

GREATER-BRITAIN.

LONDON.

We publish the following most extraordinary letter because the name of a professional gentleman is attached to it:—

IMPORTANT TO SEAMEN.

To the Editors of the Liverpool Mercury.

GENTLEMEN.—That dreadful alternative which shipwrecked seamen sometimes have recourse to (killing each other) to satisfy their craving appetites, must, I am certain, rouse the feelings of every one who reads of such dreadful acts, for self-support. People sometimes, in fevers, live for weeks, without taking any sort of food, and for this reason, because there is no secretion of gastric juice and which, as it appears from experiments (when a sufficient quantity is secreted) stimulates the coats of the stomach, and produces that well known feeling, hunger. When there is not the power of appeasing that hunger, the secretion continues, which stimulates the coats of the stomach more and more, until it drives shipwrecked men to that dreadful act, at which every one must shudder.—When they have not recourse to that dreadful act death is often the result; and it may be asked why does death so soon take place? Why cannot the shipwrecked mariner, under such circumstances, exist for weeks without food; as well as he could do in fevers; In answer to which I must remark, that in consequence of the gastric juice being secreted in the stomach of the mariner, and not having a supply of food to act upon, or to neutralise it, must, in some instances, produce death, by actually corroding the stomach itself, as it (gastric juice) is capable of so doing even after death, as was pointed out by the late Mr. John Hunter.—In fevers the gastric juice is not secreted; therefore it will plainly appear (as the desire for food depends upon its secretion) why there is no desire for food. When sailors are cast to the mercy of the waves, in a small open boat, without the natural means of appeasing hunger, I would recommend the following plan to be adopted, viz, to irritate the fauces (tickling the throat internally) by means of a feather, or the index finger, in order to produce vomiting, which will very soon take place by so doing, and to have recourse to the same means when the desire for food comes on.—Irritating the fauces (tickling the throat internally) as I have pointed out, causes the stomach to throw up the gastric juice (upon which the sensation of hunger depends) and immediately removes the man from a state of torture to one of ease. By so doing it will enable him to prolong his life for a much longer period.

R. SUMNER, Surgeon.

MARCH 23.

Among other new projections, a Company is forming in Liverpool, for the purpose of cutting a ship canal across Ireland, to avoid the dangerous passage from the western coast of England round Cape Clear.

At Paris there is an establishment *Orthopedique*, for making crooked people straight, which may probably answer the same purpose of adding a cubit to one's stature. The bones of the cured are preserved in plaster, and the difference is so great as to astonish every body.

One of the smallest pieces of money at Venice was called a *Gascione*; and as the newspapers, which were published at Venice in single sheets, so early as the sixteenth century were sold for a *Gascione* each, all kinds of newspapers were from thence called "*Gascione*."

MARCH 23.

FROM BELL'S MESSENGER,

NEW COLONIAL TRADE LAWS.

In our paper of last week, we stated that Mr. PEEL was about to introduce a new system of Colonial Trade, but we added, that it was not known, at that period, what would be the detail of the new regulations. Mr. PEEL has since explained himself in Parliament, and we shall proceed to make some observations upon the new Laws proposed. We must premise by adding, that we do not think they go far enough. There is a system at present too common in popular Ministries, that of seeking to satisfy every one, and pursuing the praise of moderation, at the expense of spirit and vigor. The consequence is, that more is said than done, and more promised and professed than is executed and completed.

The first and main alteration effected by these Laws, is, that all the West Indian Colonies, and all the *States of British America*, shall hereafter enjoy the privilege of a direct trade to and from all the friendly nations of Europe, in the same manner, and to as full effect, as they now possess a direct trade with the United States.

The second proposed amendment is, that all the friendly nations in Europe shall trade with our Colonies, in the same manner as they are now allowed to trade with England; herself,—that there shall in every respect be a perfect freedom of Colonial Trade, subject only to two restrictions:—the first, to the general law, that the cargo should belong to the same nation as the importing ship;—and, secondly, to some regulation for the purpose of securing the revenue.

