

esse of some individuals, to whom has descended the gem-like hardness of the antique mind; on which lines, once engraved, are never to be effaced. Nevertheless, in the rapid change of scene, in the running from land to land, in new sights and new excitements, in the companionship of new acquaintances, and even in the every hour collision with our fellow creatures which takes place only in travelling, one wears away the sharpness of some sorrows as the gem which has rolled for ages in the waters of the Tiber, or which is cast up by the waves of the Ægean Sea, though it retains the figures which were cut into it ages ago, loses the sharp outline that it received from the graver's tool.

As there is scarcely a plant on earth from which the bee cannot extract honey, so there is scarcely a scene in the wide world from which the mind that seeks real wisdom cannot draw a moral,—and every moral has its consolation. The very aspect of strange cities, whatever be the grief in our heart at the time, brings its comfort, derived we scarcely examine how, and often mistake when we do examine, but wrought out justly and reasonably, by the silent working of that spirit within us, which, if we would let it, would always deduce its homily from every object of the senses. We wander through the streets of a great town, we gaze up at the tall houses, we mingle with the busy crowd, we see the sunshine streaming upon some mansions, and the deep shade resting upon others,—at one window we behold a group of merry faces, at another the close drawn curtain, indicative of anguish, sickness, and death. From the one door, with labor and pipe, and garlands, and scattered flowers, goes forth the bride to the altar,—from another streams out the dark procession of the grave. On each countenance that we meet is written some tale of joy or sorrow, each street has its history, each dwelling presents an episode in the great poem of human life. We return to our own chamber with a calmness in our sorrows, with a resignation in our melancholy that we have not before felt—and why?

Is it the universality of human misery that gives us a false support? Is it, as the most misanthropical of philosophers has declared, that there is comfort for each man in the sorrows of his fellow creatures. Is this the process by which we derive consolation from mingling in the busy haunts of unknown races of beings like ourselves, and discovering the same cares, pursuits and joys, and griefs, throughout the world?

Oh no—it is, that we are taught our own littleness, as one individual ant in a whole ant hill; and from the sense of our own littleness we gain humility, and from humility resignation, and from resignation love and admiration of that great God who made the wondrous universe—of which we are an atom—some knowledge of his power—some trust in his wisdom—confidence in his goodness, and some hope in his protecting arm.

Who is there that has ever stood among the multitudes of a strange city, that has not asked himself—'What am I in the midst of all these? What are all these to the God that made them? and is not that God mine?' There may be such, but those who seek it will ever find, in the contemplation of any scene where the workings of Almighty will are displayed, some balm for those wounds which almost every man, in the great warfare of the world, carries about beneath his armor; for—to end as we have begun—there is a drop of honey in every flower.

## COLONIAL.

### NEW BRUNSWICK.

St. John Observer, July 12.

Messrs. Catherwood and Stevens have returned from Central America, and have brought home with them quite a menagerie of mules, hogs spotted and streaked, monkeys, and several new species of birds.

The St. John Water Company are now rapidly progressing in the most praiseworthy work of laying down pipes through the North side of the market Square and dock Street to the junction of Union Street. The benefit of this extension of the Water pipes will be incalculable in case of any future fires in this section of the city. Several parties, we observe, are availing themselves of the advantage which these pipes afford, of supplying their houses and establishments with water. We should be glad to see many more houses in this district obtaining water from the Company's pipes. They should receive the most extensive encouragement from the public.

St. John New Brunswick.

Bye Roads.—We learn that a Circular has been received by the Members for this County, acquainting them that the Bye Road Warms for this year would not issue, and that consequently there would be no expenditure of money on any of the Bye Roads in the Province, during the present season.

[From the Royal Gazette.]  
Secretary's Office, 7th July, 1842.

The several Coroners throughout the Province are hereby required, in all cases of inquests taken by them in future, to transmit immediately for the information of His Ex-

cellency the Lieutenant Governor, a Report, stating the verdict of the Jury, with a copy of the Record of the proceedings.

By His Excellency's Command.

WM. F. ODELL.

## CANADA.

Quebec Gazette.

The Crops.—Altogether, the year, so far, promises at least average crops. The chief danger is to be apprehended from frost, about the latter part of August, or early in September; and some apprehensions are entertained on his head, from the recollection that the frosts in the beginning of June, 1816, were followed by frost on the 19th or 20th August, which greatly injured the crops. A misfortune of this kind would be doubly fatal this year, from the falling off in the timber trade, the want of employment, and consequent poverty and decrease of business.

