

penetrating through his feathers. That was a sad exchange of imagination for reality!

## Colonial News.

### New-Brunswick.

St. John Courier, July 1.

New Brunswick District of Wesleyan Missionaries.—The Annual Meeting of these Ministers has recently closed in this city; Twenty-three were present; two having died during the year, their ranks, among the young and active, were for the first time invaded and broken by death, since the formation of the District, apart from Nova Scotia, in 1826; then there were six Preachers and about seven hundred members of Society. We understand that the returns just made to the British Conference show 3,896 in full communion with this part of the Church of Christ, and 252 on trial as Candidates for religious fellowship. These twenty-three travelling Missionaries supply 58 chapels, all legally secured to the Connexion, and 122 preaching places. While the appointments of some confine them to a more local pastorate, moving among thousands of human beings covering but a small space of ground, the ravel of others extend over large circuits, but very thinly populated, some of them traveling many thousands of miles in the course of one year in the discharge of their ministerial duties. The system derives unspeakable advantage from the disinterested and voluntary labours of forty seven local preachers, and one hundred and fifty seven leaders of classes. The business of the Annual District Meeting has relationship both to the Ministry and the Churches they have presided over the past year. With regard to the Ministry, the examinations embrace doctrine, discipline, moral character, and ability for the itinerant work, physical and mental. Petitions for labourers in the moral vineyard were very numerous; of these but a small number could be complied with for the want of means; yet, prudentially to consolidate and extend the work, three Candidates for the Ministry, recommended by the Quarterly meetings of the Circuits to which they severally belonged, were examined, approved of, recommended to the Conference to be received on trial, and received conditional appointments. The Wesleyans and friends of religion were these young Evangelists may labor in word and doctrine, would do well to remember they are not "wandering stars," but men solemnly approved of as Candidates for the Holy Ministry, and having the full confidence of the District Meeting. It is stated among the Wesleyans that a Conference or Convention is contemplated to be formed of representatives of the several Districts of British North America.

A late Jamaica paper announces the shipment of 3000lbs. Sea Island Cotton, raised in Jamaica, for Liverpool.

St. John New Brunswick, June 29.

Dr. Hagen, the Editor of the Vicksburg Sentinel, was killed in a street fight on the 7th inst, by a pistol shot.

We learn from the Woodstock Telegraph that the Boundary Survey party commenced their labours at the Monument, and were proceeding rapidly. On Wednesday week they had reached the Maduxukook river, a distance of about six or eighteen miles. It is said they are merely tracing out the old line.

Bears.—The Bears have been making great havoc among the Sheep on the Basswood ridge for some time back. An old Bruin supposed to weigh 350lbs. was killed in a "Dead fell" on Monday night last by Donald McKenzie, sen.—making twenty six killed by Mr McKenzie since his residence in St. James.

St. John Chronicle, June 30.

Terrible Occurrence.—Capt. Pierce, of the ship Lowell, at New York, from Canton, reports that the British barque Diana, Capt. May, was blown up at St. Helena, by the explosion of her Magazine. She had sailed for London—when opposite Ascension, Capt. May blew his brains out with a pistol, after which she returned to St. Helena; and while lying at anchor she blew up, killing two and wounding six of the crew.

### Prince Edward's Island:

Charlottetown Gazette, June 27.

On Tuesday, the 20th inst., the ceremony of laying the corner stone of Indian River Catholic Chapel, was performed by the Right Rev. B. D. McDonald. The clergymen present were the Rev. Sylvanus Perry, Rev. C. Meville, Rev. James McDonald, Rev. Perry McIntyre. After a solemn High Mass, sung by the Rev. Mr. Perry, his Lordship pronounced, to a numerous and attentive auditory, a very eloquent and pathetic discourse.

Among the arrivals by the last steamer may be noticed that of the Rev. Mr. Read, as a Missionary under the auspices of the Venerable Society for the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts. It is, we believe, intended that the Rev. gentleman shall exercise his ministerial functions at Port Hill and Casumpeque.

### Nova-Scotia.

Halifax Herald, June 26.

One of the Boston papers states, that the President was seated in a beautiful carriage, drawn by six able blacks. What, Jonathan, did you allow the President to bring six of his slaves with him, to the celebration of the opening of the Monument to Liberty?

Halifax Royal Gazette, June 29.

