

description, argument, and eloquence, we see the standard with which the intellect of our times is familiarized as regards the manner in which topics of discourse or appeal should be treated, and in which such topics must be treated in the pulpit if the pulpit is to be to the age what the age demands. In this aspect of the public press, very much is implied both as to the widely diffused power of a highly cultivated authorship, and as to the still more widely diffused capacity to appreciate such authorship. Ignorance, dullness, feebleness, are nowhere—success is bound up with the reverse of such things.

The Politician.

THE BRITISH PRESS.

London Spectator, September 3.

QUEEN'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

Windsor Castle is deserted by its fair lady, and Buckingham Palace rejoices not in a present nomen: for Queen Victoria, weary of the cares of state, hath pleased to visit one of her provinces: and Scotland is the scene of her first progress out of England. Never did potentate since the days of Faery, travel with greater ease: never perhaps under more agreeable circumstances. Thanks to the natural magic of our day, half of the journey from the castle to the ship was spent in a splendid flying chamber: the ship itself was a floating pavilion, drawn by all but living monsters, with an attendant crowd of the same shapes. The voyage, vigilantly watched throughout its progress, presented the admiring public with a glimpse at the Queen and her consort in the enjoyment of a half-privacy; for though a ship is not home, yet its confinement and monotony compel a greater familiarity than any other mode of travelling. So at one part of the voyage, the Royal pair were seen sitting together, reading. Of course it was known that Victoria could read: it was no less notorious that the married couple most sometimes sit together; yet to see the husband and wife actually enjoying at once the sea breeze, their books, and each other's society, was a sight precious in the eyes of John Bull, who so much admires conjugal respectabilities of all kinds. Indeed, John is only too eager to be edified with such charming sights, and to unravel each and every mystery; and some of his prying family were obliged to be rebuked by the commander of the royal yacht for thrusting themselves and their boats too curiously and closely forward. John has a good heart, but his taste is none of the nicest, and he finds it difficult to conceive the idea of a Monarch as anything but the crowning glory of a pageant, that rejecteth no beholder. His favorite aversion, in his own uncivic relaxations, whether in villa or picnic, is the being 'overlooked'; but a Queen is so abstract an idea that he can hardly suppose her to resent being overlooked. Besides, he is fortified by the wisdom of nations in saying that 'a cat may look at a king.' And look he does, with all his might and main. He was however, the less to blame in this instance, since the Queen's own attendants gave to their preparations very little the air of intended privacy; for days beforehand the wharfs were in a bustle with the most notorious departure of royal carriages, and an army was drawn up to witness the embarkation at Woolwich. In fact the whole proceeding was, except the riots, the most public event of the month,—and why should honest John Bull, of all people, be expected to assume that it was really meant to be private?

Everything is done that can be done to moderate the public and ceremonious ardour of the North. All is in commotion at Edinburgh, the hills are blazing with bonfires, the ecstatic citizens are voting addresses 'like mad,' the grave and wise Bailies, with the other ornaments of the Town Council, are to ride in coaches curiously graduated in the accessory of horsing, and clad in attire decorously regulated from the cocked hat to the white buckles of the knees and shoes. Glasgow also claimed a share of the Royal presence, but Sir James Graham informed the Chief Magistrate, by letters missive from the Home Office, that the Queen's tour was only to be for pleasure. The exquisite reason why that should prevent a visit to Glasgow is not apparent, for surely the quondam Lord Rector of Glasgow University must know that it is a very pleasant place. Had Sir James replied to the pressing invitation by asking if the inviters had a house wherein to receive so august a guest, there would have been more point in the answer,—the Queen of course cannot, like the Judges, put up at an hotel in George's Square, or like commercial travellers at the Tontine or the Buck's Head. Glasgow however, determined to invade the Sovereign in the person of the gallant knight its Provost, with an address. The only escape from these importunities was to draw a sacred circle round the Queen,—the Secretary of State is to bear the brunt of all the strictly public invasion, in the shape of addresses and the like,—and the Queen is to be rescued for her fortnight's holidays from all state cares except the receiving of crowds of sightseers, in half court dresses, at Holyrood House. Some enterprising souls, however, have evident hopes of dashing past the watchful Secretary.

