

The New Criminal Code of New-Brunswick.

From the general silence which has prevailed on the subject, we are inclined to believe that the public are as yet scarcely aware, that during the last session of the Assembly, all the existing statutes relative to crimes and misdemeanors, to the number of *forty-five*! were wholly repealed; and that, in their stead, a new act has passed, which came into force on the first day of April, reducing the criminal law of New-Brunswick into one short and simple code, couched in plain and ordinary language, with the least possible amount of legal technicality, so far as to be readily understood by the meanest capacity.

This code was prepared, we believe, by the Hon. Mr. Kinnear, the Solicitor General, on the plan of a model code proposed by Lord Brougham; but if we are correctly informed, the Province is greatly indebted to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, himself a sound, practical lawyer, for this amendment and simplification of the criminal law.

The new code has been published in the *Royal Gazette* of 11th and 18th ult.; it is classed under the following heads:—Chapter 1 relates to offences against the Government; chap. 2, offences against religion; chap. 3, offences against public morals and decency; chap. 4, offences against the law of marriage; chap. 5, offences against the law of public peace; chap. 6, offences against the administration of Justice; chap. 7, homicide, and other offences against the person; chap. 8, offences against the habitation; chap. 9, fraudulent appropriations; chap. 10, forgeries and offences relating to the coin; chap. 11, malicious injuries to property; chap. 12, contains a definition of terms and explanations.

There was formerly a class of petty offences, such as stealing from gardens, robbing orchards, destroying plants and shrubs, and breaking fences, which could not be punished criminally; the offending party could only be proceeded against by civil action for a remedy, and this "remedy" was generally so much worse than the original wrong, that it was not sought after. As specimens of the style and language of the code, we give the following sections, which will serve also to show how the law now stands with reference to these petty offences:—

Chap. 11, art. 10—"Whosoever shall maliciously cut, break, bark, root up, or otherwise destroy or damage the whole or any part of any tree, shrub, or plant, growing in any park, pleasure ground, garden, orchard, field, pasture, square, avenue, or street, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding one year, or fined in a sum not exceeding ten pounds."

Art. 2—"Whosoever shall unlawfully cut and take away any corn or grain of any kind whatsoever growing, or shall rob any orchard, garden or other plantation, of any fruit, vegetables, or other things therein growing; or wilfully break down, cut, or remove any part of any hedge, fence, or other enclosure, or shall remove from the premises, or injure, any vehicle, sleigh, or article, belonging to any person and on his premises, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding six months, or fined in a sum not exceeding five pounds."

The following offences are also made misdemeanors, punishable with fine and imprisonment:—

Destroying or damaging any glass, wood work, or fixtures of metal, in any square or other place, dedicated to public use or ornament; destroying or damaging anything kept for the purposes of art, science, or literature, in any museum or library open to the public; killing or maiming cattle; or wontonly and cruelly beating or ill-treating any cattle; setting fire to any crop of corn, grain, or hay, whether standing or cut down.

So many changes have been made in the criminal law by the new code, and the law itself is so condensed and simplified, that it ought to be studied by every member of the community.—*New-Brunswick.*

NO FREE TRADE WITH PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—On the 11th April a resolution was moved in the Assembly of Prince Edward Island, that all articles the growth, produce or manufacture of New Brunswick, should be admitted duty free into that Island, provided New Brunswick admitted similar articles from the Island duty free, spirituous liquors excepted. The resolution was negatived, yeas 8, nays 14. So we cannot even have

"reciprocity" with Prince Edward Island.—*Id.*

BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, May 1—6, P. M.

RIOTS IN MONTREAL.

Collision between the Troops and the Mob!—The Governor General forced to retire from the City!—Alarming State of the Country!

Despatches from Montreal to the 30th announce that John Young is appointed Chief Magistrate.

The Governor General arrived at Montreal at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 30th.—His carriage was escorted by a troop of the Provincial Cavalry. The people, nevertheless, hissed and cursed him as he passed and pelted his chariot.

The Governor General was expected to go to the Parliament House at 6 o'clock in the evening, when riots were anticipated.

Members of Parliament, on their way to Parliament with an address to the Governor, were literally covered with dirt and rotten eggs, by the mob, during their passage through Saint Paul's street.

The Riot act was read, and the troops charged on the mob. No lives were lost.

The Governor General was obliged to leave town by way of the suburbs, to avoid the mob.

Intelligence from Hastings, Frontenac, and Glengarry, announce that the people are all armed and are only waiting orders to march on the metropolis.

His Excellency has been burned in Effigy at Quebec.

