

To the Editor of the Liverpool Albion.

SIR—From a casual conversation with a medical gentleman on the subject of the accident which led to Mr. Huskisson's death, I am induced, for the sake of humanity, to bring to notice a question which cannot be too publicly discussed, in order that it may be settled candidly and correctly. All accounts which I have heard or read about the disaster concur in stating, that there was a dreadful laceration of the muscles of the thigh, and below the knee also, and that the sufferer was in excruciating agony, with convulsive twitches extending up the body, arising from the laceration. Mr. Huskisson, it appears, lived nine or ten hours after the accident; during which period he was much debilitated through previous illness, and loss of blood from the wound; but that this loss was comparatively small, though the patient was apparently prostrated, and that he was capable of asking many irrelevant questions, and altered his will. Now, why was not amputation performed as speedily as possible after the accident? I am informed, that it is held proper by some in the surgical profession to wait for a reaction in the system, after so violent a shock, and that death would, otherwise, immediately follow the amputation. On the other hand, I am also informed, that Sir A. Cooper's advice is, that where there is a great laceration, the knife produces the best reaction; and I am also told, that a very small quantity of blood is lost in a slight amputation. Was there the least probability of the sufferer's rallying for a moment while the cause of this convulsive twitching was not removed, while nature was most painfully struggling with a limb, which, though shockingly lacerated, was in a living state, and acting in the strongest possible manner on the whole nervous system? If not, why was not amputation unhesitatingly performed? One of these three events would have followed such a course. Had the patient died under the operation, the best means would, perhaps, have been tried for his recovery. Had the patient survived it a few hours, those hours would have been comparatively easy to him, because the laceration would have been removed. Had the patient recovered, the case would have been still more successful. I should like to know what Mr. Taylor, the experienced surgeon of Oldfield-lane, Manchester, would have done, had he been called in, and the case left entirely to his skill and discretion. In the last edition of a pamphlet which I published in the Pamphleteer, I took occasion incidentally to mention the advantages which would accrue to society if a very few only of the medical men, in each large town, were licensed to practice in difficult surgical cases, and the rest were to give their attention to less important and more moderate cases. I do not mean to attribute any neglect to the surgeons who attended Mr. Huskisson after his misfortune, but I wish an important question, on which the profession appear divided, to be publicly decided by the best authority, for the good of the human race.

I am, Sir, yours, &c. Warrington, Sept. 22. HUMANITAS.

From the Edinburgh North Briton.

We have heard a variety of medical opinions expressed with regard to the probability of saving Mr. Huskisson's life, by having recourse to amputation, and all of them, without exception, agree that it was the better mode of treatment, and the only one which held out any chance of restoration. It has been stated, as a reason for desisting from the attempt, the inability of the unfortunate sufferer to support the loss of blood that must have necessarily followed this operation, and, especially, the presence of incessant spasms. We rather think that both of these would have been checked by the operation in question. Not above two or three ounces of blood are lost in amputation of the thigh; the limb is removed in thirty seconds, and only two or three blood-vessels require to be secured. He would have lost ten times less blood by amputation than without it. But we are told his constitution was feeble; "he had taken no other sustenance than tea, toast, and gruel, for the last six weeks." So much the better, for his constitution was prepared by the regimen for such an operation. Nor do we conceive that amputation would have been too severe a shock for his debilitated frame. Quite the reverse. Had the operation been performed on the railroad, all and every source of irritation from so severe an injury of the soft and hard part would have been removed, the laceration and bruised wounds changed to a clean incised one, and he saved the torturing sensations of broken bones, torn muscles, blood-vessels, nerves. We could cite hundreds of parallel cases from the surgical works of Larrey, the great surgeon who accompanied Bonaparte in all his eventful and sanguinary campaigns; from our own countrymen, Mr. C. J. H. Hutton, Dr. Dewar, of Stirling, Dr. Quarrrier, and others, who were at the battle of Algiers. The wounded were amputated, in that bloody cannonading, the instant they arrived in the cockpit. "The knife immediately following the injury," says Dr. Quarrrier, "was the most effectual mode of securing the patient from nervous or censorial irritation."

