

While the members and friends of the Establishment may modestly challenge comparison, not only with her intolerant rival, the members of which would seem to desire to call down fire from heaven to destroy her, although so lately in sacred communion with her, but with the Church in her earliest and most orthodox times: what honest heart dare wish her injury! or sacrilegious hand be extended to destroy her bulwarks! The Church of Scotland is at this day a Gospel Church—a Missionary Church, observant of the faith as once delivered unto the Saints.

In alluding to those men who have forsaken her communion, many of whom were truly great and good, it is not intended that aught should be breathed to sully the sanctity of their characters; but we must recollect that some of the most gifted of the sons of men, in different ages as well as the present, were fated to wander in the devious mazes of party strife and delusion. Transcendent abilities do not always secure an exemption from error. Hence it is anything but just to bolster up a cause with the mere personal and moral worth, or intellectual greatness of its advocates; but even in this respect the Establishment, although she may find many of her former ornaments in hostile array against her, has great cause of rejoicing for the many good and shining characters that are within her bosom; and equally gifted and pious men with those who have forsaken her, will yet be found to rally round her standard.

New Brunswick, July, 1844.

FRENCH AGGRESSION IN TAHITI.

Highly important movements!—Grasping attempts of the French Officers—Expulsion of the Queen of Tahiti—Imprisonment of the British Consul, and several Chiefs of the Society Islands.

A communication appears in the *London Times*, of July 30, the production of "A British Officer," relative to the recent doings of the French in Tahiti, which has excited much interest. The writer, who encloses his name and address to the editor, pledges himself to the accuracy of the statements. The communication is dated Papeete, March 6. He says:

"Long ere this can be received, the public will be in possession of the underhand and ungentlemanly manner in which Admiral Dupetit Thouars forced the Protectorate on Queen Pomare; a demand of 10,000 dollars being made on a nation who were unable to pay the former one of 2,000. The paper presented to the Queen is worded in such a manner as to deceive Europe into the belief that it was voluntary act of the Queen; whereas the alternative was the French guns opening on her people, and laying her town in ashes. Some excuse was wanted to haul down her flag. This answered for want of a better. 400 marines were landed in presence of two of the Queen's Chiefs; her flag was violently taken down, and the French colours then hoisted; they are still flying. The Queen being apprised that it was the intention to seize her, and place her eldest son (a boy about seven years old) on a nominal throne, governed by a French regency, fled to her Majesty's ketch the *Basilisk*. She was received by Lieutenant Hunt, who gave up his accommodation to her Majesty, her husband, and three children, with some other persons of rank. She has resided for several weeks on board this little vessel, not being permitted to land. Some time ago, hearing that her subjects had fled from their homes, had assembled in the mountains, and were in a great state of excitement, of her own accord she despatched a letter, which was seized by the French Governor. It has been constructed into treason against the Majesty of France.

"Some of her chiefs were invited in and siezed; one of them loaded with irons. They are still confined on board the frigate *Ambuscade*. A proclamation was published ten days ago. These chiefs merely fled, dreading the punishment their friends had received.

"On Sunday week soldiers came to a house where the Queen's female attendants resided they threw their things and the Queen's furniture about, turned them out, and have turned the house into a prison. The poor people, having no shelter, have, since then resided in the British Chapel.

"The French governor has strained every nerve to put this place into a fit state of defence; he boasts that if two months more be given him, he would defy any ship to enter. The small Island in front of the harbour is having an earthen embankment of twelve feet raised on it: 15 32-pounders are to be mounted, also barracks built for the gunners. Commanding the entrance to

the harbour barracks are built, and a battery being erected, to be armed with 14 8-pounders. Other works are being constructed behind the town on the rise of the hill. The war steamer went with the proclamation to prevent the natives passing on the isthmus. Some of them, returning to their homes, have been stopped; several have lost their money and their property. The governor has gone with 400 soldiers to erect a fort and hem the people in, an Englishman went with him as a pilot to take the frigate and steamer as far as water could permit. The acting governor has issued a proclamation, declaring this place in a state of siege. All English Officers are obliged to be on board at eight o'clock p. m. Last night parties were found destroying all English boats hauled up on the beach: a few renegades who are a disgrace to their country have had their property spared. An owner of a vessel who had just sold it to the French Government, not being able to procure any English house is residing in a native one; he wrote mentioning that his wife is ill, daily expecting her confinement, and requesting he might be permitted to keep a light, but has been refused. He represented the dangerous state of his wife, the same apathetic reply was given; that no exception could be made in his favour.

The remainder of the communication is occupied with the seizure and detention by the French of Mr. Pritchard, an English missionary, who had rendered himself obnoxious to them and the writer concludes with saying, "I could swell your paper with the daily acts of oppression which are being committed."