SPARE THE BIRDS.—On our first page to-day is an expository article respecting destruction of Birds; and as regards the animation and music of the woods,—beside the humanity at one side and the thoughtless habits at the other, the advice may be very good. It would appear by a subjoined paragraph, that in some places economy concerning the winged tribes need not enter into the calculation of right or wrong, for the woods are so over-tenanted that they break beneath their inhabitants. A United States paper says: "The Miner's Express states that there is now an immense pigeon roosts in the forks of the Musquoketa, Jackson county, Wisconsin, such as has never been seen in that section before—it is three miles long, and half a mile in width.—There can be no estimate made of their numbers.—Their roosting places are about a mile distant from their nests and feeding places, being three in number, and each one covering a section of land! and in passing to and fro they darken the air with their numbers. They break down young trees with their weight, and hundreds are killed by getting entangled in the falling limbs and branches. Their noise is so loud, that when a gun is fired amongst them the report cannot be heard, and a person can stand in one place and shoot all day."

That the noise of the game should prevent the report of the hunter's gun from being heard seems to belong to the Munchausen order of travellers' stories; yet well authenticated accounts of flocks of Pigeons, making this illustration of their numbers appear possible, if not probable. The too common practice, where birds are scarce, of indiscriminate slaughter is that alluded to in the verses; and it doubtless tends to make the fields so comparatively destitute of that most appropriate out-door music, the whistles and calls, and songs of birds. "Spare the birds" is advice worthy of being taken, the dense flocks of pigeons to the contrary notwithstanding;—and, happily, many are forced to make a virtue of necessity in the matter, not being able to hit the birds, and obliged to be satisfied, like Sheridan, by making them "leave that." The ballad of the black bird lamenting its mate, thus alludes to the fowler who had caused the bereavement!

"Oh! had he chosen other game,  
Or shot as he was wont to do!"

There is not generally, much choice of game,—but many continue shooting as they "were wont to do," nothing and nobody except themselves, much the worse for waste of powder.

## United States News.

Boston Notion, June 24.

The value of Horses.—One of the Robertsons, in his letters on South America, states that he still has in possession contracts which he made at Goya "with an estanciero, for 20,000 wild horses, to be taken on his estate at the price of a medio each, that is to say, three pence for each living horse or mare. The slaughter of them costs three pence a head more, and staking and cleaning the hides, once more, three pence; and lastly, a like sum for carting to Goya, making the whole cost one shilling for each skin. Of this contract 10,000 animals were delivered; the skins were packed in bales and sold in Buenos Ayres for six shillings or three shillings each, and they sold ultimately in England for seven or eight shillings; that is, the skins sold for about 2,800 or 3,000 per cent. on the first cost of the horse from which the skin was taken. Such is the accumulative value sometimes of the produce which is taken from the hands of the grower in one country before it gets into the hands of the consumer in another.

Cotton to Russia and China.—The New Orleans Tropic states that the first shipments of cotton from that port to Russia and China were made a few days since. The ship Delhi cleared with a cargo of 2,363 bales cotton, and 6,626 pigs lead for Canton; and the ship Ceylon with a cargo of 1,342 bales cotton, and 5,332 pigs lead, for St Petersburg.

N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Effects of Enterprise.—Several years ago the Germans purchased considerable tracts of worn out lands in Virginia, which they set to cultivating, and restored to excellent farms.—We are told that several farmers from Westchester county have sold their fine estates at thirty to forty dollars an acre, and some of them a good deal higher, and removed to Virginia, where they have purchased land, some of it as low as one dollar an acre. They make this movement quite equal to going West, and probably better, for they are sure in Virginia of finding a ready market for all their produce, and without its whole value being exhausted in transportation. Some of the finest farms in the State of New York are constructed upon land which a few years ago was sand, blowing about in the wind, or at best, capable of bearing only bushes. The worn out Virginia lands are not in so bad a condition as this by a great deal; and with a fine climate they can be quite as readily restored. One peculiarity of importance marks this movement; no slave labour is employed in resuscitating land. That can only be afforded on good land. The Germans and the Westchester farmers go to work themselves, with their sons and hired men. No one can tell what this movement may grow to, in any of its tendencies.

A paper published in Louisiana in the English and French languages heretofore, changed recently to all English—in consequence of some recent regulations by law, respecting judicial sales. This paper states that within five years the French will cease as a legal language there.

## Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 7, 1843.

NORTHUMBERLAND ELECTION.—In our Saturday's edition of last week, we published the notice of the High Sheriff, stating that he had received Her Majesty's Writ for opening a Poll for the Election of a member to represent this county in General Assembly; and that the same would commence on Monday, the 17th inst., at the Court House, Newcastle. The notice will be found in another place, to which we refer our readers for particulars.