Major Houches arrived from Kingston and had waited on Sir Benj. D'Urban to represent the dreadful state of that section of the Country, and to urge the necessity of doing something immediately to prevent the inhabitants from marching on Montreal. The St. Andrew's Society and the Thistle Club have both expelled Lord Elgin.

The Governor promises that the French shall be disarmed.

The State Prisoners have been liberated.

LATEST FROM MONTREAL.

BOSTON, May 2d—8, P. M.

A despatch from Montreal says, the report that a deputation was coming from Quebec to present an Address to the Governor, had created a great excitement in that city. A mob of 6 or 7,000 persons assembled to prevent the landing of the deputation. The deputation succeeded in landing at the Cross, about three miles below Montreal.

It is understood that Mr. Boulton intends to move in the Assembly to-night for a dissolution of the Union.

Large Assemblies have been held at Toronto and Kingston, and numerous petitions have been signed to the Queen for the removal of Lord Elgin.

In the evening things looked more quiet and peaceable.

'REBELLION LOSSES' BILL.

The Montreal Transcript says—

"The title was read by the clerk in the same monotonous tone as he had read the others in and then the assent was given in the usual form, without any thing except a slight movement among the spectators, to indicate that any thing extraordinary or out of the usual way had taken place, the news however spread like wildfire.

A number of persons rushed from the House, and carried the intelligence through the city, and in a very short space of time a considerable crowd had assembled in front of the building, where the excitement soon became intense. On His Excellency coming out, he was received with a shout of groans and a few cheers, and as his carriage drove away, a number of eggs, and some pieces of snow were thrown at it. We are told that one of the former struck Lord Elgin on the breast; but the driver whipped on his horses and the vehicle was soon out of the way of harm.

And so has been completed this most iniquitous measure, which has filled, and will continue to fill the country with shame and indignation.

We may observe that the manner in which the Bill was thus attempted to be smuggled into full existence, is of a piece with the whole of the proceedings from the beginning.

The Montreal Herald says—

"Our readers will not be surprised to learn that, so soon as the Royal assent was given,

the audience in the gallery of the Legislative Council Chamber left the presence somewhat audibly manifesting their indignation, at what they considered the prostitution of their Sovereign's name and honor, at the command of an interested, although for the time, triumphant faction. On leaving the Parliament House His Excellency was greeted with uninterrupted groans, hisses, and hootings—his poor postilions and horses coming in for a somewhat plentiful shower of rotten eggs and other harmless but unsavoury missiles. It was a sad, a humiliating scene.

"Two articles which we give below will afford a description of all the particulars which we have been able to gather of the deplorable affair which occurred last night in this city. The result of the passing of the Rebellion Losses Bill has been the destruction of the Parliamentary Buildings, the Libraries and many of the Records. We have neither the heart nor the will to make any comment to-night. Of course a full inquiry will take place into the circumstances. We shall only say here that, if we are rightly informed there was no want of warning; it is notorious that there was no preparation to resist violence. The Governor General came to town before the conflagration was at an end, and was in Council for some time with the Ministry. What they propose to do in the present circumstances we shall probably learn this morning."

BOOK MAKING IN BOSTON.

Boston gets up some beautiful books. The Boston Transcript gives an account of an extensive bindery in that city, from which we extract the following:—"At a cost of some \$20,000 this firm has in short facilities for turning out in a superior manner two thousand bound volumes each day, which number is the average quantity passing through the finishing process every twenty-four hours. The visitor to this establishment will find one hundred and fifty men and women actively engaged from morning to night, week in and week out, in folding, stitching, and covering the acres of literature so profusely launched upon the public. Six hundred thousand books march down the stairs of this bindery every year and go trooping about the country, from Boston to New Orleans. These literary soldiers, so much more valuable to the country than fighting ones, carry on their backs some forty-five thousand yards of cloth, their defence being partly made up of forty or fifty tons of binders' boards. The ornaments of these yearly adventurers, in gold leaf alone, cost twelve thousand dollars, and the morocco some five thousand more. They take as sticking plasters some thirty-five hundred pounds of glue, and half a ton of twine goes with them as a small item in the way of safety."

EFFECT OF RAILROADS ON PROPERTY.

The increased value of real estate arising in a section of country by the passing of a railroad through it, is a subject on which data are not yet collected to establish a general rule. The following is a statement of the increase of population in some of the towns of Massachusetts since railroads were extended to them, during the five years between 1839 and 1845:—

Roxbury	67 per cent.	Lowell	38 per cent.
Brookline	50 "	Worcester	56 "
Cambridge	33 "	Springfield	33 "
Chelsea	128 "	Fall River	59 "

In Tennessee, the opening of the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, 150 miles, at a cost of less than \$3,000,000, has, on the average, added \$5 per acre to all the land within ten miles on each side of the road; equal to \$9,728,000 for the whole road. Mountain lands which two years ago would not command one cent per acre, now sell readily at \$1.—*Independent.*

GOLD.

