

if they are recommended to me by the disinterested and noble motives you have so kindly expressed.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,  
JANE FRANKLIN."

Remarkable Fatalities.—The Montrose Standard furnishes us with the following remarkable circumstances:—A bull belonging to Mr Campbell, farmer, Nether Obnie, Auchtergaven, died a few days ago of pleuro pneumonia, as was supposed. A neighbor was sent for to skin him, and whilst engaged in this work he happened to scratch his arm a little with one of the bones of the animal. Mrs Campbell who was assisting, had a little scratch on her chin before engaging in what has turned out to be a most unfortunate business. In a few days the scratched arm became swollen and inflamed, and the most energetic medical measures were requisite to check the progress towards mortification. It is now hoped that the arm may be saved; but we have to add that Mrs Campbell has fallen a victim to the strange poison of the dead carcass. She had touched the scratch on her chin whilst assisting her neighbor to skin the bull, and in a few days inflammation set in, and medical skill was powerless to arrest the fatal progress of the disease. A dog, cat, and a pig, which have eaten of the offals have all died.

The British Musket.—This valuable article goes through as many stages of manufacture as a pin. It is produced jointly by home fabrication and by contract. There are contractors at Birmingham, contractors in London, and a royal manufactory at Enfield for the purpose of keeping these contractors in check; it being well ascertained that the metropolitan trade supplies no check upon that in the provinces, since Birmingham and London have, to all practical intents, "become one place." Contracts are taken for barrels, for locks, for materials and for "setting up" by which term is implied the completion of the weapon by putting all these pieces together. As many as eight separate inspections, at the least are exercised over these different parts of the process, and the risk and trouble consequent upon this custom are said materially to increase the ultimate cost of the musket, however much its serviceable excellence may be thereby insured. The regimental weapon weighs 11 lbs and some odd ounces, and carries a ball "which has been settled by the Duke of Wellington, and therefore there is no power to alter it." This ball is materially heavier than that used in foreign armies, and "would break a horse's leg, whereas a French ball would only wound the animal and not cripple it." Its total cost is at present £2 16s 8d, of which sum 12s is paid for the barrel and 7s for the lock, both being in the "filed state;" the "setting up" costs no less than £1 3s 3d, so that only a few pence above 10s remain for the multitudinous items required to perfect the weapon amongst which the bayonet alone figures for 2s 10d of the balance. Pistols have been generally discontinued in the army for nearly six years and are now supplied only to lancer regiments, sergeant-majors and trumpeters of dragoons, coast guards Irish constabulary &c. Swords are manufactured at Enfield, those at least for the use of the cavalry; for the sea service it is found that Birmingham wares are sufficiently good, but not so for the more critical requirements of the dragoons.

GALVANISM.—How does Galvanism act in the cure of diseases? This is a question which is daily put to me, and this is my reply to it. Galvanism first acts by arousing any nerve or organ from its torpid state, and then supplies those parts with nervous energy, until they had acquired such a healthy state as no longer to require it. I will explain myself still further. In cases of asthma and indigestion, I invariably find that the nerves at the pit of the stomach and at the top of the spine, are in such a torpid state, that the patient can bear a tremendous power; the nerves now conduct the galvanic fluid to those parts which are deficient of it; an extra secretion of gastric juice takes place, the accumulation of phlegm is prevented, and thus both the digestion and breathing are improved. By and by the nerves get into a still more active state, and the body now generates a sufficient supply of nervous influence for all its functions. This is how galvanism acts in cases of indigestion and asthma. It acts differently, however, in some cases of sciatica and rheumatism, particularly in chronic cases; here it acts by removing the obstructions which the nervous fluid meets with in its passage along the nerves; for it must be remembered that the nervous fluid travels quicker than even light travels, and it can be easily imagined that wherever there is an obstruction to its passage in that spot must there be a pain. In paralysis how does it act? Just the same as it does in cases of indigestion, or a paralysed stomach, for such it is. It first arouses the nerves into action, and then

supplies them with nervous energy. Take a bar of iron, bend it in the shape of a horse-shoe, coil some covered copper wire round it; try its magnetic power; it has none: it wants galvanic or nervous energy. Now apply the ends of the wire to a galvanic battery, again try its magnetic power, and lo! it will sustain a ton weight. The ungalvanised iron is the paralysed limb, the powerless limb; the galvanised iron the healthy limb, the powerful limb. The great beauty of galvanism is, that in nineteen cases out of twenty, it shows its beneficial effects before the patient has been with me a fortnight, and in ordinary cases I find three or four weeks' galvanism to be quite sufficient. How different this from all other systems! My recent cures of obstinate cases of indigestion have been so astonishing as to astonish myself; and I contend that no man or woman who suffers from this distressing malady should neglect a moment to try the remedial powers of galvanism.—W. H. Halse on Medical Galvanism.

