

hope to convince some, at least, among you, that there is much truth in Phrenology.

If the different functions of the heart, lungs, hands, feet &c., are performed by separate organs, and if the separate nerves perform distinct offices, we would naturally enquire whether the mind be as distinct in the nature of its operations; and if so, we should conclude that there are distinct organs of the brain for distinct mental manifestations.

Now, I know that Dr. Johnson has said such is not required, because, "a man that can walk east can walk west." The doctor was here seeking by ridicule to supply the place of argument. He was writing with the breeze of popular opinion, and spread his canvass accordingly. Were he yet living, he would write differently. He was far too clear-sighted not to know that "walking east and walking west" was the same act—it was *but walking*. Had he shown that a man who could use his feet in walking, could necessarily shave himself with them, or that he could hear and see with his toes, the argument might apply; but because he could not so use these members, the argument applies the other way, and against the doctor.

A man who can write poetry is not therefore a good logician; nor is the man of musical genius necessarily a good mathematician. Byron could not have rivalled Newton, nor could Handel make the discoveries of Watt; and if Dr. Johnson was really serious in his statement, as applied to the organ of Mind, he but makes himself another proof of Phrenology, by shewing that a man may be a great lexicographer, and yet cut a sorry figure in logic.

There is surely as much difference in composing music, and preparing a table of logarithms, as between the acts of walking and shaving; and as little similarity between the feeling of love for offspring, and the admiration of the sublime in a cataract or thunder-storm, as between the senses of hearing and seeing.

The propensities, the sentiments, and the intellectual faculties, are manifestly distinct in their nature, and they are therefore manifested by distinct and separate organs of mind.

If Dr. Johnson were right, it would necessarily follow that no man could mistake his trade; because if he possessed talent in one way, he must possess it in all. Daily observation convinces us such is not the case, but that men are as different in talent as they are in their desires—their likes and dislikes.

Some display intellect as their leading character, and this in various lines and degrees. Some are more of the animal, and less of the intellectual, and in these the propensities differ in their kind and intensity; and others again show a predominance of the social and benevolent qualities, or of the moral and religious sentiments, or of either of these apart from the other. One man is proud, another humble; one firm and positive, another weak and wavering; one bold and courageous, another timid and cowardly. In short, they differ as much in the mental as in the physical constitution. Pride and humility, obstinacy and instability, courage and cowardice, are not created, or caused by an act of the will, and cannot be reversed one for the other by any course of intellectual reasoning, but they are constitutional; they may indeed be increased or diminished by cultivation, or the exercise of counteracting organs or faculties, and so may the strength of a muscle or a limb, the organs of respiration, circulation, secretion or indigestion; but this by no means proves that the heart can perform the function of digestion, or the lungs that of circulation. It rather proves the doctrine of Phrenology—that the proper exercise of an organ increases its power—that by want of proper exercise the power decreases, and that over-exertion strains and injures it.

[To be continued.]

## Editor's Department.

### MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1851.

#### LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

We have devoted a large space to-day to the highly important proceedings of the Legislature.

Last week we announced that Mr Ritchie had moved a Resolution expressing a Want of Confidence in the present Government. The debate which ensued occupied the attention of the House for nearly four days, and terminated in favor of the Government—they having a majority of Seven.

The members divided as follows:—

For Mr Ritchie's Resolution—

Mr Ritchie,	Mr Johnson,
Chapman,	Tilley,
Earle,	Pickard,
Hathaway,	Wilmot,
Gray,	Needham,
Stevens,	Cutler,
Ryan,	Purdy,
McLeod,	—15

Against it—

Hon. Mr Rankin,	Hon. Mr Partelow,
Mr Hannington,	Mr Barberie,
Read,	Gordon,
Scoullar,	Crane,
Botsford,	Williston,
Rice,	Stiles,
Taylor,	Beardsley,
McPhelim,	Thomson,
Fitzgerald,	Robinson,

Porter,  
Hayward,

Gilbert,  
Montgomery.

