

Writing of the Mandingoes, a tribe in the interior, he states:—

The other diseases which prevail among the negroes, are the yaws; the elephantiasis; and a leprosy of the very worst kind. This last mentioned complaint appears at the beginning, in scurfy spots, upon different parts of the body, which finally settle upon the hands and feet, where the skin becomes withered and cracks in many places: at length the ends of the fingers swell and ulcerate: the discharge is acrid and fetid; the nails drop off, and the bones of the fingers become carious, and separate at the joints. In this manner the disease continues to spread, frequently until the patient loses all his fingers and toes, event the hands and feet are sometimes destroyed by this inveterate malady, to which the negroes give the name of *balla jou*—INCURABLE.

Here is a disease in the interior of savage Africa, identical with that of Tracadie. How was it introduced there? It is too visionary to imagine that these savages in common with the affected here, are descendants of the Leper stricken Hebrew—that they are both inheritors of the curse of Gehazi?

So strong an impression has the record of the old Jewish law, in reference to the Leper made upon the minds of men, that the most intelligent and cultivated of modern times, are horror stricken at the sight of those affected with this disease. In illustration of this, I submit the following extract from 'Borrow's Bible in Spain.' Amongst these unhappy wretches, I occasionally observed the terrible Leper, and instantly flew from him with a 'God help thee,' as if I had been a Jew of old. Galicia is the only province of Spain where cases of Leprosy are still frequent; a convincing proof, he continues to say, that the disease is the result of foul feeding, and an inattention to cleanliness, as the Galligars with regard to the comforts of life, and civilized habits, are confessedly far behind all the other natives of Spain. At present the least unclean of the Lepers generally take his station by the road side, and begs for the e rest. 'See there he is now.'

And sure enough, the Leper in his shining scales, and half naked, was seated beneath a ruined wall. We dropped money into the hat of the unhappy being and passed on. 'A bad disorder that,' said my friend, 'I confess that I who have seen so many of them, are by no means fond of the company of Lepers, nothing is more infectious, as I have heard, than Leprosy; there is one very virulent species, however which is particularly dreaded here, the Elephantine: those who die of it, should, according to law, be burnt, and their ashes scattered to the winds: for if the body of such a Leper be interred in the field of the dead, the disorder is forthwith communicated to all corpses even below the earth, such at least is our idea in these parts. Law suits are at present pending from the circumstance of elephantides having been buried with the other dead. Sad is Leprosy in all its forms but most so when elephantine.'

Here we have Mr Borrow, a man of much learning, and a highly cultivated mind, one whose energy of character, and physical and moral courage, has been a theme of praise throughout many lands; he, even he fortified in mind and body by nature and religion—flying horror struck at the sight of a Leper and his companion, who from his standing and occupation (a bookseller) one may presume possessed some intelligence, describing his opinion of the disease (which was doubtless that which prevailed in that part of Spain) and investing it with the most superstitious properties imaginable. Oh prejudice how strong is thy gripe at times.

But all this should lead us to consider carefully, before we condemn the comparatively mild and lenient treatment of the leper under the law of New Brunswick.

I have here perhaps trespassed too much on your time and columns, but it not, and it prove acceptable, I may again trouble you with a few particulars of the social treatment of the leper in Normandy and the valleys of Switzerland, and the Italian states, principally with the hope that it may be of service to the afflicted here, to divert the public mind of the groundless fear entertained of the danger of infection from their neighborhood. In the meantime I may sincerely subscribe myself, a commiserating

FRIEND TO THE INHERITOR OF THE CURSE OF GEHAZI.
Bathurst 30th March, 1848

Colonial News.

New Brunswick.

