

could not believe that solar heat could have changed the size of the cheek bones of different men, as they are found to differ. Dr. S. said he did not say that men were not all descended from a common stock; but that there were difficulties in the way of this belief, which in the present state of science, could not be satisfactorily explained.

News of the Week.

COLONIAL.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

St. John Observer, Jan. 10.

The Weather.—After six weeks, extremely severe weather, almost continual snow-storms and intense cold; we are now experiencing one of the most remarkable changes of temperature we ever witnessed in January. The last four or five days have been a continual and rapid thaw, accompanied with rain and fog, and whereas last week, our street were a foot or two deep in well packed and frozen snow, forming admirable sleighing roads they are now deluged with torrents of running water almost entirely divested of their wintry appearance, and presenting an unseasonable and unsightly aspect of soft mud. The atmosphere is loaded with a dense, muggy vapour, and the temperature extremely close and oppressive; altogether too warm and heavy to be pleasant on a New Brunswick January.—4 p. m. sun shines again.

NOVA-SCOTIA.

Halifax Post.

On the late passage of the Britannia from Liverpool to Boston, as Capt Hewit was standing near the wheel, the steamer was struck by a tremendous sea which stove in her wheel house and bulwarks. Captain H in endeavouring to grasp the mizen rigging, missed his hold and was carried by the force of the sea over the stern of the ship most providentially he seized hold of the iron railing at the stern of the boat, which saved his being washed overboard, and almost miraculously saved his life, but not without some severe bruises. The passengers have presented Capt. H. with a handsome piece of plate.

The BRITANNIA has now crossed the Atlantic 27 times in 32 months, in safety.

Pictou Banner.

House Burnt and three Lives Lost.—At about 2 o'clock on sabbath morning last the Dwelling House of Mr. Alexander Fisher Glenelg, St. Mary's was destroyed by fire, and awful to relate his eldest child, a girl 6 years old and a young woman named McKay from Indian Harbour, perished in the flames. The second daughter a girl 4 years old, was at the same time so much injured that she died this morning. Both the parents are severely burnt. The Father, in endeavouring to rescue his child, rushed three times into the flames, and a great part of the surface of his body is now literally roasted. The mother, in escaping with the youngest child, the only one that survives, had her hands so much injured, that many months must elapse, before she can resume the care of what remains of her household. But the fearful story is not finished; no sooner had they escaped the fury of the flames than they began to suffer from intense cold, and before they could reach the nearest house, their bodies partly burnt, and completely exposed, were severely bitten by the frost. Their condition now is truly deplorable. Deprived of 3 member of their family—left houseless and homeless—the father in a very dangerous state—and the mother quite helpless—all this so sudden and unexpected, who can tell what they feel. The neighbours will do a good deal for them,—but all they can do will not remove their sorrow. How soon may our best earthly comforts vanish.—Boast not thyself of to-morrow, for thou knowest not what a day may bring forth.

CHURCH SOCIETY,

GLENELG.

Extracts from an Address delivered at the late meeting of the Glenelg committee of the Church Society of the Archdeaconry of New Brunswick, by the Reverend the Visiting Missionary Priest for the Miramichi River, published at the request of those who heard it.

MY DEAR FRIENDS,

Since the last meeting together of our Local Committee of the CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE ARCHDEACONRY OF NEW BRUNSWICK, another year has nearly closed upon us, and our humble, though I trust, hearty and well intended endeavours to assist in the honorable work of enlarging the Place of the Church's Tent. Let our first emotions, my brethren, be those of devout and fervent gratitude to that God, through whose mercy and loving kindness (and not for any worthi-

ness in ourselves, or merit in anything that we have done) the Shepherd and the sheep have been spared, and our feet permitted to stand this Holy Day, peaceful and happy, within this sacred "House of Prayer." Let our next be feelings of the most lively joy, and deepest and holiest thankfulness to Him who hath cast our lot in the ONE CATHOLIC CHURCH; of which it may well cheer our hearts to know, in these sad times of novelty and change, that she has been imbedded deeply in the Rock of Eternal Truth; was cemented firmly together with the blood of a "noble army of martyrs," reared upwards by wise and holy hands, and is holding TRUE Evangelical Discipline, Evangelical Doctrine and TRUE Evangelical Holiness; to know too, that she is now more frequently perhaps than at any other period during the past three hundred years, gently yet earnestly inviting her wilful, wandering Sons and Daughters, and all really "seeking rest" "for their weary and heavy laden souls to enter within her own safest fold; because it is, as I have sometimes told you in this place, that she charitably believes it to be the Saviour's fold," that without "its meaning and unrest;" to know upon the authority of the noble Bishop Doane (of New Jersey) that "the Church at home is awake to her responsibilities and to her privileges,—that to the one she is girding herself with giant strength, that the other, she is clasping to her bosom with all the fervor of a woman's love."

Surely when we think of all these things, we at least may say with Holy David "Lord what is man that thou art mindful of him, or the sons of men that thou so regardest them." "Oh! that men would therefore praise the Lord for His goodness, and declare the wonders that He doeth for the children of men."

