

Colonial News

Nova Scotia, Halifax Guardian, July 4.

The Weather.—During the latter part of last month the weather was dry, cold, and disagreeable, with whirlwinds of dust, and every vegetable production drooping and languishing under the long continued and withering drought.

The Deputation from the Church of Scotland, now in this City, have agreed to meet with the friends of that Church, in St. Andrew's Church, on Monday next the 7th instant, at 7 o'clock in the evening, in order to communicate information more especially respecting the Missionary operations, carried on under her several Schemes.

The Army.—The 46th Regiment embarked on board the Apollo troop ship yesterday at noon. The Apollo, we understand, will sail tomorrow for Quebec.

Communications.

The following lines were occasioned by hearing a Sea Captain pray in a public congregation. If you deem them worthy of a place in your Journal, they are respectfully at your service by the Authors.

That never, else, at danger night, Run o'er at Jesus' name; To see that cheek sufficed with tears, That face the storms of many years. Undaunted still the same, To hear the ocean-traveller sing, The praises of High Heaven's King. With clear, sonorous voice, 'Tis sweet indeed, the holy song, Sounds sweetly from the sailor's tongue, And makes the heart rejoice. But, more delightful 'tis to hear, The christian sailor's earnest prayer, This, sure the heart does warm, To hear the weather-beaten tar, His confidence in Him declare, Who rules the tempest storm! Great God! be still the sailor's friend, Thou—thou alone can'st him defend, O'er life's tumultuous sea! Pilot divine, the voyage short, O guide him to the heavenly port, To anchor for eternity.

J. G. L. Newcastle, July 9th, 1845.

Mr. Editor,

Notwithstanding all that has been said, and the communications that have appeared in the Gleaner, from time to time, respecting the Hogreaves, the hogs are still permitted to go at large. A person cannot go from one street to another without meeting five or six hogs in a drove; but still the Hogreaves pass them as if they had sought to do with them. Would your readers believe me if I told them that even pigs belonging to some of the Hogreaves have been going at large for some time past? This is actually the case. A certain Hogreave in Chatham, turned three pigs into the street, which made their way into a field belonging to a neighbouring Farmer, and did considerable damage to the crop.

In a communication which appeared in your paper some months ago, (written, no doubt, by one of the Hogreaves) two reasons were given why they did not do their duty. 1st—"That the Pound was inefficient;" meaning, I suppose, that it was not strong enough. I can only say that to all appearance the Pound is a very substantial building, and well adapted to the purpose. 2d—"That the Pound Keeper was constantly employed as a watchman." It is now four years since that useful functionary was last employed in that capacity, and it was about that time the Pound was erected; so I think it would have been better for Mr Hogreave to have kept these reasons to himself, as they are very poor ones.

LYNX. Chatham, July 8, 1845.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI: CHATHAM, SATURDAY, JULY 12, 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.

EUROPEAN NEWS.—The Royal Mail Steamer Acadia, Captain Harrison, with the second June mail, arrived at Halifax on the morning of Tuesday week, after a passage of 111 days. The mail for this quarter was obtained at one o'clock on Monday last, say a week after its receipt on this side of the Atlantic. Had the papers contained any news of importance, we should have issued a half sheet on Tuesday, on the contrary, they are extremely barren of intelligence.

We have made a careful selection from our files, and transferred the same into our columns.

BEARS.—A correspondent in Newcastle, has furnished us with the following piece of local intelligence.