St. John Morning News, May 3.
The New Bridge Undertaking at the Falls.—On Monday afternoon we paid a visit to the new bridge, and were quite agreeably surprised at the work undertaken, and at the rapid progress already made. We would inform the reader that an omnibus starts once every hour, from the Market Square, and runs over to the "old bridge" site, through the road called the "Straight Shore." On Monday a great number of persons of both sexes, availed themselves of the opportunity of "paying their attentions" to our Yankee neighbour, and his spirited undertaking. The ride is a delightful one; the scenery romantic and inviting. A number of persons had visited "the bridge" on Sunday afternoon, and the

majority of them came away with the impression that "it could not stand—the principle would not operate, &c." Now we saw nothing to lead us to indulge in any such speculations. On the contrary we believe the undertaker knows what he is about. He is not venturing upon a mere theory, but is fully satisfied that he can accomplish his object—the distance from shore to shore is about 500 feet—60 feet of the bridge have already been carried out. We do not pretend to be much of a judge of such things; but we will be willing to venture a *chapeau* with any one who will take us up, that the bridge will be carried across in less than three months, as far as practicability is concerned. The principle, though bold and novel, is, we think, correct and scientific. The undertaking we learn will cost £3,000! Surely this spirit in a perfect stranger demands our admiration. As soon as the bridge is completed we shall have a new route opened up to us—whether for pedestrian, or horse exercise. We shall be able to "walk over" to Carleton and back again without any trouble and at a trifling expense. Property will increase in value on both shores—and settlements will extend in each neighbourhood of the bridge. The Falls alone will be attraction enough to induce persons to take a ride. At present there is no carriage road leading directly to the Falls—as soon as the bridge is completed a road will be opened. The undertaking is as novel as it is spirited, and we have every confidence in its ultimate success. There be those, however, in all new undertakings, who are inclined to take an adverse view and always ready to predict the worst results—not because they can base their opinions upon scientific knowledge—but merely because they "never saw the like before," and "cannot see how any thing so uncommon can succeed." That is to say a failure must be the natural consequence of their own ignorance. Of course people have a right to their opinions—but a loud expression of these opinions should not be given too soon, especially as in the present case, when nobody is to be injured in case of failure but the person who undertakes the work. There were those who predicted the failure of the old bridge; and sure enough it did fail—and some, perhaps, thought it was because they predicted it—but the failure was the result of bad workmanship, and not because the "X" principle was unsound—we know that most of the wooden bridges in the United States are built upon the same principle. The principle now being used is not a speculative one in St. John. It has been tried in other places, and succeeded. Why not here?

Communication with Boston.—We understand that Mr. Cunningham's new steamer, will shortly be placed on the route between St. John and Boston—so that in connection with the Admiral, we shall be able to make two trips per week to Boston. Mr. Parks continues to run his fine steamer the *Maid of Erin* to Portland.

Mexican Bombast.—In the valedictory address of Santa Anna on leaving Mexico, he closes with the following specimen of self-laudatory rhodomontade:—

"In the exile to which I condemn myself, the grief which will weigh on my spirits will receive some mitigation from the gratifying idea that I have preferred my personal ruin, the loss of wealth and power, to bending my knee before the enemies of Mexico, to obtain by entreaty a peace which destroys the elements of her wealth and nationality. My garments pierced by the balls of the enemy—the thousands of Mexicans who fell in my presence and under my orders—the blood of the invaders and their corpses which remained piled in heaps on the field of battle, will be so many titles of glory for my country and for my children."

Canada.

Quebec Chronicle, May 1.

Fires.—Another extensive fire took place in Montreal on Friday morning last. It broke out in a stable belonging to Mr. Vincent, in Mountain Street, shortly after one o'clock. The exact cause of the catastrophe is at present unknown, but it is suspected to be the work of an incendiary. The neighbouring buildings being entirely of wood, the fire spread in St. Joseph street with amazing rapidity, completely baffling the efforts of the fireman, and consuming upwards of twenty houses before it could be extinguished. The property destroyed, which was of considerable value, was, we understand, but partly insured. Three of the houses burned were the property of Mr. Mercille, two of Mr.

Douranteye, three of Mr. J. Louis, one of Mr. Payette, three of Mad. Blanchard, two of Mr. Deserve, two of Mr. Gauthier, and two of Mr. LaFontaine. A school belonging to the Nuns was also consumed.