Mr. Pritchard, our consul at Tahiti, has come home in the *Vindictive*. It is said in the *Rio papers*, that he had been imprisoned, by order of the French authorities in that island for 21 days, and only obtained his liberty on condition of leaving the country. Queen Pomare had taken refuge, it is further stated, on board the *Basilisk* sloop-of-war, where she remained when the last accounts came away.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1844.

HIS EXCELLENCY.—The Lieutenant Governor, with Lady Colebrooke and Family, arrived at Saint John from Fredericton, on Monday last. They left the following morning, in the steamer *Herald* for Eastport. Lady Colebrooke and Family intend proceeding to the United States, where they purpose making a tour; but Sir William intends visiting various parts of the Province, commencing with Charlotte County.

CARR AND GALLOWAY.—The Grand Jury found a true bill against these men, and they were put on their trial for Piracy, on Monday last. The *Times*, published on the evening of that day, states, that the jury could not agree on a verdict.

HALIFAX HOTEL.—This fine, spacious building, built by a company a few years since, is advertised to be sold by public auction, to-day.

ROAD TO QUEBEC.—The Quebec Mercury of the 13th instant, contains the following paragraph.

"The Canadian of last night, informs us that one hundred and fifty young men arrived here on Saturday, principally from the parishes of Maskinonge, and Riviere du Loup (*en haut*) who have been engaged to work at the formation of the new Military Road between Halifax and Quebec. They will receive £5 per month, besides their food, and working implements, which are furnished by Government."

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.—We copy the following paragraph from the Kingston British Whig.

"The following is current in town:—the Governor General intends to call the Parliament together about the end of September—have a very short session, get one or two bills passed, and then dissolve the House, reserving all his energies and all his influence, for the general Election: the New Parliament to meet early in the ensuing year. As to the truth of the above we say nothing, but as to its feasibility we think a great deal. In fact, under present circumstances, we do not see what else Sir Charles can do."

HALIFAX.—The Editor of the Morn-

ing Post, in commenting on the approaching Regatta, says:

"Preparations for the Regatta are advancing with undiminished vigour, keeping the boat builders busily employed. There will be a much larger number of new boats on this occasion than has ever been on any other, and not a little rivalry between the builders of Dartmouth and Halifax. We have, however, every confidence in our side of the water, and if the Dartmouth lads beat us, they will have something to be proud of. Sailing Yachts, too will be more numerous; and "Oh! for a wind that follows fast!"—that all engaged may have fair play."

UNITED STATES.—The Albany Argus of the 8th instant, thus speaks of the general state of the Crops throughout the Union:

"We are now in the month of August, and the season is so far advanced that we are able to take a general survey of the crops of our country.

"The Wheat crop is generally heavy. In New York and New England uncommonly so. Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, it is a full average, perhaps more than that; but in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Iowa, and Wisconsin, the immense rains in June and July, injured the crop. We see no reason from all the returns before us, to aver that the wheat crop of '44 is the heaviest ever before raised. There is undoubtedly more wheat raised this year than last, but it is very doubtful whether any more in proportion to the increase of population.

"The Corn Crop is promising in this state as well as in the Middle States, and also throughout New England, and it looks well at the West, but the continued rains, before alluded to, we said in many sections to have done this crop an irreparable injury. The thousands, or rather millions of acres planted with corn on the bottoms of the Wabash, the Illinois, the Missouri, the Arkansas, the Red and the Mississippi Rivers, were overflowed in June, for such a length of time, that this great Western crop must thereby be diminished. But the Eastern, Southern, and Middle States will repair this deficiency, so as to make a full average crop.

"The green crops—such as potatoes, peas, beans, turnips, and clover are exuberant beyond precedent. The earth is laden with the luxuriance of this vegetation."

SPECULATION.—The St. John New-Brunswick contains the following paragraph, showing the extraordinary success of a speculation entered into by a Manchester merchant.

"In the most distressed period of the Cotton trade, 1841, and when the relations of Great Britain with China were anything but settled, a Manchester merchant formed the resolution of speculating in 30,000 pieces of low shirtings, for which the purchaser paid 6s. 8d per piece; the whole outlay being just £10,000. The whole of this large purchase was shipped to Manila, where the goods arrived most opportunely. A quick sale took place, and the returns, after paying all costs and charges, netting rather more than £20,000. Bills for such an amount were then out of the question, and the proceeds were invested with silk. The silk, too, proved an equally good spec; the lucky owner having doubled his investment, that is, sold the silk for more than £40,000. Perhaps a more fortunate speculation is not on record; and all this, too, was accomplished in less, it is said, than twelve months."

LAUNCH.—A fine bark, named the *Guatimila* of the burthen of 500 tons, was launched from the building yard of Messrs. Cunards, in Chatham, on the afternoon of Saturday last.

THE SEASON.—Our farmers are now busily employed reaping their rich harvest of grain. The weevil, we understand, has injured the wheat on the South West, but not to any extent.

