

there here any sacred right which is violated? Is it not rather a restoration of a right to those to whom it lawfully belongs? Is there here any thing to shock the feelings of justice? Is it not rather a liberal measure, which benefits the community at large, and is quite agreeable to, in place of being contrary to, every principle of justice?

The Cholera, though somewhat abated, still continues to rage in Paris, and the deaths, on Wednesday last, amounted to 460—an awful number out of such a population. All the higher classes are leaving the city; and it is calculated, that the inhabitants are diminished by death, and especially by emigration, one fourth. The interruption to trade, and the loss to dealers, is very great. Several persons of distinction have been carried off by this fatal malady.—APRIL 28.

CHOLERA MORBUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHELTENHAM CHRONICLE.

SIR,—Meeting some time back in the quarto edition (printed at Madras) of the official reports of the different surgeons on cholera to the medical board of that establishment, with one from Mr. Hope, a navy surgeon, of his having cured 264 cases of Cholera Spasmodica, without one failure, by the use of nitrous acid, I was led to apply to that gentleman, asking the favour of him to give me some further explanation.—He honoured me immediately with an answer, under date of the 10th inst.

Mr. Hope stated that the 264 cases of Cholera Spasmodica alluded to, occurred in the Dolphin hulk in 1825, in the eight days, from the 17th to the 26th of July, that 85 of the cases were slight, and being met immediately by a dose of the nitrous acid remedy, did not run their usual course; that of the other cases, 60, the worst, were pronounced by those who had seen the disorder in India, to be the Indian cholera. He describes these 60 cases as 'marked with blue, skin very cold and studded with globules of perspired fluid, surface of marble coldness, sunken eyes, and contracted nose, pangs and deep groans, pulse almost imperceptible, ejections of matter which appeared to be the chyle thrown black into the bowels, there being no power to take it up into the system.' He adds, 'All these recovered by the same treatment as the others.'

Mr. Hope goes on to state, that there occurred as lately as in August last, in four days, from the 9th to the 13th, 108 cases of Cholera in the Euryalus hulk, in the Medway, all which he treated in the same way and with the same perfect success, not one single man dying in this instance, or in the former.

The following is the treatment adopted by Mr. Hope, who is the surgeon of his Majesty's hospital ship Canada, in the Medway, for the cure of cholera.

'One dram of nitrous acid (not nitric, that foiled me,) one ounce of peppermint water or camphor mixture, and forty drops of tincture of opium. One fourth part to be taken every three or four hours, in a cupful of thin gruel. The belly should be covered with a succession of hot cloths, dry, constant and small sippings of finely strained gruel, or sago, or tapioca. No spirit, no wine; no fermented liquors, till quite restored.'

(Signed) 'THOMAS HOPE, Surgeon.'

It will not escape attention, that Mr. Hope says he was foiled by the Nitric acid, and that it was the Nitrous which he used so successfully. What is commonly known as nitrous acid, is, in fact, Nitric acid, holding a great quantity of nitrous gas in solution, to which it owes its orange colour and luminescent quality.

For the rest, the remedy resolves itself into doses of fifteen drops of nitrous acid and ten drops of laudanum, in any convenient vehicle, from time to time; with the application of dry heat to the belly and feet; and sipping of any mild, warm liquid. It might be desirable, where attendants are sufficiently intelligent, to make the mixture at the moment of its being taken, so as to prevent the nitrous acid from exhausting its virtue in some measure, by its action on the opium, or on the gruel or other vehicle, and weakening accordingly its power to act on the animal system.

COMMUNICATION.

MR. PIERCE—I was delighted at seeing the letter in your last paper on the subject of an abuse of the law by a Magistrate in Kent; and in reference to the same subject, I beg leave to trouble you with a few remarks of my own. In the first place, I request that you, Sir, will favour the public with your individual opinion, whether the construction put upon the act respecting the distinction between debtors in custody on MESNE process and in execution, from the Magistrates Courts, is a just one; for I must acknowledge that I am of opinion that the intent and meaning of the Act is so evidently in favour of a liberal view of its provisions, that my opinion runs counter to the decision of the Justice.

