

self where you were?" "Yes, my books will shew it." "Have you them with you, sir?" "No they are at the inn." When turning to the judge, the prisoner said, "My lord, as this gentleman's evidence is very material to my defence, will you allow him to go to the inn to refresh his memory?" "How long shall you be, sir?" "Oh not many minutes, my lord." "Very well, we will wait your return." He soon came back, and looking at the prisoner with a sneer, said, "Why, on the 21st of July I was at Mullingar, in Ireland." "I know you were, sir, and pray, sir, do you not remember two men fighting in the market place?" "No, indeed I do not." "Why, sir, you cannot forget it, for you seconded one of them." "Eh!" said he, pausing; "I do recollect seeing an Englishman very ill used in a fight in Ireland, ay, and it was at Mullingar, when I stepped in to support him." "Well, sir, look at me, and say if I am that man." "Oh!" said he, "I cannot swear to you, for when I went in your face was so knocked about I should not know you again. I can only swear he was about your size, and had a large mole on his left shoulder." "Is that the case, prisoner?" said the judge. "Why, my lord, I cannot see behind me; but the jury may," and pulling his shirt on one side, there was the mole as described. When the commercial traveller saw it, he exclaimed, "My lord, I have no doubt now." The judge, on summing up, told the jury that altho' the witnesses had sworn positively to the prisoner, there may be and often are mistakes as in identity. But here was a combination of circumstances sworn to that had raised a considerable doubt in his mind, and if the evidence had operated in a similar manner on the minds of the jury, they would give the prisoner the benefit of it. He was acquitted. The commercial traveller and the prisoner had never been in Ireland in their lives; they were regular thieves and confederates, and the story was got up for the occasion. — *Sporting Mag.*

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI: WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 12, 1844.

ARRIVAL OF THE SOUTHERN MAIL.—The Southern mail reached the Post Office, on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. We went to press to-day at two o'clock.

MILITARY FORTIFICATIONS IN NEW BRUNSWICK.—The Saint John Courier furnishes us with the following important paragraph.

"Orders, we understand, were received by the last mail from England, directing the fortification of several important points of defence in this Province. The works on Partridge Island, at the entrance of this harbour, which are to be on an extensive scale, will be commenced the coming week, as will also those at the Grand Falls, on the route to Canada. We expect soon to hear of the determination of the military authorities to continue two regiments of the line in this Province; indeed the works which are to be undertaken, would almost warrant us in believing that such is the fact. We sincerely hope that it may prove so."

INSURRECTION IN CUBA.—The Jamaica Morning Journal, furnishes the following particulars of the recent disturbances in the Island of Cuba.

"The Royal Mail Steamer Clyde returned here from Saint Jago de Cuba, on Saturday morning.—By her we learn that an insurrection of a deeply laid nature, had broken out among the slaves in that Island, and in which several respectable persons in Havana are implicated, as also an influential gentleman of this city. It appears that the negroes from the Havana, who were the ringleaders in the plot had proceeded to the interior, fully expecting that the slaves on the estates would join them in burning down all the properties, and proclaiming their freedom; as the estates slaves refused to join them, which disconcerted all their plans, and led to the whole plot being discovered. The Captain General, O'Donnell, immediately despatched troops, who attacked the insurgents and dispersed them. In the affray about 200 men were killed on both sides. "About 400 persons, a large proportion of whom are British people, are now in prison in the Havana, to take their trial for being concerned in this rebellion. "Through one of the passengers in the Clyde we learn, that about fifty Englishmen have been employed on the railway between Havana and Matanzas, and were discovered instigating the slaves to rebellion; that the chief instigator among them was hung, his head taken off, his body quartered, and hung up in the different parts of the city. One of the instigators, an Englishman, had escaped from Havana, and arrived at Saint Jago, where he was apprehended, and put in prison to take his trial. A proclamation had been issued, or was about to be—that all English planters in the island of Cuba, should hold themselves in readiness to depart at a moment's notice."

EXPORT TIMBER DUTY BILL.—The Bangor Courier contains the following article on this subject. It is headed "Violation of the Treaty of Washington, by the Assembly of New Brunswick." It is certainly a very great hardship that the timber of our neighbours cannot be exported from one of our ports to Britain, free of duty, while our own is subject to a

"We publish below a law passed by the Assembly of New-Brunswick at its last session, and which is of much interest to our citizens, many of whom are engaged in lumbering upon the waters of the Saint John. This law appears to us to be a direct and palpable violation of the Washington Treaty, the third article of which declares, "that where by the provisions of the treaty the river Saint John is declared to be the line of boundary, the navigation of the said river shall be free and open to both parties, and shall in no way be obstructed by either; and that all the produce of the forest in logs, lumber, timber, boards, staves, or shingles, or of agriculture, not being manufactured, growing on any of those parts of the State of Maine, watered by the river St. John, or by its tributaries, of which fact reasonable evidence shall, if required, be produced, shall have free access into and through the said river and its tributaries, having their source within the State of Maine, to and from the seaport at the mouth of the said river, either by boats, rafts, or other conveyance. That when within the Province of New Brunswick, the said produce shall be dealt with as if it were the produce of the said Province."

