

virtue—have done credit to the sagacity of the brother of the renowned Wellington.

In Sir Henry Pottinger do we recognise a spirit kindred to that of these great men. Adding to their civil talents a personal daring, a singular power of enduring prolonged fatigue, we must esteem him as one of the ablest men that at present adorn the country.

'Twas a singular fact, that he who had opened to our merchants a trade promising to double the commerce of the country—who had brought to our traffickers three hundred millions of customers—should have returned to this country with an income no greater than that of a lieutenant colonel in the Company's service. And now that an act of justice has been tardily done, strange it should have been done not by the spontaneous act of the Minister, but that it should have been forced on him by a vote of the House of Commons, led by the most economical of economists—Mr Joseph Hume himself!

However, we have at length redeemed ourselves from the imputation of ingratitude, which could not have failed otherwise to have adhered to us; and we trust it may be given to Sir Henry Pottinger long to enjoy the fruits of this token of his country's approval.

There is little fear, when our diplomatists are such men as is Sir Henry Pottinger, that the negotiator's pen will counterwork the soldier's sword—little fear that the most splendid triumphs of military valour will again be dimmed by diplomatic ink. Whenever, again, we are placed in the position we occupied by the Chinese war, may the spirit of a Pottinger preside in our councils.

Communications.

[We have received the following communication and extract, in answer to that of "A Constant Reader," accompanied with remarks which we must at present suspend. We have given our correspondent the same privilege as that given to A Constant Reader, viz.: publishing the extracts enclosed without any remarks upon their merits or demerits, so that we cannot be charged in that respect with partiality.]

Mr Editor,

In your Extract from the *Glasgow Examiner*, which appeared in your paper of the 2nd inst., contrasting the merits and magnitude of the Free Church, and the Church of Scotland, by their respective collections for 12 months;—instead of £1500, collected by the Establishment for Missions, during that period, read—*Twenty-five Thousand Pounds!!!* and add the following quotation from a speech delivered by the Rev. James Herdman, Missionary from the Church of Scotland, on the eve of his departure for India.

C. R.

"We have not room for even a brief outline of his address; but we may mention that in stating what the Church of Scotland has done and is doing in this work, he referred to a most erroneous assertion which appeared in the *Montrose Review* of the 20th June, and which has gone the round of some other "Free" organs, to the effect that during the last year the Church of Scotland contributed for the cause of missions only about £1520; whereas the truth is that the contributions made by the Church of Scotland for this cause have, within the period mentioned, amounted to nearly *twenty five thousand pounds*. We must say that the mis-statements which appear from time to time in the "Free" organs are most astounding; but they must at last, we think, be most disastrous to "Free-Kirk-ism." Surely people of sense and piety will not be much longer gulled with "Free" falsehoods."

Mr Editor,

We hope the necessity of our case, will, in the present instance, excuse us for the liberty we have taken in requesting you to allow us a small space in the columns of your Journal, while we inform you that Bears have gathered upon us in the Back Woods of late, to such an alarming extent, that it is considered dangerous to travel the common roads without firearms. In fact, Mr Bruin has become so very familiar, that he visits us at mid-day without the least appearance of alarm; and these visits are sometimes severely felt, in the destruction of our cattle; for he makes no scruple in carrying off whatever suits his taste, without consulting the inclination of those who may consider themselves better entitled. We believe we are justified in saying, that between Nelson and Chatham, upwards of 50 sheep have been destroyed this summer by these animals. Of late they have been so frequently seen in every part of the settlement, and at all hours of the day, we conclude they have congregated here from all quarters, so that we are afraid to send our boys into the woods to look after the cows. The precaution of enclosing them in pasture fields has been resorted to; but even from these places of supposed safety, they have been hunted to our doors. We assure

you, Mr Editor, we are very unpleasantly circumstanced; and we hope our friends will not call us importunate or presumptuous, in requesting them to come to THE BEAR HUNT. Such an opportunity for a day's sport may never again offer.

We therefore give notice, that on the first Saturday of September next, we mean to dispute Bruin's authority, in so unceremoniously destroying our cattle, and carrying off our sheep; nor do we mean to allow him the privilege of trespassing on our premises with impunity. And we would respectfully request our friends in Chatham, Napan, and on each side of the river up to Nelson, to come to the HUNT.

We propose to meet at Mr David Travers', Douglasfield, at 10 o'clock, forenoon, and form ourselves into such parties as may be thought most advisable. Should from 100 to 150 turn out, well provided with good dogs, they may destroy more Bears than have ever been killed in one day in this Province; and as we believe the season for Partridge-shooting will then be in, we confidently anticipate, that the sport will prove interesting to all engaged in it.

