

Hundreds of the enemy now rushed on deck to seize the long expected prize, shouting yells of victory: but their triumph was of short duration. Just as they had burst open the cabin door, an explosion took place, which in an instant hurled upwards of two hundred savages into eternity, and dreadfully injured as many more. The interpreter, who had by this time reached land, states that he saw many mutilated bodies floating near the beach, while heads, arms, and legs, together with fragments of the ship, were thrown to a considerable distance on shore.

SPIRIT OF THE PROVINCIAL JOURNALS.

ST. JOHN OBSERVER.—We learn that a letter of a late date has been received in this city from Liverpool, stating it to be reported in that city, on the authority of General Gascoyne, that His Majesty's Ministers, immediately after the passing of the Reform Bill in the House of Commons, intended once more to try their strength on the Timber Duty Question. Should Ministers be so impolitic and unjust to their Colonial interests as again to force the question upon Parliament, we devoutly trust their defeat may be signal, and forever set at rest this 'still vexed' subject. It is we fear but too obvious that the ruin of these North American Colonies would attend with rapid certainty, the abolition of the protection at present given to their exports.

The schooner *Pilgrim*, arrived yesterday from Wilmot, Nova-Scotia, and in addition to a large quantity of beef, pork, mutton, &c. has brought over about 200 bushels Indian corn, of superior quality, and 20 barrels flour, the produce of Wilmot, the inhabitants of that township having raised more grain last year than they required for consumption.

ST. JOHN COURIER.—We understand that the Commissioners of Light Houses for the Bay of Fundy have lately made alteration in the Light on Gannet Rock. Thomas Reed, Esq. has lately returned from thence, having tried several experiments, by taking off part of the red glass, &c. and it now shows a good light with a little red shade, and may be depended on. This light stands about 80 feet above the level of the sea, and may be seen very plain five or six leagues distance.

We understand the Board of Health have addressed His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, requesting he will use his influence with the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova-Scotia, in order that a small vessel of war may be stationed off this harbour during the ensuing season for the purpose of enabling them to carry into effect preventive measures, in the event of Cholera or other contagious diseases being brought hither by ships from Europe.

QUEBEC GAZETTE.—The Press. We believe that people living out of Canada do not trouble themselves very much about us and our affairs; but, if by chance, any of them were to see our newspapers for the last fortnight, they would be apt to form very erroneous opinions. They might read in the *Montreal Minerve*, that four-fifths of the inhabitants who are descendants of the French, hate the English, and are hated by them; that they can no longer live under the same Government, and that it is necessary that the people should take justice into their own hands, effect an immediate separation from England, and declare themselves independent. The *Saint Francis Courier*, printed at Sherbrook, in the townships, speaks of 'Gentlemen of the Legislature who have fallen violently in love with the United States' Government; the *Montreal Gazette* vociferates sedition and rebellion, and invokes the vengeance of the law. The *Canadian Courant* has Treason staring us in the face, and becomes quite poetical in its descriptions of the horrors of Civil War; and the *Montreal Herald* talks of 'shaking the loyalty and allegiance of the French Canadians to the existing Government,' of 'a certain party of which the *Minerve* is the mouth piece,' and seems to implore the protection of the Government of the Province, for the persons and property of the peaceable inhabitants of Montreal. Even the Magistrates of Montreal, it is said, have assembled to take precautions against the setting fire to the city, and seizing its chief places, the depots of arms and an attack on the garrison of Isle St. Helene.

The *Quebec Mercury* says, that the *Minerve* is 'avowedly supported by certain Members of the Assembly of the Province,' that it is 'the mouth piece of the leading party in the Assembly, and the editorial duties are discharged by a member of that House,' and insinuates that the sentiments expressed in the communication subscribed S—, in the *Minerve* of the 16th February last, as noticed above, 'were in unison with those of the supporters and conductors of the paper,' and concludes with the following sentence: 'the hatred of this party (the leading party in the House of Assembly) to England, to English Government, to

English Institutions, and to Englishmen, is undisguised, and concessions have only rendered them more rancorous and overbearing.'

