

solitary valley, to practice discipline and sublimation. to live in idleness and indolence? No, Father—In pursuit of the elk, and antelope, we will snuff the morning breeze on the mountains, and in the evening repose among the lilies of the vale, revelling on the spoils of our hunters, and in the embraces of our wives.

Father—These pleasures we invite you to participate; we also invest you with an equal right with ourselves to take meat from our forests and fish from our fountains; as freely, as the Great Spirit gave them to us.

Father—We love and respect you, and mourn that there are bad men among us, who have done you wrong. Their actions, Father, were not within my control. Punish not the innocent for the guilty. Free our hands from these chains, we will seek out the culprits who have injured you; although they crouch in the thickest glen, or lie concealed in the recesses of the most inaccessible mountain.

Father—We will deliver them to you, to punish to your satisfaction, for the outrages they have committed against you, and pledge ourselves that should one of our nation at any future period evince an evil disposition towards you, we will give him to your power, that with the rod of correction, you may open his eyes to reproof.

The sophistry of this address however, did not deter the commanding officer from severely flagellating five of the culprits who were recognized as the offenders; after which they were permitted to retire; strongly enjoined to mend their manners and morals.

I am happy to inform you that the promptness with which Captain Martin seized and punished these offenders has made a defensible and deep impression on the minds of the whole nation, since which they have evinced the most peaceable and friendly disposition, uniformly whenever they have met with our hunters, courteously taken their burthen of game and borne it to our camp.

Notwithstanding the reluctance evinced by our troops on their embarkation, and their present exiled situation, the utmost cheerfulness, harmony and good humour prevails, every one appears enraptured with the expedition, and for bold adventures eager.

This happy change may I think be attributed to the uniform and correct system of discipline, which has been observed by the officers, and the prompt and regular manner in which they have been paid.

One of our best soldiers lately received an accidental shot in the knee which has eventuated in the loss of a leg; on which the commander immediately very generously presented him with a donation of seven hundred dollars for his future support.

The troops are remarkably healthy, and the season beyond description fine.

The Semmole War.

Extract from Mr. Hopkinson's Speech in the House of Representatives of the United States.

I hear, sir, of beneficent plans for civilizing the Indians, and securing their possessions to them. The great men who make these efforts will have the approbation of God and their own conscience; but this will be all their success. I consider the fate of the Indian as inevitably fixed. He must perish.—The decree of extermination has long since gone forth; and the execution of it is in rapid progress. Avarice, sir, has counted their acres, and power, their force; and avarice and power march on together to their destruction. You talk of the scalping knife; what is it to the liquid poison you pour down the throats of these wretched beings? You declaim against the murderous tomahawk: what is it, in comparison with your arms, your discipline, your numbers? The contest is in vain; and equally vain are the efforts of a handful of benevolent men against such a combination of force, stimulated by avarice, and the temptations of wealth.

When, in the documents on your table, I see that in this triumphant march of Gen. Jackson, he met from time to time, (the only enemy he saw) groups of old men and women, and children, gathering on the edge of a morass, their villages destroyed, their corn and provisions carried off, homeless in the depth of winter, looking for death, alternately, to famine and the sword; my heart sickens at a scene so charged with wretchedness. To rouse us from a sympathy so deep, so irresistible, we are told of the scalping knife and the tomahawk: of our slaughtered women and children. We speak of these things, as if women and children were unknown to the Indians—as if they had no such beings amongst them—no such near and dear relations; as if they all belonged only to us. It is not so. The poor Indian mother, crouching in her miserable wigwam, or resting under the broad canopy of heaven, presses her naked infant to her bosom, with as true and fond emotion as the fairest in our land; and her heart is torn with as keen anguish if it perish in her sight.

Extract from a Poem entitled LOGAN, by the Rev. GEORGE PAXTON.