The third amendment in our Colonial Law is, that the Colonies should be empowered by law to partake in the whole benefit of the *Warehousing System* as it exists at present in this country, that is, that they should be allowed to bond goods from all parts of the World, till convenient opportunities occur for exporting or re-exporting.

The fourth proposed Law is, that the Sugar of the Mauritius is hereafter to be imported into England at the same duty with the other Islands.

The fifth is, that Canada wheat and corn shall be imported into England duty free, in the same manner as Irish wheat and corn are now imported.

The sixth is, that all fees and sinecure offices, in the West Islands, or paid by those Islands, shall entirely cease; and that nothing beyond the regular Custom-house duties shall hereafter be exacted from ships entering or quitting a colonial harbour.

Such are the heads of the new Colonial Law; the general plan and object of which is, to reduce our Colonial trade to the same exact nature with the general commerce of the Empire; and to regard our West Indian Islands and British America, as if they were only maritime parts of the British Empire; in other words, like Ireland, or the Isle of Wight. In years long since, when we have considered this subject, the same plan has

always risen in our own minds; and it has often been a matter of regret and astonishment to us, that this obvious and self-evident principle has not been long since recognised and adopted. We know, however, how tenaciously, and how ignorantly, all persons concerned adhere to their own imagined interests, and how dear is *Monopoly* to the covetousness of a *Monopolist*, and to the pride of the country. We have an example before us in the present conduct of the East India Company, and in their late strenuous efforts against the resolution of Parliament and the King's Ministers, to maintain the recent concessions to the free trade.

Upon the probable, and indeed the certain effects of these proposed laws, it is the less necessary to add any observations, as they are so fully anticipated in Mr. PEEL's speech; and as, indeed, in the present general intelligence of the country at large, the necessary effects of a free trade require no explanation.—The expediency of the two first laws may be manifest from a single fact of frequent experience in the trading world, and to which Mr. PEEL alluded in his speech. Under the existing laws, if the master of a colonial fishing-ship, from Halifax, should sell its fish at the Brazils, and take Brazilian produce in exchange, he could not carry that cargo back to its own country; and if he carried it on to the Baltic, and there exchanged his Brazilian produce for Baltic produce back to Halifax. In this manner, he was wholly excluded from the most usual and beneficial mode of trade,—that of barter and exchange. By the two first laws this evil will be removed; as, under these laws, the West Indian Islands, as we have above said, will become, in effect, new maritime counties, and will be as free to trade as Norfolk, Sussex, or Devonshire.

The above example likewise explains the utility of the third law, by which all goods may be landed and warehoused, and stored and deposited in the Colonies as in the ports of the Mother Country,—a regulation, by which Colonial Capitalists will be enabled to compete with the United States in the supply of the Government of South America.—Under the existing law the Colonies have not this power to import and warehouse foreign commodities, and the restriction has been much felt by them.

As regards the fourth law, the free importation of the sugar of the Mauritius, it is really incredible, that even the clamour of the West Indian planters could have so far prevailed as to have induced the Ministers to consent to the imposition of an extra duty upon this sugar. The argument was, that the Mauritius could raise and export their sugar cheaper, and that thus the inhabitants of a new British Colony had an unfair advantage over the experienced affections and loyalty of all the older Colonies. In the first place, we should ask, what do you mean by an unfair advantage?—is it unfair, that they have rather a better climate, and are nearer by sixty or seventy miles? It is unfair, that nature has made some differences between different counties of the same kingdom, and that in consequence the Mauritius can raise sugar cheaper by a shilling a hundred weight than Barbados; or that Kent, by the greater fertility of its soil, can raise wheat five shillings a quarter cheaper than Norfolk? "No," you will perhaps answer, "but then this advantage should be taken from them in the market, or they will gain more, and have an unfair advantage." You see that the argument again returns to the same terms,—"*an unfair advantage*."—and therefore we again ask, where is the unfairness, that a man should reap the advantage of his better soil, or what is the same thing, of his better climate?—Either he brings a sufficient stock in the public market to supply the whole demand of the public, or he brings only a small quantity. If he brings a sufficient stock to supply the whole market, he can supply the public cheaper than you, and it is a public gain that he should be preferred to you, and that you should betake your capital to another employment. If he brings in only a part, whether a small or large quantity, the remaining quantity which must be supplied by you, will be wanted, and must command its price,—its fair price. The article, which can be sold cheaper, will not affect the price of this quantity, but the price of this quantity will raise the price of the cheaper article. The price of what the public wants will not be put out of the market by the insufficient quantity of the cheaper article,—though the cheaper article will certainly displace your dearer one, so far as the quantity of the cheaper article will afford the supply. And upon every ground it ought to be so, as the *Good of the Public ought to be preferred to that of individuals*, and as there is no unfairness, that every one should reap the advantage which Nature has given to him.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

