

of FREEZING and STARVING at this stage, as they did, and were only suffered to do at Cuppage's, we should have had to desert the Pole in toto, as we did not know of any friendly individual in this vicinity who would dare to offer us the comforts of his fire, or who would supply a particle of provender.

However Sir, it sometimes happens that persons in an effort to carry their favorite measures out to the very utmost limits, have not discretion or discernment sufficient to enable them to determine upon the exact maximum, or length to which they may or should go, and the consequences in such cases would of course be, that as in the case of Messrs S. & R.'s accompaniment appended to the copy of the Rev. Mr Egan's letter already before the Public, such persons 'just overstep the mark,' and over do the thing a little bit, and thereby their whole schemes are rendered abortive or nugatory. The applicability of these general remarks to the case now under consideration will be evident from the fact that with Mr Hutchison, and a house full of his people, in full possession, and notwithstanding his very mild declarations as to the course of conduct, in the event of what, Sir?—Why, in the event of any man who was opposed to him in politics, doing what, Sir?—Why, daring to approach the door of, what kind of a house, Sir? Why, a private dwelling was I going to say, Sir?—and the owner or master of such dwelling being from home, and having entrusted Mr Hutchison and his army to take possession of, and do what they pleased with his House, Barn, and premises during his absence, Sir!—In such case of course, Mr Hutchison looking upon, and doing with the House as he would with his own, during his temporary possession,—looking upon it as his Castle, and being perfectly justified by the good old English Laws, in defending it against any unprovoked aggressor, even with Guns, Swords, Pistols, Bayonets, or other deadly, and in his hand, would-be, death-dealing, weapons. No, Sir, your readers at a distance will, I have very little doubt, turn up their eyes and express their astonishment, when I inform you, and through you, such of your readers, Sir, that this said House of Mr Thomas Coughlan's has been since its erection, and still continues to be, a regularly licensed Tavern, and a Stage-house. And moreover, that the said Thomas Coughlan has kept a House of the said description within a few yards of his present residence for, to my certain knowledge, at least twenty years past. That Mr Coughlan has always been, and continues to be, just such a description of man as is ready, and willing, and able, to mind his own business, and to preserve order and regularity about his House and premises, without the assistance of Mr Hutchison or his Troops. That Mr Coughlan was close about home on the morning under consideration and also not exactly in the House at the time that we arrived there, at least within a few rods of it. That Mrs Coughlan was at home, and neither sought, nor required any assistance from Mr Hutchison to defend or protect his house or person, from who, Sir? from a gang of drunken, riotous, men? Nay, Sir, from a company of perfectly sober men, who were almost without a solitary exception, either Teetotalers, or Temperance Society people. In short Sir, that notwithstanding Mr Hutchison's declarations, Guns, Swords, Pistols, Bayonets, and Troops—Mrs. Coughlan, upon our approach, and, by the bye, it being in broad daylight, Sir, told Mr Hutchison that she would not have her doors locked against us, and accordingly, upon my rapping gently at the front door, met me immediately, with rather an embarrassed, yet friendly countenance. She told me that Messrs. R. & S. had taken possession of their whole house, but, that notwithstanding that, she would do the best she could for us, to this I thankfully assented; told her that we should give her as little trouble as possible,—that whenever she could conveniently set a table without interfering with the other party, a few of our people would partake of what she provided from time to time until they should all be satisfied. This arrangement I immediately communicated to our people, and all was satisfactory. Will Mr. Monitor's friends read this arrangement with Mrs. Coughlan? However, I apprehend that they will derive as little pleasure from reading, as Mr Hutchison did from hearing it. He met me outside the door, and immediately charged me in his peculiarly happy manner, with its being my fault, that, what he called our mob, was in attendance, when impatience I of course flung from me, and at him and his party, but had not time, nor indeed did I feel disposed to enter into an argument with such a clear-headed, cool, dispassionate Gentleman as Mr Hutchison; and during the few seconds that I was engaged with him had a precious illustration of what was meant by General Masson in the word of command given on the North West on the day before, to wit—'stick it into them.' Altho' I was prepared for strange sights and scenes, yet I must confess that I was rather startled at Mr Hutchison's personal appearance. I had had such information respecting the appointments of our enemies in the way of Fire-arms as left me very little doubt as to its authenticity, but I really did not think that the extent of their appointments in that way was so great, as that they could conceal their Pistols from external observation. But here was an exhibition indeed! Mr Hutchison had the butt end of a Pistol