Quebec Gazette, July 6.

About 5000 emigrants have arrived in port since yesterday morning.

We are in doubt if it has not been snowing on the mountains to the southward today. It is certain that since yesterday the thermometer has fallen from about 80 degrees to something below 50 degrees, with a strong north east wind and cloudy weather, very thick towards the mountains on the south shore. We hardly think it is the setting in of winter (9th July) but it feels something like it.

Niagara, June 29th.—We understand that the next official Proclamation will call the Provincial Parliament together for the actual despatch of business on Thursday the 1st day of September.

## NOVA-SCOTIA.

Halifax Morning Post.

On her late passage homeward, the Caladonia took from an iceberg the crew of a vessel bound from England to Newfoundland.

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

There is every appearance at present, of being a very short Hay crop, fields that last year cut one and two tons, will not produce half that quantity. It would be therefore well for every prudent farmer to get as much Turnip seed and green Oats, in the ground, as will in some measure, make up the deficiency. The grain and potato crop in general look well, and the rain yesterday, will be of great service to them as well as to the grass.

The Charlottetown Regatta, under the Patronage of His Excellency Sir Henry Vere Huntley, was held on Friday last, and came off in capital style. The weather was delightful, and the whole inhabitants of the Town seemed determined to make the first of July, a gala-day; every point of sight to the harbour was occupied by well dressed spectators. The races commenced about 12 o'clock, and before five the whole were over.

The fast sailing match was taken by the Pilgrimage, owned by Mr. B. Davies, and which appeared to be a very fast sailing boat. Six competitors started.

The second sailing match was taken by Mr. John Scott's True Blue, who had a tight race with the Atlant, owned by Mr. Daniel Keough.

The third race was won by the Cygnets, Chas. Campbell, beating the Hound, E. McEachran, and the Black Duck, Donald Scott.

The fourth race was four oared boats, manned by members of the Club. Three boats were entered for this race, namely:—The Zephyr, Mary Ann and Sylph, but as the former was not at the Post when the signal gun for starting fired, the two latter were set off, when the Mary Ann won with apparent ease. We understand the crew of the Zephyr disputed the legality of the race, as no particular time was mentioned for starting, and they were not in readiness; but we are not aware how it has been decided.

The first prize of the second rowing match of four oared country boats was taken by Capt. Colliers's Harp, Return, both beating Mr. A. M'Isaac's Margery.

The first prize of the two oared boats was taken by Mr. Desbrisay, of Richibucto.

The Indian Caroe Race, paddled by Gentlemen Amateurs, was taken with ease, by Lieut. Stirling's Wha-ta-wah, beating two others.

Five Indian Canoes started, manned by Indians, and this race excited much interest. The first prize was taken by Joe Sark, the second by Joe Francis, and the third by John Lewis.

And lastly came the Squaws, the first prize was awarded to Mary Wilmo, and the second to Mary Mitchell. About Thirty five Pounds was expended in prizes, and which amount is very creditable as a commendment.

The flag staffs on the Fort, the vessels in harbour, and every flag staff in the Town were gaily decorated with lively colored bunting, floating in the breeze. The Lady Huntley a fine vessel, owned by Mr. John Davis, was moored off the Wharf, and was by her spirited owner kindly thrown open for the use of the Stewards, and for all spectators. There was a band of music on board, which greatly added to the liveliness of the scene.

The Officers of H. M. Brig Sappho, very kindly lent the use of their boats, in conveying spectators to and from the Lady Huntley, and were unceasing in their attention and exertions to please, and to make the Regatta pass off with eclat. In the evening the Stewards of the Club gave a Ball to a large number of fashionables, in the new spacious Ball Room of the P. E. Island Hotel, that has been lately fitted up by Mr. Pallister. Strawberries and cream, and every delicacy of the Season, were served up, with flowing bumpers of sparkling Wine, and as the sma' hours approached, the invited guests returned to their homes, well pleased with the festivities they had enjoyed.

## WEST INDIES.

There was another riot, not of a very serious character however, at Kingston, Jamaica, on the 31st of May, growing out of an attempt to arrest an escape convict. A crowd gathered around and resisted the police, but they succeeded in securing their prisoner. The Despatch noticing this affair, complains that the spirit of mobocracy is rapidly gaining ground, and calls for the severest punishments to repress it.