Liverpool European, Sept. 4.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Though the disturbances in the manufacturing

and mining districts may now be considered as over, yet some symptoms of turbulence still occasionally appear, and the people do not generally seem disposed to return to work until absolutely driven to it by personal suffering. Many of the chartist leaders have been apprehended, and are incarcerated, but others continue to roam about the country, and keep up the steam of agitation. The outbreak, there can be no question, has been a serious hindrance to trade, and a long time must elapse before the inconveniences which it has occasioned to the poorer classes will be overcome. The chartists and the Anti Corn Law League, in most instances, cast the blame upon each other,—but when these two interests are combined, they throw it upon Sir Robert Peel's government, and the friends of the latter hurl it back upon both bodies and their predecessors in office. There can be no doubt that the violence of the speakers connected with the league led the work people, smarting under the pressure of low wages, to believe that they would be joined by the middle classes, and that the chartists stepping in to take advantage of the turn out, were the means of bringing it at once to an end. An attempt is making to unite the chartists with the Irish repealers, whilst the Anti Corn Law League are endeavoring to attach to themselves the advocates of household suffrage, the ballot, &c. Mr Cobden is the leader of the latter movement, and Mr Sturge of the former.

The harvest has concluded gloriously. From north, south, east, and west, the same gratifying accounts are constantly reaching us. All agree in representing the crops as abundant and excellent; for though, in some places, the straw is represented as thin, in consequence of a partial failure of the seed, this is in all instances nearly, if not wholly, made up by the length and weight of the ear, and the superior quality of the grain. Corn daily falls in price, but the millers and bakers continue to keep up the price of bread. There have been serious failures in the corn trade, in consequence of the recent heavy importations.

Business in the colonial produce markets has been influenced by the disturbed state of the manufacturing districts; inasmuch as the country trade do not send in orders for goods, except from actual necessity, while the dealers and others in the ports having pretty well stocked themselves with most kinds of produce at the recent large public sales, do not care to add to their stocks in the present excited state of the country.

The influence of the commotions in the provinces has, we believe, in some respects, been more markedly felt in the money market in London, than in any part of the country. They have very evidently lessened the demand that was slowly springing up for the employment of money. It is with great difficulty the discount houses can obtain 2½ per cent for the first class commercial bills.

We have elsewhere published a sketch of the new plan entered into by government with the Royal West India Mail Steam Company, for the conveyance of the West India and South American mails. The Queen's visit to Scotland is the only other topic of domestic interest at the present moment.

The French Regency Bill has passed, and the Chambers have been adjourned. Portugal and Spain are still in financial difficulty; Russia has sustained some reverses in her contest with the Circassians; the British troops at the Cape of Good Hope, have also been defeated.

A telegraphic despatch from Marseilles, dated the 30th August, announces the arrival of the steam ship Great Liverpool at Malta, on the 26th, with news from Jellalabad, and from the camp of General Pollock. It is dated the 22d June, and is of the most dismal description. Sickness, extreme heat, the want of food, and the simoons, are decimating the army. The discontent and the inaction in which the army is left, are at their height. Akbar Khan has seized the Bala Hissar, and the treasures which were left there. The Governor General has given full permission to General Pollock to act as he may think proper. Symptoms of mutiny have shown themselves among the Sikhs. The news from Candahar is to the 11th June, and is without interest. Nothing important has taken place in China: it is said that the Emperor has fled into Tartary: the preparations for marching upon Chapeu were completed—but the army remained in a state of inaction, and seemed completely to be overcome by discouragement.

[By the details received just as we were going to press, we find that the statement in the French telegraphic despatch, relative to the sickness of the Indian army is untrue.

From the Marklane Express.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

With the exception of a few partial showers, the weather has been of the same brilliant character since our last, as that experienced for so many weeks past. Harvest operations have consequently proceeded without interruption; and by far the greater proportion of the crops is now secured in all the southern counties in the finest condition possible. North of the Humber a considerable quantity of wheat and oats has also been carried within the last fortnight in excellent order; and rapid progress is now making with the cutting and earing of barley. From the North of England the reports respecting the yield of wheat are not more favorable than from the home counties; but we are not yet in possession of sufficient authentic information to enable us to give a

decided opinion relative to the probable produce of the kingdom collectively.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 27, 1842.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL.

THE Courier with the Southern mail, arrived on Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Public Meeting respecting the publication of the Gleaner.

At a numerous and highly respectable meeting, convened in the Court House, at Newcastle, on the 19th September, 1842, in reference to the proposed discontinuance of the Gleaner, newspaper:

John M. Johnson, Esq., in the Chair; Mr. Neil McLean was appointed Secretary to the meeting.

The following Resolutions having been duly proposed, were unanimously passed, viz.:

Moved by Mr. Richard Hutchison, seconded by Richard Carman, Esq., of Gloucester, and Resolved unanimously:—That the maintenance of a Press and Public Journal is of great importance to this and the adjoining Counties.

Moved by the Rev. James Souter, A. M., and seconded by H. C. D. Carman, Esq., and Resolved unanimously:—That the manner in which the Gleaner, newspaper, has been conducted in this community for a number of years, is highly creditable to James A. Pierce, Esq. the Editor and Proprietor.