Adverting to the case of peculiar hardship brought by your Correspondent before the public, I desire to make one or two observations. I have been informed that if a person be delivered to the custody of the Sheriff on mesne process, that officer cannot release him from confinement—not even to the care of the constable who originally captured him—for the purpose of his appearance before the Magistrate at the time appointed for trial. In this case, an unjust claimant has only to procure a capias—which we all know is too easily obtained—against a poor fellow, who he knows is unable to provide bail, and success must, from the absence of efficient defence, inevitably crown his unhallowed exertions. It may also happen, that the defendant on the day of trial, shall receive friendly succour, and to the disappointment of the plaintiff, enter in propria persona on his defence. Should he succeed in establishing a non-suit against the plaintiff, he will then have sustained a considerable damage from the loss of his liberty on an unjust claim, probably without the means of bringing the miscreant to the bar of his country for his

perjury. I agree with your correspondent that the law requires great alterations.

I am Sir, yours, &c.

A.

Newcastle, 21st May.

SCHEDIASMA.

MIRAMICHI.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 29, 1832.

WE were yesterday morning favored by the attention of Captain England, with several London papers up to the 23d April, and in the afternoon, we obtained from Captain Williams a file of the London Globe and Traveller, a day later. On Friday morning, Messrs. Cunards handed us the Aberdeen Chronicle of the 29th April, received by the brig Sylvanus, at Bathurst, in 20 days. We are indebted to several Ship-Masters for papers of an earlier date. For information we refer our readers to the extracts.

CROWN LANDS.—It is strongly apparent to us, that irremediable mischiefs are in preparation for posterity, by the present system of disposing Crown Lands; not only as regards the conveyances in general, but in the practice of surveying the whole country in detached tracts. We entertain serious apprehensions respecting the Quit Rents, which, in the event of the threatened exaction, will raise more ill blood among the people towards the Government than any other measure which could be devised or adopted. The remote causes of this feeling are not to be traced to the actual amount of the demand, which is on all hands admitted to be trifling; far deeper in the recesses of the human mind, lie the hidden sources of discontent, and which we fear at a future day, may swell the flood into an irresistible torrent. With the sole view of administering to those public officers whose characters we revere and whose talents we admire, as well as consequently to secure the allegiance of the people to a Government which the whole world respects, a warning which may prove salutary, and which is at all events well meant, we propose to devote a portion of a future number to the discussion of this important question. At the same time it should be well understood, that when we give counsel to our friends, our sturdy and uncompromising principles forbid us from softening BLUNT TRUTHS; knowing well that the esteem of the good and generous is not purchased by a sacrifice of consistency, and to such our conduct shall never be obnoxious to the reproach of being "so civil as to prove unjust." At present we desire to confine our structures to the system pursued in the alienation of the territory which the common law has vested in the Crown, but which ere long by the daily increasing force of public opinion, not only in this country but in the land which we honour as our mothers breast, must change—not we hope and trust—its tenure—but the application of the legal principle of its beneficiary objects. Who devised the form of the Location Ticket, we profess our utter inability to state, but the tout ensemble is amply sufficient to prove, that no lawyer was concerned in the invention—or at any rate we shall not hesitate to declare, that if a lawyer really produced the bantling, he was but a 'silly Billy.' As matters stand, after the payment of the first instalment, we see no reason why any person should not maintain his tenure without further payments, until ejected by due course of law or equity, at an expense which it will not be his part to defray. Subjects so productive as surveys, variation, and surveying instruments, we shall reserve for our next, not for a moment forgetting that as it is our task to cater for the tastes of all, in our hebdomadal miscellany, it is our duty to confine our remarks under any one head, within proper bounds—and not to treat our readers with 'too much of a good thing.'

