

tence of Death.—During the late sitting of the Supreme Court, at Fredericton, William Smith was tried for the murder of Daniel Dougherty, in Kent, York County, on the 6th April last. He was found guilty, and sentence of death was recorded to be executed on the 12th instant, (Saturday last).—The murder was perpetrated under such circumstances of cool-blooded atrocity, as connected with the previous character and conduct of the Prisoner to give rise to a general belief of his insanity. He, together with his unfortunate victim, and a man named Furen, who was the chief witness at the trial, had been employed by Mr Alex. Lennan, as a lumbering party; but accident prevented Smith from joining their camp until the evening previous to the murder. It appears that the three men on that night, after preparing their supper lay down together, and Furen, the witness, was in the act of rising from his sleep at day break, when he received so violent a blow from an axe in the hands of Smith, that his head was laid open, his left eye nearly cut out, and he fell back senseless upon the bed; having however had time to observe Smith directing his blows against the deceased, Dougherty,—the latter in fact was struck down by three heavy blows of the axe, and lingered in a state of insensibility two or three days, when he expired. The witness, Furen, afterwards recovered sufficiently to crawl upon his hands and knees several miles towards a neighbouring camp, when he was met by a party of men and surgical aid obtained. The murder had left the camp almost immediately after completing his deed of blood, and was subsequently detected on his way to Holton Town. No altercation had taken place between Smith and his unhappy comrades—nor could the murder assign any other motive for his crime, than “the instigation of the Devil.” The Counsel for his prisoner upon his trial, (assigned by the court at his own instance,) were Mr W. Wright of this city, and G. F. S. Burton, Esquire, of Fredericton. The defence set up was that the Prisoner at the time of the murder was NON COMPOS MENTIS, and could not be criminally responsible. This was however not sufficiently sustained by evidence, and was overruled by the Court, as was also an application made on similar grounds for a reprieve. Mr Justice Bliss, on Monday the 7th instant, pronounced the solemn sentence of the law.

The brig *Dorcas Savage*, from Belfast, on board of which a case of small pox occurred on the passage, has been ordered outside of the harbour to perform quarantine.—We believe that all symptoms of danger have disappeared on board, and the vessel will probably soon be liberated.

PICTOU PATRIOT. The *Pocahontas*.—This beautiful little Steamer left here yesterday morning on her first voyage to Prince Edward's Island. There are who complain of the Provincial grant to her; but we feel assured that she will justify herself to her well wishers, before the five years expire.

Our harbour has been quite alive these few days, with the two Steam Boats, and the timber Ships, and coal craft. We were much pleased on Thursday with a sight of the *Richard Smith* towing four schooners up the river. Pictou must prosper.

CHOLERA.

The following extract which we copy from a long interesting article in a late No. of Chambers' Edinburgh Journal, on the Progress of the Plague and Cholera, is well worthy of perusal; and as we are in daily expectation is being visited with the latter most awful disease, the precautionary measures which it recommends, are worthy the attention of every person in the community:

The Spasmodic Cholera is evidently one of those oriental plagues which, though greatly modified in its effects, and different in its mode of attack and symptoms, has been in the same manner generated in the pestilential jungles of Hindoostan, and in the same manner has progressed a distance of eight thousand miles towards the north-west, laying every principality and power successfully under contribution to its insatiate appetite. All that is known of plague and cholera is a number of isolated facts, often of a contradictory nature, and no way capable of forming a body of evidence on which any correct theory can be founded. Cholera is certainly far more capricious than plague. It will travel against the wind at the rate of more than a hundred miles a day. It despises the temperature of the atmosphere, and will malignantly frolic under a frost which withers every species of vegetation. Sometimes it keeps to a line of road, or a river, capturing town after town, as they happen to fall in its way, and at other periods it will skip over two or three towns at a time, just stooping here and there to pick up a victim, as it were out of the mere wantonness of mischief. In our opinion he would be a cowardly and short sighted man who would leave town because cholera threatened an invasion. If he fly, he may either meet it or overtake it, while all the time it has never come near the house he has left. Going to the country is utterly useless, for it may pounce upon you in an instant, though you were immersed in the innermost recesses of a mountainous wilderness. In a city you are surrounded by an innumerable body of the most intelligent physicians, all acting in concert, and each contributing his solitary fact to swell the mass of useful knowledge on the subject. Under a visitation of plague, mankind might always be allowed to repine; but under a visitation of cho-