A reference to the law, it seems to us, must satisfy any one that this provision of the treaty is entirely disregarded. So believing, we wish to call attention to the matter, and to protest against any further appropriations by Congress, for continuing the survey of the boundary, until this matter is adjusted."

THE REV. MR. TURNBULL.—The following Address, delivered to the Rev. Mr. Turnbull, after the delivery of the last sermon he preached at Blissfield, when on his way to Saint John, to embark for Britain, together with the Rev. Gentleman's reply, has been handed to us for publication.

Reverend Sir,
We, inhabitants of the South West Branch of the Miramichi River, having learned with deep regret, that you and your much esteemed partner in life, are about taking your departure for your native land, and leaving a space of not less than seventy miles without a Presbyterian Minister to break the bread of life among us. And the case is much more to be lamented, when we look back on the dark and benighted state in which we were before your arrival, and contrast our former condition with the last three years and seven months, that you have laboured among us as an able, zealous, and faithful minister of Christ: warning us of the danger of living in sin, pointing out the line of our duty, and making known unto us the way of salvation, through a Redeemer, without the least regard to your own personal comfort, discharging your duty faithfully, and making known the whole counsel of God, that Christ alone might wear the Crown, and sinners be brought to the knowledge of the faith as it is in Jesus. But is it so, that we are to be left in the valley of darkness, and shadow of death? Must we again return to our former state of Egyptian darkness, without the least ray of Gospel light? Is Zion's tower to be left without a watch, or any one to give the alarm to poor perishing sinners, "so far as the Church of Scotland is concerned?" Or has your Lord and Master spoken to you as to Lot in the days of old, saying, "Escape for your life," or Noah, when he commanded him to enter into the ark? Are threatened judgments awaiting us? Much might be said on this subject, but we proceed not. It is true, owing to the depression of trade, we have not been able to do to you as we would have wished but with regard to that, we have scarcely ever heard you complain. But we ask, have you not had tokens of good among us? Have you not had souls for your ministry, and what profit would it be for you to gain the whole world, while you might be the means, "in the hand of God," of saving many souls from eternal death? Is the harvest not great, and laborers few in this country? Where can you find a place more in want of the blessed Gospel, than the South West Branch of the Miramichi River? It is true we have some faint hopes of your return, but we must confess they are dim, and beheld as through a glass.

We beg leave to be allowed to make a few remarks concerning your much respected and valuable partner. We must confess that we are not able to describe her value and usefulness, in instructing the young and rising generation to live a pious and godly life, and storing their minds with christian knowledge, and preparing them to become useful members of good society. Her absence will be much felt and deeply lamented.

We close by wishing you and your highly esteemed Lady, a prosperous passage to your native land, a happy meeting with your friends, and a safe return, together with all the blessings of an endless life. Farewell.
Blissfield, May 16, 1844.

The following is the Reverend Gentleman's reply to the above:—

My Dear Friends,
I cannot find terms high enough to express my sense of gratitude to you on the present occasion. Language utterly fails to convey any thing like an adequate idea of it. The dispositions and affections which you have invariably cherished and manifested towards me, are far beyond all praise. I do not allude merely to the very friendly, and appropriate address which you have just been pleased to tender; but also to the whole course which you have hitherto pursued, and now finished, in the best manner as becometh the gospel of Christ, throughout the period of three years and seven months, of my ministry amongst you. The privations and hardships, incident to such a situation, have been more than counterbalanced by the consolations and refreshment of redeeming love, and the kindness and hospitality of my beloved brethren. By the presence and blessing of our God, I have rejoiced in the Lord, and enjoyed some of my sweetest moments, and greatest delights in your service, amid the seclusion of the "happy retreat."

You take notice of my departure as an unexpected event. I presume you are well aware, that I made it my business to apprise you all a twelvemonth ago, of my intention to leave. At that time having recovered from a temporary illness, you will remember that I told you after a sufficient trial, that it was too much for me, to discharge the duties of such an extended field of labour, acknowledged to be the most unwieldy charge in the Province. Since then, I saw it my duty to abide longer, in consequence of the immense desolation, produced by the removal of others from neighbouring spheres. These vacancies have been lately filled up, and now this undertaking is one of great importance, for worthy objects which fully justify it, and I engage in it, after viewing it in all its bearings and consequences, as far as possible, and asking direction from on high.

You inquire if this vast destitution, extending over a distance of seventy miles, is to be left without the ministrations of a Presbyterian Pastor? I answer that two of my Reverend Brethren have promised to give you an occasional service, as often as they can, during my absence. You do not forget the true saying of God our Saviour, the minister of the upper sanctuary, "my presence shall go with thee, and I will give thee rest." Have you not the assurance, although the under shepherd should be withdrawn for a season, that Christ "will feed his flock like a shepherd, he will gather them in his arms, carry them in his bosom, and gently lead those that are with young." Have you not access to the throne of grace, and to the word of God? and are you not comforted with the promise of the spirit to lead you into all truth?