"In one case," says Dr. Dewar, "I considered the constitutional commotion an additional motive for amputating his arm at the shoulder-joint without delay, and the commotion speedily diminished. The operation was performed a few minutes after the receipt of the wound. Some time after, in conversing with the patient, he expressed himself in very strong terms of the relief he had experienced from inexpressible suffering by the operation."

"The depression of mind," says Mr. Hutchison, "so unfavorable to the success of an operation, does not come on till the spirits are exhausted by pain and loss of blood. The most severe wound is hardly felt at first, and the smart terminating in agony, does not come on for some time, — a time which may, and should also, be anticipated by operation. If the surgeon possess sufficient nerve, and proper confidence in his own talents, the operation ought not to be deferred one moment."

But enough has been said to found a high probability that, had a navy surgeon been on the field, (his element to be sure,) the life of our able Statesman might have been saved.

[From the Edinburgh Review.]

MR. BROUGHAM'S SPEECH, ON COLONIAL SLAVERY.

We regret extremely that the "Correct Report" of this powerful speech, which, as we are well informed, produced an impression on those who heard it not likely to be forgotten, or to remain barren of effects, should have reached us at a moment when it is no longer possible for us to notice its contents at any length. We shall it is true, have an opportunity of recurring to it, and its subject in our next number; and we feel that the new aspect which that subject has assumed, calls upon us for a renewed consideration of it; but on the eve of a general election to the first Parliament of a new reign, we could have wished to be able to contribute our aid towards the diffusion of the facts and arguments here so strikingly and so commandingly stated and enforced, among those who are about to exercise the elective franchise. The terms of the resolution which Mr. Brougham moved the late House of Commons to adopt, will sufficiently explain the object of his speech. They are as follows:—"That this House do resolve at the earliest practicable period of the next session, to take into its serious consideration the state of the slaves in the colonies of Great-Britain, in order to the mitigation and final abolition of their slavery, and more especially in order to the order and administration of justice within the same."

This resolution so consonant to the dictates of humanity, of justice, and the sound policy, was negatived; but that the measures at which it aimed will be early pres-

sed upon the consideration of the new Parliament, there can be no doubt; and it well becomes those of the friends of this truly christian cause, who have a voice in the choice of a representative, to give that voice to no one who will not distinctly pledge himself to co-operate with Mr. Brougham in his humane and noble efforts, for the "mitigation and final abolition of slavery" in our colonies. We trust that means will be taken to give the widest possible circulation to the "Corrected Report" of his speech. Unfortunately, we can, at present, do nothing more than lay before our readers its glowing peroration—so worthy of this great orator, this unwearied friend of liberty and humanity.

"I trust that at length the time is come when Parliament will no longer bear to be told that slave owners are the best living on slavery; no longer suffer our voice to roll across the Atlantic in empty warnings, and fruitless orders. Tell me not of rights—talk not of the property of the planter in his slaves. I deny the right—acknowledge not the property. The principles, the feelings of our common nature, rise in rebellion against it. Be the appeal made to the understanding or to the heart, the sentence is the same that rejects it. In vain you tell me of laws that sanction such a claim; there is a law above all the enactments of human codes—the same throughout the world, the same in all times—such as it was before the daring genius of Columbus pierced the night of ages, and opened to one world the sources of power, wealth, and knowledge; to another, all unutterable woes;—such it is at this day; it is the law written by the finger of God on the heart of man; and by that law, unchangeable and eternal, while men despise fraud, and loath ragnine, and abhor blood they shall reject with indignation the wild and guilty fantasy, that man can hold property in man! In vain you appeal to treaties, to covenants between nations. The covenants of the almighty, whether the old covenant or the new, denounce such unholy pretensions. To those laws did they of old refer, who maintained the African trade. Such treaties did they cite, and not untruly, for by one shameful compact you bartered the glories of Blenheim for the traffic in blood. Yet in despite of law and of treaty, that infernal traffic is now destroyed, and its victims put to death like other pirates. How came this change to pass? Not assuredly by Parliament leading the way; but the country at length awoke; the indignation of the people was kindled; it descended in thunder, and smote the traffic, and scattered its guilty profits to the winds. Now, then, let the planters beware—let the Parliament at home beware—let the Parliament beware! The same country is once more awake,—awake to the condition of negro slavery; the same indignation kindles in the bosom of the people; the same cloud is gathering that annihilated the slave trade; and if it shall ascend again, they, on whom its crash may fall, will not be destroyed before I have warned them; but I pray that their destruction may turn away from us the more terrible judgments of God!"