Red nations vanish by the darkest crimes,
That hell dares scarcely own, from your bright
clime.
Your blooming fields the proud invaders share,
Presenting your bounds, and call it gracious care:
Or till the poisonous bow, and when you reel,
For colon'd heads, unweild and countries steal,
The white marauder sees each recess,
For blood, and wealth, and to the just redress,
If you remaine, instant, heard afar,
The rising tempest of the coming war,
The young, the old, your wives and sons transferr'd

On your own lands, in horrid heaps are mix'd.
The mounting flame your homes to ashes turns,
On cultur'd fields the promis'd harvest burns.
For, ere you're polish'd, meek and just:
And we are polish'd, meek and just:
'Tis therefore ours the barbarous tribe to chain,
And sovereign o'er the Black and Red to reign.

Halifax, February 13. Provincial Legislature.

On Thursday last at half past 2 o'clock, His Excellency the Governor went in State, to the Council Chamber, in the New Provincial Building, where being seated, a Message was dispatched to the House of Assembly, requesting them to appoint a Speaker; when Simon Bradstreet Robie, Esq. was unanimously chosen—Col. Crane as Senior Member, had the honor of presenting the Speaker elect, to His Excellency, who was pleased to signify his approbation. The Speaker then in a dignified and solemn manner demanded the memorial privileges of the Commons, &c. to which His Excellency gave the Royal Assent, and was pleased to open the Session with the following SPEECH:—

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council:
Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly

The advices which have lately reached us from England, are of a most painful nature. The lamented indisposition of our Venerable King, remains unchanged; and it is with infinite regret, I have to announce the Death of Her Majesty the Queen.

Her Majesty died on the 17th Nov. after a tedious illness, which she bore with the most pious fortitude and resignation.

In this national Calamity the general feeling of sorrow has been softened by the known approach of the event; and by the pleasing reflection that it is not until after a very long reign of 57 years, and when verging upon the utmost limit of life that her Majesty has closed her earthly career, amidst the tears of her children, and the blessings of her people.

Your firm and affectionate attachment to the illustrious Family on the Throne, will I am confident join with me in presenting our deep and sincere condolence to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and the Royal Family, on this sorrowful occasion; expressing our just sense of exalted virtues which have distinguished Her late Majesty through life, and which have left her memory to grace the page of history, as a model of pre-eminent excellence.

The General Assembly of this Province, perhaps never met under circumstances that afforded more solid grounds of congratulation on the state of the Country; than it does now. The distress that prevailed two years ago, is no longer felt any where; succeeding years of abundant crops have, under the blessing of Providence dispelled the clouds that hung over us and I have had the satisfaction to observe increasing prosperity in all parts of the Province. In these two years, our Agriculture has been cheered up, our Fisheries have been successful and our Commerce is reviving under the influence of an Order of the Prince Regent in Council, by which the Port of Halifax has been declared, to a certain extent, a Free Port.

A Copy of the Order of His Royal Highness shall be laid before you; and I cannot doubt, but that this measure, which promises great advantages will be received as a fresh instance of the watchful protection of His Majesty's Government, over the interests of this Province.

In committing to you the general discussion of Public Affairs, there are some points which call for my special recommendation to your attention; these I shall merely name at present, and explain myself more fully upon them in the progress of the Session.

The system now adopted for the improvement of the Roads throughout the Province, appears to me to require material alteration.

The Militia Laws also, I have found in some points, ill suited to our circumstances; which would suggest on that head, has in view to reduce the numbers, and to make that smaller number more efficient.

I shall call your attention to a measure tending to animate the general spirit of improvement in Agriculture; and I will submit to you the Plan of an Institution in Halifax, in which the advantages of a Collegiate Education will be found within the reach of all classes of Society; and which will be open to all sects of religious persuasion.

The circumstance of meeting you for the first time in this place, leads me to congratulate you on now occupying the splendid Building—erected for the reception of the Legislature, the Courts of Justice, and all the Public Offices. It stands, and will stand, I hope, to the latest posterity, a proud record of the public spirit, at this period of your history: And as I do consider this magnificent work equally honorable and useful to the Province, I recommit to your continued protection.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly

I have ordered the Public Accounts to be laid before you; I trust you will find cause to approve them.