We learn from the *Journal de Quebec* of Saturday, that Dr. Beaubien's new establishment, at St. Thomas, consisting of a foundry, plough manufactory, saw-mill was reduced to ashes &c., on the night of the 25th ult. The fire originated in that part of the building occupied by the joiner, where he had been at work in the evening. The loss is estimated at £1000.

The weather is scarcely genial. The air has been colder, we think, even than usual, since the snow has been off the ground.—Friday was warm, and felt summer-like, but on the forenoon of Saturday there was a drizzling rain, and in the afternoon a smart shower, a gust of wind and a couple of loud claps of thunder: after the thunder the temperature became cool, with a strong westerly wind; so violent was it indeed, that the gable end and rear part of a two story brick house, just finished in Saint Francois street, St. Rochs, was blown down. It was owned by Mr. Pierre Lapointe. This morning, the weather is mild, and has a settled appearance.

Quebec Gazette, April 28th.

Official.—The *Canada Gazette* of Saturday contains a Royal Proclamation, proroguing Parliament from the 2nd May to the 12th June. It also contains the following, among other appointments: Hon. E. Bedard to be one of the Justices of the Court of Queen's Bench for the District of Montreal, vice the Hon. S. Gale, resigned; the Hon. T. C. Aylwin to be ditto for the District of Quebec, vice Bedard, resigned; W. H. Blake, of Osgoode Hall, Esquire, Barrister at law, to be a Queen's Counsel for Upper Canada, taking precedence as such next after the Hon. J. H. Cameron, the late Solicitor General, and also to be Her Majesty's Solicitor General, the same; W. A. McRae, Esq., to be Revenue Inspector for the Revenue District of Kent; Samuel Sherwood, of Toronto, Gentleman, to be a Landing Waiter and Searcher in Her Majesty's Customs; John James Nesbitt, Esq., to be one of the Managers of the Marine Hospital, and one of the Commissioners of the Emigrant Hospital, Quebec.

We observe that Mr. Blase is neither appointed a member of Her Majesty's Executive Council nor dubbed 'Honorable,' whence we conclude that the two Solicitors General are in future to be excluded from the 'Cabinet.'

Ship News.

PORT OF MIRAMICHI.

ENTERED, May 6.—Schr Three Brothers, Landgreen, Quebec.—Barque Onyx, Hogs, Grangemouth, 26 days; Duncan & Lech, 8th.—Makeral, Bernice, Montreal, Gilmour, Rankin, & Co.
CLEARED, May 8.—Calm, Carboneau, Boston.

HALIFAX.—The Schooner *Siberia*, Watt, cleared at this port for Miramichi, on the 20th, and the *John Wallace*, Jewers, on the 29th April.

GASPE.—The Editor of the *Gazette* has very kindly sent us the following shipping intelligence.

Since going to press, we have received from our correspondent at Perce the following shipping intelligence dated Perce, 29th April 1848.

The pilot schooner No 32 has just put in here, reports ship *Caladonia*, Greenhorn, took a pilot at Point des Montes on the 25th inst.; 26th; ships *Canada* and *Albion*, same place; 27th, *Cambria*, at Fox River.
The ice is not yet broken up inside of Gaspe Basin.

SAILINGS FROM EUROPE.

For Dalhousie—James Moran, Liverpool. Gaspe—Union, Jersey. Miramichi—Aldebaran, Hall. Restigouche—Bellona, Bristol. Richibucto—Intrepid, Hull; Jarrow, Shields; Nina, Leith; John Goddic, Liverpool.

Marriages.

At Mount Vernon, Canada West, on the 10th of March last, Mr SAMUEL A. DAIGHT, Merchant, of Whitby, to REBECCA, fifth daughter of Mr. Joseph Dutton, formerly of Miramichi.

Deaths.