lera, they have much to comfort them. Its general selection of victims from among the desolate and the famished, in which it entirely differs from plague; its general aversion of those of regular habits, who enjoy good food and raiment; its putting to death only a third or a half of those it attacks; its premonitory symptoms of warnings; its liability to be cured by certain specific remedies; the safety with which medical men may attend it; the great chance of escaping it by retaining a perfect cheerfulness of disposition; but above all, this remarkable fact, that in most countries which it has visited, it has not increased the amount of mortality in the aggregate, reckoning in a whole year; for it seems, in some measure, only to take those persons who would catch any sort of epidemic that happened to be going. Taking these and other peculiarities of cholera into account, it may be safely pronounced and exceedingly modified species of plague. Having already exhausted itself on the Continent of Europe, it is now passing itself over the island of Britain, always keeping onwards towards the west. Whether, on arriving at the shores of the Atlantic, it will venture to cross that spacious sea, of three thousand miles in breadth, and will land, re-invigorated by its voyage, among the nations of America, is a problem that cannot be long in being elucidated. These lines will probably never meet the eye of a living soul in that great Western World, otherwise we would beseech its inhabitants instantly to prepare, with the manliness and intelligence of men descended from a British ancestry, for the reception of this hated scourge, and in using those means for its prevention and cure, placed by the good providence of God within the scope of their comprehension, will, in the end, we trust, oblige it to pass innocuously over their settlements.

This article has been necessarily drawn to an extraordinary length, and leaves us to regret the space which it has occupied; we therefore, without one word of comment, conclude by offering the following advice to families, regarding the means to be used to prevent and cure the cholera now in progress, extracted from the works of the best medical practitioners:—

CLEANLINESS.—Personal Cleanliness is strongly recommended, and a careful removal of every source of filth which may render the air impure. Great care should also be taken to ventilate rooms and houses.

DIET.—Indigestible articles of diet, such as undressed fruits, should be avoided.

TEMPERANCE.—The abuse of spirituous liquors tends greatly to lessen the influence of remedial means, and consequently to render the disease more fatal. Temperance is therefore strongly enjoined.

SYMPTOMS OF THE DISEASE.—The disease is preceded by languor, coldness, giddiness, and slight bowel complaint. It usually comes on with purging, vomiting, and cramp; then follow smallness of the pulse, and coldness of the skin; the features become sharp and contracted, and the eye sinks. These early symptoms are more or less felt from one to two or three days before the attack.

REMEDIAL MEANS.—It is of the utmost importance that the premonitory of early symptoms should be attended to, and medical assistance procured as early as possible,—but as the disease may appear under circumstances where medical advice cannot be immediately obtained, the following measures may be safely and beneficially employed:—All means tending to restore the circulation, and maintain the warmth of the body, should be had recourse to without delay. The patient should always be immediately put to bed, wrapped up in hot blankets, and the warmth of the body should be sustained by the application of bags, containing hot salt or bran, to different parts of it. For the same purpose, stone bottles or tin canisters, filled with hot water, should be employed. Two tea-spoons full of the flour of mustard-seed mixed with half a tumbler of warm water, to be given to excite full vomiting; afterwards, a wine glass full of brandy or whisky, mixed with hot water, will be useful. If the disease continues, from 20 to 40 drops of laudanum may be administered, along with two tea-spoons full of magnesia in peppermint water. If there be pain of the stomach, a mustard poultice ought to be applied over it. Should the symptoms not abate in an hour, or an hour, and a half, the draught, with laudanum, may be repeated.

Copy of an Official Letter to the President of the General Mining Association, London, relative to the port of Sydney, Cape-Breton.

Downing Street, 29th Feb. 1832.

Edward Blunt, Esq.

Sir—With reference to your letter of the 26th ultimo relative to vessels arriving at Cape-Breton for coals, being compelled to proceed in the first instance to the port of south Sydney, I am directed by Viscount Goderich to acquaint you, that the Commissioners of Customs have directed one of their Officers at Halifax forthwith to proceed to Sydney, for the purpose of instituting a special inquiry into the allegations contained in the representation on the subject from the Agent of the General Mining Association; and in the meantime, and for the purpose of affording every possible facility to shipping frequenting Sydney, instructions have been issued to the Officer stationed at North Sydney, to permit all vessels arriving at that place in ballast to take in coals without requiring the master to proceed in the first instance to South Sydney, for the purpose of reporting their vessels at the Custom-house of that port.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

HOWICK.