You will observe that there is a considerable diminution in the receipts of the Revenue for this last year, as had been anticipated; it therefore became necessary in order to carry into effect the appropriations of the last Session of Assembly, to have recourse to a farther issue of Provin-

cial Notes, under the Law, and there is every reason to believe, that the measure has been generally felt to be a public convenience. I am happy however, to have it in my power to say, that the Revenue has of late been gradually improving, but as it cannot be expected to increase to that ratio, which the want of the Province may require. I recommend it as a subject worthy your most serious consideration, whether, while the state of the Province progressively improves, the Revenue might not also be farther advanced, without injury to the general prosperity.

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council:
Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

In addressing you in this first Session of a New Assembly, it is truly gratifying to think, that this happy country is yet ignorant of the influence of Party, or of Faction.

Nova Scotia, resting secure under the powerful protection of the British Crown, has nothing to do with foreign connections or political questions; the prosperity, the improvement the happiness of the land you live in, are important, and the only objects of your deliberation.

Possessed of the confidence of your Constituents, and intimately acquainted with the state of the Country, I feel assured, that you will give yourselves to the discharge of the Public Affairs, with that spirit which marks men intent upon the Public prosperity; with that liberality which belongs to men of enlightened minds; and with that deliberate judgment which becomes the great council of the country.

The Public look with anxious expectation to your proceedings. I also feel deeply interested in them. Ardently desirous to promote the Public good, I confidently expect your support; and I beg most strongly to impress on your minds, that the great pleasure of the welfare of this Province, will ever be found in the unanimity of its Councils.

DALHOUSIE.

The House then retired to the Assembly Room, where the Speech was read from the Chair, and a Committee appointed to prepare an Address in answer to his Excellency—When J. B. Franklin Esq. was selected Clerk; the Rev. J. Inglis, appointed Chaplain; Mr. Josiah Wells, Sergeant at Arms, and Mr. John Gibbs, Messengers. Adjourned.

The following singular advertisement is copied from the New-London, Connecticut Gazette:—

THE SUBSCRIBER

Being determined not to move from this state, requests all persons indebted, to pay particular attention to his New definition of an old Grammar, viz. Present Tense.

I am. Thou art. He is. I am } In want of money. Thou art } Indebted to me. He is } Shortly to be authorized for the want thereof to take the body.

Unless immediate payment is made you must expect to take a lecture upon my new phrasal.

The subscriber offers for sale at his store, 2 rods south of the Fish Market, the following articles viz:

Hot Oysters, Boiled Lobsters, Hams and Eggs, Butter and Cheese, &c.

Cider, Vinegar, Salt, Pickles, &c.

Pepper, sauce, Mustard, Cayenne Pepper &c.

Rum, Brandy, Gin, Bitters, &c.

Snuff, Tobacco, Segars, Tomatum, &c.

Sea Serpent's Bones, Wooden Shoes, Water Witches, &c.

N. B. The above articles will be exchanged for Necessaries, viz.

Bank Bills at par, Crowns, Dollars, Half do. Quarter do. Pistareens, Ninepenny pieces, fourpence 1/2 penny do. or cents.

Terms of Payment—One half the sum down, and the other half on the delivery of the articles.

Rudiments gratis, viz. Those indebted for Arguments Must not be Agitated Nor think it a Grievance If they should meet Punishment For calling for such Superflainties Nor think it Extraordinary That I find it Necessary To demand immediate Payment.

The smallest favor thankfully received.

ANDREW SMITH.

* Andrew Smith. † Any one the coat fits. ‡ Hezekiah Goddard, Sheriff's Deputy. New London, March 1, 1819.

Horrible Phenomena Galvanism.

