

remained to take their cutlasses from them, for I was sure, if I did not disarm them, they would be tempted to strike the snake in time of danger, and thus for ever spoil his skin. On taking their cutlasses from them, if I might judge from their physiognomy, they seemed to consider it as a most intolerable act of tyranny in me. Probably nothing kept them from bolting, but the consolation that I was betwixt them and the snake. Indeed my own heart, in spite of all I could do beat quicker than usual, and I felt those sensations which one has on board a merchant vessel in war time, when the captain orders all hands on deck to prepare for action, while a strange vessel is coming down upon us under suspicious colours.

We went slowly on in silence, without moving our arms or heads, in order to prevent all alarm as much as possible, lest the snake should glide off, or attack us in self-defence. I carried the lance perpendicularly before me, with the point about a foot from the ground. The snake had not moved; and on getting up to him, I struck him with the lance on the near side, just behind the neck, and pinned him to the ground. That moment, the negro next to me seized the lance, and held it firm in its place, while I dashed head foremost into the den to grapple with the snake, and to get hold of his tail before he could do any mischief.

On pinning him to the ground with the lance, he gave a tremendous loud hiss, and the little dog ran away, howling as he went. We had a sharp fray in the den, the rotten sticks flying on all sides, and each party struggling for superiority. I called out to the second negro to throw himself upon me, as I found I was not heavy enough. He did so, and the additional weight was of great service. I had now got firm hold of his tail; and after a violent struggle or two he gave in, finding himself overpowered. This was the moment to secure him. So, while the first negro continued to hold the lance firm to the ground, and the other was helping me, I contrived to unloose, my braces, and with them tied up the snake's mouth.

The snake now finding himself in an unpleasant situation, tried to better himself, and set resolutely to work, but we overpowered him. We contrived to make him twist himself round the shaft of the lance, and then prepared to convey him out of the forest. I stood at his head, and held it firm under my arm, one negro supported the belly, and the other the tail. In this order we began to move slowly towards home, and reached it after resting ten times; for the snake was too heavy for us to support him without stopping to recruit our strength. As we proceeded onwards with him, he fought hard for freedom, but it was all in vain. The day was now too far spent to think of dissecting him. Had I killed him, a partial putrefaction would have taken place before morning. I had brought with me up into the forest a strong bag, large enough to contain any animal that I should want to dissect. I considered this the best mode of keeping live wild animals when I was pressed for daylight; for the bag yielding in every direction to their efforts, they would have nothing solid or fixed to work on, and thus would be prevented from making a hole through it. I say fixed, for after the mouth of the bag was closed, the bag itself was not fastened or tied to any thing, but moved about wherever the animal inside caused it to roll. After securing afresh the mouth of the coulacanara, so that he could not open it, he was forced into this bag, and left to his fate till morning.

— *Wanderings in South America.*

FRAGMENT.—Twice had the sun gone down upon the earth, and all as yet was as quiet as the sepulchre; death held his sceptre over the Son of God; still and silent the hours passed on; the guards stood by their posts; the rays of the midnight moon gleamed on their helmets and on their spears; the enemies of Christ exulted in their success; the hearts of his friends were sunk in despondency and sorrow; the spirits of glory waited in anxious suspense to behold the event, and wondered at the depth of the ways of God. At length the morning star arising in the east, announcing the approach of light; the third day began to dawn upon the world, when on a sudden the earth trembled to its centre, and the powers of Heaven were shaken; an angel of God descended; the guards shrunk back from the terror of his presence, and fell prostrate on the ground; his countenance was like lightning, and his raiment was as white as snow; he rolled away the stone from the door of the sepulchre, and sat upon it. But

who is this that cometh forth from the tomb, with dyed garments from the bed of death—he that is glorious in his appearance, walketh in the greatness of his strength? It is thy Prince, O Zion! Christians it is your Lord. He has trodden the wine press alone, he has stained his raiment with blood; but now, as the first born from the womb of nature, he meets the morning of his resurrection. He arises a conqueror from the grave; he returns with blessings from the world of spirits; he brings salvation to the sons of men. Never did the returning sun usher in a day so glorious! It was the jubilee of the universe. The morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted loud for joy; the Father of mercies looked down from his throne in his heavens; with complacency he beheld his world restored; he saw his work that it was good. Then did the desert rejoice; the face of nature was gladdened before him, when the blessings of the Eternal descended as the dew of heaven for the refreshing of the nations.

#### SPIRIT OF THE PROVINCIAL JOURNALS.

BRITISH COLONIST.—We have great pleasure in laying before the public the outlines of a report made by the sub-committee of the Chamber of Commerce of this City, and forwarded to our Provincial Agents in London by that respectable body, of the amount of property vested in Saw-Mills in this Province, the quantity of Lumber Sawed within the same during the year, the estimated value of the lumber when sawed and carried to the place of shipment, and the number of persons employed in that important branch of our Colonial Trade. The object of these returns, are to show to the Government at home, the magnitude and importance of our Lumber Trade, and the rapidly increasing state of our Colonial intercourse, in this particular branch of domestic industry, with the mother country. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the Gentlemen composing the Chamber of Commerce, for their praiseworthy exertions, in supporting the interests and trade of the province in every instance that has thus far come within their sphere of action; and we regret to add, that they, as a Body, do not receive that support from the mercantile interest in St. John, that they have a right to expect, in a community, whose interests are so completely absorbed in every question that concerns its prosperity in trade. Were it not for the exertions of the few patriotic individuals composing the Chamber, and other Societies of this description in the Colonies, our friends at home would not have it in their power, effectually to resist the plans of an interested few in London; neither would so valuable a document ever have been presented to the view of Ministers, who, we fear, are influenced by men interested in the trade of the Baltic, and consequently averse to the prosperity of the timber trade in these Colonies.