actually protruding from an outside pocket of his coat!! Mark the sequel, gentle reader, and you will see the cause. Poor, shuddering, trembling I, felt very much a greater amount of interest in the appearance of Mr Hutchison's Pistol than in the remarks that he felt pleased to make upon my conduct, and out of the fullness of my poor quaking heart spoke to the following effect: 'Mr Hutchison, I do not feel disposed to enter into any argument with you, Sir, but would recommend to you to put away your Pistols, as I do not think it by any means justifiable in any person in times of such excitement as the present, to carry Pistols, and more especially to expose them as you do;' at the same time putting the fore finger of my right hand very respectfully upon the butt end of the Pistol.

Mr H. immediately showed some symptoms of pugnacity, and cautioned me as to how—I in errorred him and said 'I merely recommend to you, Sir, to put away or conceal your Pistols;' he held me at defiance, and threatened, and disregarded my advice. No advantage whatever was taken of him,—he was not taken by any means by surprise,—his troops were all about him, and were very much more numerous than ours,—he was on his own play-ground, the south-west, and where he possessed every advantage,—however as soon as he dialogued between him and me had been wound up, by his treating my advice with so little respect, he word 'away with the Pistols,' was given by one of our people, and a grasp made at the one exhibited—I being afraid of my poor tender hands and skin, withdrew from the conflict; both forces engaged—Mr Hutchison in the midst,—the jam was so dense as that, comparatively, no mischief could be done—it continued perhaps for a quarter of an hour; when it was announced to me that one of our People had the Pistols, I, as speedily as possible communicated the fact to our people, and an immediate cessation of hostilities was the result; on enquiry I discovered that only the outside Pistol had been obtained he was suffered, to keep all the others he had about him. I got it into my hands—Mr McKillop, of Douglastown, said that he would take charge of it—but I proposed putting it into the hands of a Gunsmith who wanted to put some little repairs upon it, and with the poll of a narrow axe, his bench being a white birch back log, he operated upon it, and then distributed the fragments to the winds.

But what have I been thinking of!—why not describe this article before it gets into the hands of our Armourer! Well, I shall endeavour to excuse myself, Sir, by describing it now from memory. It proves to be about 7 1/2 inches long, loaded with powder and ball, and capped with spring bayonet, the bayonet already sprung and ready for 'sticking into us' Bayonet perhaps about 3 inches to 3 1/2 inches long, making in the whole between 10 1/2 and 11 inches, thereby accounting for Mr Hutchison's not being able to conceal it effectually in his outside pocket. Poor Mr H. had had his ears, nose and hair pulled a little in the struggle, and it would appear as if he had also received a few slight thumps on his face, enough to blacken his eyes a little, and walked off not quite so fierce as he felt a few minutes previously. All was peace and quietness amongst the forces, which thereafter became quite amicable, sat at the same tables, and all was right. I think I have gone to the full extent of your limits in this letter, Sir, and shall close here, reserving some little savings and doings for my next. Oh by the bye, 'Monitor,' has been writing again in the Courier, I am informed, and says that not one word of his first letter is yet answered. The worthy cannot have seen my letter devoted to him in the Gleaner of 21st ult.

I am, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
JOHN HEA.