Extract of a letter from Paris. "In the political circles here, the discussions invariably turn upon the affairs of Greece, and numerous are the opinions offered,—that of the Court is much more favourable to the independence of Greece than could be expected from such priest-ridden Princes; but perhaps it is to that very circumstance it is owing, for the priesthood here imagine, that if France were to interfere in favor of the Greeks, it would be an easy matter to introduce the Roman Catholic faith generally in Greece, and supersede that of the Greek Church. It is impossible to give you an idea of the influence of the Clergy over the King. Charles the Tenth rises early, and devotes the whole of the morning before breakfast to his confessor and any priest he may introduce. He then hears mass, and sometimes has it performed in the middle of the day, even when hunting, should he stop to take refreshment. The Dauphin does the same, but his sincerity is much doubted by the clergy. The late King preserved all the outward form of religion, but he passed his closet hours very differently; in the morning he read all the French and English newspapers, making his comments upon them to his secretaries and attendants, and amusing himself in obtaining their opinions (which were frequently unfavourable) upon articles in the French papers which he had written, (for he wrote much even in the opposition prints,) and

then covering them with confusion by avowing himself the author."

A fire broke out in Dole, in France, on the 19th of March, by which 110 houses were destroyed, 145 families were ruined, and 800 persons were left without a shelter and without bread. The loss was estimated at 600,000 francs.

In an American Academy of Learning, newspapers have lately been introduced for the use of the Students.

Four whaling ships now fitting out at Nantucket are getting leather placed upon their bottoms, in place of copper.

The Emperor of Russia, in giving a constitution to Poland, has compelled the legislature to hold secret sessions.

The accounts from Constantinople are contradictory. In one it is said that tranquility had been restored; in another that the alarm and disquietude was so general as to induce the Grand Seigneur to remove his treasures from the capital.

General Kraynoff, a Dutch Officer, 70 years old, will leave Brussels toward the end of April for Curacao, with a numerous Staff, to take the superintendence of the working of the gold mines recently discovered in that part of the Dutch possessions.

MISCELLANY.

PITTSFIELD, April 28.

Somnambulism.—Mr. Timothy Dean, of Adams, in this country, son of the late Doctor Dean, had employed himself for some weeks in thrashing, during the past winter. One night he was about closing his labors for the day, he ascended a ladder to the top of the great beams in the Barn, where the Rye which he was thrashing was deposited, to ascertain what number of bundles remained unthrashed, which he determined to finish the next day. The ensuing night, about 2 o'clock, as was supposed, Mr. Dean was heard by his mother to get up and go out, and had no further recollection of him during the night—he repaired to his barn, being in sound sleep, and, altogether unconscious of what he was doing, set open his barn doors, ascending the ladder as he had done the day before, on to the haymow, thence on the great beams of the barn to where the said Rye was deposited, and threw down a flooring, and descended and commenced thrashing it—when he had completed it, he raked off the straw and bound it into bundles, and shoved up the rye to one side of the floor, and then carried the straw up the ladder and deposited it on some rails that lay across the great beams of the barn—then threw down another flooring of rye, which he thrashed and finished as before—thus he continued his labors until he had thrashed five floorings, and on returning from throwing down the sixth and last, in passing over part of the haymow, he fell off where the hay had been cut down about six feet on to the lower part of it, which awoke him—he at first imagined himself in his neighbor's barn, but after groping about in the dark for a long time, ascertained that he was in his own barn, and at length found a ladder on which he descended to the floor, closed his barn which he found open, and returned to his house—on coming to the light, found himself in such a profuse perspiration that his clothes were literally wet through—he went to bed, and the next morning on going to his barn, found that he had thrashed, during the night, five bushels of rye—had raked the straw off in good order, and bound it up, and deposited it on the great beams, and shoved up the grain to one side of the floor, all in a workmanlike condition, without the least consciousness of what he was doing, until he fell from the hay. Mr. Dean was disposed to have concealed the extraordinary facts, until his neighbours inquired the cause of his thrashing nights, when his family disclosed the particulars.