Since then, the friends of the two Candidates have been busily employed, canvassing in all parts of the county. The contest, there is every prospect, will be a warm one—but we hope, for the honor and credit of Northumberland, whose character does not stand very high at present—that there will not be a repetition of those acts of wanton destruction of property, which marked the progress of the late election, and had the effect of setting it aside, as far as Mr. Williston was concerned.

We trust that the leaders of both parties, having seen the evils which have resulted from their former mode of proceeding, will act with more prudence, caution, and forbearance. While each is striving to promote the interest of his friend, let him not forget that his antagonists should be allowed the same privilege. Let each strive for the mastery, but let it be done in an open, manly manner; and above all things, let no improper language be indulged in. Nothing has a greater tendency to kindle wrath, to raise our baser passions, and incite us to the perpetration of deeds, which in our calmer moments, when reason and judgment are in healthful and vigorous action, we would shudder to participate in.

We indulge a hope, that having had a useful lesson, both parties will profit thereby; and that the coming conflict, to which all lovers of peace and quiet look forward with much concern and anxiety, will be allowed to pass over with as little excitement and tumult as possible.

THE WEATHER.—Last week the weather was very hot and dry—since Sunday the reverse has been the case. Cold east and north winds have prevailed, with occasional showers.

FIRE.—A dwelling House, owned and occupied by Mr. Stuthard, a little below Douglas-town, was consumed by fire on the afternoon of Sunday last. The family, with the exception of two children, were absent at the time, at Church.

A House and Barn, the property of Mr. E. McMahan, at Bartibog, on Thursday night, the 29th ult., were burnt, together with their contents. The mosquitoes being very troublesome, the proprietor kindled a fire a short distance from the barn, a very common practice—for the purpose of creating smoke, which has the effect of dispersing those troublesome insects; but neglected to put it out when he retired to rest. Some time after, he was aroused from his slumbers by the flames, which, after consuming the barn, had communicated to the dwelling; and it was with some difficulty the inmates effected their escape in their night-clothes.

USEFUL HINTS.—We copy the following paragraphs from an exchange paper.

"Would you be happy and live a life of contentment, keep your expenses within your income, however small it may be. Do not strive to be rich, and above all keep out of debt. Beware of that ruinous snare—speculation—which induces you to build 'castles in the air'—lifts you above an honest business, and thus leads to your downfall."

"The white of an egg is said to be a specific for fish bones sticking in the throat. It is to be swallowed raw, and will carry down a bone very easily and certainly. There is another fact touching eggs which it will do very well to remember. When, as sometimes by accident, corrosive sublimate is swallowed, the white of one or two eggs taken immediately, will neutralise the poison, and change the effect to that of a dose of calomel."

BUNKER HILL CELEBRATION.—We take the following paragraph from the oration of Mr. Webster, who was the orator of the day. The remarks were well-timed, and the principles they inculcate, are just and proper.

"But let us remember that we have duties and obligations to perform, corresponding to the blessings which we enjoy. Let us remember the trust, the sacred trust, attaching to the rich inheritance which we have received from our fathers. Let us feel our personal responsibility, to the full extent of power and influence, for the preservation of our institution of civil and religious liberty. And let us remember that it is only religion, and morals, and knowledge, that can make men respectable and happy under any form of government. Let us remember the great truth that communities are responsible as well as individuals; that no government is respectable which is not just; that without sacred public principle, fidelity and honour—no mere forms of government, no machinery of laws, can give dignity to political society. In our day and generation let us seek to raise and improve the moral sentiment, so that we may look, not for a degraded, but for an elevated and improved future."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—The poetical effusion of "A Friend to Temperance," will appear in our next number.

From the Royal Gazette, June 28.  
SUPREME COURT.—TRINITY TERM, 6  
VICTORIA, 1843.

General Rule.—Students.

1st. Whereas, it is expedient that there should be an examination of persons who may hereafter desire to enter upon the Study of the Law, in order to their admission as Attorneys of this Court; It is ordered, that such and so many Barristers as may for that purpose from time to time by the Rule of Court or any two of them shall be competent to conduct the examination of any person who may have made application to be admitted a Student; and in order to such examination, application shall be made by Petition to this Court by such person, stating his age, place of birth and present residence, name and place of residence of his father or guardian, and the several branches of education in which he may have been instructed, and that proper certificates as to character and habits shall accompany every such Petition; and the Court will thereupon make order for the examination, or otherwise as may appear necessary and proper.

2nd. It is further ordered, That no entry shall be made in the Clerk's Book of any Student, nor shall he be deemed to have commenced his Study of the Law with any Barrister, until he produce the certificate of the Examiners before whom his examination may be had, testifying his fitness and capacity.