As to what you call Egyptian darkness, and the judgments of God, lo, I see twinkling in the distance, yon, this, that, and the other Sabbath School, places of worship where the Bible and Sermon may be read, and prayers offered up by capable leaders, who might hold forth the torch of truth, as a light to your feet, and a lamp to your path; the Lord's remembrances, unwearied wrestlers, standing in the gap, as if with the much incense of the Saviour's merits, till the plague be stayed, and in the midst of deserved wrath, our Heavenly Father may remember you with unmerited mercy. Rest assured, the Lord will provide suitable agency and sufficient means, for the supply of your lack of service. The thought of finally leaving, is too overpowering to entertain. It is shuddering to the feelings. I do not despair of returning. Meanwhile I have resolved to take your call into my serious consideration, yet, "What I shall choose, I know not." If my Master in Heaven has further work for me to do here, he will no doubt bring me hither again for its accomplishment.

It is a great satisfaction for me to know that good has been done. Labour and pray that more may be effected, and should the amount of it be unknown in this world, still the day is coming, when it will be completely disclosed, at the revelation of the sons of God. May the converts permanently persevere in the christian life, and be fitted with the fruits of righteousness, which are through Christ to the praise and glory of God.

It is very gratifying to hear your kindly, and tenderly affectionate allusion to the respect, and usefulness of Mrs. T. Your high commendations will, I trust, encourage to perseverance industry, and excite the respectable and influ-

ential class of the same sex and relation, to emulate many to copy after the pattern exhibited. And may the female guardians and instructors of the youth of these localities, have the pleasure of witnessing the happy effects of their labors of love, in pious teaching, moral training, and Godly up-bringing in this life: and may many admiring eyes of successful pupils, evermore behold their rewarded teachers, in a glorious immortality. Let the sympathetic recognition, and prayerful remembrance of each other, mutually increase and abound, and let "brotherly love continue." And now brethren, I commend you to God, and to the word of his grace, which is able to build you up, and to give you an inheritance among all them who are sanctified.

BRITISH PAPERS.—Our files of British papers, forwarded by the last steamer, which ought to have been received by Monday's mail, came to hand on Saturday by Kelly—they having performed an unnecessary journey to Fredericton.

THE OREGON TERRITORY.—A letter of late date from this quarter, furnishes the following information respecting the doings of the American residents there:

A general meeting of the whole settlement was called by a committee appointed for that purpose, said committee being chosen by a respectable number of the people who were convened upon another occasion. When the time having arrived, the settlement came together, and the Canadian Freeholders, servants of the Hudson's Bay Company, declined participating in the proceedings of the day. The American part of the settlement then went forward, and formed themselves into a government for present purposes, with a view to deliver up to the United States all our documents and all our authority, whenever the said government shall pursue the same course with us as with the other Territories on their frontier, viz: pass an ordinance and appoint us a Governor, &c. thus organizing us into a Territory of the United States."

THE FARMER'S MANUAL.—This is the title of a very excellent Monthly Periodical, published at Fredericton, by Mr Phillips, at the low price of Five Shillings per annum, the first number of which we obtained by last post. It is well filled with excellent articles, original and selected, on subjects connected with husbandry.

DREADFUL FIRE AT NEW ORLEANS.—Papers from this city, furnish the particulars of a most disastrous fire which occurred there on the 19th ult., by which about two hundred and eighty buildings were destroyed. It broke out about noon in a carpenter's shop, on Jackson street, down which it progressed with fearful violence. It raged for three hours, during which time it kept down Jackson street, burning out to Canal street on the right, and Common on the left, and crossing Tremé, Marais, Villere, and Robertson, to Claiborne, consuming ten squares. Of all the buildings which occupied this space, none are standing save the Mansion de Sante, and a few houses on Common street. The scene of misery and suffering occasioned by the removal of the sick, the destitution of those rendered houseless, and the destruction of property, was most sad and affecting.

RUMOURD OUTBREAK IN CANADA.—Some of the New York papers give an account of some recent disturbances in Canada—that the military had been called out, but had refused to fire on the people when commanded so to do by their officers—and that the city of Toronto was in possession of the patriots, after a severe engagement.

As the Montreal and Quebec papers to the 1st of the month, which are in our possession, make no mention of these occurrences, we conclude they are expressly manufactured to serve particular object of the American public.

PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.—Charlottetown, the capital of this fertile and lovely colony, it would appear from the remarks we see in the papers printed there, is fast growing into unenvied notoriety, by the doings of a set of rowdies who for some time past, have set all authority at defiance, and are constantly committing some depredation which is not only exceedingly annoying to all well-disposed and peace-loving citizens, but is disreputable to civilized society.

These things are now becoming quite fashionable in all towns and villages, and are no doubt superinduced by the tardy execution of the laws by those whose duty it is to guard the morals, and correct the abuses that may

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