meaning of the section, as before explained. And that there may not signify a misunderstanding between the contending parties—the people and the profession—I will explain a little further what I live to be the opinion of the profession. They cannot Register upon a degree from Homoeopathic College—considering such a "Medical Degree" but Homoeopathic. At the same time that I wish to be respectful, I wish also to be very plain in stating what I consider the opinion, as above. It is just to allow everybody and every class to judge in our own affairs for themselves. And the legislature, when fully possessed of bearings of the case—as set forth, and terminated by their own reflection—will better enabled to judge what course will be right. The Legislature, having power, and if also the inclination, to enforce enforcing Registration, can confer J. C. Peterson privileges equal or greater than those possessed by the Faculty. Registration would be attended with the sequences pointed out, whether done voluntarily or by enforcement. That to subvert the Faculty never felt any restriction is rendered probable by looking the manner the law is framed, (thereby ed it) evincing their desire to provide, as far as possible, for all practitioners in the Province: admitting all who had nominally been in practice seven years. This would include many with very different qualifications and of all sorts Homoeopathic or other; but not one registered as of any sect to confer a status. The profession have not done in any part of the world; they would do it wrong, as falsifying their convictions and betraying a trust due even to those who may now, not knowing what to do, clamour for it.

I am yours, &c. W. S. HARDING.

EXHUMATION OF HUMAN BONES.—Sunday last crowds of people collected the East end of King street, directly in front of the old grave yard, and there they were busy opening the lids of coffins and turning up the bones, which were pitching skulls at one another. The cause of the disturbance was the gradual sinking down of the street, from time to time had led to this exhumation. It is unknown when it was used as a burying ground. The first place of burial in this City, at the point, known now as the Bell Yard, South end of it, and afterwards in Germain street, near the corner Duke street, was selected for the purpose where the first English Church was built and the grave yard was used in connection. The coffins (or remains of coffins) discovered on Sunday had not, it is believed, been interred according to the regulations in this Province, if not in other places, viz: with the heads in all cases to the East. There were two coffins parallel and not far apart, one with the head to the East and the other to the West. It puzzles the old folks to know what place was used as a burying ground. Monday the authorities set men to work and the remains were taken up, and buried away.

P. S. Since writing the above, we were informed by a person who was present at the interment of these remains, that there are those of persons who died of the cholera in 1834; although we heard no statement on Sunday we did not credit it, but now believe it to be true.—Morning News.

IMMIGRATION.—Rapidly and steadily the tide of immigration continues to flow into the valley of the Anroostok, and we presume that other portions of our country are equally well favored with new comers. This influx of immigrants into this region will undoubtedly be greater the present season than it was last.—This augurs well for the future of Maine. It shows us the glittering allurement held out to the sons of New England by the great West, and how they have lost their power to decide and to act; and that our people are now, instead of bending their steps westward to seek up new homes, turning them towards the fertile and unoccupied lands of their State.—Anroostok Pioneer.

Two young men in New York attempted to fire off a can of powder near the head of a drunken man. They did so, but their intended victim escaped. So with the perpetrators of the deed, one of them had his hand nearly blown off, the other was severely burned in the face.

A Scotch parson praying after a sermon brother had preached, said: "Oh Lord, bless thy young converts, and with thy great wisdom permit thy Spirit, and let the wind out of their

DR. HARDING ON THE REGISTRATION OF HOMOEOPATHIC PRACTITIONERS.

A series of letters has lately appeared in the columns of the Globe, from the pen of the late Medical Registrar p. p. tem. In reply to certain charges made against his conduct while in office, in the matter of refusing registration under the Medical Act, to a Homoeopathic Practitioner, and against the Medical Council, for not attending such action on its reference to them. The first letter is taken up nearly altogether with a quotation of the charges, part of which had been made on the floor of the House, part in our own editorial columns.

The second gives his (the Registrar's) reasons for declining to register one J. C. Peterson, a Homoeopathic practitioner, viz: "Not being satisfied by the evidence tendered that you are entitled to registration, I consider it my duty to refer your claim to the decision of the Medical Council, as by law provided in such case, &c."—"I on appeal to the Medical Council my decision is reversed, and I am ordered to register you, I will obey that order." Dr. Harding goes on to explain that difficulty has arisen from a want of explicitness in the Act, that though the House attempted to explain their intention with regard to Homoeopathic practitioners, still there is a difference of opinion as to what was meant by the explanation.

The remainder of the letter is devoted to a protest against certain charges of illiberality, trickery, dishonest conduct, persecution, &c., which either have been made, or else Dr. H. assumes them to have been made, against "the profession," and urges that no persecution of the individuals mentioned could have been intended, inasmuch as the Council, and the Registrar and the Profession, knew full well that such martyrdom in these days is the passport to public favor, wealth and honor.

Now, with regard to the Registrar's action in this matter, we think, and if we remember aright, said before that according to the letter of the law the course taken by him was the proper one, viz: referring a claim, of the validity of which he doubted, to the Council for adjudication. But the question arises, if the case was referred to the Council, what action did they take on it, or was no formal appeal made to the Council, and did the Registrar take advantage of this to leave the matter undecided?

We presume this latter may have been the case, inasmuch as Dr. H. says, "I answer" above recorded, "was interpreted to mean a refusal."

If then Dr. Peterson did take no appeal from this qualified decision of the Registrar, it may be possible as we have stated, that really no claim for registration under a Homoeopathic Diploma has been formally made to the Council.

This, however, amounts merely to staving-off of the question, and Dr. Harding on in his third letter to argue a question on its real merits, so that there may be no doubts in the minds of the public as to what he, at least, believes to be a proper course to be adopted by the Council in the matter; and as he occupies a position of a member of that Council, may readily suppose that he speaks as having authority.

This, then, is the ground on which we wish to meet Dr. Harding.—With Dr. Peterson, per se, we have but little to do, know nothing of him personally, or of his qualifications. We have heard of him since this difficulty occurred, as a Homoeopathic practitioner, and in all probability had this difficulty not occurred, we should have taken the slightest interest in him, as in our somewhat limited study of the theories of medicine by which he professes to be guided in his practice we are not at all prepossessed in their favor, should he loath, were we stretched on a bed of sickness, to entrust the care of person and its restoration to health to means which his fellow disciples profess to employ. But we wish to see strict justice done,—we wish for license to enjoy our own opinions, and be governed by them.

