

would be a delightful way of making money?

As the Attorney General never takes too much, he has not had an opportunity of experiencing the evils of intemperance. It is to be hoped, that if he gets the promised Drunkard's Asylum under way, he will be particular in defining the extent to which a man may go without incurring the liability of being an inmate of it. For instance, we might send off and confine a man who made a practice of dancing on the table, among decanters and glasses, and be perhaps liable to an action for false imprisonment.

I would propose for Captain Robinson that a miniature likeness of him be suspended in a gold locket from the neck of every lady in New Brunswick. The consequences (to the ladies) of the profound discoveries made by him are inappreciable. The hitherto famed discoveries of Newton, Herschel, Fulton, and Columbus, all sink into insignificance at the astounding result of his profound investigations.

If the Liquor Bill becomes law, every man is to have six wives!! Hear all ye people. Other facts have also come to light. The inhabitants of Turkey and India have also a plurality of wives, and are the most immoral people on earth. These facts are entirely unknown to those who have resided and travelled in those countries, and written on them. Although no law exists among them against a plurality of wives, with a very few exceptions, and those among the wealthy, the men find one wife quite enough to support. As to the immorality of the Mahometans, it is the opinion of impartial travellers that a community of civilized Mahometans will shame, as far as morality is concerned, any drinking and drunken community of Christians. And if the testimony of Archdeacon Jeffrey is worth anything, in opposition to that of the gallant captain, it is this—"that among the nations of India the term Christian is almost synonymous with drunkard;" and that among them where one soul is truly converted to Christ through the instrumentality of the Christian Missionary, one hundred are rendered, by the drinking practices of the Christians, ten fold more the children of the devil than they were in their pristine ignorance and abstinence.

It appears to me that moral suasion enough has been used to convince all who will be affected by it, and that it is high time to use legal suasion with those who are acquitted in their conduct by no higher motive than the fear of punishment.

Craving your pardon for having trespassed so much on your time, I am, Sir, with much respect, yours, &c.,

COLD WATER.

Mr Pierce,

I concluded my last communication with the remark, that the Attorney General would no doubt build his defence of the course he has pursued in reference to the Railway, on some nice distinction between local and general measures.

Now, it matters little whether the construction of the Railway through this Province, on the route fixed upon, be called a national or local measure. In either case he stands condemned. If it be a local measure, then he has not represented the interests of Northumberland, inasmuch as he has supported a route, in the adoption of which the interests of the "sunny South" alone were consulted. If it be a national measure, then it was his duty to have adhered to the Eastern route.

The Hon. Joseph Howe, in his correspondence with Earl Grey, advocated the construction of the Quebec and Halifax Railway as a great national work. In his admirable letters to the Colonial Minister, no inducement to obtain the Imperial loan, was more glowingly and vigorously urged, than that in the prosecution of the line the Northern Counties of this Province would be opened up, large tracts of productive land would be exposed for settlement, and a home prepared for the surplus population of the United Kingdom. Earl Grey, in making the offer, made these circumstances matters of special consideration, for he emphatically declares that no material deviation from Major Robinson's survey shall be made, without the sanction of the British Government. The terms fixed upon by the Delegates, at Toronto, were predicated upon Major Robinson's line. Mr Street contended for that line long after the *misconstruction despatch* came out. He tells us in his speech on the floor of the House, that after that despatch was received, he still combated for the North. "He stood alone and argued for the North." Why? Because he believed in his heart that in a national point of view, the Eastern line was preferable to any other. What, then, has transpired since that despatch to change his views? Simply this. The question with him was this: Whether will it be most for my interest to act from principle, resign office, and lose my £500 a

year—or to violate principle, neglect the interests of Northumberland, and hold on to office? He adopted the latter alternative. Time and again he had gulled his constituency, and he thought he could do so again. But he is mistaken. Those who were his most powerful friends, are now his enemies. The people of the County are becoming more enlightened upon political subjects. The Liberals are abroad in Northumberland: Liberal principles are slowly but surely spreading throughout the community, and the period is fast approaching when milk-and-water politicians must be governed by political principles, not by political circumstances—when they must declare themselves to be one thing or the other.