LONDON, Oct. 10.

The Onyx, 10 guns, Lieut. Dawson, returned on Wednesday from a four month's cruise, in company with the Leveret, of 10 guns, Lieut. Worth, off the northwest coast of Ireland. They have been searching incessantly during that period under the superintendance of Capt. Vidal, R. N. for a rock which the Glasgow ships allege to have found there, but which it is now very clear has no existence whatever. These ships have swept with 600 fathoms of hawser all the spaces of seven degrees of longitude, in a parallel of ten miles of latitude, in extremely bad weather the whole time. One benefit of their labours, however, has been the production of such a complete chart of soundings, that the Glasgow trade, in the thickest weather, will in future know their position by attending to the instructions which Capt. Vidal will make public.

VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY.—His Majesty's ship Etna, formerly employed as a bomb, has lately been subjected to a thorough refit in His Majesty's Dock-yard at this Port, under the immediate directions and superintendance of commander Edward Belcher. Capt. Belcher has received orders to continue and finish in the Etna, the survey which was commenced by Capt. Boteler on the coast of Africa. As soon as the necessary arrangements shall have been completed, but which, we believe, will require nearly or quite a month from this time, the Etna will proceed directly to the Island of De Los, where she will prosecute a survey of the coast as far as Cape Spartella, with a view to remedy the imperfections which are found to exist in the present charts of that part of the coast. The Etna will be provisioned for a twelve month, the whole of which time it is calculated the survey will occupy; and we have reason to believe that she will afterwards be employed on a similar service in other parts of the coast, which are imperfectly known. The officers who have been selected for this expedition are men of studious habits, scientific pursuits, and experience. The first Lieutenant Quin was for a long period employed in surveys with Capt. Beaufort, the present Hydrographer to the Admiralty, in the Frankenstein, and other ships. Lieut. Miles assisted in the survey of the Bahama Channel, in the Kangaroo; and Lieut. Bond and Mr. Johnson the master, are both officers of great scientific acquirements. The department of Natural History will also receive its proper share of attention from Mr. Logan, surgeon, who, from his intimate acquaintance with all subjects connected with this branch of philosophical inquiry, will contribute much by his labours to the interests and importance of the expedition. The well known abilities of these gentlemen, added to the talent and zeal of their highly gifted commander, cannot fail to produce results which must tend equally to the advancement of the cause of science and the benefit of the service.—*Portsmouth Paper.*

Lander, the enterprising traveller, was landed at Badagry, on the 23d of March, by the Clinker, Lieut. Matson, and it is ascertained that he had gone safely through the Badagry Dominions, a journey into the interior of about seven days. Lander was the bearer of a present to the King of Youro, who was known to be in possession of Mungo Park's papers; after obtaining which, Lander intended to proceed to Lake Tehad, and narrowly survey the whole of the coast.—*London paper.*

The Asiatic Journal for October mentions the death of John Adams, Governor of Pit-

cairn's Island. He was the last of the mutineers of the English ship Bounty, and had resided on the Island 40 years. His character appears to have undergone a remarkable change during the early part of his residence there, since which time he is represented to have been a pattern of all the virtues which adorn society.

The Brighton Gazette mentions a new and intense light lately invented for light-houses. The effect is produced by dropping a small bit of chalk line at the junction of two flames obtained from different gases, and impelled towards each other. The brilliancy is so prodigious that it casts shadows at the distance of ten miles and more.

THE NAVY.—Commander R. Russell, who was dismissed the service for running on shore the Wolfe sloop of war, at the back of the Isle of Wight, has been restored to the rank of Commander, but placed at the bottom of the list.

