

not one but a plurality of organs for distinct mental manifestations. I argued—

Because we find throughout the human system there are distinct organs for distinct offices, and with distinct functions; and as the operations of mind are as distinct in their nature as those of the body, we would conclude, that they also are performed by distinct organs.

Because no other theory can account for partial insanity, partial genius, dreaming, &c.

Because change of study or mental pursuits, relieves the mind; as change of occupation does the body, which must be in the one case as in the other, by employing different organs at different times.

Because partial injury or disease of the brain effects particular manifestations of mind only; and

Because the mind performs several distinct acts or functions at the same instant, which could not otherwise be.

Now, if I have succeeded in proving these three distinct propositions concerning the Brain, I have of necessity proved that science which is composed of them.

It will, I know, be said that Phrenologists assert more than this, and pretend to give the natural talents and dispositions of men by manipulation and outward examination of their heads.

This is the case; and I hope to be enabled to establish its truth to your satisfaction; but as it more properly forms a part of the second branch or division of the subject, viz: "the Practical Utility of the Science," and as this lecture has already been too long, I shall take it up at the beginning of the next.

[Remainder of first Lecture next week.]

Mr. Pierce,

Sir,—I am a little surprised that Mr. Geo. Johnstone should take offence at a communication appearing in the Gleaner of February 3, over the signature G. J. Yet it seems he was highly displeased; for he says you will "greatly oblige" him if you will clear his skirts by publishing his declaration that he had no "hand in it, direct or indirect." Now, it seems to me, Sir, that Mr. Johnstone should have read the Report as published in the Gleaner. As a prominent member of the Society, and of the Board of Directors, and therefore supposed to endorse the Report, he should have done that; in which case, not only would he have seen the obnoxious passage in question, but he would have discovered that in the village of Napan, there are more G. J.'s than one, as the Report itself clearly shows.

It may seem superfluous, Sir, to make these remarks; but I agree with your correspondent G. J., that, in a document emanating from so respectable a body as the Agricultural Board, there should be a correct "statement of facts." It should be well considered in all its various parts, so as to bear the closest scrutiny. In the case before us, there is certainly some show of excuse for the unqualified manner in which the Report was accepted; as the resolution, affirming that it is "highly satisfactory and creditable to the Society," was moved by a reform lawyer, who, as a shrewd person, is supposed to know "what is what." This circumstance shows the danger of blindly following the lead of any man or any profession, if we would avoid getting ourselves and our friends into difficulty. By disregarding this consideration, there has been perpetrated, it seems to me, a gross libel on our neighbours, in alleging that they are "steeped in penury and oppressed by pauperism."

I am, Sir, a careful reader.

H.

Douglstown, February 15, 1851.

## Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI,

CHATHAM, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1851.

EUROPEAN NEWS.—The Africa has arrived at New York, and brings the gratifying intelligence that the steamer *Atlantic* is safe. After being out nine days she broke her main shaft, and was compelled to put back, and reached Cork on the 22nd January. This intelligence was obtained here on Thursday, by a gentleman from Fredericton. It was made known at the termination of the Lecture at the Mechanics' Institute that evening, and was received with marked expressions of joy.

A few paragraphs of news has been telegraphed to Halifax and St. John, which we copy below.

By telegraph to the News Room.—The Royal Mail Steamer *Africa*, with the Mail of the 1st inst, arrived at New York on Saturday evening last, at half-past eight o'clock, in a passage of fourteen-and-a-quarter days from Liverpool. She brings the cheering intelligence that the missing steamer *Atlantic* had arrived at Cork. The *Atlantic*, it appears, had encountered very severe weather, and, when nine days out, broke her shaft; heavy head winds still prevailing, she put back, and reached Cork on the 22d Jan. 25 days after she left Liverpool; from Cork she will be taken to Liverpool for repairs. The passengers of the *Atlantic* had arrived out in the *Africa*, and have expressed unabated confidence in both the *Atlantic* and her Commander.