From Africa.—We learn that the second expedition from the Niger arrived at Sierra Leone about the 20th May, the first expedition being a total failure, all having died with the epidemic except two. They were making preparations to start immediately on the second trial.

The British forces had destroyed and burned some slave factories on the island of Galena. In the affray a white woman was killed.

SCRAPS.—A man in Richmond has issued a prospectus for a paper, to be started just as soon as the proprietors find out what will please every body. The first number will be issued on doomsday or the day after.

The Picayune says, Gov. Dorr must be handed down to posterity as the gentleman who put his trust in Providence and failed.

## ORIGINAL.

### COUNTY OF RESTIGOUCHE.

Mr Piercé—by giving the following insertion in your widely circulated paper, you may perhaps be made a humble instrument, in the hands of God, for diffusing Religion in this (I must say) neglected portion of her British Majesty's dominions.

Can, or will any reader credit, that the County of Restigouche, containing upwards of one hundred and thirty members of the Church of England, are at present without either Church or Minister, to guide them in the ways of virtue and truth, but are left as stray sheep, wanting a shepherd. I am perfectly aware, if our situation was made known to his Excellency, he would lose no time in forwarding to the Home Government a detail of our position in this part of the Province.

Had we even a Missionary sent us, I think the Presbyterians would occasionally accommodate us with the use of their Church until one could be built; and if not, the County Court House would answer the purpose.

His Excellency, (as I perceive by the public press) is interesting himself very much in the promotion of public schools, and can any thing be more genial to the feelings of a Protestant Mother, than to be able to bring up her young family to worship their Maker in the form that she herself was taught. As well as I recollect, I think the old Canonical Law entitles every parish containing five protestants, the privilege of a Minister.

I remain, in the hope of doing good  
A Female Protestant Subscriber.  
Dalhousie, July 8, 1842.

## SCHEDIASMA.

MIRAMICHI:

MONDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 18, 1842.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL.

The Courier with the Southern mail, arrived on Friday evening at 4 o'clock.

The Timber Trade.—The speech of Sir Howard Douglas in the House of Commons, on proposing an amendment to the ministerial scheme respecting the Timber Duties, will be found in another place. Next week we shall publish his admirable remarks, in opposition to Mr Roebuck's amendment,—that the Colonial and Foreign timber and Deals, should be subject to the same duties.

The Boundary Question.—The American papers state positively that this vexed question has at length been finally adjusted. Almost every paper mentioning the circumstance, has its own particular version of the affair. The New York American states—that all the points in discussion between the two governments were finally agreed upon, and that the treaty was to have been signed on the 4th instant, the celebration of American Independence. The terms, as stated by this paper, are—that the Americans cede to Great Britain the territory north of the St. John, and the British allow to the Americans the strip between the present Eastern Boundary and St. John river—including the town of Fredericton—and the free navigation of the river to the sea. Another version, and a more probable one is—that a Conventional line has been agreed upon; and that the one awarded by the King of the Netherlands will most probably be the boundary adopted; our government allowing the people of Maine the navigation of the St. John, under certain restrictions.

These are mere rumours, as there does not appear that any definite information on the subject has been allowed to transpire from those engaged in the business. Of one thing we feel certain—from what has occurred—that our crafty neighbours will be allowed the navigation of St. John River, a very impolitic and injudicious concession. We may be mistaken in this conjecture, and trust we may, but we are apprehensive our fears will be realised. If so, the best thing the Government can do is, to remove the Seat of Government, from so dangerous a neighbourhood, and establish it on the Gulf Shore, where our public functionaries will be distant from the contaminating influence of Republican institutions, a fondness for which, has of late, been too strikingly manifested by them, in more instances than one.

The Season.—We have experienced some very hot weather in our day, but the scorching, intolerable heat of Wednesday and Thursday last, surpassed everything we ever witnessed. On the first mentioned day, the thermometer ranged between 11 o'clock in the forenoon, until 4 in the afternoon, from 130 to 140 in the sun; and on the following day between the same hours, from 100 to 110 in the shade. On the morning of Friday there was every appearance that we would have to undergo another roasting; but toward ten o'clock a breeze sprung up from the Eastward, which speedily cooled the air. In the western horizon thick, black clouds gathered, and thunder was heard in that direction. As evening closed in, we had a few showers, and during the night a large quantity of rain fell. Since then the weather has been more moderate.