WIDOWS' PENSIONS.—A new regulation respecting naval officers' widows' pensions has been lately issued. All warrant officers marrying after this period will not be entitled to pensions for their widows. All commissioned officers marrying after the 30th December next, will not insure a pension for their widows until they have been ten years on full pay, unless they are killed in action, or lose their limbs in the execution of their duty. No chaplain's widow to have a pension, unless her husband had sea-service sufficient to entitle him to half-pay. Widows are not entitled to pensions unless they have been married twelve months. No officer's widow to be entitled to pension if her husband was above sixty years of age when he married; or if he at any time declined service. Widows re-marrying after the 30th December, will lose their pensions.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The John Bull has the following lively article upon the affairs of France and other foreign nations:—"Does any body suppose that old Talleyrand would come here, at his time of life? to be craned out of a steam packet, carried up stairs at the Slip at Dover, packed up for London, and hurried about town after his Majesty's Ministers, if he fancied things would go on smoothly in France? Not he—he is too cunning by half to sacrifice all his comfort, and surrender the place and popularity he possesses in Paris, to enter upon a foggy winter in London, where he is either not known, or if known, hated and despised, if he were not sure that the thing will tumble to pieces, and anxious to be clear of the ruins when it falls, and ready in England to take his fiftieth oath of allegiance to some new power, that will spring up in the course of the next half year. It remains to be seen what effects the Belgian insurrection will produce upon the affairs of France—but of one thing we are certain, that if the Government should, in the event of the condemnation of the Ministers, think it right to proceed to execution, the moment in which the axe falls on the neck of the first victim will be the last of the present patchwork monarchy. It is quite clear that events have fully justified all we have always said on the subject of Spain, on her prosperous state, on her increasing wealth and comfort, and on the peaceable and loyal feelings of her people. The agitators are rejected by the Spanish nation,—and, as in Portugal, the habits, customs, manners, and prejudices of the populace, are hostile to innovations which they do not desire, and to a foreign sort of liberty, which they do not relish, or even wish for."

Algiers is to be reduced to 12 or 15,000 men at most. The remainder are to re-enter France. It is said there exists considerable difficulty in finding provisions for a large army in a country not wholly under the controul of the French.

It is stated, that in consequence of the abolition of the penalty of death, the Minister of Justice has written to the Attorney General of the Royal Courts to suspend all executions until after the decision of the great question in criminal jurisprudence.

A project for a loan to the Spanish Constitutionalists is spoken of in Paris papers.

UNITED STATES.

[From the Boston Courier, of November 19.]

SUPREME COURT.

TRIAL OF JOSEPH JENKINS KNAPP. Salem, Friday, Nov. 12, 1830.

The Court met at the usual hour, and Mr. Webster occupied two hours and a half in closing the cause of the Commonwealth against the defendant.

He first inquired what should be the legal effect of the conviction of John Francis Knapp upon the prisoner at the bar. The present jury upon the trial of Joseph, as an accessory to Frank Knapp, had a right to revise the verdict of the jury, who condemned Francis as a principal in the murder, but they must have good reason for doing it.

The verdict of the jury convicted Frank Knapp as principal, because he was proved to be in Brown-street, with an intent to aid and abet in the murder. The prisoner now upon his own confession, and the witnesses he himself put into the case, admitted that John F. Knapp was in Brown-street on the night of the murder. It was not now for the Government to prove with what intention he was there, for a former jury had decided that case, and their verdict was to be considered as establishing that fact, unless by manifest and strong reasons, the prisoner himself should show that Brown-street was a place in which no aid in the sense of the law could be rendered; and that Francis Knapp was not there for that purpose, but was there for a different purpose. Unless he could do this, the verdict of the former jury could not be attacked; and the defendant must make this appear not merely probable, but place it beyond all reasonable doubt. The burden of proof lay upon the prisoner.