The Journal.

Thursday, April 5, 1860.

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so long as they do not interfere with our fellows,—and we wish to see the same liberty allowed to others.

Dr. H.'s third letter, the only one we republish, as it contains nearly all that the Dr. urges on the real question at issue, says that "The 11th section was inadvertently so worded as to allow two interpretations,—one so broad as to include every sect,—another which gives certain words a limited signification;—but the section itself does not to other than medical men clearly show which the Act intends." He then goes on to show that the meaning of this important and double meaning section must be judged by the intention of the whole Act.—This he says, is the elevation of the profession by provisions that its members shall possess a certain minimum of knowledge, "the scale to be brought up progressively to as high a standard as the Council under concurrence of the Executive should deem advisable."

He says also that "the principle upon which the law is based, is that of making the Council the final judiciary," that is to say its decision to be without appeal.

We believe as Dr. H. does, that the intention of the Act is to elevate the standard of the profession, and we believe also that this intention is one that should be carried out. But in doing this it is necessary to keep clearly in view the fact, that medicine is an inexact science; that in that department of it usually denominated Therapeutics or the art of curing diseases, it is extremely difficult to demonstrate conclusively the absolute correctness of any positive set of fundamental laws, that on this subject, to use the words of an eminent physician, "Writers, teachers, sects and individuals, and even the same individual, in the course of an ordinary life time may without dishonesty entertain great diversities of opinion." But while there exist then these great differences on this one department, in the opinion of men equally well educated, there are other departments of the science in which it is more easy to lay down fundamental rules, and in which the knowledge to be obtained by study is more exact, and more generally agreed on by men wise in these matters.

For instance, the anatomy of the human body, the functions of its different parts, their relations to one another, the benefits to be obtained by the operation of mechanical surgery, morbid changes in the body and the signs diagnostic of these changes,—these, and others we might mention, are subjects more generally agreed on, and all of them absolutely essential to a certain extent to the education of one who is fitted to take the care of his fellow men when affected by disease.

It is then, we conceive, the intention of the Act to elevate the profession by the provision, that in those portions of the science which are generally agreed upon, or are not so open to diversity of opinion, all those who are licensed to practise medicine in the Province should be educated, not by determining that all those who do not subscribe to a certain theory of the cure of disease, shall be prevented from striving to benefit their fellow men, by what they believe to be the most rational and proper means. As a certificate of the possession of this knowledge, the Act contemplates taking the diplomas of Colleges where it is taught, and we understand the principle of the Act to mean that the Council shall be the final judge, but that its decision shall be founded upon the fact whether the possession of such fundamental knowledge is made the test upon which a diploma is granted by any particular College, and they shall admit or refuse its graduates, as they may believe such College to bestow its commission only on being certified of a proper amount of attainments or otherwise leaving out of view altogether, the theory which such College professes to teach.

We think with Dr. Harding that the wording of that section, the 11th, admits of an interpretation so broad as to include every sect, and we do not think with Dr. H. that it either does or should admit of a limitation of the signification of its words. We think that the Legislature, and we are sure that public opinion, wished to throw the door open wide to all those who were learned in the science of medicine, irrespective of the theories they adopted, or the means they might use, for the cure of the sick. They meant to enact, and we think they did enact, that without a proper

certificate of certain fundamental knowledge, no man should or could be considered worthy of the warrant of the State; that he was a medical man; but possessing such certificate he should be protected in the practice of his profession by the State, whether he be a Homoeopathist, or a possessor of the time-honored "regular" diploma.

Nor can we see that it is subversive of the "principle" of the Act, that a diploma of a Homoeopathic College should entitle to registration, if such Homoeopathic College makes the gift of its diploma dependent on the possession of the fundamental knowledge of which we have spoken, and not on the mere reception of its theories of the cure of disease. The diploma of a Homoeopathic College or any other College which merely "does business in the sale of diplomas," without respect to the attainments of their recipients, or which sets too low a standard of qualifications, of course the Council should refuse to admit; but it would be, and is unjust in principle, encroaching upon private liberty of opinion and subversive of the inherent rights of every man, to call a College "a sham," "a mock College," simply because its theories differ from those received by the members of the Council, and to take advantage of the wording of the Act, to exclude its graduates, when they really had obtained by study the knowledge which fitted them to judge of the correctness or otherwise of the theories they might adopt.

This we believe to have been the intention of the Legislature in the "explanation" which Dr. H. says they gave, but about the meaning of which different opinions are held.

Dr. H. says this is in reality a Medical Titles Act, and to sanction the use of the title "Doctor of Medicine" on a Homoeopathic diploma would be improper, because not distinctive without the addition of Homoeopathic, which Dr. H. seems to construe into meaning a non-medical Doctor of Medicine. To this we can only answer, as we have done to the other objections, that the possession of the fundamental knowledge, not the theory adopted, is the qualification for the degree, and that it is but just that all men who possess diplomas from regularly chartered and respectable Colleges which teach the "healing art," should have a right to use the title which that diploma confers.

Dr. H. then points out to the Legislature that they have the power to confer on J. C. Peterson or any other man, "privileges equal or greater than any possessed by the Faculty," without enforcing Registration. This, no doubt, they have; but such a course would virtually amount to making it into law, that the so-called "regular" system is the Medical System, and all others are not,—a conclusion improper for the Legislature to arrive at, without some more positive proof than any system of Therapeutics of which we have yet heard is susceptible.

In conclusion, then, the Medical Council is not a mere body of physicians elected by their brethren for the government of the private affairs of the general body, but a part of the machinery of the government for the protection of the people as well as the profession. There are two parties who have an interest in their decisions,—the one the people, who are to be protected from quacks, or persons pretending to knowledge which they do not possess, and who yet wish and have the right to employ whatsoever person professing whatsoever theory they may for good or poor reasons prefer; the other, the profession, who also have a right to be protected from the competition of pretenders, but have no right to take advantage of the wording of a law to exclude any of their number, because of their professing theories which they, the great body, consider absurd and ridiculous. To these latter their decision is of much importance, as upon it depends, to a considerable extent, the certainty of their being able to obtain their livelihood by the knowledge which they have spent a portion of their lives in acquiring, and consequently the decision should not be adverse to them, without good reasons.