But I pass on (much as I love to dwell on these general benefits and blessings and prospects which we have in common with the Members of the Anglo-Catholic or English Church) to remind you of our special duty to that Church Society of which this assembled Local Committee is a constituted branch, and to tell you of the really benevolent designs embraced by this institution, adding such observations and such advice as may occur to my mind, as I advance from one holy object to another. Of course I shall be obliged to travel over nearly the same ground that I did this time twelve months, and so perhaps render myself liable to the charge of repetition; but with me this is of little moment, if I can happily succeed through God's blessing, in making these things thoroughly understood by my present hearers and perhaps others also.

In alluding to the following objects, I shall speak of them exactly as I find them recorded in the constitution of the society. The first with which we there meet is that of "Missionary Visits to neglected places." This object you perceive, has been placed foremost on the list, because the Bishop and the Clergy, the original founders of the Society, thought with the inspired Apostle Saint Paul, that in these "neglected places" people's faith is to come by hearing the Voice of the preacher. For how shall they call on Him in whom they have not believed? and how shall they believe in Him of whom they have not heard? and how shall they hear without a preacher? and how shall they preach without they be SENT?

Surely, surely, it is (or most I say it ought to be) a blessed comfort for these destitute Brethren to know that men of "sure warrant," are SENT to them by God's chief Shepherd and Pastor in the Church, men with whom the Saviour promised to be "always even to the end of the world."

Pray therefore, my brethren, that the Lord would send forth more labourers to put the sickle into many fields already white unto the harvest. Pray also for your Missionary Priests now engaged in the harvest field, whether stationary or visiting. Pray that "the mountains be made low, and the rough places plain before their feet in preaching the Gospel of the Kingdom of God." Pray that the sunshine of God's blessing may descend constantly upon all their sound plans of usefulness. Pray that they lose not courage under the opposition, and evil treatment, and evil tongues of their enemies, persecutors and slanderers. Pray that they to whom alone, you are bound to look for spiritual comfort and counsel, may be endued with wisdom from on High, to give you such advice as may help to the saving of the soul. Pray that they may "gladly spend and be spent" for Christ; that utterance might always be given unto them, that they may open their mouths boldly to make known the mystery of the Gospel; that thus speaking and living, they may humbly yet confidently look forward to that day in which they that turn many to Righteousness shall shine as the stars forever and ever.

The second object for the advancement of which THE CHURCH SOCIETY, has pledged itself, is rendering pecuniary aid (when necessary) to young men endeavoring to prepare themselves for "Holy Orders" in Christ's Church; or in other words "the founding of Divinity Scholarships in the College." And surely, my Friends, this is a very commendable object; nay, is it not one of the most important on the list? Let us therefore, hope that the heads of the Society will see the positive necessity existing for devoting their best and earliest attention to the immediate establishment of, at least, one of these Scholarships. The Clergy, above all men on earth, must have learning, and that needless or dangerous thing,

a little learning, will not do for them in these eventful times. The watchman appointed to guard the sacred Towers of Zion, that "fair place and the joy of the whole earth," must be well clad (at least) in defensive armour. Remember then, that this clerical education or learning (whatever it may be) cannot be obtained by these needy young men without the means, and under God, they look to you—Church People, for some of these means. I must also tell you, that the chief motive for the establishment of the Scholarships is the extreme difficulty experienced by the Bishop in procuring from home Clergymen willing to undertake Colonial Cures. Year after year do the three great universities of our mother land send forth hundreds of candidates for the ministry; but the services of these hundreds of candidates when rightly ordained, are required immediately for the many "Houses of Prayer" now building throughout the country; and herein let us not repine but rather rejoice, that what is positive loss to the Church of New Brunswick, is actual gain to the teeming population in the British Isles.

Another object embraced by the Society is the circulation of the Holy Scriptures of Truth, the lively oracles of God containing advices and lessons from THE ALMIGHTY to His children here on earth, all written by sacred penmen, under the guidance and direction of the HOLY SPIRIT.

Be it our care, my friends, always to speak of the Book or Books with holy awe and reverence.

Within that awful volume lies

The mystery of mysteries!

Happiest they of human race,

To whom God has granted grace

To read, to fear, to hope, to pray,

To lift the latch, and force the way;

And better had they ne'er been born,

Who read to doubt, or read to scorn.

Such is the beautiful and solemn commentary from the pen of Sir Walter Scott; who died as he lived, a member of Scotland's ancient Church; but mark! not a presbyterian. To be concluded.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 17, 1843.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL.

THE Courier with the Southern mail, arrived on Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock.

News of the Week.—It is a fortunate circumstance for us, that the papers by the mail contain so little information as they do, otherwise we should have been sadly puzzled how to make room for it, as the letters of our Correspondents occupy so large a space.

Speech.—A friend has furnished us with a copy of a Speech delivered by William Carman, Jun. Esq. at the hustings in the South West, near the residence of Robt. Doak, Esq. which we insert below.

Friends and Freeholders, I wish you a happy New Year; and if you have not had a merry Christmas, it must have been your own fault, for from the very active canvass that has taken place by the partisans of our opponents, you have had ample opportunity of making merry at their expense. I have been called, and now rise not for the purpose of making a speech, but merely to show my face to some here who do not know me, except by name, but who hereafter will be enabled to recognize my countenance when we again meet; for I regret to say, that so great changes have recently taken place in this section of the County, that I feel myself almost a stranger among you.