Mr. Webster dwelt briefly upon several ways in which Frank Knapp, in Brown-st. could render aid to the assassin. Most of them were stated on the former trial. He returned to them, and enlarged upon some of them. But there was one point in the case which seemed conclusive, and this had been confirmed by the confession. Richard was unwilling to commit the murder of Captain White, on the evening of the 2d of April, when the Banditti met on the Salem Common, because he did not feel like it; he was not willing to go alone; and his brother George would not back him. Frank Knapp, it is proved, on the night of the murder, met him by appointment, in Brown-

street, at ten o'clock, and afterwards again when he came out of the house; and this was surely backing him. The law is, that if a man, knowing the crime that is going on, is so placed that the perpetrator of the deed shall feel in any degree encouraged or emboldened in the commission of it by the consciousness of his accomplice being in the place, agreed upon, the accomplice is as much present in the eye of the law, and is as much a principal as if he had actually inflicted the wounds. The human mind wants sympathy even in crime. It cannot enjoy even the satisfaction of guilt alone. It wants some one to whom it can pour out the dreadful secret. Frank's presence in Brown street supplied this need. He was there as a backer to Richard, because Richard said he did not feel like going alone. Being there by agreement with Richard, before and after the deed, the perpetrator was encouraged and emboldened in his guilt, by this circumstance, and Frank therefore became a principal in thus aiding and abetting in the murder.

Mr. Webster then spoke of the confession. It was evidence which the judgment of the Court had brought into the case. The jury must look at it. It supplied every thing that was wanted; it solved the whole mystery. It was not impugned in a single particular. It was corroborated by all the circumstances in the case, which had come to their knowledge. It was voluntary and obtained fairly. Under such circumstances the jury must look at it, and judge of its credibility. He then read it distinctly to the jury, and chose to leave it to its natural and just impressions.

His conclusion was extremely pathetic and powerful, and was felt by every serious and compassionate bosom in the Court-House. Any attempt to give even any thing like a sketch of his argument and appeal, would be vain; to be understood and felt it must have been heard. We cannot doubt that it will be fully reported. Its moral tone was of the loftiest character.

The prisoner was then demanded if he had any thing to add; to which, in a voice scarcely audible, he said, No.

Judge Putnam then committed the cause to the Jury, after an impartial and perspicuous charge.

He explained the law fully. He showed that the verdict of the former jury must be received until it was disproved. The prisoner must show, that if John F. Knapp was in Brown-street, he was wholly innocent of rendering, or of any intent to render aid. Nor was it a matter of any consequence that J. F. Knapp did not mean to involve himself; and though he might go there with safety. An individual in such cases must take the consequences of the peril to which he exposes himself, whether he is aware of it or not.

The Jury were not to judge whether they would receive the confession. It was for the Court alone to say what evidence should be received and what rejected. The jury were at liberty, however, to judge of its credibility, either from the circumstances under which it was given, or its own intrinsic probability or improbability. It was in their care and they must weigh it accordingly.

The Court stated explicitly that the Government had most fully redeemed its pledge to the prisoner and he had no reason to complain of the prosecution. Had he been faithful in his engagement he would have been safe. The oral confessions or disclosures made before the pledge of the government had been obtained could not be received; they had not been given in evidence, because they were made under the influence of a hope, which might have been disappointed. The written confessions were made after a night's deliberation; without any reference to the previous disclosures; when the Government promise had been obtained, and the security of the prisoner made certain. It was not possible then for any improper influence to bear on his mind; there was no motive to speak otherwise than truly; and as his testimony thus obtained would have been received against his accomplices, had he fulfilled his engagement to the Government, there was no reason why, when he had broken his engagement, it should not be received against himself.

The cause was given to the Jury about half-past one o'clock, and at six in the evening no answer or message had been received from them.

The confession, it is understood, and sundry other important papers connected with the subject, will be given to the public in due time after the trial is closed.

Friday afternoon, 12th.—The Court met at half-past two.

George Crowninshield was then placed at the bar and a jury after a few challenges was empanelled. The indictment being read and the prisoner called on to plead, answered with great emphasis, I am not guilty, so help me God!

Mr. Saltonstall of Salem assists the Government counsel in the prosecution against Crowninshield. Counsel for defendant, Mr. Hoar of Concord, and Mr. Stillaber of Salem.