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From the St. John and Fredericton papers we have copied the speeches of the different members on the occasion; and we must confess that the sentiments expressed by many of them, and the side on which they voted, have surprised us not a little. The Counties of Restigouche, Gloucester, Northumberland and Kent, send ten members (Mr Street absent), and out of that number, only two, Johnson and Cutler, opposed the Government. At the recent election, we believe, every one of those men, promised, and many of them pledged themselves to oppose the present order of things, and expressed themselves as having no confidence in the present Government. What action will their constituents take on the subject? Will they quietly submit to be thus treated? We shall see.

While the people continue to send men to legislate for them who hold offices of emolument—such as Clerks of the Peace, Deputy Treasurers, &c., and needy adventurers, who have no property or stake in the country, and are anxiously looking for the crumbs that may fall from the government table, they cannot expect to be better served.

From a Correspondent at Fredericton, we obtained the following interesting letter. By it our readers will perceive that there are some breakers in the way of the Government, which will require skillful piloting to avoid:—

FREDERICTON, 10th February, 1851.

Mr. Editor,

On Thursday the 6th February, the House having returned from the Council Chamber, and the Government echo of the Speech (a feeble echo of an uncertain sound) was moved by Dr. Thompson and seconded by Colonel Hayward, Mr. Ritchie moved a Resolution to the effect that it was not expedient to go into the consideration of the reply, as the present Executive Government did not possess the Confidence of the House or Country.

Mr. Ritchie having arraigned the past conduct of the Government, Mr. Partelow requested an adjournment in order to prepare for their defence. This was assented to, and the House adjourned. The debate was continued on Friday, Saturday, and to-day until about two o'clock, when the question was taken, and the Government sustained by a majority of 22 to 15.

Many of the New Members voted with the Government on the alleged ground that they wished to give the Attorney General and the Government a fair trial, and that if they did not carry out the measures required by the country, they would then vote with the opposition. It is, however, to be feared, that some at least of these members had other motives than those of "fair play" to the Attorney General, inducing to their votes; and when men wish to pursue a course in opposition to the views of their constituency, an excuse will always be found, which if not satisfactory to the country, will at least be sufficient to quiet the political consciences of the parties voting. The positions taken by the respective parties may be briefly named as follows: The opposition contended that the country was not satisfied with the acts of the Government, and that of this the late elections were a fair trial, and the returns a sufficient proof. All the new members, and a great majority of the house admitted this in the debate, and rested the whole defence upon Mr. Street's advent to power. They contended that he would carry out the measures enunciated in the Speech.

The opposition replied, that if the Attorney General were even disposed to carry out those measures, he could not do so in opposition to the other members of his Government: that it was not a new Government, but the old one with a new man added. That the speech is but a copy of that of last session; that the Government made no effort to carry any of those promises into effect, and that having once deceived the country, they should not be again trusted. That the Attorney General had not given any proof of political consistency by going into the Government, whose members he had publicly denounced on the hustings as "politically dishonest;" and that the mere fact of taking in an opponent, and one who opposed them on such grounds, did not improve the composition of the body. That Mr. Rankin had also denounced the Executive as guilty of a "breach of public faith" in bringing down a bill which professed to reduce certain Salaries; and that he too was inconsistent in yet remaining among them. That the Government was composed of antagonistic material, which could not work for the public good. They were a house divided against itself, and their hearts were not in the work which the country called for, and which the Speech professed; and that they only agreed so far as self-preservation impelled them.

You are aware that the party in power have means of gaining over the fence members which the opposition cannot possess, and may have some idea of the extent to which such means would be used in a case like the present.