On the 14th of Nov. last, various galvanic experiments, were made on the body of the murderer Clydesdale, by Dr. Ure with a voltaic battery of 270 pairs of 4 inch plates. The effects were truly appalling. On moving the rod from the hip to the heel, the knee being previously bent, the leg was thrown out with such violence, as nearly to overturn one of the assistants, who in vain attempted to prevent its extension!—In the 2d experiment the rod was applied to the phrenic nerve in the neck, when laborious breathing instantly commenced; the chest heaved and fell; the belly was protruded and collapsed, with the relaxing and retiring diaphragm;

& it is thought, that but from the complete evacuation of the blood pulsation might have occurred! In the 3d experiment the supra orbital nerve was touched, when every muscle in the murderer's face was thrown into fearful action! The scene was hideous—several of the spectators left the room, and one gentleman actually fainted from terror or sickness! In the 4th experiment, the transmitting of the electrical power from the spinal marrow to the ulner nerve, at the elbow, the fingers were instantly put in motion, and the agitations of the arm was so great, that the corpse seemed to point at the different spectators, some of whom thought it had come to life. Dr. Ure appears to be of opinion, that had not incisions been made in the blood vessels of the neck, and the spinal marrow been lacerated, the criminal might have been restored to life!

ST. STEPHENS, (Ala.) FEB. 15.

We learn by a traveller, that about 40 miles above this place, near the rivers, a most tremendous hurricane has been experienced, taking its direction from south west to north-east, and about 400 yards wide; destroyed in its progress almost every thing in its way, blowing up the stoutest trees by the roots, and carrying immense limbs high in air to a considerable distance. In its course some Choctaw Indians were encamped, one of whom was crushed to death in a most horrid manner.

NEW-ORLEANS, FEB. 10.

The bill for presenting a sword, with the thanks of the Legislature of this State, to general Andrew Jackson, for his gallant services in repelling the invasion of the British, was yesterday taken up in the Senate, and after an animated discussion, was indefinitely postponed, by a small majority.

HOME AFFAIRS.

Statutes of Upper Canada.

An Act to appropriate a certain Sum of Money for the purposes therein mentioned. [Passed 9th Nov. 1818.]

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

WHEREAS from the remote situation of the New Settlements in the Johnstown and Newcastle Districts, the inhabitants of the County of Carleton in the said Johnstown District, and the inhabitants of the Townships of Cavan, Monaghan and Smith, in the Newcastle District, labour under great hardships and difficulties from the want of a Road from the Main Highway, running through the said Districts to the said Settlements, We beseech your Majesty that it may be enacted, and be it enacted, by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled, by virtue of, and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entitled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act for making more effectual Provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further Provision for the Government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same. That from and out of the Rates and Duties already raised, levied and collected, or hereafter to be raised, levied and collected, to and for the uses of this Province, there shall be granted to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, the Sum of Seven Hundred and Fifty Pounds, to be issued out of the funds now remaining, or hereafter to come into the hands of the Receiver General, unappropriated, and arising from such rates and Duties as aforesaid; which said Sum of Seven Hundred and Fifty Pounds, shall be disposed of, appropriated and applied, in repairing the Roads already laid out, or opening new Roads, and building and repairing Bridges in the Districts of Johnstown and Newcastle, in manner following, that is to say, to the District of Johnstown the sum of Five Hundred Pounds, to be laid out and expended in opening and repairing the Road leading from William Tolman's, in the Township of Kitley, to the Mississippi River, in the County of Carleton aforesaid; to the District of Newcastle the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds, to be laid out in opening and repairing the Road leading from Dundas Street, to the King's Highway on the allowance for Road between the Townships of Hope and Liamonagh, and the Townships of Cavan and Monaghan, to the Township of Smith.

II. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this Province, to appoint one fit and discreet Person in each of the said Districts, to superintend the expenditure of the said sums of money.

III. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the moneys hereby granted to His Majesty, shall be paid by the Receiver General, in discharge of such Warrant or Warrants as shall for the purpose aforesaid be issued by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person Administering the Government of this Province, and the said Receiver General shall account to His Majesty for the same, through the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury for the time being, in such manner and form as His Majesty shall direct.

Montreal, March 20.

Arrived at the Mansion House Hotel, on Monday last, Lord William, Son of His Grace the Governor in Chief.

