

without the presence or permission of a veterinary surgeon, or some other experienced farrier, whose advice must be instantly sought and implicitly followed: for such, it is seen, is the extreme sympathy of parts pervading the whole system, that injudicious applications greatly heighten and rapidly extend the disease. To illustrate the propriety of urging these precautions, it is only necessary here to add another fact to those already adduced, by stating, that a horse lately under a dose of shop-bought strong medicine, requiring the total withholding of green food during its operation—but the nature of the medicine being misunderstood by the attendants on the horse—green food was given and the poor animal died in the course of a few hours thereafter, of entanglement of the intestines, brought on by the arrant neglect of not requesting the assistance of a veterinary surgeon. Transactions of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland.

Colonial News.

New Brunswick.

St. John Observer, Nov. 28.

Winter appears to have commenced in Canada and some parts of the United States, earlier than usual. At Quebec and Montreal there had been falls of snow, with very cold weather; the Beauharnois canal was blocked up with ice.

The Chicago Journal of the 15th inst. states that the Illinois canal was closed with ice of several inches in thickness, and some of the boats were much injured in cutting through it.—Snow fell at Buffalo on the 15th, in places where it had not drifted, to the depth of 26 inches, being the greatest fall of snow recollected since 1836. On Sunday night, 19th, a great snow storm, swept over the whole of the New England States, at Worcester and other places it was 15 inches deep. The railroads were so much clogged with the snow, that communication was greatly impeded; locomotives, without cars attached, despatched to break the road, were four hours in going from Springfield to Hartford, twenty-eight miles.

St. John Morning News, Nov. 27.

COMMON COUNCIL—CITY CHARTER.—The Council agreed on Wednesday, after a stormy discussion, to publish the amended Charter, for the information of the public, before deciding finally upon it. The fundamental alterations we here give from memory.

1st. The Mayor to be selected by the people from the Board of Aldermen.

2d. There is to be no distinction at the Board—all are to be Aldermen.

3d. The Citizens of one Ward to have the privilege of voting in that Ward for the Aldermen of all the Wards.

4th. The Aldermen to be a resident of that Ward which he represents, same as at present.

5th. The voting to be done by ballot.

6th. A Stipendiary Magistrate—and all the business now done by the Aldermen and Magistrates, to be done at that office only.

7th. The City Court to be entirely remodelled.

As soon as the published Report appears we shall comment upon it. But in the mean while we would say, that it is such a one as we think will satisfy the public at large, for a beginning. We shall also show who were the leading men in bringing this important matter to an issue. They will be entitled to the best consideration of the citizens at the next election.

SNOW IN CATTARAGUS.—The Cattaragus Whig says that it commenced snowing in that County last Monday night, and continued through Tuesday a perfect hurricane. North and east of Ellicottville the snow is full two feet deep. Snow also at Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

We also read that in Buffalo snow has fallen several inches in depth. In the Western part of New York generally much snow had fallen and the weather was very cold. Bad as our climate is, we have had but one flurry of snow, which laid upon the ground only a few hours. Our weather continues mild for the season, and the river was open on Saturday.

Fredericton Head Quarters, No. 29.

DEPOSIT OF ROCK SALT IN NEW BRUNSWICK.—We understand that an American citizen has discovered an extensive deposit of Rock Salt in this Province, and that he has made a proposition to the government of New Brunswick to make them acquainted with the locality, on being assured of a small per centage on the duty paid to the Government; on

the quantity raised, and this only for a limited term of years. As this proposition involves no outlay on the part of the Government, and offers the greatest security against deception or imposition, we hope our American neighbor's proposition will be favorably received, for if no salt is raised no money is to be paid, and the Government have it at all times in their own power to regulate the rate of duty which shall be collected on the mineral. It is, however, rather singular that we should have had a provincial Geologist wandering over the face of the country for years, at a heavy expence to the public, and that he should have discovered no indications of this deposit during his peregrinations. Fortunately for the public a lynx-eyed Yankee occasionally follows in the track of these well paid official gentlemen, and when they happen to make a discovery, such as we have just referred to, we see no reason in the world why they should not be permitted to benefit by their ingenuity.

Novascotia

Halifax Times & Courier, Nov. 29.

LATEST FROM THE WEST INDIES.—*Outbreak in Martinique.*—The R. M. Steamer *S O pray* arrived on Monday afternoon in 3½ days from Bermuda. Our dates from that place reach the 21st instant, from which we extract the following items:—

Letters have been received here by the R. M. Steamer *Severn*, as late as the 21st ult., from Porto Rico, which make no allusion whatever to the report contained in our last Gazette of a contemplated insurrection among the slaves of that island; but on the contrary, that matters were proceeding rather satisfactorily.