The interest of all the new members, and more particularly of those from your county, would lean in favor of the dominant party; the risk of a dissolution, and of being unseat-

ed at the first session; personal feeling toward the Attorney General; his professional claim to the office; and the local feeling in favor of sending the Leader of the government as the County Representative, would alone induce them to support his government, if they could consistently do so. Then again, neither of your new members could have any personal interest in a change, but on the contrary the influence of another of your representatives, and a member of this government, and the power which he could bring to bear for or against their return at a future election, would be some inducement to go with his government, could they honestly do so.

One of your new men, Mr. Williston, voted with the government, and the other against them, and it is to be hoped that they both acted conscientiously. Be this as it may, one thing is very certain, that this opposition and the course taken, will be of great service to the country, and the three days debate time well spent. The Nova Scotia house in their first contest for party government, occupied 14 days, and the opposition failed, as did the present, by 7 votes. They broke the ice and succeeded on the second trial. This opposition will urge the government onward, and if they do carry out their measures, the credit will not be to them, but to the opposition. The government are not leading the country, but being driven by it.

There is one measure not mentioned in the Speech, but upon which the government may yet be overthrown, viz: the Reduction of Salaries. The Attorney General and Hon. Mr Rankin have expressed themselves opposed to this; the first saying it was "private robbery," and the other that it was "a breach of public faith"; and the remainder of the government no doubt agree with them in opinion, and some of those interested so think; but unless the government do come to this, the vote will be against them. The Attorney General and Mr Rankin will therefore require to take back their declarations, and be reluctantly driven to change their course, not their opinions, and to sacrifice political consistency for political power.

From these facts you will at once see that the government declare Responsible Government to mean—that when the Executive find the majority of the house against their policies or measures, they are not called upon either to resign or to dissolve the house, but simply to change their course so often as the majority of the Assembly be of this or that opinion; they thus becoming a political weather-cock, the Assembly being the breeze whose course they indicate.

The reply to the Speech will be taken up to-morrow, and some further discussion will arise. The government contend that the house cannot take up the reply section by section, but must, after losing the resolution as an amendment, adopt or reject the whole. If they persist in this, and the question be thus taken, the government will, I think, fail in sustaining it. TELESCOPE.

A Correspondent at Fredericton, under date of February 12, writes us to say:—"In the reply to the Governor's Speech, the House added a clause to the effect that 'we regret His Excellency did not propose any measure for the Reduction of Salaries, and that any measure for such purpose would receive the cordial co-operation and support of the House.' The Telegraph Bill was read a second time yesterday, and the House will go into Committee, and get it through as soon as possible."

The Reporter of the Morning News at Fredericton, under date of Thursday the 6th inst. furnishes the following items of news to that paper:—

*Certain.*—That Mr Weldon has withdrawn his protest against the Kent election, and that a scrutiny demanded for the County of Albert has been withdrawn.

*Certain.*—That scrutinies will be demanded before the house by Mr Gilbert of Westmoreland, (against Messrs. Chapman and Botsford,) Mr End, of Gloucester, (against Mr Read,) and Mr Boyd of Charlotte, (against Mr Fitzgerald.)

*Certain.*—That protests against the property qualification of Messrs. Scoullar and Beardsley will be brought before the house.

*Probable.*—That Government are prepared early in the Session to introduce bills for the yielding up the Initiation of Money Votes to the Executive, and for establishing Municipal Corporations. I am informed that Mr M. H. Peiley has been employed to draft the said Bills.

*Probable.*—That the Hon. Mr. Kinnear will be induced to leave the Government and that a purely Conservative Executive will be formed, by the elevation of two or three members of the Legislature.

I am inclined to believe that there is much truth in these "probabilities" and "rumours." Several of the new members, who pledged themselves on the hustings to oppose the Government, readily excuse themselves by saying, "Oh! this is not the Government I pledged myself to oppose." If Mr Kinnear is to be ousted, I presume the Executive have promised to make some provision for him, as he is a good man, and enjoys much of the public confidence. I think there is little doubt but a Conservative Government—and a strong one will be formed. This will not please the Liberals throughout the country; but the conductors of the public press will have one consolation; they will be able to reflect that, through their exertions, "do-nothing-governments" in this Province have

become obsolete, and that the government for the time being, whether Tory or Radical, must move in the direction indicated by public opinion.