SECOND EDITION.

TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 4, 1849.

THE SEASON.—We had so long enjoyed a season of uninterrupted fine weather, that we began to think old Winter had died off; but on Saturday last, the 1st instant, he gave us convincing proof that he still existed, and that he had not forgotten us. On that day, the wind blew a gale from the north and northwest, and a great quantity of snow fell, sufficient to make good sleighing; but unfortunately it drifted very much, which left the ground quite bare in many places. A large quantity of ice has since then made in the river, cutting off all communication with the opposite side. We have heard that there were several vivid flashes of lightning during the evening, a very unusual circumstance at this season of the year, which the weather-wise predict is a sure sign of falling weather.

SHEDIAC.—A correspondent at this place, writing on the 1st, says:—"The weather is still open. We had some lightning and rain this evening, and a small fall of snow a few days before; the cheerful sleigh-bells are therefore again in motion. I have heard that the four men supposed to have been lost on the R. chibucto bar are safe, and that they adopted the ruse of setting the boat adrift to deceive the captain. The packet has just arrived from Bedeque, which is the only craft larger than a canoe in our waters."

NEW BRUNSWICK.

We are informed that Professor Johnston is to remain in the province for another month, to give him time to analyze certain soils, samples of which he has collected. We trust if this be so, he will include our salt marshes in his list, and if practicable the deposits of which they were originally composed, to be found now in large quantities at the confluence of our rivers with the tides of the sea, and in creeks and bays of the Bay of Fundy. The points to be ascertained are whether and to what extent, and for what purpose it is a manure, and whether it would improve the composition of upland by being spread upon it. The quantities procurable are so great in certain localities as to give it importance. Is it equal, in a word, to the deposits of the Humber of which warp is made, that doubles the crops sown on it?—St. John Colonial Watchman.

We are informed that the Commissioners of the Lunatic Asylum have appointed Dr. Waddell, of Nova Scotia, Superintendent Physician who is to take charge of the Institution on the first of January next. In the mean time Dr. W will visit the Institutions for the Insane in Massachusetts, for the purpose of collecting information.

THE ST. JOHN WATER COMPANY.—We understand that Mr Wilkinson, Civil Engineer, has been engaged for a week past in proving the levels for the Water Company, taken by Mr Fairbanks, of Halifax. We learn that, so far, they are all correct, and that no physical obstacle exists to prevent us having the waters of Loch Lomond flowing through our streets in a continuous stream.

The Weather, which a slight fall of snow on Thursday evening, with keen frosts during the last few nights, had rendered somewhat wintry, is to day mild, with rain, and a strong gale from the Eastward. The tide is unusually high, and, we fear, will do some damage about the wharves. The river navigation still remains open.

The seizures of contraband Spirits made by the vigilant Revenue Officers at this port during the week amount to some 500 gallons, which they discovered at Sand Cove and on the Marsh Road.—St. John Courier, Dec 1.

The navigation of the River St. John still continues open from St. John to the Grand Falls.—Fredericton Reporter, Nov. 30.

PROPERTY IN ST. JOHN.—We have often heard it said that St. John, instead of keeping pace with other American cities, has been retrograding for the last few years. One fact is allowed to be worth a thousand assertions. On Wednesday last a property in Lower Cove

was put up to auction at the Coffee House corner. A few years since it cost £900: and £500 it was said had been often refused for one of the two lots. On Wednesday both were purchased by Mr P. McCulloch, of King's street, for £515; and if George Robins held the hammer, it would not have fetched £5 more. This shows a depreciation of some 90 per cent. within a few short years. We heard it gravely asked at the sale, 'What will this property be worth twelve months after annexation?'