On the 17th April, at his residence in Shippegan, THOMAS FALLE, Esqr., in the 50th year of his age, a native of the Island of Jersey, and for several years was in the Commission of the Peace for this County, much respected.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry in the Old Dominion.

We extract an article from the *Northampton*, published at Portsmouth, Virginia, and by A. F. Cunningham, Esqr. He speaks himself, and here is the extract—(1846.)

We have been, for some days, under severe inflammation of the lungs, induced by cold, and irritated by spasm public, so that throughout Saturday, Sunday and Monday, till Tuesday, the symptoms of the disease seemed to increase, and the suffering was intense, without the least hope for food. The cough was dry and causing the most acute pains in the back. We had fairly given up all hope of relief, when we thought of this Balsam, sent round to our friend Hentish, the doctor for a bottle. We took the first dose according to the directions, and almost instantly a glow of healthy warmth through the system this was 2 o'clock—at five, we took a second dose, at nine another, and we soon detected a perceptible relief in the frequency of the spasms and violent pains that had attended them. At three in the morning we took another dose, and the phlegm, tough, yellow and ropy, was ejected from the lungs with comparative ease. We were grateful for the relief afforded, and to mend a trial of it by all who are suffering from the disease, we have deemed it our duty to give our testimony to the virtues of the Balsam in our case. For sale by K. B. & W. FORBES, Chatham.

Extensive Sale of Household Furniture.

And other Property at St. Anne's Church Manse, Chatham.

There will be sold by Public Auction, THURSDAY, the 18th inst., commencing at 11 o'clock, forenoon, the whole of the Household Furniture and other effects of the late Mr. Machean, who, on account of bad health is returning to Britain—Consisting of—Dining and Drawing Room Furniture, Beds, Chairs, Tables, Sofa, Chest of Drawers, China and Stone Ware, Bed Room Furniture, Kitchen Utensils, Crockery, Cooking Stoves, Franklin and Square Stoves, all in excellent order—Fire Irons, Coal Scuttle (one of copper), a set of good Dish Covers, a new Bath, (new), &c. &c.

The Mahogany portion of the Furniture of the very best description, (nearly all of the Chairs and Sofa are particularly deserving of attention by those who may purchase such articles.

An excellent Horse, adapted for all purposes and warranted without vice; an excellent easy running Wagon, a Sleigh, a Wagon & Sled Harness, Riding Saddle, superior Buffalo Robes, a handsome Harness Sleigh Apron, all substantially lined.

A few tons good Hay, Implements of husbandry, &c. A large quantity of Fire Wood, a portion of which is cut and ready for use. A great variety of BOOKS, of an interesting and instructive character; an elegant Mahogany Writing Desk; brass bound Bibles, the first quality, Chimney Ornaments, and a number of other articles too tedious to mention.

Mr. Machean will be happy to transact privately with any person who may be desirous to purchase before the day of Sale. JAMES JOHNSON, Auctioneer, Chatham, May 4, 1848.

Early Plants.

The Hon Joseph Cunard's Garden, has a few hundreds of Giant Asparagus Plants for sale. Also—London Early Cauliflower, Cucumbers Melons, early and late Cabbages, various kinds, and Cucumber Seed. Chatham, May 2, 1848.

CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received till the 2nd day of May next, at 10 o'clock, M., for the erection of the

County Buildings, of Stone.

agreeably to the plan and specifications to be seen at the office of John Fraser, Esq., at Chatham, where the Tenders will be left until the information given till that time.

No Tender will be returned without the approval of the Committee, and the name of the named. The whole to be completed before the 30th day of NOVEMBER next, when payment will be made in full on the contract.

JOHN FRASER, Chairman. JOHN NERSMITH. THOS. C. ALLAN. ALEX. FRASER, Junr. R. HUTCHISON, Miramich, 27th March, 1848.

In consequence of some alterations in the Plan and Specification, for the County Buildings, the time for Contractors to send their estimates, and lodge Tenders is extended till the 16th May, at the said hour and place. JOHN FRASER, Chairman. Newcastle, 24th April 1848.