**PUBLIC FEELING.**—Ever since the news has been received of the loss of the Want of Confidence Resolution in the Assembly, there has been a good deal of agitation in the town, and the denunciations loud and frequent in reference to the conduct of a certain member for the shameful manner in which he has deserted his constituents, in defiance of his solemnly pledged word on the hustings. It has been suggested that a Bon-fire be kindled in the town, and that the honorable member be burnt in effigy therein. Should such a measure be decided on, we shall cheerfully contribute towards his wardrobe an old straw hat. But we do not like this mode of giving vent to public feeling—we should prefer seeing the people act in a more dignified manner. Public meetings should be called in the different parishes of the County, and Resolutions passed, condemning the course pursued by him, and calling on him peremptorily to resign his seat. This is a course pursued in the mother country and in the United States. This is our opinion on the subject.

**ADDRESSES TO MR STREET.**—The following Addresses to Mr Street from the inhabitants of Ludlow, Blissfield and Blackville, which were presented to that gentleman on his journey from Head Quarters to Miramichi, and his replies thereto, have been handed to us for publication:—

To the Honorable JOHN AMBROSE STREET, Attorney General of the Province of New Brunswick, &c., &c.

We, the undersigned Inhabitants, Freeholders of the parish of Ludlow, in the County of Northumberland, having learned with sincere gratification of your recent appointment to the office of Attorney General of this Province, now beg to offer to you our heartfelt congratulations on the occasion.

The skill, persevering industry, and devoted fidelity which have marked your practice as a Barrister among us for the last thirty-five years, and the energy, zeal, and ability with which you have represented this County in the Legislative Assembly during a period of eighteen years, afford us an assurance of the great benefits which your appointment to your present office will confer not only on us but on the Province at large.

Be assured, that the rational moderation of your Political views, your constitutional loyalty, and the intimate knowledge which you possess of the real wants and wishes of the constituency of this county, will insure you our cordial support at the approaching election, and we cannot doubt, knowing as we do the interest at stake, that you will be gratefully and cheerfully supported by a large majority of the constituency of the whole County.

With the earnest hope that your valuable abilities may be exerted for our benefit through many coming years, We have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servants.

[Here follow the signatures of fifty-five freeholders.]

The address from the Freeholders of the Parish of Blissfield is of similar import, and is also numerous and respectfully signed.

To the Honorable JOHN AMBROSE STREET, Attorney General of the Province of New Brunswick, &c., &c.

We, the undersigned Inhabitants, Freeholders of the Parish of Blackville, in the County of Northumberland, beg to offer you our sincere congratulations on your appointment to the Office of Attorney General of this Province.

Gratefully recollecting your varied services for the benefit of this County, and conscious of the ability and zeal with which you have always performed the important public duties that have from time to time devolved on you, we rejoice at your present elevation; and fully believing that our interests will be subserved thereby, in common with the interests of the Province at large, we hail your appointment with peculiar satisfaction.

With the earnest hope that the County of Northumberland may succeed in obtaining your valuable services as a Legislator, for many approaching years, We have the honor to remain, Sir, your obedient servants.

[Here follow the signatures of thirty-eight freeholders.]

Mr Street's Reply to these Addresses:—

Gentlemen,—I sincerely thank you for these addresses and warm congratulations upon my recent appointment; they are especially gratifying to me from the conviction (and from my own personal knowledge of you all), that they come from men possessing too much sincerity and independence of character to express what they do not mean. Gentlemen,—since I have had the honor of being one of the Representatives of this County, it has always been my pride and ambition to serve you faithfully, and to study the best interests of the Province and of this County in particular, and these spontaneous expressions of good feeling towards me as a public man, presented on my returning again to the County to solicit the suffrages of the Constituency, are especially pleasing to my feelings, inasmuch