INFANTICIDE.—Within a week, no less than five dead bodies of infants have been found stowed away in ash barrels, under stoops, behind fences, &c., in the city of Brooklyn.

ARRIVAL OF THE "ARABIA."

New York, March 30.

The Arabia, with dates to the 17th, arrived.

The vote in Italy was overwhelming in favour of annexation to Sardinia. No action has yet been taken on the subject.

The address to the Crown approving of the French Commercial Treaty, passed the House of Lords by a majority of 30.

Lord John Russell stated that the views of England on the annexation of Savoy to France would shortly be laid before Parliament.

Switzerland protested against the annexation of Savoy.

An insurrection in Naples is considered imminent.

Liverpool 17th.—Flour steady; wheat 1d. dearer; corn dull.

Provisions downward.

Saltpetre advanced 3s to 4s.

Sugar advanced; Tea quiet.

Consols 94.

FREDERICTON, March 28.

House in Committee of whole adopted Report of Fishery Committee and resolved on an Address to the Governor to carry out its recommendations.

St. John Hospital Bill agreed to, with amendment. First Section placing appointment of two Directors in Common Council and two in Sessions.

Fisher's Bill relating to certain lands of War Department agreed to.

Progress reported on a Bill for the better security of liberty of subject.

Railway Contractors Arbitration Bill postponed three months without discussion.

Tibbitts moved address to pay Quarter-Master-General for past services

pounds from money received for the sale of old militia clothing, but withdrew at instance of Tilley.

The Bill to incorporate St. Martin's Mining and Manufacturing Company, agreed to.

On Motion of Tibbitts the House went into Committee of the whole on Rev. Mr. McGuirk's petition for the Madawaska Academy, lengthy discussion. Tibbitts moved sums in addition to grant in the Budget, lost 8 to 22.

Test—Tibbitts, Hannington, Desbrisay, End, Read, Williston, McPhelim, Scovill.

House in Committee on petition of Roman Catholic School in Gloucester; motion for grant lost 6 to 12.

Bill to abolish Judge's fees committed.—Supported by End, McPhelim, Chandler, Smith; opposed by McPherson and Tilley. Wednesday next reported for prorogation. Business hurrying through fast.

FREDERICTON, March 29.

Bill to continue the Act relating to the sale of spirituous liquors agreed to.

Agricultural Bill having been amended by the Legislative Council in material provisions, was rejected.

Brown introduced a Bill to extend the time for the completion of the Railroad from Saint Andrews to Woodstock.

Bill to incorporate St. John Work Company, agreed to.

Bill to incorporate the Baltimore Mining and Manufacturing Company agreed to.

Bill to alter the time of holding the Circuit Courts of the County of Charlotte, postponed 3 months.

Gilmor moved his resolution for Government to make a survey of the route of Railroad from St. John to the junction at Calais as early as June next.

Cudlip moved previous question, and by a vote of 8 to 12 the resolution was excluded.

Bill to empower the Sessions of King's County to sell certain School Lands in Springfield, agreed to.

Committee to which was referred the Grand Falls Bridge matters, reported.

Bill to amend the Law relating to Deeds and other instruments, agreed to.

Bill relating to Marriage and Divorce agreed to with amendments.

Tibbitts moved a resolution for address asking the Governor to cause to be paid to the Quarter Master General, Colonel Allen, out of the amount granted in supply for miscellaneous expenses, £100—agreed to 21 to 5.

Bill to incorporate Pirate Brook Company agreed to.

Adjourned at 5.30.

FREDERICTON, March 30.

Wilnot presented a petition from 45 colored inhabitants of Carleton County, praying an investigation into the alleged abduction and sale into slavery of Hoyt, the colored boy, by Raymond.

McOlellan moved an address to the Queen respecting the obtaining of a decrease in the rates of pilotage into ports in the United States. End moved an amendment that a select Committee be appointed to consider the question; both negatived.

End presented a petition from Earl Regent and 111 others of St. John, praying Legislative interposition to prevent the importation of highly detrimental liquors into the Province.

A Bill relating to the fisheries of Reservoirs was agreed to. Also a Bill to incorporate the Richibucto and Shediac Telegraph Company.

House went into Committee of the whole on petitions in favor of the Petricodiac Bridge. Stedman moved an address that the Governor might direct steps to be taken for the erection of the bridge. It would not cost more than £10,000. Stedman stated that the people were prepared to furnish whatever additional sum it might cost. Not more than £3,000 would be required this year. Long discussion. Resolution negatived—12 to 18.

A Bill relating to the Militia giving the commander-in-chief power to call into operations any section or sections of it, without the rest, was agreed to.

A Bill relating to co-partnerships, agreed to.

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THE DRILL MOVEMENT IN SCHOOLS.—Public attention seems to have been effectually roused in England to the importance of cultivating the powers of the human frame, while in the early process of development, A Gymnasium, for instance, has been established at Oxford University, and in many other seminaries of learning in England. The most recent indication we have observed, is a great meeting attended by noblemen and others, for the purpose of encouraging Military training in the public schools of the Mother country.—This movement we trust will serve as an incentive to those who advocate a similar system here. As regards the drill movement in public schools, we are happy to be able to say that Nova Scotia has anticipated the Mother country by about three years, and we can assure our Trans-Atlantic friends that wherever it has been adopted, the Masters speak in the highest terms of its beneficial influence over the mind, as well as on the outward bearing of the pupils.—Halifax Journal.

LOSS OF LIFE BY THE HUNGARIAN.—The list of passengers on board the steamship Hungarian at the time she was lost, was published in our columns yesterday.—There were only 22 cabin and 24 steerage passengers on board, total 46—and not 125 as we had it in by telegraph yesterday.—The officers and crew on board were, in the sailing department 40, in engineer's department 29, and in the victualing department 103—total 172—total of passengers and crew 149. This comprises all the souls.