AUCTION.

To be sold at Public Auction, on Friday the 25th inst. on the Wharf of Francis Peabody, Esquire, Chatham. A part of the GOODS saved from the wreck of the bark *Harbinger*, Harland, master; for the benefit of those concerned; consisting of—SOAP, CANDLES, SHOES, Hats, and numerous other articles.

By Order of the Consignees.

Chatham, May 22. T. C. ALLAN, Auctioneer.

COALS.

The Subscribers hourly expect the arrival of 500 Tons of Newcastle Coals, of superior quality, which they offer for Sale on moderate terms, deliverable from the vessel at their wharf on arrival.

They have just landed from the *Roscoe*, from Leith, a quantity of superior ALLOA BOTTLED ALE, in Casks of 6 dozen each.

DUNCAN & LOCH.

Newcastle, 21st May, 1832.

6w

A CARD.

The Subscribers having been requested by some friends to commence an **ACADEMICAL SEMINARY** in Chatham, and desirous to employ his time in that way, begs leave to inform the public, that so soon as a proper situation can be procured for that purpose he will commence the instruction of such Students as may be entrusted to his charge, in Elocution, Writing in the various hands, Arithmetic, Mathematics, Geography, History, and the Latin and Greek Classics, as practised in England; and will devote his time to their instruction during the usual hours.

TERMS known by application to him, at his lodgings, Mr. Hunter's, Chatham.

JOHN LOBBAN, M. A.

N. B. References—His old Scholars in this and the adjoining Provinces.

Miramichi, 22d May, 1832.

WRECK BY AUCTION.

On Wednesday, 30th May, 1832, at 12 o'clock noon, on F. Peabody's wharf, Chatham, will be sold by Public Auction, on account of the Underwriters and all concerned.

THE HULL AND MATERIALS

of the BARK HOPE, of London, Capt. Forsyth, 347 Tons Register, as she now lays stranded on Egg Island, consisting of—2 chain Cables 13-8 & 13-16 Inch, 3 ANCHORS 17, 18, and 19 cwt. each. 2 Kedge Anchors 9. and 21-2 cwt. each; 3 BOATS 15, 18, and 19 feet keel. All the SAILS, Standing and running RIGGING, BLOCKS, &c. &c. &c.

The Vessel is copper fastened, has Iron Knees, Standards, &c.; a quantity of Cordage, together with Cambouse, cabin Stove, and Mahogany Sofas, chest of Drawers, &c. &c.

For further particulars apply to John T. Williston, Esq. or

J. M. JOHNSON, Auctioneer.

May 22, 1832.

STALLION.

DOUGLAS—The Horse imported from Britain by the New Brunswick Agricultural Society, will be led to Mares during the season, at Miramichi; and Richibucto—he will leave Miramichi about the 5th JUNE, proceed to Richibucto, and return to Miramichi about the 15th June.

DOUGLAS is a horse of great bone and power, dark brown, 8 years old, and from a highly approved stock—Terms as regulated by the society.

40s for the season,

30s a single leap,

5s for the Groom.

A convenient Pasture will be provided by the Subscriber, for the accommodation of persons wishing to leave their Mares, on reasonable terms.

May 21.

2w.

H. FRASER.

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.

6w

THE SUBSCRIBER

Takes the liberty (through the medium of the Press) to give information to the Inhabitants of Miramichi, that he has established the

BLACKSMITH BUSINESS

at his Shop, near the Post Office, in Chatham: where all orders given will meet with due attention, viz: Farming Utensils, Mill Irons, Ship work—where Ship Owners, Consignees, and Masters are particularly invited, &c. Axes made and warranted of Crawley, Elster, or Cast Steel, as required. HORSE SHOEING and FARRIER—Horses broke and trained to Saddle or Carriage.

L. LOCKHART.

For Sale—A handsome four wheel CARRIAGE. Chatham, Miramichi, May 15, 1832