Mr. Editor,  
I wish to know through this medium, whether the Gentlemen appointed Commissioners of Highways for the Parish of Chatham, have qualified? And if not, whether they have been called upon for their fees? A Special Session held, and others appointed in their place? If they have qualified, I would call their attention to the state of the Road commencing at Saint Mary's Church, and extending towards Neppan:—for the last fortnight it has been, and still continues in such a state as to be disgraceful to any part of the country, and more especially when just in the suburb of a town or village. In fact, there is no safety in a person travelling upon it with any kind of a conveyance at night; nor is it quite safe in broad daylight. Will some person whose business it is, measure the distance between the fences from the corner at the Hospital to the flat beyond Morrow's Barn, and see how it compares with the Law? To the circumstance of the Law's not being complied with in that particular, have we been indebted for the state in which that part of the road has been every winter for several years back whenever we have had a snow storm or drift.

Your obedient Servant,  
A CHATHAMITE.  
March 1.

DETACHED THOUGHTS.  
Lively, novel images are the blossoms of our mental conceptions, which, in the cool autumn of mature intellect, bear fruit for reason. He who creates new imagery creates the germ of new thoughts.

We breathe upon the diamond that we may behold its flaws undazzled; thus sorrows await us that we may see ourselves.  
Some people think that the great man must be always great, as in heraldry the eagle is always represented with outspread wings.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.  
NEW BRUNSWICK.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, February 21.

Read a second time—A bill to authorize the extension of the Gaol Limits in the County of Gloucester.

Mr Rankin, by leave, presented a Petition from Peter Morrison and James Hierihoy, Esquires, together with Alexander Loggie, Sen., William Loggie, Senior, and 110 others, inhabitants of the County of Northumberland, praying that no Act may pass to alter the Laws regulating the Fisheries in that County; which he read. Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

February 22.

Read a second time—A bill to restrain the operation of the Fifth Section of an Act, intitled 'An Act for the support of the Civil Government of this Province,' and also to regulate the manner of levying the Duty upon Timber, Masts, Spars, and other descriptions of Lumber.

Mr. End, by leave, presented a Petition from Joseph Read, Esquire, Chairman of the late Board of Health for the County of Gloucester, praying that a grant may pass to indemnify the Members of that Board for certain expenses incurred in the capacity; which he read. And upon the question, that the said Petition be received and ordered to lie on the Table, the house divided—

Yeas 10. Nays 18.

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

Mr Thomson, by leave, presented a Petition from William Fruing and Company, of Shippegan, in the County of Gloucester, Merchants, praying to be refunded Duties paid by them on certain articles imported for the use of the Deep Sea Fisheries; which he read. Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Trade to report thereon.

Mr Barberie, by leave, presented a Petition from Dugald Stewart and Jos. Hunter, Overseers of the Poor for the Parish of Dalhousie, in the County of Regouche, praying that a grant may pass to reimburse advances made towards the relief and support of sick, disabled, and indigent emigrants during the past year; which he read. Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee appointed on the 1st instant, to take Petitions of a like prayer under consideration, to report thereon.

February 23.

Extract of a Despatch from Lord Stanley relative to the Act to vacate the seats of Members of the Assembly in certain cases. Downing Street, 11th August, 1842.

We are entirely prepared to admit the propriety of seats in the Assembly being vacated, for the same reasons which would vacate seats in the House of Commons. There is therefore no difference of opinion as to the objection in view; but it seems very doubtful whether the framers of this law have accurately expressed the intentions of the Legislature.

The Act vacates the seat of any member of the House of Assembly, who shall accept the office of Executive Councillor; but the office of Executive Councillor is not a place of profit or emolument. It is analogous to the office of a Privy Councillor, or rather of a member of the Cabinet Council; in this Country, and the acceptance of a place in the Privy Council, or the Cabinet, does not vacate a seat in the House of Commons. This act, as actually drawn, would therefore seem to establish a principle of great importance, as well as novelty—the principle, namely,—that the Crown may not select its own confidential Advisers from amongst the Representatives of the people, unless the persons, so chosen, shall be willing to hazard a new Election. How far it is wise to erect such a barrier between the Executive Government and the popular branch of the Legislature, would seem to be a question well meriting serious consideration.