REFORM.—There is one question, on which all who do not deem New Brunswick politics undeserving their notice, are agreed, whether they be annexationists or ultra loyalists; and that is the reform of the present system of government. Whether we are to remain British Colonists or not, this is a matter of the most vital importance. However indifferent they may have seemed, the intelligent and thinking portion of the community have not surely been satisfied that the revenues of the Province should be devoured by a ravenous host of hungry officials; nor have they

Slavish dreamed.

That toiling millions must resign their weal,  
And all the honey of their search to such  
As for themselves alone, themselves have raised.

We would desire to see something done. We have had talk enough. There are many who cry Reform, Retrenchment, &c., on every highway; but we may well doubt the sincerity of such men, when we see them make no exertion to effect the change they profess so much anxiety to see effected. Had we six honest sterling reformers in this city, who would apply themselves earnestly and perseveringly to work; who would expose abuses, and point out the means for their removal, the present anomalous state of things could not exist a year longer. Our present representative system is no doubt almost defective, as anything bearing the name can be; yet it is the most powerful engine we possess to overthrow the present system, which based on rottenness and corruption, required but one powerful, well-directed shock to be utterly overthrown. The press has a large share of the task to perform, and for our own parts we promise that we shall use our best exertions to perform what is our plain and imperative duty. In our next number we intend to propose to our friends a number of questions on the state of the Province, social, political, agricultural, commercial, &c., which will, we hope, elicit much useful information.—Freeman.

THE FRENCH QUESTION.—The New York Evening Post publishes a letter, under the date of Washington, the 20th ult., from which we copy the following:—

"The Cabinet are in great distress to know what to do with De Tocqueville's letter requiring Mr. Clayton to withdraw certain 'offensive expressions' in his last note to the French Minister. They begin to feel that the laissez faire policy will not do. Rives has intimated that he will not wait much longer in the antechamber, and Mr. Clayton's only hope is that the change of ministry in France may produce a change of policy towards America, and release him from his difficulty. I have reason to believe from as good authority as Mr Clayton has access to, that the change of ministry will bring no such relief, but on the contrary, that it was President Bonaparte, and not De Tocqueville, who insisted upon Mr Clayton's amending his letter, and it may be presumed that he will persist to the end of the chapter.

"If the next steamer does not bring news of Mr Rives's proper reception by the French President, there will be no course left to Mr Clayton, but to recall his 'offensive expressions,' or to recall Mr Rives, or to retire himself from the department."

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET, Nov. 17.—Since the 1st February the supplies to this port of North American Colonial Wood has been brought in 339 vessels, viz., 130 from Quebec, 91 from St. John, N. B., and 180 from other ports, which have occupied a tonnage of 193,222. During the same time last year there arrived 272 vessels, the tonnage being 163,330. The average amount for the like time in the four years previous to this has been 162,765 tons. From the north of Europe 49 vessels, 12,342 tons, wood-laden, has arrived; whilst for the like time last year 75 vessels, 24,242 tons arrived; the average of four years being 27,500 tons. The sales effected since the 25th ult., are as follows:

Of St. John Pine three cargoes have been sold, one of 20 1/2 inches at 19d per foot, one of 14 1/2 inches at 14d per foot, and a parcel containing about 15,000 feet of 19 1/2 inches brought 18 1/2d per foot. Of Birch 4 cargoes; of P. E. Island at from 14d to 15d per foot, and one of Parebro' at 14 1/2d per foot, with deals at from £5 5s to £5 17s 6d per standard, and Lath-wood at 20s per fathom. Of Pine and Spruce Planks: St. John's Spruce at from £7 15s to £7 17s 6d per standard; Magaguadavic, £7 15s per standard; Nova Scotia, £7 to £7 2s 6d per standard; and Richibucto Pine and Spruce at from £7 to £7 12s 6d per standard.

NEW-ENGLAND.—During the last three years—remarks a writer in the Saint John's Times—the prosperity of Newfoundland has greatly declined. Poverty and debt sorely press the majority of the fishermen. The system of trade, the great expense and risk in prosecuting the fishery, and the various calamities which have of late afflicted the colony, have been the united cause of our present distress.