Let no person laugh at this as an idle chimera. From a suggestion formerly thrown out in the *Gleaner*, the plan has been deliberately taken up, and it is hoped, will be carried out to the utmost extent of our most sanguine expectations.

By inserting this, Mr Editor, you will much oblige the Inhabitants of

DOUGLASFIELD,

Douglasfield, August 11, 1845.

[For the Gleaner.]

LINES

Occasioned by the lamented death of John McPherson, one of Nova Scotia's Bards. Minstrels, hang your harps on willows By the clear "Castalian Spring," Weep for him who's cross'd the billows Never more on earth to sing.

Minstrels, hang your harps on willows, One is missing from the band, McPherson's cross'd the deep, dark billows, But he's reached a "better land."

Minstrels, hang your harps on willows, For 'tis seemly so to do; Mourn him who has pass'd death's billows, "Do as you'd have done by you."

Minstrels, go unto the willows, Seize your harps, and strike agate! John's triumphant o'er the billows— Hark! he sings a nobler strain!

(Emulate, ye Bards, those graces Which on earth he lov'd so well, Virtues such, time ne'er defaces, Bloom they will unchangable.)

But, my harp upon a willow, Minstrels, I will hang for aye, Should you let a thorny pillow Near his Relict for a day.

Sons of genius! Daughters, likewise, Let not this appeal be vain; D. y the young orphan's—widow's tears, You'll sing a happier strain.

The sainted Bard will witness sure. With a pure and holy joy, That "Charities of poor to poor Do go sweetly up on high."

Poor McPherson! late departed, Once you toil'd as now do I,† Like me, perchance, you oft have smarted By a false world's treachery!

But, your toils are ended, enied, And your conflicts now are o'er; May He, on whom your hope depended, Be my trust for evermore!

Then a few day's toil and trouble, And the grave will close out care; Then this world (at best a bubble) I'd exchange for one more fair.

And enduring—yes, enduring When the "Heaven's pass away," O, the hope! through Christ securing Life throughout eternal day!

Farewell, McPherson, rest in peace— I will "strive to gain the prize;" And so, when toil and trouble cease, I'll join you 'bove the skies.

J. G. L.

Newcastle, August 9, 1845.

* This beautiful sentiment was penned by the lamented Bard, and breathes sufficient evidence that "his mind was fiacly strong."

† Alluding to his vocation as teacher.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1845.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE MAILS.

The mail for Fredericton, direct, closes on Monday morning at 7,30 o'clock; and arrives on the morning of Friday, at 2 o'clock, A. M.

The Southern mails are closed at 5,30 o'clock, on the mornings of Tuesdays and Saturdays, and arrive at 7 o'clock on the mornings of Mondays and Thursdays.

The mails for the Northward are despatched soon after the arrival of the mails from the southward on Mondays and Thursdays; and arrive here on the mornings of Friday, at 6 o'clock.

A mail is also made up, to and from Prince Edward, by the steamer *Saint George*, every fortnight.

THE REVENUE.—The Revenue returns for the quarter ending 30th June, 1845, as published below, show a very favorable improvement over those of the corresponding quarter of 1845; and evinces that not only is commercial prosperity enjoyed in the Mother Country, but likewise beginning to be enjoyed by the Province of New Brunswick, on whom the cloud of discouragement so long rested. While under the cloud, however, it is to be hoped that they gained knowledge, which they now find to their advantage to practice, and if so, perhaps they are more than compensated for the months of gloominess they have had to pass through. To those who are discontented with the capabilities of New Brunswick, we would recommend the careful perusal of an article from the N. B. Reporter, on our first page.

Should the Railway project which is now in contemplation from Halifax, via New Brunswick, to Quebec, succeed (and we cordially wish it may) the most favorable results as regards this Province may be expected to result from it:—

Ordinary Revenue,	£17,241 0 7
Export Lumber Duty,	5,307 6 5
Light House Duties,	1,400 16 8
Sick and Disabled Seamen's do.	633 6 7
Passenger and Emigrant do.	1,026 12 0
From the Customs,	6,354 14 4
Loan Fund,	3,197 19 11
Incidental Revenue,	3,400 13 0
Receipts in aid,	351 1 11
Total,	£39,918 10 5

The Revenue for the corresponding quarter of 1844, amounted to £23,110 10s. 9d. showing an increase this year of £15,807 19s. 8d. sterling.