We believe the newspapers mentioned, compose the greatest part of the whole newspaper press of Lower-Canada; and, assuredly, if the Press is to be looked to as indicating the state of opinion and of things in a country, or the 'signs of the times' as the *Mercury* has it, we must be considered, by strangers at least, as in a terrible condition. Happily, however, no correct idea of the state of things, or even of public opinion, in this Province, can be obtained from the newspapers. In the first place, although we have not yet attained the full perfection of the 'Liberty of the Press,' we are already not far behind hand with the newspapers of other countries, in saying the thing that is not. Besides, two or three of the newspapers referred to, have still some of the old leaven against the Canadians and House of Assembly. According to some of them, the 'leading party' in the Assembly, has been disloyal ever since some time before the late American war. So perfectly have their charges against the House, and the people by whom it is elected, corresponded with the writing in the *Minerve* of the 16th February last, that it seemed to us, as if it had been the work of some of the hired writers against the House of Assembly and the country from 1810 to 1823. In the present instance the *Mercury* has not been more diligent in its enquiries, as to the facts relating to the 'avowed supporters of the *Minerve*,' than it used to be on former occasions, whenever an apparent opportunity offered of speaking disadvantageously of the Assembly and its Members. The only truth that it tells in regard to any connexion between the *Minerve* and the Assembly is, that the Editor is a Member of the House; but it forgets to add, that from the 15th November last, to the 25th February, he was present at Quebec, ably, diligently and faithfully discharging the duties of a Member; the conduct of the paper, in the mean time, being placed by the proprietor in other hands.

There can be no doubt but that publications like those of the *Minerve* and *Mercury* do mischief in a population of various natural origins and prejudices. There is no surer way of making persons, even of the same family, hate one another, than telling them that they are hated by the others, no more certain way of making them unhappy and producing a conduct on their part, tending to their mutual injury; no more efficient means of reviving old national prejudices than selecting from by gone times, odious acts of nations, and governments, and classes, and setting them forth at the present day, as indicative of the character and views of their descendants and representatives; nothing more irritating than national reflections, because they are addressed to prejudices mixed up with the self love of every individual, that passion which prevails in every breast, and is of all others, the most difficult to control, and the most opposite to social order and peace. Yet we are persuaded that the *Mercury* and the *Minerve*, and every other paper in which writings may appear tending to rouse mischievous prejudices and hatred among the inhabitants of the same country, may be suffered to go on in publishing them, till they are checked by the good sense of a peaceable and moral community.

With the exception of some hundreds of persons in Montreal and Quebec, and in some few villages, the half million of souls who now compose the population of Lower Canada, have never heard of the seditious writings in the *Minerve*, or the treason, rebellion, and proposed declaration of independence, spoken of in so many newspapers; and if they did hear of them, it would be only to disbelieve and condemn them. In the worst of times the people of Lower Canada, never thought of treason and rebellion against the established Government, and it is not when their complaints have been listened to by the British Government, and almost all they asked for been granted, that any of them will be found disposed to gratify their persevering calumniators by verifying their former false and odious aspersions.

HALIFAX NOVA-SCOTIAN.—Home Manufacture.—We have beside us some specimens of very handsome cut nails, manufactured by Messrs. W. & R. Lawson. They are finely formed, and, we understand, of excellent quality. The machinery, which has been erected with great labor and expense during the last six months is very efficient and complete—and will turn out about 20 casks per day. Staves are dressed by machinery also, and the casks which are to contain the nails are thus formed at the manufactory. We are not certain whether these useful articles can be manufactured in this province at a rate sufficiently low to supersede those imported—but Messrs. Lawsons have tried the experiment on a handsome scale, and we hope they will meet with encouragement. Several lots have, we understand, been already shipped to the West Indies. The following division of the sum of £20,000 voted

for the service of the roads and bridges, has been agreed to by the House of Assembly:—Great Roads £10,000—Cross Roads, Halifax, £750—Colchester, £700—Pictou, £760—Cumberland, £650—Hants, £744—Kings, £744—Roads in Cape Breton 2,000l.—Sydney, 765l.—Annapolis, 775l.—Shelburne, 775l.—Lunenburg, 712l.—Queens, 650l.