Mr. Robertson, the Purser of the Hungarian, was on board the Indian when she was lost.—Portland Argus.

In Cleveland, Ohio, an aged negro died, as was supposed, and his friends proceeded to bury him the next day. On the way to the graveyard the horse took fright, threw the coffin down an embankment and smashed it up. What was the horror of the followers to behold the gray headed negro rise from the ruins enveloped in his shroud and staring as though he did not know what it all meant! They fled in dismay, but the lusty voice of the negro recalled them. He had been in a swoon, and the jar of the smash up aroused him to consciousness, but for which "old Jakey" as he was called, would have gone to his narrow resting place before his time. He is now over 70, but thinks he will stand it a long time yet.

Another tenement House in New York was burned this week, and it is known that at least ten persons perished in the fire.—Six families lived in the house. They were asleep when the fire broke out on the lower stairway, and egress was rendered impossible for those who slept in the back rooms of the upper stories. One woman when badly burned jumped from a four story window and broke her thigh.

Mr. Gladstone, in replying to a clergyman in Wales, complaining of the pressure of the income tax, says the cause of this tax is not in the will of a Minister, but in the will of the nation which now thinks fit to spend £36,000,000 a year on supply service, instead of £21,000,000, and tells his correspondent that he has not observed on the part of the clergy any desire to check expenditures.

An announcement has been made in the Canadian Parliament, by a member of the Government, lately a delegate to England, that the British Ministry would give no pecuniary encouragement at present to any route of Railroad passing through New Brunswick from Canada.

In Cleveland last week a young woman to all appearance died. An attendant went to "lay out" the supposed corpse, but was nearly frightened to death herself when she entered the room at seeing the deceased sitting up in bed. The "defunct" is in a fair way to recover.

The New Orleans editors are in ecstasies over the fine spring weather they are having there. Vegetation has taken a fresh start, and the Pigeons talks temptingly of roses, orange blossoms, daffodils, daisies and violets. The fruit trees, too, are blooming luxuriantly.

Lord Brougham has introduced a bill in the English Parliament to exempt prisoners from the necessity of pleading guilty or not guilty to indictments.

The Prince of Wales will come to America in a war steamer which will take him from port to port.

Two Nova Scotians have lately been elected members of the Legislature of New Zealand.





Poetry

BRILLIANTS
Early snowdrops! pearls unfold!
Laughed a blue-eyed child in gloe,

When from the wintry tropics of the sun
Full sixty days their finished course have run,

Original Story

LA PANTHERE NOIRE;

The Mohawk Warrior of the St. John River.

A Tale of the Early Settlement on the St. John.
It was a fine beautiful morning in the last of June, just two weeks after the incidents narrated in the last chapter.

morning. Charles Stanhope to the beautiful lady Blanche Elsmore. They were united in their trials and sufferings by love;

Mr. Howard (who, we may state, is a Church of England minister) is talking to Mr. and Mrs. Stanhope, and telling them of their future home in England, for they are to go with their children.

When they came to the graves they all knelt down and prayed. They prayed long and fervently. Edward and Blanche wept too, as they knelt at the graves of their murdered parents;

It was evening. A bateau was quickly poled up the river to the mouth of the Maduxnakik Creek. Ben Weeks (for it was he) jumped quickly out on the landing; and then, after hauling the bateau upon the shore, made his way to the house of Mr. Stanhope.

The guests were fast arriving; the room was nearly full, and now the ceremony commenced. There was a silence as still as death, as Mr. Stanhope gave his daughter away to Edward Elsmore.

Ben stood a few moments and looked on the bright, beautiful girl. She was so lovely, and looked on him with such kindness, that the poor fellow's heart grew too full for utterance, and he burst into tears.

They all felt deeply touched at the gratitude of Ben, and they all wrung his hand warmly. So great was the kindness shown upon him, that he could hardly stand it.

They were as good as their word to Ben. Blanche got a small comfortable house built for him near her own, where they would all visit him once or twice a week.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanhope lived on happily in the love of their children, and as they grew older the more kindness they received; till, at last, they too bid adieu to their children.

Ben and Mrs. Stanhope lived on happily in the love of their children, and as they grew older the more kindness they received; till, at last, they too bid adieu to their children.

in our story, we also take a kind leave of you, and shall feel happy if we have contributed but one hour of amusement to you.

A CAMPAIGN INCIDENT.

An old soldier writing to the late Duke of Wellington on the subject of corporal punishment in the British Army, mentioned the following anecdote:

"In 1815, when I joined the 87th regiment under the command of Sir Hugh Gough, there was a Bugler of the Corps, who had been through the whole of the peninsular campaign.

"Listen now, Sir Hugh. Do you mean to say you are going to flog me? Just recollect who sounded the charge at Barossa when you took the only French eagle ever taken. Wasn't it Paddy Shannon? Little I thought that day it would come to this; and the regiment so proud of the same eagle on their colors."

FRANK.—Welcome, sweet Spring, with thy smiling, sunny face, thy odoriferous breath, and thy flower-garlanded brow!

Rankin's Mills.

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FRANK.—Welcome, sweet Spring, with thy smiling, sunny face, thy odoriferous breath, and thy flower-garlanded brow!

Poetry

THE WELCOME BACK.
Sweet is the hour that brings us home,
Where all will spring to meet us;

What do we seek on a dreary day,
Though lonely and daylighted,

Miscellaneous

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS

NATIVES OF UPPER BENGAL.
Mr. Russel the Indian correspondent the Times gives the following description of the appearance of the natives of Bengal, in the month of February:

"At this season of the year the crops are scanty and the tanks are not full. The country has been baked sun, and with the exception of such chas as I have mentioned the whole face of Bengal is like nothing so good as a vast brickfield.