The news of the safety of the *Atlantic* and

her passengers, has diffused universal joy throughout New York, as also in this city, and will doubtless have a similar effect in all parts of this continent.

The *Cambria* would sail on the 4th inst, for New York with the cargo of the *Atlantic*. The *Baltic*, *Niagara*, and *City of Glasgow* had all arrived at Liverpool.

Some of the papers profess to give an outline of the Queen's Speech, to be delivered at the opening of Parliament. It congratulates the country upon the general tranquillity which prevails; speaks with regret of the Catholic excitement, and recommends the subject to the earnest attention of Parliament; and urges the necessity of a reformation in the Equity Courts. It is stated that the Speech is generally considered satisfactory.

In France all is quiet, the crisis past, and the new Cabinet formed. In Spain, the names of the new Cabinet have been published.

Nothing exciting from the continent.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.—If we except the Despatches of Earl Grey which have been laid before the House, the news from the Legislature is not important. The Leader has taken his seat, and when he has had time to prepare some of the measures he promised us, the proceedings will become more interesting.

There have been a number of Bills presented—but nothing yet of that celebrated one to force parties to pay in Cash, which was so faithfully promised to the Constituents of this County. We, as well as our neighbors are anxiously looking for its introduction, and to learn something about its details.

We give in the proper place, a synopsis of Earl Grey's Despatch. There are some positions taken by the Colonial Secretary, which the Assembly will not quietly submit to.—Others of his suggestions, however, are sound, and no doubt will be adopted.

From the extracts we have taken from our exchanges, and letters of Correspondents, our readers will be able to form a pretty good idea of the sayings and doings of the "collective wisdom" of the Province.

Mr. Street, it appears, has taken his seat, and we shall await with some anxiety the introduction of those good things which he declared the Government had in store for us. First, the Initiation of Money Grants, which we hope the House will surrender to the Government for a limited period, for we cannot see how Responsible Government can be carried into operation without it. Then as a matter of course follows Municipal Corporations, which will give to the Local Officers appointed by the People, the expenditure of the monies granted by the Legislature for Roads, Bridges, Schools, &c. Then comes a bill for an Elective Legislative Council, a measure conceded to us by the Parent Government, in the construction of which, Mr. Street promised to apply his best energies to render as perfect as possible. Domestic Manufactures and the Fisheries he promised to encourage, but how Earl Grey's Despatch respecting Bounties, is to be overcome, we leave to the ingenuity and skill of the Hon. gentleman and his colleagues. The people require them—they have been promised, and we shall expect to see them brought in by the Government, and carried triumphantly through the Legislature. The Colonial Secretary's dictation in this matter is considered impertinent and unconstitutional. We are told in one despatch that we are to regulate our own Provincial affairs, and in another denied the right of expending our own money in such a way as we conceived would promote our interests. Is this consistent? and will it be submitted to?

Railways and Education he promised to patronize and support, as well as all other measures having for their object the "internal improvement of the country." The subject of Reciprocal Free Trade with the United States and all other foreign nations, he said had already been under the consideration of the Government, and would be brought before the Legislature.

The Reduction of Official Salaries is a measure which the people are most anxious to obtain, and clamorous to see introduced; but in speaking on this subject Mr. Street was particularly guarded. He pointed it out as being hedged round with a great many difficulties; he promised, however, to make such reductions as the state of our finances required, "consistent with good faith, and a due regard to the public service." Here's the rub—good faith.