While all the world, at least our portion of it is talking of gold, the following statistics may not be uninteresting. The amount of gold, silver, and copper coined in England in the year 1847, was:

Of gold,	639 tons	432,089,282 pieces
" silver,	1515 "	65,154,731 "
" copper,		1,166,642 "

Making four hundred and ninety-two million pieces, which at an average value of \$1. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ the piece, would make \$498,410,652. This calculation will afford some idea of the immense quantity of gold annually required by England alone for coinage. The annual ab-

straction from the coinage of the world, effected by wear, loss, and use in manufactures, by abrasion, &c., is estimated at one half of one per cent. "No commodity," says John Stuart Mill, "is quite free from fluctuations. Gold and silver have sustained, since the beginning of history one great permanent alteration of value. In the present age, the opening of a new course of supply, so abundant in the Ural mountains and of Siberia, may be the commencement of another period of decline." May not the addition of this immense California supply precipitate the decline? Mill is further of opinion that the total quantity of gold in existence is at all times so great in proportion to the annual supply, that the effect on value, even of a change in the cost of production, is sudden.

THE CHOLERA IN NEW ORLEANS.

Our private advices from New-Orleans from a reliable source, are to the effect that the accounts of the cholera in that city do not fully represent the extent of its ravages. "The cholera is making frightful ravages among us," says our informant, "and has been for the last four weeks. The papers have been silent till within a day or two, and now they announce a diminution in the number of victims; but this is not to be relied on."

NEW SLAVE TRADE.

The war which has been carried on between the state of Yucatan, one of the States of Mexico, and the Indians, is supplying slaves for Cuba. The Indian prisoners as fast as they are taken are sold to dealers from Cuba and transported thither. The prisoners are sold for ten years, and are expatriated under the name of apprentices. The Spanish dealers pay \$25 per head for them, and the proceeds are applied to carrying on the war, that is, to catching more prisoners for the market. Both the Yucatecos and the Cabanos, will no doubt make a handsome speculation out of this new species of the slave trade on the American continent, if the English or ourselves do not interfere to prevent it.—*N. E. Puritan.*

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, ST. JOHN, N. B.—Ordination at Huntly.—On Wednesday the 28th of March, the ordination of the Rev. William Donald, to the charge of the Presbyterian Church, in St. John, New Brunswick, took place in the Parish Church of Huntly, in the presence of the Presbytery of Strathbogie, and a numerous congregation. The Rev. Mr. Walker, minister of Huntly, preached an eloquent sermon from 1 Cor. iii. 7.—The usual preliminaries having been gone through, Mr. Walker offered the ordination prayer, accompanied with "the laying on of the hands of the Presbytery," after which he addressed the newly ordained minister on his future prospects and duties, and feelingly alluded to the general regret experienced in Huntly by all classes at the removal of Mr. Donald from his former sphere of labour. We believe Mr. Donald will carry with him more than one substantial proof of the high estimation in which he has been held by his fellow-townsmen.—*Elgin Courier.*

ADDRESS BEFORE THE NEW-YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SHOW AT SYRACUSE.—We learn from the Secretary of the Society that Prof. James F. W. Johnston, of Durham, England, has accepted the invitation of the Executive Committee, and will deliver the annual address in September next, at Syracuse. Prof. Johnston is one of the most distinguished agricultural chemists in Great Britain, and we doubt not the announcement of his name for that occasion will secure the attendance of many distinguished gentlemen from our country as well as from the British Provinces.

Prof. Johnston, we understand, is expected to spend a year or more in this country and the British Provinces, to make himself familiar with the progress of agriculture in this new world. We trust he will be most cordially welcomed by the agriculturists of America, who have long known him through his writings, and who, we doubt not, will be truly rejoiced to form a personal acquaintance with one who has done so much for the improvement of agriculture. We think the Society have been peculiarly fortunate in securing the attendance of this distinguished gentleman at their annual convocation.—[*Albany Evening Journal.*]

A barque arrived at St. Lucia on the 7th Feb. from Sierra Leone, with 367 captured Africans, who were immediately to be set to work, as they were in great demand. Despatches have been received stating that captured negroes are hereafter to be sent to British Guiana instead of Sierra Leone. This is welcomed as a great boon to the islands.

FRESHET IN LOWER CANADA.—In consequence of the great rise of the St. Lawrence, a large portion of the land between Berthier and Quebec, a distance of upwards of one hundred miles, was under water. At Three Rivers the inhabitants were sailing through the streets on Thursday last, and the bridges between that place and Quebec had been swept away.—*Boston Mail.*