Some are blacker than the dark op, others are colored like the Moores. There is one who is busy in the pursuing of small deer folds of his scanty pantaloons, three white strips over his nose, of necklace which comes round shoulder, and a stupid and ugly his dull dark eyes; he is, I am told, by Brahmin. Another is in clothes—and he has no change in the tank close by. Little child and girls, quite naked up to the or sayen, hurrah and toss up the after the fashion of our own jupulation in greeting a passing woman, though more decently to be more wild and savage than their breast and heads, and the to the knee, is covered by a th calico, but they have huge brass their noses, shining rings of f the wrist to the elbow, and t of the same material round th Their highly polished, glitterin bies ride straddle-legged on th hips as the latter totter about w laden baskets on their heads, work of men, or engage in th mon process of kneading dung the fields into cakes, to be drie as fuel. It is said that on fele wretched looking people come snery. I can only regret that not more of these fetters, as seen none. Through such whirls for miles past dingy li of foul and loathsome dieties.

THE BURGON NATIONAL CHAIR

Sharp, subtle-brained, argu grone to satire, quick to see,

Poetry.

THE WELCOME BACK. Sweet is the hour that brings us home, Where all will spring to meet us;

What do we seek on a dreary way, Though lonely and bountiful, Though lenient and bountiful,

Miscellaneous.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.

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"At this season of the year the rice crops are scanty and the tanks are not half full. The country has been baked by the sun, and with the exception of such patches as I have mentioned the whole surface of Bengal is like nothing so much as a vast brickfield.

"Don't be in a hurry," ejaculated Paddy. "I've a few words to say, Sir Hugh. The eagle won't save you this time, sir. Is it the eagle, indeed? then I wasn't ought to say anything about that same eagle, you are and ought to be proud of."

"And is it me," at last, he broke out, "that you're going to flog? I ask you, Sir Hugh Gough before the whole of the Regiment who know it well, if it was not Paddy Shannon who picked up the French Field Marshal's staff at the battle of Waterloo, that the Duke of Wellington sent the Prince Regent, and for which he got the letter that will be long remembered, and that made him a Field Marshal into the bargain? The Prince Regent said, 'You've sent me the staff of a Field Marshal of France, I return you that of a Field Marshal of England.' Wasn't Paddy Shannon who took it, who never got rap, compensation, or ribbon, or star, or coat of arms, or mark of distinction except the flogging you are about to give him?"

SPRING.—Welcome, sweet Spring, with thy smiling, sunny face, thy odoriferous breath, and thy flower-garlanded brow! Welcome, bright maiden, for thou comest to fill the earth with beauty and gladness! Thou comest to spread a carpet of green upon the rusty-coated globe—thou comest to deck the bare branches with leaves and flowers—thou comest to fill the air with the glad songs of feathered minstrels, and to loosen the waters from their icy bonds, so that "the floods may clap their hands and the hills may be joyful together before the Lord!" Thou comest to breathe thy balmy breath upon the pallid brow of the consumptive, invalid, and to whisper hope in his ear. Thou comest to melt the light of the heart of the desponding, and to bestow thy blessings upon all with a liberal hand! Welcome, then, thine welcome, beautiful Spring!

What comes the child when the mother rocks it, though all storms beat without? So we, if God doth shield and tend us, shall be heedless of the tempests and blasts of life, blow they ever so rudely.

to expose the weak point of clerical assumption, the Tuscan is left given to superciliousness than his neighbour. The spirit of Boccaccio is essentially and intensely national, and yet lives among the people of the olive clad hills. Sober, temperate, frugal thrifty, yet not actively industrious,—reader with the tongue than with the hand,—rich in all those kindly and social virtues of the domestic sort, which make family ties close, social intercourse genial, and life pleasant, though deficient in the loftier and sterner virtues of truthfulness, trustworthiness, and integrity; tolerant to excess, and demanding unlimited tolerance from others; with the readiest sympathies for all the joys and sorrows of those around him; but void of moral indignation at their failings; charitable, helpful, compassionate, cheerful and unfailingly good-tempered; given to backbiting and calumny, but wholly averse from those deeds of violence which make a marked feature of the Italian character as it is seen in other parts of the peninsula—speaking daggers, in short, but using none; easy-going, easy-loving, procrastinating, inaccurate in word and act, and sadly deficient in energy,—the Tuscan, especially of the humbler ranks of society, is yet a more civilized citizen than the inhabitant of any other continental nation, and has capacities qualifying him for a rapid advance under circumstances more favorable than those which have as yet been offered to him. A mild and indulgent legislation is evidently adapted to such a people. And, indeed, the amount of repressive energy and vindictive violence which marks the spirit and acts of the law in many other countries would be so adverse to Tuscan habits and ideas as to utterly shock public feeling, and to be, in fact, inexecutable by agents from the population of the country. Tuscan legislation has accordingly been the mild product of Tuscan tolerant gentleness, yet further relaxed in its action by Tuscan insouciance and lack of energy. A society consisting of elements less thoroughly impregnated with the conservative instincts of an ancient civilization would have fallen to pieces from the exceeding laxness of the bond which held it together. Yet Tuscany was the prosperous State of Italy par excellence; the only portion of it whose people were tolerably content with their lot; the envied happy land of less-fortunately-circumstanced neighbors. And indeed it is impossible—is so still, and was to a much greater degree some dozen years ago—for the most careless observer not to be struck by the different aspect of all around him. Men, houses, cattle, tillage, towns, villages, even the aspect of Nature herself seemed to be changed very perceptibly for the better.—Tuscany in 1849 and 1850, by T. A. Trollope.

JAPANESE DISLIKE TO STRANGERS. The Japanese authorities were evidently determined, if official obstructiveness could stop us, to leave no effort untried to do so. Even in the open sea between Vries Volcano and the entrance of Jeddo Gulf, two guard-boats succeeded in throwing themselves in our track. At first the officer of the watch believed them to be fishermen, and, dreaming of turbot and mackerel, edged towards the boats, favoring the Japanese manoeuvre. When almost under the ship's bows, up went the little square flag, and out popped upon the decks of each boat a two-sworded official, who, standing himself against the excessive motion by placing his legs wide apart, waved frantically for the Furious to stop. The officer of the watch had directions to be perfectly deaf and blind for the next five minutes. The ship gave a sheer and went clear of the boats by a few yards. They might as well have requested the volcano behind them to cease smoking as to yell for us to stop. Stop indeed! why, the old ship knew as well as we did that the wind was fair, and Yedo right ahead, and this accounts for her incivility to Japanese guard-boats, and her playful kick-up of the heels as she flung herself through the water at a nine-knot speed. The last we saw of the two officers was that one poor man performed a somersault, as his boat dived into a sea; and a somersault with two swords by his side, a queer cut hat tied on literally to his nose, a shirt as stiff as cut out of paper, and very baggy trousers, must be a feat not voluntarily gone through; while the other officer, who wisely had himself supported by two boatmen,

continued to wave his arms, like an insane somnambulist, so long as we looked at him.—Blackwood.