The Solicitor then opened the cause in behalf of the Commonwealth; and having laid down the law fully in regard to actual and constructive presence, began to call sundry witnesses to some preliminary points. Dr. Johnson, Miss Lydia Kimball, and Benjamin White, were then called on the stand and testified as on their former trial.

The Court adjourned to Saturday morning. At the opening of the Court on Saturday morning, the Jury returned a verdict of GUILTY, against Joseph Jenkins Knapp, junior.

A letter from Lewisburgh Virginia, says—"I have never witnessed such a flood of emigration, as is now pouring westward—and particularly to Missouri.—There is scarcely a day but mere or less are passing; and I have counted ten waggons in the streets of this small village at one time moving westward. Such a tide of emigration must soon plant the fertile lands of Missouri; and if her soil and climate are equal to representation, she certainly bids fair, ere long, to be one of the first states in the Union."

A Trading Expedition, commanded by Messrs. Smith, Jackson and Sublette, (successors to General Ashley) consisting of 31 men, with ten loaded waggons, each drawn by five mules, left St. Louis for the Rocky Mountains, on the 10th of April last, and arrived at their place of destination—within 50 miles of the waters of the Pacific—on the 16th of July. Returning, they left the place of rendezvous on the 4th of August,

and arrived at St. Louis on the 11th of October, with the same waggons and teams, and all in good order. We have not been furnished with any further particulars of the expedition, but understand that they have been successful.

BUENOS AYRES.—A letter from Buenos Ayres, dated Sept. 5, published in the New York Journal of Commerce, says—"We are perhaps as quiet here, as under the absolute and unlimited power of one man we have any reason to expect, in such a season of party excitement. By us I mean foreigners; for the natives and Spaniards are some of them arrested and sent on board prison ships daily. Day before yesterday four priests were sent; and report says some 25 others have shared the same fate this week. Not an Editor dares to open his mouth on the subject. Yesterday a poor old man, father of a large dependant family, was complaining of the hardship of having a son, his principal dependence, taken from him, and 'while he was yet speaking,' the myrmydons of the government presented themselves and bore him away to share his son's fate in the prison ship. I am just told that two Frenchmen have been arrested to day. I do not think that either English or North Americans will be molested. But while the present order of things continues, it is in vain to expect substantial quiet."

COMMUNICATION.

MR. CHUBB.—Sir—It is scarcely worth my while to cannonade a poor fly; for if it should offend, there are a thousand other methods of destroying the diminutive creature.

In perusing last night's Colonist, I must confess I was not a little amused with a reply, or rather a criticism upon my letter in your last paper; however, to dissect such a production, would altogether be descending to read a strong battery for the destruction of a harmless, and I may add, in its own imagination, happy insect. It is no difficult task to perceive, by the very ignorant and presuming style of the writer, that in his own estimation, he considers himself no small champion in the field of literature—in fact, a Non Parvi.

Such a tissue of low grovelling ignorance, never before soiled the columns of a public news paper; and in what shape, pray, but that of criticism?—and truly may be said,

That ignorant critics often try, Their wit to show, and truth to defy.

So in this case, the scoliast has evinced his total inability to refute any thing in my letter; or to defend the frail fabric, he seems so anxious to support. The only merit that he discovers, is for the evasive manner, he passes over in silence the subject and cause of my appearing before the public in self defence; a line of conduct every individual owes his own character. Where is the professional man that would not spurn the slanderous appellation of "brother," to a pretender? who, as yet, has never given a single demonstration of his virtually belonging to our profession, more than as Pope says,

So modern hypocrites taught the art, By doctors' bills to play the doctor's part, Bold in the practice of mistaken rules, Prescribe, apply, and call their masters' fools.