HAIL STORM.—On Friday, the 8th instant, we are informed that one of the most violent hail storms ever witnessed in this part of the Province, occurred on the North and South West branches of this River. About one o'clock on that day, a most terrific sound, resembling the loudest thunder, was heard in the air; and about an hour afterwards, "large lobs of ice," in the language of our informant, "began to pour down," doing a great deal of damage. The crops were very much injured; indeed, on some farms, they were completely destroyed. The hail storm continued for about an hour, when it was succeeded by a torrent of rain, washing away what the hail had beat down. It is somewhat singular, that while the upper districts of the county were so severely visited, but a few drops of rain fell in the neighbourhood of Chatham.

NEW POST OFFICE ARRANGEMENT.—GOOD NEWS.—We are authorized to announce that Mails will be made up at the Post Office, Chatham, for Tabusintac, Tracadie, Pokemouche, and Shippigan, on the second and fourth Mondays in every month, one hour after the arrival of the Southern mail; and that the Courier will return from Shippigan and Pokemouche, on the Saturdays preceding the day of his departure from Chatham.

At Bathurst—we understand—mails will be made up for the several settlements situate between that place and Shippigan, on the first and third Tuesdays of every month.

By this judicious arrangement, an op-

portunity will be afforded to persons resident in this quarter and Bay de Chaleur, of maintaining a weekly communication with any or all of the shore settlements between Bathurst and Miramichi.

[COMMUNICATED.]

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND DEPUTATION.

Two of the members of this Deputation to the American Colonies—the Rev. Dr. McLeod, and the Rev. Norman McLeod—arrived at Bathurst from Miramichi, on Tuesday, the 29th ult. On Wednesday forenoon, the Rev. Mr McLeod conducted Public Worship in St. Luke's Church, and preached to a full congregation, assembled from the Town, the Village, and the various settlements in the vicinity, notwithstanding a very short notice. The Text chosen by the Rev. Gentleman was, Psalm 9, 10—"And they that know Thy name will put their trust in Thee;" from which he delivered a most luminous and impressivediscourse. Many parts of the Sermon were intensely affecting. Altogether, it was such an admirable exhibition of Gospel truth, and such felicitous illustrations and appeals, as can be but rarely enjoyed by even the most highly favored. It must leave upon the enlightened and reflecting mind, an enhanced sense of the solemn responsibility attaching to those, "to whom," by the privileges bestowed upon them, "much is given." Such preaching may remind the hearer of the language of the inspired prophet. "The prophet that hath a dream, let him tell a dream; and he that hath my word, let him speak my word faithfully. What is the chaff to the Wheat? saith the Lord. Is not my word like as a fire? saith the Lord; and like a hammer that breaketh the rock in pieces." (Jeremiah 23, 28.)

After singing a few verses of a Psalm, Mr McLeod descended to the Preenor's Desk, and addressed the congregation upon the recent unhappy Secession from the Church of Scotland. In a style masterly, clear, and simple, he demonstrated, that the Church of Scotland has all along maintained with truth and fidelity the Headship of Christ,—the real import of which is, that every Church and every Christian is bound to render supreme and filial homage to the Lord Jesus Christ, lovingly obeying all His laws as they are revealed to the Church and the Christian. But it will be most extremely difficult to prove that in relinquishing the Veto Act, the Establishment receded from any law of her Great Head, or that He has given any law upon the subject.—The Rev. Speaker also explained how it had happened that any Clergyman accused of such a crime as theft or drunkenness, could obtain from the Civil Courts protection to retain his Church in opposition to the sentence of the Church Courts. He showed that the ruling majority in the Church Courts, had illegally admitted Chapel of Ease or Quoad Sacra Ministers, as members of Presbyteries and other Church Courts, and that as their votes vitiated the decision of the Court where they sat, in the eye of the law, such decision could not be sustained by the Civil Courts, however much the Judges in these Courts might regret allowing the offender to escape in consequence. Now that the Church Courts are again composed of duly qualified members, no such interference can take place.

After the Address of the Rev. Mr McLeod, the Rev. George McDonnell presented to him, as the representative of the Deputation, an Address from the Ministers, Elders, and people of St. Luke's Church, Bathurst; to which, after it was read, Mr McLeod replied in a very appropriate and particular manner. The spirit of christian charity and candour that characterized the whole of the Rev. Gentleman's ministrations, and which is a perfect contrast to that manifested by the enemies of the Church, was observed by all.