For some time past the inhabitants of the suburbs of this town, have been disturbed by the nocturnal visits of some unknown predators; scarcely a night has intervened without some visible marks of prowling depredation, and each succeeding night brought fresh traces of the spoiler's ravages upon the flocks and herds of the unsuspecting villagers. So glaring have been the attacks of late, of these midnight prowlers, that the settlers around the town, aware of the ravaging attacks upon their neighbours, have sought security for their sheep and cattle, from injury and danger, by placing them within their own enclosures; but even this precaution was not sufficient to protect them from the spoiler's rapacity. During this time the most profound secrecy existed as to the cause. A Farmer by the name of John Jondry, within half a mile of the Town, had his enclosures broken in upon, and a fine calf taken from his barn yard, and this within a few yards of the public highway. The premises of John A. Street, Esquire, within a short distance of Newcastle, were invaded, and two fine sheep pilfered; Mr. Edward Farrell, living in the town, met with the same treatment. But in all these cases sufficient evidence existed, to satisfy the respective sufferers, that the enemy must be from the forest, lurking during the day time near the town, and at midnight stealthily emerging from his cover, (like the secret movements of the vindictive slanderer) and pounce upon the tender lambs. Mr. Street's farm servants, Sweeney and Cowie, having gathered together the mangled limbs of one of his sheep, placed them in such a situation as to attract the especial observation of their unknown enemy, determined to keep sentry for the night, in order that if he again made his appearance, they would be enabled to supply him with a charge which would be more difficult of digestion. Armed cap a pie, and having a good musket a piece well charged with slugs, with long clasp knives in their belts, took their station about twenty yards from the spot. About midnight their attention was arrested by the appearance of a large black object moving noiselessly, and with great caution, towards the trap thus laid for him; they allowed him to come immediately up to the bait, when Corporal Casey poured a broadside into him, which astonished him, and having turned suddenly round for instant flight, received Sergeant Sweeney's red hot shot in his body. Just as he received the last charge, he gave one terrific howl, made a desperate leap, and scampered off for the woods, bravely followed by Cowie and Sweeney with drawn knives, ready, if necessary, to engage at close quarters. Bruin (for it turned out to be a bear) made a desperate effort to reach the woods, but the weight of lead in his carcass, and the loss of blood, greatly retarded his flight; still he struggled on to the last, but his ferocious nature gave way—he staggered, fell, and "kicked out his legs and died." Next morning he was brought to the public square, and exhibited to the assembled people; and such a monster in the shape of a bear! His weight was 350 pounds, gross, his length from the tip of the nose to the extremity of the tail measured eight feet. He was a very "old un," and his lower tusks were three inches long. Several gentlemen present, who had visited the Zoological Gardens, stated that they had not seen a Bear of such an enormous size exhibited in any of them. He was of the Ranger species; and from the damage that has been done lately, it is much to be feared that his mate and cubs are in the vicinity. It would be well for the inhabitants to turn out and have a regular bear hunt, which would be

a source of amusement, and if successful, highly advantageous in ridding the place of such unpleasant visitants; and there is little doubt but our Chatham friends would at once join in the sport, as their own neighbourhood may in a short time become a prey to these monsters."

Mr. John Creighton, residing in Napan, informs us, that on the 3rd instant about noon, a large Bear attacked two of his Cows, while they were grazing on his premises. One of them was deadfully lacerated, her back bone and shoulder blade broken, and otherwise injured—he in compassion immediately killed her. The other cow, although much injured, he is in hopes will recover.

The suggestion of our Newcastle correspondent, regarding a "Bear Hunt," is a very excellent one—it will afford a day's sport, and may prove highly beneficial to the settlers. We hope it will be acted upon.

GENERAL JACKSON.—The American papers are filled with accounts of funeral honors paid to the memory of the late General Andrew Jackson. The New York Sun of Saturday last contains several wood engravings representing the procession at its starting from the city hall. An oration was delivered on the occasion by the Hon. B. F. Butler.

THE SEASON.—There has been a very favourable change in the weather during the last ten days, and the crops have greatly improved in consequence.

FREDERICTON LOYALIST.—The number of this paper obtained on the 4th instant, furnishes a wood engraving of the Hon. Charles Simonds, with a Biographical sketch. On the subject of their recent trial, the editor remarks as follows:

"The result of our trials proves that the people of this Province understand too well the blessings of personal liberty to support the House of Assembly in their arrogant claims. If the House has power, to arrest and imprison any individual for libelling them, either verbally or by writing, without going through the ordinary process of law, then can they at any moment seize upon the person of whoever is obnoxious to them, and thrust them into Gaol, there to be kept during pleasure; for as the House takes upon itself to decide what is and what is not a libel, and gives the accused no opportunity of defending himself, they may construe the most simple and innocent comment upon their proceedings as libellous, and proceed at once to punish the author. If this were permitted, adieu to the liberties of the press, and to the dearest birth-right of Britons. We have stood in the gap, at great personal risk, to defend the rights of the people against the power the House, in our opinion, has most unwarrantably usurped, and we have now but little fears for the final result. Thousands yet unborn will have cause to thank us for what we have done."

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—A meeting was held in Charlottetown on Friday week, to take into consideration the means best adapted to afford relief to the sufferers by the late fire in Quebec.