FROM THE ST. JOHN OBSERVER.

CHOLERA MORBUS.

At a time like the present when calamity may be approaching our shores in the form of disease, from the Mother Country, the best possible means ought to be used in order to prevent its arrival. If that cannot be effected, it is the duty, in a well regulated community, to meliorate the sufferings of the afflicted, and to adopt the most probable means of preventing the infection from spreading.—Accordingly a Board of Health has been formed, who are devising means to accomplish the above premises.

As a rejected stone, and independently of our City Medical Fabric, (should the Cholera Morbus actually be imported into this neighbourhood,) then, and not till then I respectfully beg leave to offer to the Public an Antiseptic Medicine, not only as a preventive, but as a powerful aid in the cure of this dreaded disease.

The *Mobus Operandi* of this medicine:—It is a powerful Antiseptic, and calculated to prevent, if possible the action of subtle poisons on the blood. It will contribute to attenuate it, and prevent that lentor, and consequent decomposition of it, (which many physicians attribute, not only as a proximate cause of disease, but in many cases as a cause of a fatal tendency.) It is also a powerful Antispasmodic, and will aid a healthy determination to the surface of the body, thereby preventing in part, that determination upon the alimentary tube, constituting Cholera. Should the disease be present and the proximate cause be a diseased state of the fluids, this medicine will powerfully aid others in restoring that equilibrium constituting blood, whereby a healthy circulation may contribute towards the cure, and in no case can a judicious exhibition of this medicine interfere with or retard the beneficial effect of the other well known modes of treatment. As a purifier, it may be used diluted, externally, by means of a sponge, (when the skin is hot or dry,) the parts being immediately rubbed dry with flannel or cotton cloths. Even sprinkling apartments with this fluid medicine alternately with the chloride of lime, will be singularly useful.

The Antiseptic medicine for the prevention of the Cholera Morbus may be had of the subscriber, with proper directions for its use. With this medicine the following recipe will be subjoined, which may be procured at the Apothecary's, and to be taken by those infected with the disease, as indications may occur, at intervals of two or three days.

RECIPE.

Accidum Muraticum,	gut: 5
Aqua,	ounces 8.
Syrum Simp.	quan. suf.
Aqua Vatae,	drams 2
	Misce.

A sip of this to be taken occasionally, when much thirst is present.

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The following is the concluding paragraph of a long Obituary Notice of the Shubenacadie Canal, in the last *Nova-Scotian*. Thus, it appears, have the views of another Joint Stock Company been frustrated, by that system of extravagance unhappily too often attending works of a public nature:

The original cause of her death is supposed to be over-exertion, in attempting to proceed from Dartmouth to the Great Lakes, an excursion undertaken against the wish of her prudent friends, and the positive injunctions of her physicians, and by all considered as infinitely beyond her years and strength. We hear her ample fortune has been wholly expended, for anticipating an early death, and a short career, she thought it unnecessary to board up wealth, which she could neither require nor enjoy. Her numerous laborers have been discharged, and we fear will experience great distress. How sweet, how refreshing to her friends, to think that the blessings and the regrets of the poor hallow the spot that is honoured with her remains. It is much to be lamented, that some of her agents or executors could not be prevailed upon to believe in the reality of her death, but affirmation for many days that it was merely a case of suspended animation, occasioned by the intensity of the weather, and that there was every reason to believe that ere long respiration would be restored. Every effort was made, but alas, it was apparent to