February 25.

Mr. Rankin moved for leave to bring in a Bill in amendment of the Laws now in force for regulating the Fisheries in the County of Northumberland. Leave granted. The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Williston, by leave, presented a Petition from John Hen, Jun., William Chaplin, Jun., Alexander Mills, and 54 others, inhabitants of the County of Northumberland, setting forth, that the fees at present allowed under the Ordinance to Petit Jurors is quite too small,

and praying an increase thereof; which he read. Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Williston moved for leave to bring in a Bill in amendment of the Acts now in force regulating and declaring the qualifications of Jurors. Leave granted. The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr Wark by leave, presented a Petition from Thomas LeMarquand, praying compensation for teaching a School at Kouchibouguac, in the County of Kent, for eight months in the year 1829; which he read. Received.

Mr Williston, by leave, presented a Petition from Nichol's Julien, Chief of the Julien tribe of Indians, residing at Eel Ground, in the County of Northumberland, on behalf of that Tribe, praying to be secured in their rights to Lands reserved for their use and benefit; which he read. Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee appointed on the 3d inst. to take under consideration the subject of the illegal occupation of the Crown Lands and Indian Reserves, to report thereon.

February 27.

Read a second time the following bills, viz:—A bill in amendment of the Laws now in force for regulating the Fisheries in the County of Northumberland. A Bill relating to Elections in the County of Gloucester. A Bill to facilitate the negotiation of a Loan of Money in England to Pay off the Public Debt.

Agricultural Market.—Notwithstanding the severity of the weather, on Thursday last about fifty head of neat stock was on the ground chiefly milk cows and calves. Some sales were effected, at from £6 to £9—with calf. It will be impossible for the Agricultural Society to supply all the members with seeds, unless they let it be known, without delay, what kind they require and make a deposit on account with the Society's Treasurer, John Duncan, Esquire.—St. John paper.

GERMAN SILVER.—Few are aware of the poisonous qualities of this compound. It is composed of copper, arsenic, and nickel. It oxydizes in contact with any acid, even slight vegetable ones, and the small particles which are taken into the stomach, imperceptibly act as a slow but sure poison. Pure copper spoons would be preferable. Every one is acquainted with the nature of arsenic; nickel is equally poisonous.

FACTS IN PHYSIOLOGY.—We find the following statements in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal—

- 1st. That the longevity of the pure African is greater than that of the inhabitants of any other portion of the Globe.
- 2. That mulattoes, those born of parents one being African and the other Caucasian or white, are decidedly the shortest lived of the human race.
- 3d. That mulattoes are no more liable to die under the age of 25, than the whites or blacks, but from 25 to 40, their deaths are as 10 to 1 of either the whites or blacks between those ages—from 40 to 55, 50 to 1—and from 54 to 60, 100 to 1.
- 4 h. That the mortality of the free people of color, in the United States, is more than 100 per cent greater than that of the slaves.
- 5th. That those of unmixed African extraction in the 'free States,' are no more liable to sickness or premature death, than the whites of their rank and condition in society; but that the striking mortality so manifest among the free people of colour, is in every community and section of the country invariably confined to the Mulattoes.

For Sale,  
5 Tons of HAY,

From the Farm owned by D. Fraser in North Esk, deliverable in the Town of Chatham. Apply to

STREET & KERR.

February 27, 1842.

To Let

--For One or more Years--

The DWELLING HOUSE, OUT HOUSES, GARDEN and LANDS attached, lately occupied by Dr. Benson. For particulars apply at the Office of

STREET & KERR.

Chatham, February 27, 1842.

Lost.

On the night of the 30th December last, in Chatham, Two BUFFALO SKINS, whoever may have found the same, will be Rewarded by leaving them at the Gleaner Office.

Chatham, 23rd Jan. 1843.