[Translated for the Charleston Courier.]

From "*L'Histoire des Chiens Celebres.*"

THE DOGS OF LILLE.

Dogs are exceedingly useful in the Low Country, and it is not rare to meet, whether at Tournay, or at Maubeuge, heavy carriages drawn by them. Such is the strength and swiftness of those raised in that country, that they even excel horses in the race, of which we are about to mention an instance.

John Richard Caribouffe, a rich butcher of Lisses, in Flanders, had six dogs of an extraordinary breed, uncommonly large, with voice as loud as that of bulls, and with such strength that they carried with ease several butts of wine placed upon a dray.—A mad bull could not intimidate them: they attacked him in front, and annoyed him until he retired from the field.

Celebrated for their strength and celerity, the dogs of Caribouffe became in general repute.—As he was driving them one morning in his calash, he fell in on the road with the Prince de Ligne's carriage; and animating his dogs, he passed and repassed repeatedly his highness' carriage for upwards of two hundred yards. Astonished to see horses outrun by dogs, the Prince inquired of the butcher if they could perform as well for the space of half a league.

Quite elated at having attracted the notice of the Prince, the butcher answered that half a league was a mere trifle; that his dogs could travel full gallop over a much greater distance, and if he wished, he would bet a hundred louis that they would beat the Prince's horses for a distance of three leagues. The challenge was accepted, and on the day appointed, it is needless to say that an immense multitude from all parts of the country repaired to the scene of this singular spectacle.

Having well fed his dogs, Caribouffe was punctual at the rendezvous; and at the appointed signal started with the Prince's Equerry, who drove a phaeton, drawn by six elegant horses. The butcher, notwithstanding his corpulence, quickly passed in his calash the mettlesome horses, and arrived at Tournay fifteen minutes before his antagonist, thus gaining two thousand four hundred livres in less than an hour.

While men extol such exploits, they should not abuse the faithful animals that perform them: yet in Paris, you frequently see them panting and exhausted with carrying weights far beyond their strength.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. EDITOR.

As our Legislature at the last Session, has been very liberal in granting money for the improvement of the Roads throughout the Province, it is a matter of great importance, that the money so granted should be expended to the best advantage; and as experience is the best Teacher we may naturally recur to those methods which have hitherto proved most successful. Many years ago the Governor of Nova Scotia, in consequence of the scarcity of labourers, employed the Soldiers on the road.—The Commander-in-Chief of this Province afterwards did the same; and I think during the Presidency of General Hunter the greater part of the money granted by the Legislature for the improvement of the Great Roads was earned by the military; and it is generally believed that that system contributed to the health and satisfaction of the Soldiers thus employed, and the public benefit. Since the road has been chiefly repaired or made by contract, and the labour generally performed by those emigrants who stop at Saint John on their way to the United States. The money goes out of the Country, and in many instances I might almost say their work too, for the succeeding fall rains generally wash enough of it away to show the badness of its foundation. At present labourers are scarce and emigrants pass along as usual;—I will not pretend to judge whether soldiers can be spared from the Garrison or not, confident that His Excellency will and does give every such subject due consideration: But still I am confident that if the Soldiers could be spared for that purpose it would be for the public benefit; and we shall never have good Roads until they are made under the daily inspection of the Supervisor. While the Supervisor is in the practice of selling his Road in the Spring, like a pauper to the lowest bidder, the intention of the Legislature cannot be fulfilled.

THE STAR.

Saint John, Tuesday, May 31.

ARRIV.	MAILS.	DEPT.
1.....	ENGLISH for April.....	0
1.....	HALIFAX, by the Land route.....	0
1.....	Ditto via Digby.....	0

Bank of New Brunswick.