All those measures are good, and the people anxious to obtain them, and will not cease agitating until they are acquired. Mr. Street's

friends say he is an honorable man, and will fulfill his engagements; and in his card Mr. S. declares—that if a straight-forward, honest, independent and zealous discharge of his legislative and official duties, will secure him the confidence of the country, he will not despair of success; but if, on the contrary, vain promises, and clap-trap measures are necessary to secure that confidence, then he was not the man, as such, he would never resort to, to hold office, or to obtain any other object. The character here sketched is a fine one, and in consequence of its great rarity, particularly among politicians, much to be admired, and we hope it is a true one. One thing we do know, the progress of the Government will be carefully watched; and Mr. S.'s constituents will look for the speedy fulfilment of all his promises. If he deviates from the line of duty he has chalked out, he may expect to meet an indignant constituency, who will assuredly hurl him from his exalted position; but, if on the contrary, he discharges his duty fearlessly and conscientiously, and in accordance with his pledged word, he will reap his reward in the continuation of their suffrages, and the praise and thanks of every independent freeholder, as well as every lover of his country and friend of progress.

FREDERICTON, February 19, 1851.

Dear Pierce,

The Attorney General returned from Northumberland this morning, and being sworn in, took his seat. To-morrow will close the time for receiving Private Petitions, and the house will be then enabled to go into the more general business of the country. There has as yet been little time lost, a great number of petitions having been received and many bills read a third time.

The general tone of the house is liberal so far as Retrenchment goes, but what is most unfortunate, there are a number who say they are Liberal, and will no doubt go for reduction of Salaries, and general retrenchment, but have no enlarged views upon General Political Principles. This must be evident from the speeches on the Want of Confidence amendment, as many members opposed themselves to the political principles of all the members of the Government, yet voted with them on the ground that they had promised good measures, and stated that though liberal in politics, they would be satisfied with a Tory or Conservative Government. Now, you must see at once that such expressions of opinion prove these men are not consistent politicians. Surely if the country require liberal measures, men of liberal politics are not only the best, but the only persons to carry out those measures effectually. A government of opposite principles instead of helping forward such measures with zeal and assiduity, must be unwillingly yielding the ground inch by inch, to the outward pressure of popular expression, as expressed through the assembly. They must, in fact, be an obstruction to popular opinion, which unless removed by vote of want of confidence, will only do right by being as an obstruction forced forward, and they in turn driving before them the measures they have unwillingly enunciated in the speech. And the argument not only applies to the Assembly but with greater force to the constituency of the Province. If the majority of a County are of liberal principles, and wish them carried out in Legislation, they should come forward and support such Candidates only, as entertain those principles, and not as in your late election make a compromise by sending two of each class.

February 20.

The question of Reporting, came up to-day and as usual, many members wanted to pass it over. Mr. Johnson argued in favor of reporting, and diminishing the number of Journals to 500, considering the former more important to the country. The committee recommended the house to accept the lowest tender, that of Mr. Anglin, £75, to be published tri-weekly in the Morning Freeman. The question was not decided, and I have no idea what will be done. The house last session paid £300 for reporting. He presented the Petition respecting the Magistracy to-day and had it laid on the table, with a view, I presume, to move an address to His Excellency for an investigation. Mr. Rankin made one of his numerous and lengthy speeches, and wished the application made to the Government, and not to receive the Petition in the house. Mr. J. persisted, and succeeded. He also presented the Looshtauk petitions, and they were referred to the Emigrant committee. [We hope he may get the cash.]—Ed. Gleaner.

TELESCOPE.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 15, 1851.

There is not much general business yet taken up by the House of Assembly, the presenting of petitions, &c., occupying much of the time, and extending the journals to such a length that the House requires to adjourn early, in order that the journal of each day may be engrossed for the next. The Telegraph Bill went up to the Council yesterday, and will, I have little doubt, obtain the Governor's sanction early in the next week. Mr. Johnson has been appointed on the Road, School, and Couriers' committees, which are important in themselves. That gentleman introduced a Resolution to-day to the effect that a standing committee should be appointed, to whom should be referred such Bills as