Yellow Fever still prevails at Barbados—Assistant Surgeon Montgomery Irvin, M. D., 72nd Highlanders, and Lieut. Pyne, 67th Regiment were among its victims.

By an arrival from Martinique, we learn that considerable excitement prevailed in that Colony, on account of the disorderly conduct of the lately emancipated population. It is stated that several persons of this class were in confinement to be tried for some infraction of the law, that an immense number—amounting according to report to 2,000—of their brethren assembled, and demanded from the authorities the liberation of the prisoners. This demand, of course, could not be complied with, in consequence of which, their language and conduct were of so outrageous a nature, as to induce the Government to order out several pieces of artillery, which were charged with numerous musket bullets. These infuriated people, either from ignorance of their danger, recklessness of the consequences, or a belief that the guns were only brought out to frighten them, danced in numbers before the loaded pieces, which might in any one instant, have sent them in an unprepared state, into an awful eternity. Up to the time of the vessels leaving, which brought this account, excitement existed, as measures of vengeance were threatened by some of the mob. The inhabitants of St Pierre, were apprehensive that the town would be set on fire.

Three Boys, not over 14 years of age, it is said, have been lately tried at St. Lucia, for shooting a duel. One of those indicted was acquitted—not being present. One of the principals, the other being wounded, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment, with hard labour, and his second to three months imprisonment.

Intelligence from Grenada to the 22d Sept. states that disturbances continued in St. Croix, the colored population having joined the blacks against the planters. The negroes at the end of the island would not allow any flag but the Union Jack to be hoisted at the fort.

WHAT CAN THE ADMIRAL DO?—Is a question asked by a contemporary.—But it is put doubtfully. Nay more, the interrogatory has the tone and emphasis of unbelief. The writer in despair says—What can he do. In a thousand instances, under similar circumstances of doubt and difficulty, have men despondingly murmured when reminded that the assistance was nigh—what can be done. But is astonishing when overhauling the records of the past, to call out instance after instance of what has been accomplished by even one man in a country. These illustrious examples of the force and energy displayed by individuals in both ancient and modern times, are the mere resplendent not only in the contemplation of the universal depression that called for exertion, but also in many cases from the almost utter obscurity from which these men for the times were brought. Perils by sea and on land, including the deplorable evils of anarchy and civil war, have as it were by magical

influence been neutralized, and men once fairly brought to face a supposed train of evils, have discovered the anticipation to be worse than the reality.

Now we readily admit the country to be in a most unenviable position; but we are far—very far from considering our case hopeless or desperate. There is not a single evil under which we are labouring but what may satisfactorily be remedied.

Our waggon has stuck by the way; but confident that a long pull, and a strong pull, and a pull altogether, will set us going again, we only want just such a man as the Earl to give the signal to start. We are like the Russian convict dying with thirst with the water running past his chin—inasmuch as we are surrounded with the elements of wealth but apparently neither know nor care how to turn them to account. We have been solicitous about every thing but exploring or developing the resources that hem us in on every hand. Beyond the spruce trees, and the granite rocks which intercept our vacant stare, we scarcely know anything of the country in which our lot is cast. We have a goodly heritage; but like the prodigal have spent our substance, and now return grumbling at our misfortunes when they can all be traced to our own folly. We will adventure to assert that the Earl of Dundonald, has during the five months his flag has been flying within the limits of this portion of his command, learned more as regards the resources of Nova Scotia, than one half the men who have spent a long life in it. Ours is essentially a maritime country with immense resources, and doubtless all the experience of a long and active life passed in the contemplation of their uses, and the means necessary for their development, has, in our case, enlisted his attention.

It was impossible for his enquiring mind to visit the Eastern coasts of this province, and Cape Breton, without being informed of and seeing for himself the immense wealth which Plutus almost throws into our lap. Despite what may be said to the contrary, there is a prestige in a great name which few are able to resist; and animated by his example—encouraged by his support; and assisted with his strength, it is not unreasonable to suppose that our Fishermen—conscious of their interest he takes in their welfare—will 'take hold' with renovated vigour. We have a mine of wealth in our Fisheries which are all our own. What ever may be said about mines, and minerals, and reservations, our Fisheries we repeat are all our own. We have been robbed to be sure, by the strangers to an enormous amount; but we have lost infinitely more by our own cupidity. If old France could in one year, and almost from one locality, create nearly three millions of wealth, so can we if we try. If by treaty the plunderers of our rights are restricted to certain localities, they can be kept at a distance—if we try. If the Fisheries were valuable when the population of this continent was one twentieth of what it is now, they must have increased in value also, and there is nothing to hinder us to prove it if we try. The time has arrived when we can no longer afford to surrender so large a portion of our birthright; and in short it we expect to be the sole supplier, and carrier of this indispensable for the continent of America, with its vastly increasing wealth and rapidly growing population we have only to try, and an object of such overwhelming importance will be achieved.

YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

There was no British mail. From our Colonial papers we glean some extracts which will be found below.

SAINT JOHN.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Agricultural Society, it was communicated that the celebrated Professor Johnson, so well known in Britain as a popular lecturer on Agriculture, and the author of several popular works on Agricultural Chemistry; and for some time engaged by the Highland Society, as a practical instructor, intends visiting this Continent next season, to travel for six months. The board resolved, "That a communication should be addressed to his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor, praying that an invitation may be forwarded by him to Professor Johnson to visit New Brunswick next season, with the view of obtaining his opinion as to the best means of improving the condition of Agriculture in this Province."

Information was also obtained, that several Branch Societies were about being organised in the County.

St. John Courier Dec. 2.
Electric Telegraph.—The Telegraph

posts are now all up, the wire distributed along the entire line, and put up about 20 miles from Calais this way. We understand that the line will be ready for working in 2 or 3 weeks.

The shop in Prince William-street lately occupied by Mr. Smelline, has been taken for an Office in this City.

The Weather of late has been very fine for the season, and so unusually mild, that the River St. John is open all the way to Fredericton, with the exception of a mile or two in the vicinity of that City. The Steamer *Forest Queen* started from Indian Town last night for Head Quarters.

FIRE.—The Dwelling House in Sewell street, occupied by Thomas E. Millidge, Esq., was discovered to be on fire on Tuesday evening last, and considerable damage was done to the upper part of the building before it was got under. The fire was at first supposed to have originated from a defect in the chimney, but an examination has taken place, which proves that supposition to be incorrect.

Fire was discovered the next afternoon on the top of the hay in a barn attached to the same building. It was extinguished before doing much injury.

A small untenanted house near the Barracks was destroyed by fire at an early hour on Thursday morning—whether from accident or by design is not known.

IMPORTANT COMMISSION.—Under this head the Halifax Acadian Recorder has the following paragraph:—

Mr. Watson, Post Office Surveyor, has returned to Halifax from Picton, Truro, and Cumberland, under a commission to report on the state of the public roads. The Post Office department in England has ordered this to take place with a view of continuing or discontinuing the conveyance of the British Colonial Mail. Similar commissions have been forwarded to New Brunswick and Canada, and a joint report will be the result.—Without some effectual and comprehensive improvement of a large portion of the road to Canada, we have it from pretty high authority, that the steamers will ere long be ordered direct to the United States, and a small steamer or sailing packet put on for Halifax. It now remains for the Provincial Government to place the mail roads through these Colonies to Canada in good order, or the route of the mails will soon be changed.

FREDERICTON.—The following paragraphs are copied from the Reporter of Friday:—

Up to the present time, (Friday morning,) we have of course learned nothing of the Legislative Appointments, except they are not yet made. The Executive Council still continues in session; and if the public opinion can in any way serve to influence their movements, they have had it fearlessly and impartially, through nearly the whole Press of New Brunswick. If one scynophantic tongue—every ready to lick the foot which would spurn it, and to give utterance to language too contemptible for notice—has raised its esultary drone in defence of the old vested rights of a party, which the Constitution considers in the same light as the Law does Lunatics, namely, dead—we hope the Council will either not hear or not heed its insinuations.

Our attention has been called more than once during the present week, to the alarming spread of the Small Pox in this city, and its vicinity, and the necessary precautions which should be adopted in order to arrest its progress. We should have much more to say on this important subject, but we believe that it has engrossed the attention of the Executive, during its present sitting, and that such measures will be immediately adopted, as the circumstances demand.

QUEBEC.—The last square rigged vessel left this place on the 20th of last month, and the papers state that all the outward bound vessels had passed the Traverse.

COAL FROM DORCHESTER.—It is with much satisfaction we copy the following paragraph from the New Brunswick. We question much if it were not for the present depression in the timber trade of the province, we should not have had such a gratifying piece of intelligence to record. We have no doubt that much good will eventually grow out of the present stagnation in this hitherto all-absorbing business. Necessity will force men to turn their attention to the long neglected resources of the province.

During the present week a cargo of Coal has arrived from Dorchester, Westmoreland County, which is of an excellent quality and ignited very quickly. It produces a very brilliant light, and is said to be much superior to the imported article for generating gas. We learn that a quantity of this coal has been purchased for the use of the Gas Company. It gives us much pleasure to notice the efforts that are being made to develop the resources of this country, and that in this instance we are indebted to Mr. John Steadman, a native of this province, for the valuable discovery.

ST. ANDREWS.—The Standard gives very satisfactory news respecting the prospects of their railway.