DIFFERENT MODES OF SALUTATION.

Of all the different modes of salutation in various countries, I think there is none so graceful as that which prevails here.—At New Guinea the fashion is certainly picturesque, for they place upon their banks the leaves of trees as symbols of peace and friendship. An Ethiopian taken the robe of another and ties it about his own waist, leaving his friend partially naked. In a cold climate this would not be very agreeable. Sometimes it is usual for persons to place themselves naked before those whom they salute as a sign of humility. This custom was put in practice before Sir Joseph Banks when he received the visit of two Otaheitan females. The inhabitants of the Philippine Islands take the hand or foot of him they salute, and gently rub their face with it, which is, at all events, more agreeable than the salute of the Laplanders, who have the habit of rubbing noses, applying their own proboscis with some degree of force to that of the person they desire to salute.—The salute with which you are greeted in Syria is at once most graceful and flattering; the hand is raised with a quick but graceful motion to the heart, to the lips, and to the head, to intimate that the person saluting is willing to serve you, to think for you to speak for you, and to act for you.—Two years in Syria; by J. Lewis Farley.

THE BARBERS OF BOLOGNA.

The Italian correspondent of the Sicolo sends the following sketch from Bologna:—"Among the peculiar characteristics of this place must be reckoned its barber's shops. I defy you to take ten steps in any street without seeing a signboard surmounted by a shaving-dish. I counted 22 in the Via Saragozza alone, and all appear to be in a good business. The Bolognese barber is still what the barber of ancient Rome used to be. His shop is the centre of all sorts of gossip and news, and is never empty from morning to night. The most noted among the Bolognese Pignos is a certain Guglielmo, whose shop is under the portico of the Grand Piazza, and who, for the last forty years, has enjoyed the signal honor of shaving, cutting the hair, and diverting, by his piquant jests, the young scions of the aristocracy. Guglielmo is quite a personage, and does not grant indiscriminate admission to his saloon, which in the morning especially, presents a most curious aspect. Just imagine a score of young men assembled under the pretext of getting shaved.—Three or four form a group apart, and talk politics, while two others play at draughts in a corner. Meanwhile, some few 'lions' consign their manes to the dexterous fingers of the hair-dresser's men; but all of a sudden tables are set out here and there and those whose heads are not yet subjected to the operation of the curling-irons quietly dispatch a risotto, or devour a beef-steak in this temple of pomatum and cosmetics. You may understand the important part played by the barber in the city of Bologna. His shop is at once a club, an eating-house, a coffee room, and a hair-dressing saloon. He holds his clients (on no account would I say customers) by the hair and by the stomach; in addition, he always has an anecdote to relate, or a bit of scandal to whisper in their ears. He is the barber of the old comedy—knowing everybody's business, and having a hand in all intrigues—a type that no longer exists in France, where he has been replaced by that pretentious personage—the capillary artist."

LONG AND SHORT DAYS.

At Berlin and London the longest day has sixteen hours and a half; at Stockholm the longest day has eighteen hours and a half; at Hamburg the longest day has seventeen hours, and the shortest seven; at St. Petersburg the longest day has nineteen, and the shortest five hours; at Tornea, in Finland, the longest day has twenty-one hours and a half; at Wandershus, in Norway, the longest day lasts from the 21st of May to the 22d of July, without interruption; and at Spitzburgh the longest day is three months and a half.

Men who neglect Christ, and try to win heaven through moralities, are like sailors at sea in a storm, who pull, some at the bowsprit and some at the mainmast, but never touch the helm.

A CURIOUS INCIDENT.—A gentleman of fortune and station, in Ireland, was one day walking along the road, when he met a very old man, apparently a peasant, well dressed, and looking as if he had on his Sunday habiliments. His great eyes attracted the gentleman's attention the more, that he could not help wondering at the alertness of his movements, and the ease with which he was ascending the hill.—He consequently accosted him, inquiring his name and residence; and was answered that his name was Kirkpatrick, and that he lived at a cottage, which he pointed out. Whereupon the gentleman expressed his surprise that he should be unknown to him, since he fancied he had been acquainted with every man on his estate.

"It is odd you have never seen me before," returned the old man, "for I walk here every day."

"How old are you?" asked the gentleman.

"I am one hundred and five," answered the other; "and have been here all my life."

After a few more words, they parted; and the gentleman, proceeding towards some laborers in a neighboring field, inquired if they knew an old man by the name of Kirkpatrick. They did not; but on addressing the question to some older tenants, they said—"Oh, yes," they had known him, and had been at his funeral; he had lived at the cottage on the hill, but had been dead twenty years.

"How old was he when he died?" inquired the gentleman, much amazed.

"He was eighty-five," said they; so that the old man gave the age he would have reached had he survived to the period of this rencontre.

This curious incident is furnished by the gentleman himself, and all he can say is, that it certainly occurred, and that he is quite unable to explain it. He was in perfect health at the time, and had never heard of this man in his life, who had been dead several years before the estate came into his possession.—The Night Side of Nature.

CHEMICALLY TANNED LEATHER.—By a peculiar process, leather may be chemically tanned without the use of bark, or with only one fourth the quantity. The advantages claimed for this process are cheapness, saving of space and time, and the superiority of the article. To tan a dozen common-sized calf skins, costs from seventy-five cents to a dollar, and in proportion for larger hides. It requires less room to carry on the business than by the old method, and the process is completed in one fourth the time. Sheep, goat, deer calf and similar skins, require from three to ten days; kid, upper, harness, and heavy sole leather require from twenty to eighty days. The process may be learned by any tanner in a short time.