There never was a period, perhaps, in our political history, when our representatives were more required at their posts, than at the present crisis. The Hon. Alexander Rankin is a representative of this County, and as much the servant of the people as Mr Street. His constituency did expect that he would have been in his place during the present session, to represent their interests, particularly when he knew the Railway question was to be discussed. While Mr Street is in his place, neglecting the interests of his constituents, Mr Rankin is out of his place, doing the very same thing. It is thought by some that had Mr Rankin been here, to support the Eastern line, with all his influence; that route would have been adopted. He possesses a vast amount of influence on the other side of the Province, and not a little over the Atlantic, which might have been brought to bear upon the mind of the Colonial Minister. Now, why is Mr Rankin not in his place? Did he go home to avoid the Railway question, or did business of a pressing nature call him hence? It was, at all events, I think, a duty he owed his constituency to have informed them that he would not be here to represent their interests at the present session of the Legislature. They would then have had an opportunity to call upon him to resign, that some person who would have taken a deeper interest in the welfare of Northumberland, might have been elected in his stead.

The people are not satisfied with the course he has pursued. His reasons for deserting them at the present time must be explained to their satisfaction.

The comparative merits of the Eastern and Western lines of Railway, I shall not now discuss. Suffice it to say, the merits of the former are known—those of the latter are yet to be discovered, and when both are placed in true colors before the British Government, it is more than probable that the St. John line will be abandoned, as impracticable and impracticable.

The question I have mainly endeavored to discuss in this and my former communication, is—Whether Mr Street, in his Railway policy, has represented the interests of this County? I think he has not—and conceive it to be his duty to resign at once the trust placed in his hands. Thus I believe to be the well understood wish of the people, and it remains to be seen whether he will carry out this grand principle of Responsible Government.

A LIBERAL.

Chatham, March 19, 1852.

THURSDAY'S MAIL.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Fisheries.—Intelligence has recently been received in this city by letters to one of our merchants engaged in the French trade, that the Bounties on the Fishery by the French nation are to be renewed under more favorable circumstances to the French fishermen than ever, both as to the amount of Bounty paid by Government and the countries to which fish may be shipped. It is now settled that fish may be shipped to any transatlantic ports where there is a French Consul, which will give the right to ship them to the United States, and secure a bounty from the French nation of 10 francs, \$1.86 per quintal.

The enlargement of the Fishing privileges will greatly increase that business, which is already large, and cannot but affect somewhat seriously, the Fishing interest of New England.—*Bangor Whig*

In New Brunswick we are not at liberty to grant Bounties; and simply because we have not a Government and House of Assembly patriotic enough to demand of Earl Grey the principle as a right.

Upwards of twenty-five of the hardy sons of New Brunswick left St. John on Tuesday morning for California via United States. Mr Gray's Election Bill.—This gentleman appears to be the "man of all work" this winter in the House. A few days since he introduced a Bill for amending the Laws; on Friday he introduced an Election Bill—(but is silent about the ballot box). He seems to be up to everything this year.—Surely the "emancipator" of the Government is not going to allow Gray to take the lead from him! Perhaps the Attorney General's Railway Speech gives glory enough for one Session. The North could be made to swallow it though! Mr Street at this moment, we

may say, is the representative of no constituency, unless it be the people of Fredericton.

The Corporation of Halifax have voted £500 for the improvement of the Common. It is to be embellished with trees, something like a park. A capital move. They cannot come up to our King's Square, whatever they may do.

A verdict has just been rendered against Forrest, the Tragedian, in New York, for an assault upon N. P. Willis, the Author—damages \$2,500 dollars. Poor Forrest is suffering severely by going to law.—*Morning News.*

Bell Buoy.—We have learned with much pleasure that our former townsman, R. Rankin Esq. of Liverpool, at the request of the Commissioners of Light Houses, has contracted with Messrs. Cato, Miller & Co., to furnish an Iron Bell Buoy to be placed off this harbor, and that will be ready for delivery at their yard early in April. We may therefore hope that it will be out here, should no accident occur, by the 1st of June next. Much credit is due to our intelligent Superintendent of Lights, Isaac Woodward, Esq., for his perseverance in accomplishing an object of so much importance to the safe navigation of our harbor during the fog in the summer season, particularly for steamboats, coasting craft, and fishermen.