the house might direct, and report as to any defect in form, any infringement upon private rights, or interference with existing laws, which they might cause. Mr. Taylor moved in amendment that a Solicitor should be appointed for the house, and Mr. Barbare seconded it. Mr. Ritchie seconded the original resolution. A long discussion took place, to which Mr. Johnson, as the mover of the first resolution, had the right of reply. The object of the amendment was to create an office for the rejected of one of the northern counties; but Taylor got such a roasting that he asked to withdraw the amendment, but the house would not consent, as the supporters of the original resolution wished to End the question. The amendment was put to vote and lost. The original resolution was also lost, from the fact of those in favor of the amendment voting against it, with some others, who did not think a committee could do the work so well as the whole house. The end was, however, gained, because it was to force those who were favorable to a Solicitor being appointed, at a yearly cost of £200, to bring the matter up under unfavorable circumstances, and in a way by which it must be lost.

There was another contest to-day. Crane, Scoullar, Gilbert, Cutler and Johnson, were yesterday appointed a committee to report upon the subject of Reporting the Debates and met this evening, to make the appointment as to receiving tenders from the different Reporters. They found that while the number of Journals authorized to be printed was 800, members had been called upon to take extra Journals, and of course would be obliged to vote for the payment. One gentleman had 130 copies, and the whole number was 1400. On these the postage would be enormous. The committee suggested to the house that it should not exceed 800, and that these should be distributed in proportion to the number and extent of the parishes. The result was, that the house passed a resolution that they would not pay for more than 800. It is the interest of the Queen's Printer to strike off as many as possible, as he gets £30 per 100 copies for all over 500 copies, which pays far better than the sum for the first 500; so much so, that when he found what was going on, he offered to print the extra number over 800 for £15 per 100. It will be a very difficult thing to curtail the expenses much this year, but the house have already limited each member to 20s. for stationary, and many got as much as £8 or £9 last winter.

The Despatches laid before the house relative to the official salaries are just such as would please the present government, and account for their readiness in saying that the amendment to the last clause of the Reply was in accordance with their wishes, because they will no doubt shield, or endeavor to shield themselves under them, when the house calls upon the Executive to pass the Bill. The Colonial Secretary says that he cannot consent to reduce the fees of the present incumbents, but the Legislature will come down upon him in such a way as not to be easily refused. He will not tamper with the wishes of the people, if they be boldly asserted on the floor of the house; and if he does so once, he will hear of it again in such a way that even "Felix may tremble."

In speaking of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, or Surveyor General's salary, he states—1st, That he cannot consent to its reduction, and in the same despatch states that the Legislature may prevail upon Mr. Baillie to retire on a pension, and that the salary, £1200, is quite ample to pay that pension, and also to pay an efficient person to perform the duties of the office. Is not this an absurdity? The salary cannot be reduced, but it will make two, half for the man who performs the duty, and half for the present incumbent, who may retire and do nothing. Now, why cannot Mr. Baillie take half, and do the heavy duties of his office, with £1000 for his clerks, and the balance of the £1200 go into the Treasury. The Despatches were read very hastily, but they will be printed before they are taken up in the house. As to the Governor's salary, Lord Grey says he cannot consent to any reduction; but perhaps he may "alter his mind," because I am sure the people of New Brunswick won't alter theirs.

SENTINEL.

The Church Witness in speaking of the recent great debate in the Assembly, closes with the following sensible remarks:—

"One of the benefits that have resulted to the country from the late discussion, has been the separation of the members into two distinct parties, arranged under their appropriate leaders, and each acknowledging certain definite and known principles of action. It was the want of this system that led to, or rather was the cause of the corrupt legislation in our previous history, which the people have now so much reason to be ashamed of and regret, and we trust that we shall hereafter continue to see this distinction of principles sustained, and a vigorous constitutional opposition to the Government exist in the Legislature."

COUNTY OF YORK.—The following Candidates are in the field. Charles Fisher, and Charles M. Pearson. Mr. Reid has retired from the contest.

COUNTY OF CARLETON.—Messrs. English, Dibblee, and Jacob, are out as Candidates. Their Cards appear in the Sentinel.