It is said to give greater strength, durability, softness, pliability and weight; it fills up better, with a fine texture, finishes up better, and is more impervious to water. Sheep and goatskins become as strong as calf, and will retain their shape in boots and shoes equal to it. The apparatus and stage for the process are similar to those of the old method. Another improved process is that in which, after raising the hide by sulphuric acid, and charging it with tannin, sacks containing wood ashes are suspended in the pits in order to destroy the compound formed by the tannin and sulphuric acid, which prevents the gelatine of the hide from uniting with the tannin.—Boston Courier.

TRAINING OF WOMAN.—Nothing can possibly be more highly interesting, more deeply important to the best interests of society, than the education and general training of women. Upon that depends whether the workman shall have a good housewife, whether his children shall have a good mother to attend them, whether his house shall be made comfortable and happy to himself, and thereby a formidable rival (and the best possible rival) raised to another place, of which other place I will not go further at present than to say it neither has the comforts of home, nor the instruction and sound relaxation and refreshment of home; but its enjoyment is obtained by the sacrifice of the domestic duties, by rubbing the wife and children of the peace which are spent there to support the indulgence obtained; and, in return for these indulgences, the health of mind and body alike are undermined, and ultimately are totally subverted.—Lord Brougham.

If you make love to a widow who has a daughter 20 years younger than herself, begin by declaring you thought they were sisters.

"My children," said an old lady, "I am the root and you are the branches."—"Grandma," said one, "What, my child?"—"I was thinking how much better the branches would flourish if the root was under the ground."

One might as well attempt to calculate mathematically the contingent drops of the tinkling bits of glass in a kaleidoscope as to look through the tube of the future and foretell its pattern.

A DIALOGUE.—Pa. can a person catch anything if he don't run after it?—"Certainly not."—"Well, then, how did you catch the cold you have got?"—"By running after your mother, to bring her home from the young men's prayer meeting."

We sleep, but the loom of life never stops; and the pattern which is weaving when the sun went down is weaving when it comes up to-morrow.



HAVE resolved, until further notice, to sell LANDS situated on Lines of Road within the Tract belonging to the Company, in Lots of 100 to 300 Acres each, suited to the convenience of purchasers, at Five Shillings Currency per acre, dividing the Purchase Money into instalments, spread over six years, as follows, viz:—Deposit on signing agreement to purchase 1s. per acre. Second year, no instalment req'd. 1s. do. Third year 1s. do. Fourth year 1s. do. Fifth year 1s. do. Sixth year 1s. do. without addition of interest if instalments are regularly paid.

SEVERAL FARMS, having Houses, Barns, and Out-Buildings erected thereon, also for sale, on very reasonable terms, varying from £60 to £800, according to the quality of the Soil, the value and condition of the Buildings, &c. &c. REFERENCE.—J. V. Thurgar, Esq., the Company's Agent in Saint John. R. HAYNE, Chief Commissioner, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Office, Fredericton, December, 1859.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale all that valuable Property belonging to the Estate of the late John Wilson, Esq., situated as follows:—

CHAMCOOK. That very fine field opposite Mr. John Townsend's, containing 15 acres. The field fronting on the water, known as the Tide-mill field, containing 10 acres. The land on the Western side of the Lake stream from the Salt water to the Lake, with the very valuable Mill privilege belonging to the same. Also the desirable residence occupied by the subscriber, with 50 acres of land attached, or a less quantity, if required by the purchaser. This property is too well known to need a further description, and affords a rare opportunity to any one desirous of obtaining a beautiful residence.

St. Andrews. The Store now occupied as the "Union Store," and a valuable building privilege adjoining the same with a good wharf 100 feet long, and 10 feet broad. Also the House and Lot between the "Union Store" and that of Messrs. Odell and Turner.

St. James. 1400 acres well timbered wood land, known as the "Walton Block" near the Rail Road. 100 acres adjoining the Rail Road. Also several Lots of Land in St. David, St. Patrick, and other parts of the County.

YORK COUNTY. 500 acres of valuable timber land, known as the McAdam Block, through which the Rail Road passes. And several lots of land in Prince William, containing 1312 acres.

GRANDMANAN. 7 or 8000 acres, well timbered Land, with many valuable privileges, a very valuable property. The whole will be sold on liberal terms. Apply to EDWARD WILSON, or the subscriber. ALICE WILSON. Nov 17, 1859.

Boots & Shoes.

JUST received at STODDARD & BAKERS, (opposite the Commercial Bank,) a nice assortment of Ladies and Misses BOOTS & SHOES. Ladies, Gents & Children's Rubber Shoes ALSO.—A few Pair Boys Boots. All of which will be sold Cheaper than any in this vicinity. Woodstock, January 12th, 1860.

Tight Binding

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma in the Journal of last week. He is a Freeman whom the Truth makes Free.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA. I am composed of 43 letters.

My 4, 13, 26, 36, 38, is a Constellation; My 11, 9, 36, 39, 6, 33, 38, 18, 12, is a mountain in Switzerland; My 30, 35, 36, 21, has caused the ruin of many;

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA. I am composed of 24 letters.

My 21, 16, 24, 2, 15, 22, is a city in Massachusetts; My 18, 20, 11, 4, 18, 2, is a boys name; My 6, 20, 15, 21, 23, 6, is a color;

Mas. Winslow, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation.

DIED. At Greenfield, Wicklow on the 14th ult., Mr. James Tweedie, aged 62 years and seven months.

NOTICE. AN ELECTION will be held for the Election of one Councillor for Ward No 2 at or near Lyons Corner on MONDAY the 9th day of April next.

Tea, Burning Fluid, &c. LOGAN & LINDSAY have received 10 half chests finest Congou TEA; 20 bbls. Porter's Burning FLUID;

NOTICE. THE undersigned wishing to close up his present business, would inform those indebted to him by Account or Note of hand, that unless they are arranged before the 15th day of May, they will be collected forthwith.

Butter, Cheese, Dried Apples, &c. &c. LOGAN & LINDSAY have just received and offer for sale at lowest rates:

Town Lot for sale!—The Subscriber offers for sale the premises in Woodstock formerly occupied by him as a tannery, &c.

Flour! Flour!! THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ON HAND: 500 bbls. Double Extra State Flour;

SPRING GOODS for 1860. DENT'S Tailoring Establishment.