We hear also that the Commissioners are in treaty with scientific persons, to substitute Kerosene Gas in the Light House at Partridge Island, in the place of oil, now used as an experiment, and if successful to extend it to the other Light Houses in the Bay.—*New Brunswick.*

Shocking Accident.—We learn that a lumber camp on the Nackawich stream, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night last, and three young men, named Brittain, Melvin, and Rockwell, were burnt to death.—*Fredricton Loyalist.*

NOVA SCOTIA.

Death from Intemperance.—A melancholy occurrence took place on the north mountain, Cornwallis, Feb. 26th, which should be a warning to all Drunkards:—

A man by the name of P. Duffy, of habitual intemperate habits, returned to his home on Wednesday the 25th ult., in a state of intoxication, and having with him a bottle of rum. His brother left the house soon afterwards, (as well as a boy who was with him) and did not return again until Monday morning, 1st March, when horrible to relate, he was found dead in his bed, very much burned around his breast, arm and bowels. A coroner's inquest was held, and from the investigation of the jury, they returned a verdict—'Died from the effects of a burn, being at the time in a state of intoxication.'—*Halifax Atheneum.*

WEST INDIES.

Bermuda.—The Berroudian of the 26th ult., contains a voluminous memorial from the Presbyterian Church in those Islands, setting forth certain grievances and praying redress. The fact set forth in this document would seem to warrant the conclusion that the *odium theologium*, so proverbially rancorous is at the bottom of the shabby treatment of which the memorialists complain.

New potatoes were selling at St. George's at 5s. per bushel.

J. H. Washington, Esq., Editor of the Berroudian, had proceeded to England via New York, on a mission from the people of his island to the Home Government in reference to the repeated and arbitrary rejection of the Assembly's Presbyterian Minister's Salary bill by the Council of that Colony. At present all the settled clergymen in Bermuda, Wesleyan as well as Church of England, are paid from the Treasury, except the Presbyterians, and the people wish all so paid (or none); but the Council has three times rejected the bill making provision therefor. Hence Mr W.'s mission.

UNITED STATES.

New York, March 10.—Another of our quarantine physicians, Dr. A. Judson Rand, a native of Massachusetts, died of ship fever yesterday.

In the Court of General Session yesterday, the Recorder delivered a long opinion, directing the indictment for a libel, obtained by the managers of the Art Union against the editor of the New York Herald, to be quashed, and virtually declaring the Art Union to be an illegal institution.

A late Washington item says, it is now admitted that Congress will not act definitively upon any important measure, until after the nomination of the democratic convention for the Presidency. Only six public acts have been passed this session, and those of no importance.

Terrible Tragedy in Iowa.—St. Louis, Feb. 25.—We learn from Burlington (Iowa) that a terribly tragedy was enacted on Friday, 20th inst., near Fort Snelling. It appears that some five years since, a man named William Wingate, and possessed of considerable property, settled with his family in Pottawattomie county, Iowa, and took up a large tract of land. Soon after he became a convert to Mormonism, and abandoned his family; but about a year since he returned and claimed his property, which was all yielded to him by his sons two of whom had married during his absence; and the mother and sons refusing the overtures towards a reconciliation, removed and settled a short distance from Fort Snelling. Wingate seems, since that time, to have associated himself with a gang of half-breeds of the most lawless character, and on Friday night visited his family, and on being refused admittance, fired upon the inmates,

killing Mrs Wingate and her eldest son. They subsequently set fire to the building, and as the surviving inmates attempted to escape, the two young women were killed, and the dwelling and out-houses then burned to ashes.