The Gazette states that although the weather has been very chilly for some time, the crops, generally, present a thriving and healthy appearance.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND DEPUTATION.—The Rev. Dr. Simpson, Dr. McLeod, and the Rev. Norman McLeod, a Deputation from the Church of Scotland to the Colonies, came out passengers in the steamer Acadia to Halifax. The Times of Tuesday says—from Picton the Deputation intend to proceed to Charlottetown, thence to Miramichi—and from thence to Fredericton and St. John, at which port they will embark for Boston, on their route to Canada. Addresses have been presented to the Deputation from the respective congregations in connexion with the established Church in Halifax, to which suitable replies have been returned. The Rev. gentlemen may therefore be expected in the Steamer Saint George to-day.

QUEBEC SUFFERERS.—Collections were taken up in the different places of worship in this place, on Sunday last, for the relief of the sufferers by the late catastrophe in the above named city.

PUBLIC MEETING.—In compliance with a Requisition from a number of the inhabitants, to the High Sheriff, a meeting was held in the County Court House, Newcastle, yesterday, afternoon, to take into consideration the propriety of requesting His Excellency to appropriate a sum from the Public Funds towards the Relief of the sufferers by the late awful fires in Quebec. We sincerely trust that the people in the various counties of the Province will adopt a similar course of action.—Individually they have already contributed as much as their circumstances would admit, and as Providence has visited that city with another wide-spread calamity, we think it but right and proper that the public chest of New Brunswick should be opened for their succour and relief. This was done by the Governments of Upper and Lower Canada when Miramichi was visited with a similar disaster on the memorable 7th of October, 1825.

The Fredericton Mail.

This mail did not reach our Post Office until half past three yesterday afternoon. The Courier was detained at Fredericton until four o'clock on Thursday afternoon for the St. John Steamer, but as she did not make her appearance, at that late hour, the Courier was despatched. We are, therefore, without the mail from that city.

The Quebec papers furnish us with the accounts of another most disastrous fire with which that city has been visited. We give below the particulars.

Quebec Gazette, June 30. ANOTHER THIRD OF QUEBEC DESTROYED.

On Saturday evening the 25th June, just one month after the Great Fire of the 25th May, which destroyed part of St. Valier's and St. John's Suburbs, nearly all St. Roch and the west part of the Lower Town to below Hope Gate, a fire commenced in St. John Suburbs, near the place outside the Glacis, where it stopped on the 29th May.

On this occasion the wind was as strong from the north east as it was to the west on the 25th May, and the weather very dry. At both times the fire began to the windward of the densest part of the Suburbs, and was carried throughout the thickest part of the dwellings to the leeward. This fire has destroyed nearly the whole of St. John and part of St. Lewis Suburbs, from St. John's Gate and the north-west angle of the walls, along the brow of the Colonne St. Genevieve, nearly to the Tower No. 4, and up to a couple of streets below St. Lewis Road. A number of houses in the scattered streets near Tower No. 3, have escaped, and a few near the Cote d'Abraham, and three or four in the vast extent destroyed.

We have only heard of one or two lives being lost. Although it was in the night most of the inhabitants, warned by the rapid progress of the fire of the 25th May, made their escape in time, with a part of their moveables. It was only about 8 o'clock on Sunday morning that the flames were exhausted towards the tower No. 4, by there being nothing more to burn, and by blowing up a number of houses north of the St. Lewis road.

A meeting of the General Committee of Relief appointed by the citizens after the fire of the 25th May, met yesterday at one o'clock, and ordered distributions of provisions, &c. to the destitute. All public buildings were thrown open to the sufferers, and tents were pitched west of the Citadel, but many persons remained with their effects along the walls of the town and in the fields. Numbers were sent for by their relations, friends and acquaintances, in the surrounding parishes. The scene of desolation, distress and affliction, and the extent of the calamity are nearly as great as after the former conflagration; the value of the property destroyed probably greater. The population of St. John Suburbs was about ten thousand, and the population of St. John Suburbs had mostly found refuge in St. John Suburbs.

Quebec is now reduced to the Upper Town within the walls, the Lower Town from the St. Charles below Hope Gate to Cape Blanc St. Lawrence, the extent which it occupied, but then more sparsely built, after the destruction of the Suburbs during the siege in 1775. The remaining houses in the Suburbs are about as many as they were half a century ago. We have seen them spread out so as to contain about twenty-four thousand inhabitants, many of them wealthy, and living proprietors of their dwellings, and living comfortably. This was the work of persevering industry and general good conduct; and we trust it will be persevered in.

There is one truth which the recent misfortunes must have strongly impressed on the minds of all; it is that every inhabitant has a direct interest in the good and careful conduct