DIRECTOR for the Week..... Hon. W. Black.
DISCOUNT DAY..... THURSDAY.
Usual Hours of Business.—from 10 to 3.
On Wednesdays.—from 11 to 3.
Bills or Notes for Discount, should be lodged with the Cashier on Tuesday.

BANK STOCK FOR SALE.

To be Sold by Messrs. CROOKSHANK & JOHNSON, at their Auction Room, on the 15th June next, at 12 o'clock in the day.

FOUR Hundred New SHARES in the BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK, created by an Act of the Legislature of New Brunswick, at the last Session, intitled, "An Act to Increase the Capital Stock of the Bank of New Brunswick." JOHN ROBINSON, President, Bank of New-Brunswick, St. John, April 6, 1845.

Savings' Bank.

MANAGERS FOR THE WEEK.

Thomas Millidge,
James Ewing.

Bank Hours.—Every MONDAY, from 10 to 12 o'clock.
Amount deposited Yesterday,.....£ 34 8 0

Our columns to-day are chiefly supplied from the latest Halifax papers, received by the Digby Packet yesterday morning. There is no article of intelligence to which we can refer as of prime importance.

On Saturday His Excellency the Lieut. Governor visited the new Episcopal Chapel of Ease, with the structure of which he was highly pleased. On Sunday he attended Divine Service at the English and Scotch Churches.—Yesterday he reviewed the Garrison Troop, and on Thursday he is expected to set off for Halifax, by the Land Route. He will be absent from us for several weeks, and we understand it to be his intention to visit Miramichie, &c. before returning to this City.

We are sorry to learn that a suitable House has not yet been found for the accommodation of His Excellency and family in this city or neighbourhood.

Last evening there was a Meeting of the Committee of the New Brunswick Auxiliary Bible Society at Mr. Co-dy's, when a draught of the Report for last year was read, and other routine business transacted. It was proposed that the Annual General Meeting take place on Monday, the 13th inst. which will be formally announced.

••• The usual Quarterly Collection takes place at the Scotch Church on Sunday afternoon next.

According to the notice given in the papers of last week, a school was opened in Lower Cove; 18 Children attended; numbers have since applied for admission. It is likely the School will be numerously attended and of essential advantage to that part of the City, it is hoped that Teachers will be found in that neighbourhood to assist in the laudable work, and labor of love.—Communicated.

Yesterday a man was committed in consequence of having been detected stealing axes from the shop of Mr. Wood, Blacksmith on the mill Bridge.

On Wednesday last, was launched from the Yard of Messrs. Isaac, William and James Olive, at Carleton, the fine Ship *John Danford*, of 440 tons burthen, owned by THOMAS SMITH, Esquire. This Ship for beauty of model excellence of workmanship and materials, we believe is not surpassed by any vessel ever built in this City.

••• A large supply of Bibles, Testaments, Prayers Books, and Tracts, have just been received by the Saint John District Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; which are offered for Sale at their Depository, the Store of G. & W. SEARS, King street.—Catalogue will be published in a few days.

FROM THE ROYAL GAZETTE.

The following Circular addressed, by direction of His Excellency, to the Supervisors of the Great Roads, is published by permission.
(CIRCULATED)

Fredericton, 25d May, 1845.

SIR.—It being understood that the Legislative Grants of money for improving the Great Roads have raised among the labouring classes a general expectation of a great increased demand for labour on those Roads, which has contributed to increase the price of labour in the Country, you will take care that in negotiating with Labourers for their hire, in the settlement through which the Road shall your superintendence passes, your demand for labour shall not be so urgent as to have the effect of raising its price beyond what may be considered the ordinary terms at this Season.—For, although His Excellency is desirous that the appropriations for the Great Roads should be actively applied, he at the same time wishes to prevent their operating so disadvantageously to the general interests of the Province as to enhance the present price of Agricultural Labour.

As there is every reason to believe that the operation of the Emigrant Societies, together with some external measures which are calculated to augment the labouring population, will soon attract settlers in greater abundance to New Brunswick, and enable these Societies to direct on