Among the numerous accounts of the expedition to explore the North Pole, we find one published by Captain Sabine of the Royal Artillery, a gentleman well known in this Country during the late war, and who accompanied the discovery ships as an Amateur—M Herald

known in this Country during the late war, and who accompanied the discovery ships as an Amateur—M Herald

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE KINGSTON CHRONICLE.

DOMESTIC RECREATIONS. No. 4.

One of the most interesting subjects, that can occupy the rational mind, is an inquiry into the influence which the impressions received from accidental circumstances have upon the human character. Neither are our minds nor our bodies under our absolute control. Enveloped by myriads of exciting objects, we yield to the impressions created by those that are most numerous, or most powerful, and are often agitated against our inclination, and impelled to feel what we vainly endeavor to resist. A prey to accident, and a slave to the things around us, our principles and desires are unconsciously subservient to their influence, and while we think ourselves the pupils of reason, we are perhaps actuated by impressions received from those very circumstances which we pretend to despise. Hence, there can be no doubt, that the character of man, in its subordinate parts at least, is very much affected by the objects among which he has lived, and the sphere in which he has been accustomed to act.

To those enthusiasts, who chimerically contend, that the mind, when first created, is like a blank paper, or scientifically, a *charta rasa*, and that all the characteristics, it may display at a future period, are produced by the agency of accidental and material things; (this subject affords boundless scope for inquiry and speculation, while a satisfactory development of their theory, and a demonstration of its correctness, would elicit the most important and splendid results. Innumerable facts might indeed be brought forward in partial support of this doctrine, both when mankind are viewed individually, and collectively; but it is not my intention, at present, to enumerate these. However, I shall merely observe, that as every nation on the earth has a distinct and peculiar character, and as every single person composing the nation, partakes more or less of it, we may reasonably suppose, that this conformity which prevails in the tone of mind, must arise from the influence of climate, government, mode of life, or some other circumstance that operates in an equal degree upon every member of the community. On the other hand, it is a subject of general observation, that individuals receive a strong colouring from the manner in which they have been educated, and the nature of the objects that have most frequently come under their observation. When a man betrays a partiality for any particular avocation or employment, it may often be accounted for, by inquiring into the circumstances that attended his youthful career, and by endeavouring to ascertain what class of objects, which then surrounded him, produced the most lively impressions. An endless series of facts might indeed be brought forward, but I shall commit their discovery to the exertions of those who support the *charta rasa* doctrine, and endeavour to shew how much human felicity might be advanced by a demonstration of the truth of the theory in question.

If it be true, that genius, talent, and every other mental characteristic are produced by the operation of accidental circumstances, and the influence of impressions received during early life, it must be obvious to every one, that the minds of men are completely under our control, and that by adopting certain means, we can communicate to them what dispositions and inclinations we please. When we wish to bestow genius of a particular kind upon an individual, we have merely to place him in a situation where he will be exposed to the influence of the causes that are capable of creating it; and when his mind seems sufficiently imbued with the desired quality, we can remove him to the field in which a display of it will be most necessary or advantageous. Were this plan to be systematically pursued, human happiness would be increased in an incalculable degree, for the peculiar character, and different kinds of genius, that are suited to this world, might be so distributed among mankind, that they would bear a proportion to each other, and by their mutual operation, establish a general harmony, comfort, and security, equal to what people enjoyed during the golden age. To render this principle more obvious by applying it to real life, I shall merely observe, that in the present state of things, serious inconveniences often result to society from there being too many persons who follow the same avocation. Now when this appeared to be the case, we might easily educate our children in such a manner, that when they grew up, both their talents and feelings would incline them to embrace a profession entirely different from that which we wished them to avoid; and an equilibrium might thus be preserved among the professions, so just and advantageous, that the individual members of each, would prosper without detriment to the interests of one another. On the other hand, when any exigency rendered an increase in the number of the members of any profession desirable, we might easily supply the deficiency, by pursuing an opposite system of education.