Moved by Wm. Carman, Esq., and seconded by James Davidson, Esq., Oak Point, and unanimously Resolved:—That this meeting have learned with deep regret the intention of Mr. Pierce to discontinue the Gleaner, newspaper, and that they should consider such an event a great public loss.

Moved by J. T. Williston, Esq., and seconded by Wm. Loch, Esq., and unanimously Resolved:—That expressing a sincere respect for Mr. Pierce, as an estimable member of the community, and an independent Public Journalist, this meeting appoint a Committee of seven persons to wait on Mr. Pierce, and express the sense of this meeting, and request him to recommence the Gleaner, and to devote at least one page of the New Series to the interests of Agriculture.

Resolved, — That such Committee be composed of the following Gentlemen:—William Loch, Esquire, Rev. Mr. Souter, Mr. R. Hutchison, R. Carman, Esq., James Davidson, Esq., Dr. Key, and Rev. Mr. McCurdy.

Moved by Phineas Williston, Esq., and seconded by Mr. James Johnson, Resolved:—That in the event of Mr. Pierce complying with the foregoing Resolution, this meeting pledge themselves to use their best exertions to increase the circulation of the Gleaner, and that a list be immediately opened for obtaining additional Subscribers, and that the following Gentlemen compose such committee, viz.:

For Chatham—J. M. Johnson, Esq., P. Williston, Esq., Mr. James Johnson, John T. Williston, Esq., and Mr. John Petrie.

For Newcastle—William Loch, Esq., T. C. Allan, Esq., and Mr. J. Harley.

For Douglastown—Mr. R. Hutchison, and Mr. David Johnstone.

South West—Robert Doak, Esq., T. W. Underhill, Esq., and L. A. Price, Esq.

North West—Donald McKay, Esq., and Jared Tozer, Esq.

Nelson—Mr Archibald Haddow,

T. Willoughby, Esq., and Mr Richard Sutton.

Black River—Mr George Fowle, and Mr Alexander McBeath.

Lower District—Mr John McRae.

Bartibog—Alex. Goodfellow, Esq.

Oak Point—James Davidson, Esq.

Tabisintac—Roderick McLeod, Esquire.

Shippegan—Mr Hugh Caie.

Nappan—Mr William Kerr.

Kouchibouguac—Mr William S. Caie.

Richibucto—J. W. Weldon, Esq., and Mr David Wark.

Buctouche—Mr David Kessock.

Shediac—Henry Livingstone.

Bathurst—R. Carman, Francis

Ferguson, and John Ritchie, Esqrs.

Restigouche—Rev. Mr Stephens,

Douglas Stewart, Arthur Ritchie, and

Adam Ferguson, Esquires.

The above Resolutions were accompanied with a number of appropriate remarks by the different speakers, expressive of high respect for Mr. Pierce, both in his public and private capacity. Cordial testimony was borne by the meeting to his anxious desire to make his paper as useful and acceptable as possible, and at the same time to guard against inserting any thing that might be calculated to excite discord in the community. All regretted the loss of the Gleaner,—all were anxious that Mr. Pierce should resume his editorial labours. And in the event of his doing so all pledged themselves to use their best efforts in promoting the circulation of his Paper. A numerous and highly respectable list of persons in this and the adjoining counties were appointed for receiving additional subscribers. These, it was hoped, will perform the duty entrusted to them in such a manner as to afford Mr Pierce a substantial proof of the estimation in which his Journal is held.

It was admitted by all that the possession of a local Newspaper is indispensable to the prosperity, and the credit of this important section of New-Brunswick; and whatever share of patronage the counties of Northumberland, Kent, Gloucester and Restigouche, may extend to other Journals, it was earnestly hoped that they will not suffer their own to languish for want of due support. The Gleaner has rendered important service to the Merchants in these counties, and is therefore entitled to their patronage. A considerable portion of the New Series it is proposed to devote to the interests of Agriculture; it is expected, therefore, that those engaged in Agricultural pursuits will lend it their support in return. It is now reduced to Fifteen Shillings per annum if paid in advance; and should this be found too much for one individual, two may join in taking the paper.

The Gleaner bears a highly respectable place among the public Journals issued in this and the adjoining Provinces; a confident hope was therefore expressed by the meeting, that its worthy editor and proprietor will not again have cause to complain of the want of that support to which his laudable exertions to please the public so justly entitle him.

J. M. JOHNSON, Chairman.
NEIL McLEAN, Secretary.

In accordance with the wish expressed by the community, in the above meeting, we resume our Editorial labours, having the fullest assurance that the pledges given will be faithfully redeemed. No exertion shall be spared on our part to make our paper as acceptable to our readers, as it appears it has been, and to merit a continuance of that confidence and respect which has so markedly and