Now, Mr. Editor, such is the state the gentleman referred to, stands related to the medical profession, or I am egregiously mistaken; but if I am, I shall be very willing to have my "recantation" sung throughout the whole town and country; but until I am convinced to the contrary, I am determined, as the medical profession stands upon a high pinnacle of respectability, to support it as every member of it ought, and preserve its dignity from the rude grasp of the ignorant and presuming empiric! Yes, 'tis his high time for some one to stand forward, when we see those who hold the reins of government, unblushingly trample upon the laws of the British Empire, and at the same time degrading the honour of our profession to the lowest ebb, by appointing self created practitioners to fill public situations. It must be self evident to every one, that such a procedure is incompatible with all law and justice. That those who stand in more immediate connection with such appointments, have not come forward and maintained their rights as British subjects, is an anomaly that I cannot solve. I am aware that some of my good friends may suppose my zeal to arise from self interest, but I beg to answer such in the negative—and that when self interest and the honor of the profession are at stake, the latter shall be my choice.

As it is every Editor's imperative duty, when a professional man is dragged before the public with his name, to suppress every cowardly, scurrilous production, unless it has the name of the writer attached. If Mr. Hooper had consulted his own honor and respectability, in conjunction with the duty he owes the community; he either would have given "Trepelcloth's" proper name, or he would not have allowed such a low, dirty, insignificant production to have issued from his press. As he may have overlooked his duty, from pressure of business, and not from malice, he may be excused; but if he feels disposed to repeat the dose, I shall then know what to think of such conduct. In the mean time, I beg to inform "Patrick O'Tool," or rather "Trepelcloth," and his worthy coadjutors, if he or they cannot comply, in appearing in his or their proper name or names, they need not expect to give me the pleasure of paying any attention to their future lubrications.

I am, Sir, your's truly, WM. LIVINGSTONE. Prince William-street, 20th November, 1830.

MR. CHUBB.—Sir—It is a common saying and a true one, that little said is soonest mended. The following letter, which appeared in your last paper, has fully realized this old adage:

"In your paper of Saturday last, I observed a communication signed William Livingstone. The writer has 'stepped so far beneath the dignity of a gentleman, that he is unworthy of a reply.' (Signed) 'Your's, &c.' 'S. G. HAMILTON.'"

Well, Mr. Chubb, I shall make a few observations upon this very laconic note of S. G. H.—In the first place, I make bold to say, that the above method of backing out, is unquestionably the only one left S. G. Hamilton; to have said more, as he is well aware he is upon foul ground, would only have been running himself the farther upon the rocks. That I have "stepped so far beneath the dignity of a gentleman," in expulating my own character before a public tribunal, is what no impartial and disinterested human being can say. If I have been compelled to bring out truths in my own defence, that are not altogether palatable to the public or professional man's character will not bear public scrutiny, it is a sure test that there is something radically wrong—Such an individual is certainly undeserving of public confidence. What I referred to in my letter of the 13th inst. was not re-echoing the public opinion; by which we must all expect to stand or fall.

If S. G. H. is in possession of his regular credentials, why did he allow himself to be defeated in the public Court, and shew to the world that he had no right to practise the medical art; or if he did, having no legal authority from any Corporation body, that he could not recover his fee?—This is a stubborn fact, well known to the whole community—and more, he cannot attempt to deny it.

As Surgeon to a Battalion of Militia, is a strong anomaly. And how the Corporation, that has known all these facts, came to install the present Port, (in conjunction with the Health Officer, who have both in a very able manner heterodoxly filled the situation), is rather marvellous. By Mr. Editor, as I have already observed upon this forced to conclude, by assuming S. G. Hamilton, that as soon as he thinks proper, if he can, to my power to convince the public that I have been labouring under the impression. I am, Sir, your's truly, WM. LIVINGSTONE. Prince William-street, 20th November, 1830.

MR. CHUBB.—Sir—When a person makes an assertion through the medium of the public prints, detrimental to the character of others, it is generally presumed he is bound, if required, to furnish an explanation through the same channel. Such an assertion has been made by Mr. Angus McKenzie, in his communication which appeared in the Colonist of last week. It is this:—"That an individual acting in a subordinate capacity, attending the Poll (at the last Election) managed to forward the names of the favorite candidates, by placing a strong emphasis on their names when a voter came forward to give names of the other candidates with the same despatch." Now, Sir, I believe this to be a gross and shameful calumny, for it is well known that the individuals employed to take the names of the City and County, are persons who, who, being duly sworn to act impartially, would not thus have abused the trust reposed in them. They, however, have not thought proper to account for what I conceive to be a most unbecoming and uncalculated attack. In justice, therefore, to the individuals themselves, and to the public, I call upon the author of the above assertions, to state in what manner he was employed in the County, such a line of conduct was pursued, that he who has earned the honor so generously bestowed by Mr. McKenzie, may warrant himself.