NOVA SCOTIA.—We observe with much pleasure that His

Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has issued a proclamation, appointing Thursday, the 29th day of December, to be observed by Her Majesty's subjects in this province, as a day of general thanking to Almighty God for the manifold and inestimable blessings which they have received at his hands; and desiring, in the most public and solemn manner to offer up our praises and thanksgivings for his especial favor in having averted from this Province the grievous disease with which many parts of the world have been lately visited.

THE SEASON.—We are now approaching the shortest day with scarcely any indications of winter. The weather for the last two weeks has been exceedingly mild and temperate, with occasional rains, bearing a greater resemblance to the month of September than the end of November. Nothing could be so reasonable for farmers with weary crops of hay, as such open and pleasant weather, saving already one month's provender when compared with former seasons. The saving in fuel has also been most advantageous to the laboring poor, who are still able to continue their outdoor occupations as regularly as in the middle of summer. A light shower of snow, the first for the season, fell here during an easterly wind last evening.—Halifax Guardian, Nov. 30.

WEST INDIES.

RIOT AT BERMUDA.—Advices received at Charleston from Hamilton, Bermuda, state that a serious riot had occurred at that place in consequence of an order of the Council introducing a clause into an ordinance, subjecting debtors to the same prison discipline as criminals. Some lives are said to have been lost.—St. John New Brunswick, Dec 1.

CANADA.

THE INDIAN OUTBREAK.—In our evening edition published on Monday afternoon, we mentioned a report prevalent in Montreal that day, that the Chippewa Indians had attacked the mining company's settlement at Mica Bay, near the Sault St Marie. Rumor added that people had been killed and scalped, and other atrocities perpetrated, but without any foundation that we know of. It was further stated that a company of soldiers, and some artillery with rockets, had been immediately sent off. All this unnecessary trouble, and probably bloodshed, has been caused by the shuffling dishonesty of the Canadian Government, who, having ill-used and plundered the Chippewas, led to them, and used every paltry equivocation that can be conceived, have now sent up troops to murder them, if they can.

We believe that the present Administration is not at all to blame for the first iniquity; the sale of the Chippewyan lands to the Mining Companies have been the work of their predecessors, but the present ministry are to blame in not having at once taken the bull by the horns and settled honestly and justly with the Indians; instead of that, they have allowed the affair to run over two or three years, until this trouble, and it may be a much more serious one than some people may be inclined to imagine, had broken out. Three times these Indians have sent deputations to hold personal interviews with Lord Elgin, the third having been admitted to his Excellency's presence during the last summer. We are told that on each occasion Lord Elgin treated these people with great carelessness and indifference.—Montreal Courier.

UNITED STATES.

We have already mentioned the treaty with Honduras negotiated by Mr Squier, the United States Commissioner to the Republics of Central America. It appears that he has been elected by that treaty the cession to this country of the Island of Tigro, in the Gulf of Fonseca, and expects to obtain farther political rights in that quarter.—Boston Advertiser.

NEW YORK, November 24.—Mutiny.—The Norfolk Herald publishes an account of a meeting on Sunday night aboard ship Germantown at Grossport, at which a rebellious spirit spread.

The officers attempted to command order, but could not. Groans and huzzas were vociferated, and the officers were pelted. The first Lieutenant was struck. The crew was called to quarters, and disobeyed.

Boats were sent to the ship Pennsylvania for assistance; the meeting was quelled, and the mutineers confined.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.—The difficulty with France is as good as settled. Louis Napoleon is on excellent terms with Mr Rives, with whom he has even conferred as to the Americans in Paris whom it would be proper to invite to his entertainments.—Baltimore Sun.

Commercial Bank of N Brunswick

ST. JOHN, 19th October, 1849.  
The NOTES of this Bank are redeemable in Canada, by the CITY BANK, at Montreal, and its Branches and Agencies at  
QUEBEC,  
THREE RIVERS,  
SHERBROOKE, and  
STANSTEAD.  
G. P. SANCTON, Cashier.

Stove Pipe, Bake Pans, &c.

Can be had of the Subscriber, or at the shop of R. K. Whyte, Tinsmith, for Cash, or in exchange for Wheat, Oats, Pork, Beef, or Mutton.  
JOHN RITCHIE,  
Gutham, November 24, 1849.