CROPS IN THE NORTH.—Under this head, the Fredericton Loyalist contains the following paragraph:

"We are happy to learn from a gentleman just returned from Miramichi, that the crops in that section of the Province, promise to be abundant. Our informant also states, that the system of Agriculture has very much improved in that quarter within the last two or three years, and that although the settlers possess fewer natural advantages than those on the River Saint John, yet by their industry, application, and improved system, they are hewing out for themselves not only wealth, but good farms in the wilderness, that far surpasses the farms on the Saint John which have been cultivated for the same period. What will our friends on the river say to this? Will it not stir them up to emulation; or will they still neglect their farms, and go a boating a little, lumber a little, and idle a little, and suffer their steady and industrious neighbors to go ahead of them?"

It is highly gratifying to hear our neighbours discoursing of our industry and application. Much yet remains to

be done, and would our Agriculturalists but unite for the purpose of raising their useful and honorable calling to its proper and legitimate station in society, and imparting one to another useful knowledge connected with husbandry, derived from practical experience, much good would be effected.

We recommend to our Agricultural friends, for attentive and careful perusal, an article in our Agricultural Journal, copied from a London paper, entitled, "Speed the Plough." The benefits that have accrued to the British Farmer from Associations, and unity of action, are there plainly and forcibly depicted. Would it not be well to follow so good an example?

POST OFFICE AFFAIR.—The appearance of the Notice, calling a public meeting in this quarter, has called forth the following comments by the Editor of the *Loyalist*:-

"The *Miramichi Gleaner* contains a notice, calling a meeting of the inhabitants to take into consideration the impositions and absurdities committed by the Post Office Department in this Province since the reform effected by Messrs Page and Lang; and to adopt means to undo what these stupid dolts have done. No wonder people kick against the alterations, for greater blunders were never perpetrated by three old women at home, in compliance with the recommendations of two young ignoramuses whom they sent to this country. Really, had not their recommendations been complied with, we should have been disposed to think their Mammy's did not know they were out! We shall refer to the subject again."

Proposed Tax on Colonial Shipping.—The twelfth Report of the General Ship-owners' Society of London, was presented to the Subscribers at the General Annual Meeting held at the Hall of Commerce, on the 21st July. Among other suggestions relating to the shipping interest it urgently sets forth the propriety of imposing a tax upon Colonial ships brought into the United Kingdom for sale, and calls upon Ship-owners throughout the country to press, through the medium of their Representatives in Parliament, the necessity for the adoption of the measure.

PASSENGERS in the St. George.—W. Murphy, Esq., Messrs. J. Anderson, J. D. Coles, W. R. Watson, Richard Nugent, Mrs. Jamieson and Son, Miss Margaret Johnston, Miss Mackie, Miss Currie; and 32 in the Steerage.

We are requested to state, that a Public Meeting will be held in the Court House, Newcastle, at noon, on Monday next, for the purpose of adopting measures to remove several grievances connected with the Post Office Department.

Shipping Intelligence.

Port of Miramichi:

Entered, August 16—schr Speculation, Wood, P. E. Island—Gilmour, Rankin & Co. 20—schr Miscou, Coulson, Quebec—Sundries; brig Amelie, Germain, St. Pierre—J. Cunard & Co. 22—schr Repealer, McMillan, P. E. Island—Gilmour, Rankin & Co.; schr Neptune, Richards, Quebec—Sundries. 26—schr Mary, Muirhead, St. Pierre—J. Cunard & Co. 30—brigt Albion, Steel, Newfoundland—J. Cunard & Co.; brigt Unicorn, Bryan, do—do; brigt Ariel, Stewart, Limerick—do. 23—bark Lord Mulgrave, Likiss, Hull—Gilmour, Rankin & Co.; schr Agnes, Lyons, New York.

Cleared, August 17—schr Elizabeth, McGonigan, P. E. Island; brigt Gazelle, Lanzed, Newfoundland; brigt Napoleon, Caleff, do. 19—schr Perseverance, Brown, Saint Pierre. 20—brigt Clyde, Spence, New York; schr John Henry, Tobin, Halifax. 21—schr Speculation, Wood, Newfoundland. 22—brigt Ceres, Johnson, Newcastle. 23—schr Eliza, McDonald, St. Pierre. 23—brigt James, Squires, Bridge-water; brigt Robert Taylor, Wheatby, Hull; schr Elizabeth, Harding, Halifax. 24—Agent, Allan, Liverpool. 27—schr Repealer, McMillan, Newfoundland; brigt Friendship, Poter, Liverpool. 30—brigt Amelie, Germain, Saint Pierre.

Port of Richibucto:

Entered, August 19—schr Marie, Mure, Halifax; schr Assistance, LeBlanc, do. 20—schr Dolphin, Bernard, Quebec, via Miramichi. Cleared, August 16—brigt Ranger, Dixon, Hull; brigt Champion, Corbin, St. John's, N. F. 20—schr Dolphin, Bernard, Percé. 22—bark Kingston, Newham, Hull.