Shocking Murder on Long Island.—On Tuesday night, Ruleff Voorhes, of Hicksville, L. I., went out to feed his cattle, and not returning for a long time, his wife resolved to go in search of him. After looking around for some time, she found him stretched dead on the ground with his skull cut open. No person was seen near the place at the time. A German in his employ, who had an altercation with the deceased in the morning, and drew a knife to him, was arrested and examined before a magistrate and afterwards committed to the County jail. On Wednesday, the Deputy Sheriff, George S. Downing, went to Voorhes's place, put up his horse in the barn, and while pitching down hay from the loft, his pitchfork came in contact with a man who was secreted among the hay. He immediately arrested the man, and found on him a knife and tobacco box, which was identified as the property of Voorhes. This man, it appears, had also worked for Voorhes, and had some difficulty with him on settlement. He was also committed to prison.—*New York Herald.*

Recently a young Irish girl, living as a servant in a family in Worcester, Mass., returned for the night as usual to her chamber in the attic, three stories from the ground; and about midnight the family and some of the neighbors were awakened by frightful shrieks, which suddenly ceased. Her master immediately arose, and although nothing more could be heard, proceeded to search the house for the cause of the outcry, but finding nothing, he raised a window and saw some object struggling on the ground below, which proved to be the girl before mentioned. She was immediately cared for, and on recovering her consciousness, said she had dreamed that some person wished her to step out of the window, and that next she found herself falling. It appeared she had got up in her sleep, opened the window, and taken the fearful step. It is supposed she awoke and shrieked while falling, as she was stunned on striking the ground, upon which there had been a light fall of snow. What is most remarkable, she escaped with only a few slight bruises, though having stepped from the third story window.

Nearly two years ago we published in this column an account of a California emigrant travelling to the land of gold on foot with all his goods and chattels in a wheelbarrow. He has returned to his residence at Warren, Philadelphia with about \$15,000 of 'dust,' all of which he dug and washed out with his own hands. And, as it is very apt to pour when it rains, his wife received legacies during his absence to the amount of \$10,000—falling to her upon the death of some relations in Scotland. He is an Irishman by birth, named Brookmire.—*New York Paper.*

Great Hunt in Florida.—The Jacksonville News of a late date says: The party of gentlemen from Camden county, Ga., who went up the river on a hunt, about ten days ago, consisting of Major D. Bailey, Wm. Bailey, Dr. Barnard, B. B. Gowan, A. Dufour, D. L. Clinch and F. Clarke, have sent a full account of their glorious success. We make the following extract:—Having had unusual good luck in our hunt, I take pleasure in communicating to you the glorious result. No party of hunters have ever been so successful as the hunters from old Camden. Our party composed of eight, encamped on the Haw Creek, and in six days' hunting destroyed 48 deer, 57 turkeys, 1 monster panther, and 5 wild cattle. Dr. Barnard well deserves the name of the famous Crockett, having killed a bear and captured two others, hazarding his own life in the undertaking. Sergeant Gowan killed three alligators, one measuring eighteen feet four inches—he was a monster. The credit of killing the panther is given to me. A portion of our party returned much sooner than we expected, owing to the measles, which made its appearance in camp. No doubt if we had all remained we would have killed a much larger number. We had the pleasure of passing our friend, W. Bailey through the ordeal of sprinkling with blood, having killed his first deer. I believe I have given you all the particulars, and in conclusion would say, that if ever you should embark in a hunt of the kind, I would suggest the Haw Creek as the best hunting ground—about 35 miles from Palatka, on the east side of the river. Had it not been for the measles, I really believe we would have killed one hundred deer. I never saw the like of game in any country.—*New York Herald.*

The Spring in Europe.—Mr Walsh writes from Paris, under date of Feb. 5th. 1852—'We enjoy a premature spring. The flower markets, which are my favorite tri-weekly resort, abound with roses, lilies, hyacinths, dispensing their best fragrance—and the parterres of the garden of the Tuilleries wear a verdure like that of April or May. According to advices from the north, a milder season has not been experienced—even as far as Norway—since the commencement of the century.'

Arctic Discovery.—The New York papers publish a memorial which has been addressed to Congress by Mr. Henry Grinnell, of that city, asking that Congress will accept, without compensation, his two vessels, the *Advance* and *Rescue*, which has made so adventurous a cruise in search of Sir John Franklin, and that Congress shall authorize the purchase of a propeller and storeship of from three to five hundred tons burden each, and that the whole of the ships be sent to the