We trust their exertions will have the desired effect of protecting the Timber Trade, and preventing that embarrassment which has been so much felt by the mercantile part of the people engaged in that trade in this Province, from those fluctuating and uncertain measures adopted by the present Ministry.

Estimated value of each Mill, including all improvements, Sluices, Dams, Rivers, &c.

County of St. John	£31,700
King's	14,800
Gloucester	15,500
Westmorland	18,580
Kent	6,950
Northumberland	44,350
Sunbury	8,500
Queen's	9,200
Charlotte	62,500
York	18,000

£232,030

Estimated quantity of Lumber Sawed during the year:

County of St. John	11,305,000
King's	3,905,000
Gloucester	2,920,000
Westmorland	8,805,000
Kent	2,650,000
Northumberland	15,600,000
Sunbury	4,500,000
Queen's	6,200,000
Charlotte	33,955,000
York	9,000,000

103,840,000

Estimated value of Lumber when sawed, and carried to the places of shipment:

County of St. John	£28,262 10s.
King's	9,702 10s.
Gloucester	6,050
Westmorland	22,042 10s.
Kent	6,575
Northumberland	29,300

Sunbury	11,250
Queen's	15,500
Charlotte	99,575
York	22,500

£261,207 10s.

Number of men employed in logging, sawing, and taking to places of shipment:

County of St. John	320
King's	287
Gloucester	105
Westmorland	325
Kent	84
Northumberland	800
Sunbury	103
Queen's	118
Charlotte	1,327
York	300

3,798

ST. ANDREWS COURANT.—In October 1820, we returned from the sources of the Chaudière, De Loup, and Kennebec, by way of the Ponobscoot and Alligash, to Fredericton, in charge of a surveying party, and stopped at John Baker's, who had made a clearing, and built a house on the north side of the river St. John, opposite Deig's Island, twelve miles above the mouth of the Madawaska. In course of conversation, Baker informed us, that circumstances had occurred that made it necessary for him to leave the States, and come into the Province, or in other words, as we understood him, [and his neighbours also] he had absconded to defraud his creditors; and offered to sell us a large canoe that he had made his escape in, and coasted the shore from Hallowell to St. John. It came out in evidence on his trial, that he subsequently claimed and obtained the Legislative bounty upon grain raised on the same land, to accomplish which he must have made an affidavit that he resided in New-Brunswick; and yet this is the character that the Legislature of Maine are not ashamed to take by the hand, and abuse the Provincial authorities for attempting to punish for his repeated acts of sedition and conspiracy. A deserter from the United States' army, named Hafford, and several other runaways, were then settled a short distance above Baker, also on the north side of the river, where they felt themselves perfectly safe from pursuit; and it is worthy of remark, that should the British Government accede to the extraordinary decision of the King of the Netherlands, all the settlements above mentioned would be within the Province.

CANADIAN COURANT.—Perhaps there is not a subject at present under the consideration of our Legislature of so much importance to the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, as the Judiciary of this Province. Two of the Judges at present lie under accusations of a serious nature, involving very momentous consequences to their individual characters, and to the country. These cases shew the necessity which exists for the erection of a high tribunal, before which these functionaries might have an opportunity of vindicating their reputation, respecting such accusations as have been brought against them. Immediate steps should also be taken to ensure the independence of the Judges, an independence, which at once would place them above the influence of the Executive, or either Houses of Parliament.—We have lately had a very striking instance of the necessity of such a provision, in the readiness with which the Judges obeyed the mandate of the Government, requiring them to absent themselves from both Councils. In obeying the command in question, the Judges acted with prudence, and sound policy; but there may come a time when the most valuable rights of the people might be jeopardised by the interference of the Executive, and may we not fear a willingness to accommodate circumstances to political interest in such an emergency? may not the ready obedience of the past give good grounds to expect something similar in future? We do not wish to be understood, to insinuate that there are such men among our Judges, we hope there are none, capable of such baseness—we believe there are none; but so long as human nature is subject to error and weakness, every precaution ought to be taken to place men holding high judicial situations, above all bias from power. We hope our Legislature will not separate without providing fully for the independence of the Judges, and establishing a Tribunal, which shall take cognizance of judicial misconduct.

PERTH EXAMINER.—We learn from the Lower Canada papers that on the motion of Mr Bourdages, Mr Robert Christie has again been expelled from the House of Assembly before it was even known that he intended to take his seat. This unjust and arbitrary measure is not much to be wondered at, when it is considered that he was expelled in the first instance without being allowed the privilege of being heard in his defence, as