Water-street. THE SUBSCRIBER returns his thanks to the public generally for the liberal patronage they have favored him with, and would further invite them to call and see the assortment of GOODS he has just received.

Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, and INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, SORENESS, or any affection of the Throat CURED, by HACKING COUGH in CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, ASTHMA, CATARRH, RELIEVED, by BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or COUGH LUZEMES.

NEW BRUNSWICK, CARLTON SS. (L.S.) To the Sheriff of the County of Carlton, or any Constable within the County, Greeting.

WHEREAS James Ketchum and Ralph Ketchum, Executors of the Estate of Richard Ketchum, late of Woodstock, in the County of Carlton, Esq., deceased.

WEST AND FROST, COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND General Agents.

Public Notice. STOCK IN TRADE selling off at COST and CHARGES—The Subscriber has this day commenced selling off his entire stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, at Reduced Prices, and will continue selling until about 20th April next.

Pork, Flour, Leather, Fish, &c. &c. THE SUBSCRIBER have received from New York & Saint Andrews by Railroad the following articles:

Dry Goods, &c. &c. The above goods having been personally selected and purchased for cash will be sold at as low rates as can be offered in this market.

Flour! Flour!! THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ON HAND: 500 bbls. Double Extra State Flour;

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British House, Woodstock, Decm. 1859.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have received by late arrivals a large and varied stock of British and Foreign DRY GOODS,

BROADCLOTHS. Red, White, Blue, Grey, Crimean and Fancy FLANNELS.

Counterpanes. Muslins, Lawns, Linens, Diapers, Swans Down, Coburg, French Merinos, DeLaines, Lanas, Alpacaes, Tweed Robes, Plaids, &c.

Shirts and Drawers. Socks and Hose. Cloth, Cashmere and Kid GLOVES.

SHAWLS. Black and Colored Silks, Broad and Trimming Velvets, Bonnet Ribbons, Flowers.

Fancy Velvet Bnnets, FELT HATS, STAYS, Steel Skeleton Skirts,

CLOTHING. In Over Coats, Dress and Frock Coats, Pants, Vests of all descriptions and prices.

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For Eastport, Portland, & Boston.

First Trip of the season. Steamer "EMPEROR" WILL DEPART FOR PORTLAND, on WEDNESDAY, 14th inst., at 8 o'clock, A. M.

Digby and Annapolis. EMPEROR will leave for Digby and Annapolis, on MONDAY morning, 12th instant, at 8 A. M.

THE 20th Annual Meeting of the LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND, Founded 1838.

During the last year applications for New Life Assurances were 1200, for £14,618 4 8.

THE ASSOCIATION have paid to the Representatives of deceased Policy-holders Sums Assured to the amount of £279,620 10 4.

THE ASSETS and LIABILITIES having been carefully valued, the usual Annual Allocation of Profits amongst the Policy-holders has been made.

HEAD OFFICES: Edinburgh, -82, PRINCESS STREET, London, -20, KING WILLIAM ST., City, E. C. Dublin, - 60, UPPER SACKVILLE STREET.

NEW BRUNSWICK BRANCH. Office, No. 74, Saint John Street, St. John.

Calais House Re-Opened. Avenue-st. - - - Calais, Fr.

James W. Street, AGENT, COMMISSION MERCHANT, &c. St. Andrews, N. B.

WARRELL & HENNESSY Brandies, Scotch and Irish Whiskies, Rotterdam Geneva, Old Jamaica Rum, Port and Sherry Wines, Champagne, London bottled and Pale Ale, Alcohol, &c.

Dry Goods, &c. &c. The above goods having been personally selected and purchased for cash will be sold at as low rates as can be offered in this market.

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PARADISE HALL! Paradise Row!!

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his numerous friends and customers that he has now ready for inspection at his NEW STORE, a general stock of WINTER GOODS which he will sell at Exceedingly Low Prices!

DRY GOODS. Whitney Blankets, Red, White, Blue and Fancy Flannel, (plain and twilled.)

A splendid assortment of FURS, from the well known Establishment of Lockhart and Company.

Seal Cloth, Petersham and Whitney Cloths, Buffalo S ins and Carpetings.

GROCERIES. Tea, Coffee, Tobacco and Pipes, Pepper, Mustard, Cloves, Nutmegs, Starch, Soap, Candles, Confectionery, Salaratus and Soda, Sagax, Rice, Mixed Pickles, &c., &c., &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER having purchased the establishment formerly owned by Dr Geo. A. Brown, respectfully informs the people of Woodstock and vicinity that he has received and will keep constantly on hand a large and well assorted stock of Drugs, Medicines, Patent Medicines, Horse Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumery, Stationary, School Books, and a superior assortment of Confectionery, &c.—Also, Paints, Oils, and Dye-stuffs, consisting in part as follows:

PAINTS.—No. 1 London White Lead, Black Blue, Green, Yellow and Red Paints.—Also, Dry Paints in great variety.

OILS.—Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil, Olive Porpoise, Neatsfoot, Fluorace, Castor Oil, Cod Liver Oil.

DYE STUFFS.—Eps. of Logwood, Ground Redwood, Logwood and Fustic, Guaiacum, Blue Vitrol and Coppers.

BRUSHES.—Paint, Varnish, Whitewash, Blacking and Scrubbing Brushes, also, a nice assortment of Hat, Hair, Tooth and Nail Brushes.

STATIONARY.—Blue and White, Foolscap, Letter and Note Paper, Ruled and Plain, Envelopes Copy Books, Drawing and Crayon Paper, Pencils and Crayons, Playing Cards, Ladies and Gents, Visiting Cards. Also, a choice assortment of Church Services, Common Prayer Books, and Wesley Hymns.

SUNDRIES.—Eps. Turpentine, Burning Fluid, Mustard, Ginger, Sulphur, Baking and Washing Soda, Saltpetre, Cream of Tartar, Sugar, Arrowroot, Pearl Barley, Shoe and Stove Blacking, and a superior article of Tobacco and Cigars.

Notice. THE SUBSCRIBER having closed his Business at Upper Woodstock, requests all persons, indebted to him to make immediate payment.

Upper Woodstock, Dec. 21, 1859.