As Mr. McKenzie appears to have a quarrel with me, he need not despair of having sufficient employment, in that line, for the ensuing winter, if he pursue the above system of individual defamation. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, 26th November, 1830. A VOTER.

THE Election of DIRECTORS of the MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, for the present year, having taken place at the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, on the 5th instant, agreeably to the Act of Incorporation;—Notice is hereby given, that the Business of the Company is continued, and Risks taken upon the most eligible terms. By order of the President and Directors, THOMAS HEAVISIDE, Secy.

St. John, 24th July, 1830. We are without later advices from Europe than those quoted in our last number.

The following Letter, addressed to the Collector and Comptroller of His Majesty's Customs at this Port, was received by the last English Mail, and is now published for general information. The intended arrangement of receiving British silver money only in payment of duties, would have caused serious inconvenience to the mercantile community here; and we are, therefore, much gratified in finding that timely representations to the proper quarter, have, in this instance, had the desired effect.

Treasury Chambers, 5th October, 1830. "GENTLEMEN,—With reference to the Letter of this Board of the 9th June, 1827, transmitting a copy of a Minute of the 6th June, directing that after three Years, Duties payable to the Officers of Customs in the Colonies should be received in British Money only, which orders you appear to have directed your Officers to carry into effect from the 5th of July, 1831; and referring also to the Letter of the 22d Sept. 1828, transmitting a Copy of a Minute of the 16th September, on various Memorials relating to the Colonies, and the rate thereof, in which Customs Duties might be received;—I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, to acquaint you that from representations which their Lordships have received respecting the circulating medium in various Colonies, it appears that much inconvenience would arise, if Customs Duties were payable in British Money only, and my Lords are therefore pleased to direct you to suspend, until further directions from this Board, the operation of so much of the Minute of the 6th June, 1827, as requires payment of Duties to be made in British Silver only. (Signed) J. STEWART. Commissioners Customs.

THE PAPYRROMIA.—We have rarely had occasion to refer our readers to any exhibition, possessing stronger claims on public curiosity, than the Papyrromia, at the Museum of Art, in the Strand, which is now open to the public. The Gallery offers the highest inducement to the lovers of Art, to indulge the leisure of noon or evening in its agreeable entertainment. It is worth the Admission, to view the splendid cuttings of York Minster, High-street in Oxford, and the faceted John Falstaff—they are cut entirely with scissors and are the most astonishing specimens numbers about the Papyrromia. Each specimen is accompanied by some claim on our curiosity, but to enumerate is not our object—it would occupy too much of our room. The full length likenesses of distinguished individuals of the Old and New Country, are striking proofs of skill; and the portraits taken of some of our respectable citizens, are fine illustrations of the tact and delicate execution of this astonishing young wielder of the Graphic Scissors. Master HASKERS leaves us after Wednesday evening—those who have not already visited this interesting exhibition, will do well to embrace this their only opportunity.

The following very excellent impromptu was written by a Comedian, after his likeness had been cut at the Papyrromia. It should be mentioned, to render the last verse intelligible, that all the figures are cut in Black: Like mine, young genius, is thine art, Though aimed at different parts, You try the head and I the heart. And cut, I take while you cut faces. Like me, for constance you sit; And view our plans with rigor, My wish and yours is just the same; Both strive to cut a Figure. There's still this difference in the track, Which thro' the world we're willing— Whilst you make all your friends look black, I strive to set mine smiling.

SALEM TRIALS.—In another column will be found a report of the trial of John Jenkins Knapp, jun. charged with being accessory, before fact, to the murder of Captain White, of Salem, in April last. After a patient investigation into all the circumstances attending the horrid transactions,