I stand before you, Gentlemen, as the rejected of the South West, (cries of no, no); pardon me gentlemen, I must differ with you, and say yes, yes. At the last General Election, I was put in nomination by a large and respectable number of Freeholders of this county, as a candidate for your suffrages; not in opposition to either of the other candidates in particular, but independent of both,—and if I had been chosen as your Representative, should have had much pleasure in acting with either. The constituency of the county placed me at the head of the Poll for some days, and I continued to occupy a proud position on the Poll Book, until the Freeholders from the South West, who heretofore have prided themselves on sticking together, influenced by the powerful house of Gilmour, Rankin & Co., turned the scale in favor of my opponents, and gave me a blow from which I could not recover; knowing this, I declined further contest, and cheerfully gave place to my more successful competitors. I do not regret it, and perhaps ought to thank you, for I have little doubt that had I then been returned, I should at this moment be standing before you to account for my misdoings,—as it is hardly possible that I should have been among the members of the late House, and not participated in their misdeeds. Why I am not now before you as a candi-

date for your suffrages, it is not at present necessary to explain,—immediately on the dissolution of the late House, I gave my friends to understand I should not come forward. I think the country has not been fairly dealt with, as too little time has been allowed for any new candidate—whether this has arisen from unavoidable delay or design—I cannot say.

With all the candidates I have been upon the most friendly terms for upwards of twenty years, although occasionally differing with our late members in politics—more particularly on local matters—but I am now here as a supporter of Mr Williston, who nobly supported me in the last contest, and I am now happy in having it in my power to return the compliment. I hope I may not be misunderstood, for although I have great respect for the other gentlemen, I tell them candidly, that I would from principle oppose them both,—nay more, if it was in my power, I would make a sweeping reform, and turn out every member of the old house, and remodel both the councils. The Members of the Executive Council are gentlemen of integrity and moral worth, but with their moral character we have nothing to do, it is of their public acts I now speak; many of them were members of the late house, and when we reflect that from the mismanagement and extravagance of the Legislature, the Province has been in a few years reduced from a state of affluence to that of bankruptcy, we are justified in the conclusion that they are incapable of conducting the affairs of the Province. Yes gentlemen, five years ago, we had an ample revenue of £120,000, which in addition to the ordinary annual revenues of the Province has been squandered, and at this moment the Province is £120,000 in debt, exclusive of the By Road Grants, for which warrants have not yet issued,—our revenue is decreasing, our resources diminished, and this enormous debt will tend to cramp our energies and retard our improvements.

The Legislative Council should be remodelled, there are too many officials in it. It is intended, I presume, to represent the House of Lords, which stands as the great barrier between the Crown and the People; and perfectly independent of both. Can our legislative council be said to do this, when more than half is composed of persons holding offices under the Crown, who under the present system must vote with the Government, or resign their offices. These are no hasty opinions, I do not speak these things in a corner, I have spoken and written against the late House of Assembly, and I am proud to say, I have lighted a torch that has blazed throughout the Province, and I confidently trust that when we receive the return from the different counties, we shall find more than one half of the members of the old House have been rejected by their constituents.

If Mr Rankin would decline further contest, and accept a seat in the Council, where his wealth and standing entitle him to be, and allow Mr Street and Mr Williston to represent the county, both parties would be satisfied, and the county would for some time to come be saved the trouble of a contest.

Gentlemen—I shall continue to support my friend,—we will put him in if we can. I quarrel with no man for supporting his opinion and his friend, and after this contest is over, shall do to all true men, as I did after the last—extend to them the hand of friendship. I thank you for the support we have this day received, and for the kind feeling you have manifested towards us.

PUBLIC MEETING.—We have been handed the following proceedings of a Public Meeting held at the Court House, Newcastle, yesterday, to take into consideration the subject matter of a Communication from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

JOHN M. JOHNSON, Esquire, High Sheriff, being called to the chair, and

Mr JAMES JOHNSON requested to act as Secretary.

Proposed by Wm. Loch, Esq. and seconded by Alex. Goodfellow, Esq.

Resolved—As the opinion of this meeting, that the Duties now imposed under the Revenue Law, are as high as the depressed state of Commerce will bear, and to increase them would be injurious to the general interest and Trade of the Province.

Proposed by H. B. Allison, Esq. and seconded by John Nesmith, Esq.

Resolved unanimously—That as this Province is not a corn producing country, and does not raise enough Bread Stuffs for the consumption of the inhabitants,—it would therefore be inexpedient and impolitic at present to impose a duty thereon, when imported from a British Colony, as such an impost would bear particularly hard on the poorer classes.

Proposed by Mr R. Hutchison, and seconded by Ph. Williston, Esq.

Resolved unanimously—That this meeting is of opinion, a moderate duty on Timber and Sawn Lumber, might be substituted to advantage for the Licence Duties now imposed on the cutting of Timber, and loss in the forest.

Proposed by H. C. D. Carman,