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have given insertion to the letter of A, because as it is temperately written, and no improper allusions made, we have considered it our duty to lay it before the public. In obedience to his call, although we are not in the habit of meddling in matters which are beyond our immediate sphere, yet in order to increase our means of being useful, we have devoted a few moments consideration to his question. The decision of the very respectable Magistrate of Kent in regard to the distinction made by the act for the relief of confined debtors, between applicants for relief under MESNE process and in execution from the Magistrates Courts, is amply justified by the statute—although the INTENT of the act is so apparent, that had he proceeded to administer the relief prayed for, the Supreme Court, we feel convinced, would have supported him in his object.

Our Correspondent at Richibucto informs us that the bark Ross, notwithstanding the utmost exertions of

Captain Harrison, has not yet been able to get out of port. Owing to her size and draught of water, she can only quit that place at the spring tides, two of which the Captain has had the mortification of losing, from the prevalence of violent contrary winds, in face of which he has even attempted to warp her out. Capt. Walters, the unfortunate Master of the Margaret, which was wrecked last winter at Kouchibouguac, takes his passage in the Ross to England.

The Herring Fishery has commenced at Richibucto, and although the catch was at first very promising, the prevalence of easterly and boisterous winds, has again driven the fish to sea.

Vegetation is extremely backward, and the cattle particularly sheep, experience great hardships from the continued privation of herbage; but the late drying winds have greatly assisted the settlers in the woods in burning off their new clearances.

Complaint has been made to us of daring outrages on public decency being daily committed by some young persons—we had almost said gentlemen—in a certain county metropolis, not a hundred miles from the Gulf of St. Lawrence, by dancing naked, in company with Indian vestals, and supporting nightly vigils with other Bacchanalian orgies, to the great scandal of the decent and orderly inhabitants of that respectable town, who, whatever failings or weaknesses may be their portion, yet possess the sense to conceal their out-breakings from the public eye. As the Press compose the watch-dogs of the public liberties, so it is the censors of the public morals, and we therefore beg leave to assure those individuals, that the hey-day of youthful blood furnishes neither excuse nor palliation for outrages so glaring, and for impudence so offensive; and that if they possess not sufficient judgment to see the folly of their conduct, and firmness enough to confine the fury of unlicensed passion within the bounds of public decency, it is our duty to acquaint them that there are such worthies as Ourselves—such dignitaries as Magistrates—such institutions as Grand Juries and Courts of Justice;—and furthermore, we have also been credibly informed, that in the County alluded to, their exists ABUNDANCE OF WHIP-CORD.

The Reverend Messrs. Wood and Daniel, have been appointed by the Methodist District Meeting, held at Fredericton, for the Miramichi Circuit, and the Revd. Mr Bent for Bathurst.

The Lumbermen in this, and the neighbouring Counties, have been so fortunate as to experience favourable weather and a sufficiency of water to convey their timber out of the streams; and although very late, we anticipate for them no unprofitable season for the disposal of the articles of their industry.

Captain Robson, of the bark Good Agreement, states, that on his way out to Richibucto, off Cape North, he fell in with large fields of ice, among which he was entangled for thirteen days. He also mentions that he never met with so much ice in any of his outward bound voyages as the late one.

For Shipping Intelligence, see Supplement.

AUCTION.

In pursuance of Writs of the Supreme Court of Judicature to me directed, will be sold by Public Auction, at Chatham, opposite the Post Office, on Monday, the 4th day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock in the afternoon. A quantity of

WHITE PINE TIMBER,

which was lately seized by me, at the heads of Little Black River and Napan.

For further particulars apply to the Subscriber. JOSEPH HUNTER, Dep. Com. of Crown Lands. Chatham, 29th May, 1832.

FOR SALE.

TEA WHEAT—Red and White CLOVER and Timothy GRASS SEED.

Apply to GILMOUR RANKIN, & Co.

Douglstown, April 6.

TO LET.

The BUILDING occupied by Mr. James Cate as Post Office. Apply to

PATRICK HENDERSON.

Chatham, 8th May, 1832.

BLACKSMITH'S COALS.

The Subscriber has for sale, just received by the brig Ythan, from Newcastle, a quantity of excellent Blacksmith's COALS.

ANDREW HALLY.

Douglstown, 22nd May, 1831.

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