3rd. It is further ordered, That in case any person shall be dissatisfied with the refusal of the Examiners to grant such Certificate, he shall be at liberty to apply by Petition to the Judges, who will make such order thereupon, as the case may in their opinion require.

4th. It is further ordered, That every Student who may be transferred from one Barrister to another during the progress of his Studies, shall forthwith deliver to the Clerk a memorandum of such transfer, accompanied by a Certificate of the Barrister whose Office he may be desirous of leaving, or in case of his death, absence or refusal to grant such Certificate, the Certificate of the Barrister to whose Office he is transferred, of the cause and reason for such transfer.

5th. It is further ordered That the foregoing Rules shall not extend to persons who may already have been admitted as Attorneys in any other part of Her Majesty's Dominions; but that such persons before being registered as Students, under the 9th Rule of Michaelmas, 1st Victoria, shall apply by Petition to the Court, accompanied by the requisite Certificates; and the Court will make order thereupon.

6th. It is further ordered, That if any person who may after his commencing to Study the Law have discontinued the same, shall be desirous of resuming his Studies, he shall apply by Petition to the Court for that purpose, who will make such order thereupon in regard to the time of his previous Study as may appear meet, otherwise the time of such former Study shall not be allowed to such Student.

7th. It is further ordered, That Mr. J. A. Street, Q. C., Mr. Chandler, Q. C., Mr. Wilmet, Q. C., Mr. End, Q. C., Mr. G. J. Dibbler, Mr. Weldon, Mr. W. Carman, Mr. J. W. Chandler, Mr. C. Fisher, Mr. Jack, Mr. G. D. Street, and Mr. J. H. Gray be appointed Barristers for conducting Examination under the foregoing Rules, who shall continue until the further orders of the Court thereupon.

WARD CHIEFMAN.  
J. CARTER.  
R. PARKER.

### GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

All Public Accountants or persons entrusted with the expenditure of Public Money, are hereby required to render their Accounts with proper Vouchers to the Auditor General for Audit, by the 15th day of October next.

By order of the Lieut. Governor.  
WM. F. ODELL.

24th June, 1843.

Mr. Pierce,  
Sir,—In an Extract copied into the Gleaner of the 16th ultimo, the word "Remains" appears transposed into Fifty-nine other different words, viz.—are, main, aim, rain, man, ram, is, ear, an, air, rim, seams, am, mar, sea, in, me, are, name, mire, remain, men, rein, same, ran, sam, smear, raise, sire, sear, rise, ire, mane, sir, mare, sin, raise, arms, rise, arise, earn, I, arise, inseam, manes, names, marine, misen, resin, miser, snare, miser, mine, sane, mien, manse, Amen. I take the liberty of sending you an additional Thirteen, viz.—arm, era, namer, sirname, mean, near, rime, rise, as, sine, semi, siren, mars. In the original the word "name" having been rendered plural by the addition of the letter "s", with the same propriety it can be affixed to the words era, mine, marine, rain, man, ream, ram, ear, rim, mare, men, earn, minei, and the word "remains," appears transposed eighty five different times.

### A FEMALE.

PARTY FEELING.—The following judicious remarks, are copied from a late Quebec Gazette:—

"The evils which for the last ten years have afflicted the country and brought ruin and distress on so many of its inhabitants, without distinction, are in great part owing to the contests of the factions. No one who is acquainted with the actual state of Canada, previous to the late disturbances, will deny that the inhabitants were a happy people, less burthened, perhaps, than any other on the face of the Globe, living peaceably, neighbourly and comfortably on their own lands, disturbing nobody and no body disturbing them. Those who are acquainted with the state of the country, at the present day, know the difference, and although it may not all have been produced by the contests of the

factions, it is in part of it has been indeed punished itself to be made and the innocent "In the meantime able and industrious who have suffered the madness and he on their guard to be led into errors and miseries be steadfast in advice and duty. "We are afraid to hear any evidence when he came to the Province and other points, consisted of the Government. They were independent and political and party was no want of party, not in the eyes of all wrongfully accused. Never can be heeded from public life. The measure, the Government the undertakers of a political Colonial agent may be, of "the subjects," but verily that is an advantage."

"Convinced of the public action of British Government North America, but with it is not suppose a tempting to the true and loyal

A STRANGE case is the following recently stated by the Governor of the Province of New Brunswick, in 1839, was a case, which was comprised of a white, and a black, who were informed that they would be of other representation. They then d confession of time set was within the clock in the increased pur

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