

don," said a young barrister, "I have known his lordship give a bottle of wine to half a dozen friends!"—*John Smith's Diamond.*

## Communications.

To the Editor of the Gleaner,

Sir,—As you have published a great many pieces and statements, tending to make the Public dissatisfied about the TIME in Chatham, I now wish you to state *who* and *what* you mean by "the Bell regulating Watchmaker," and also *who* "altered his time 35 minutes," as stated in your paper of the 30th March last, for I do not know such a person, nor such a circumstance. Expecting a straight forward answer to the above questions in your next paper, without recourse to stratagems, as mentioned in your last piece on Time, I remain Sir,  
ONE OF THE CHATHAM WATCHMAKERS.

April 12, 1847.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents, and therefore do not conceive it to be our duty to answer the above. In fact we are as ignorant of the matter as our Correspondent appears to be.] Editor Glean.

Miramichi, April 12, 1847.

Mr Editor,

You will oblige me by inserting the following Extract, taken from the 'Presbyterian,' published in Philadelphia and New York on the 27th ult and accredited by that Journal, to the 'Western Evangelist.'

I am, your obedient Servant.

DAVID SADLER.

OUR JOHN JOHNSON, OR THE MAN WITH EXTENSIVE CONNEXIONS.

We are not, dear reader, about to inflict upon you a long biography of the distinguished personage whose name is so conspicuously paraded before you at the head of this article; for, to own the truth, our personal acquaintance with the individual has been next to nothing. Indeed, we are not quite sure that we have his name right as it stands recorded in the old family Bible; for sense of duty to all the world constrains us to confess that we quote from recollection—not having seen, for several years, the family record of the very reputable generations of the Johnsons. The name itself signifies, as any body may know, that the hero of our story was neither more nor less than John's son.

When we first heard of him, John Johnson lived in Charleston, S. C. and was a member of an orthodox church, in good standing. Suffering his own garden to be overrun with weeds, he spent much time in weeding the gardens of his brethren. He was so pure and godly (in his own estimation,) that all others were, in his sight, amazingly deficient as regarded all essential qualities, and qualifications for the kingdom of God. But his chief business was, to keep his minister in the strait and narrow path of duty. By virtue of his admirable skill in fault-finding, he could detect, in an instant, defects in a sermon, or a prayer, which other people had not the wit, nor the wisdom to discover. As he was always in the right and his brethren always in the wrong, he was always, from moral necessity, opposed to whatever the majority were in favour of; and as he was of course always in the minority, because "broad is the road that leads to death, and thousands walk together there; while wisdom shows a narrow path with here and there a traveller"—he was compelled to resort to intrigue, and mischief-making, in order to carry his point, and secure his end. This kept the church to which he belonged in a continual turmoil, and rendered the life of the poor minister a life of continued anxiety and wretchedness. The Rev. Mr. Psalter, for such we must call him, worn out with his labours and trials, and tormented by the vexatious intrusions, and importunities of brother John Johnson, asked and obtained leave of absence for a few months, for the purpose of taking a long breath; being determined to seek a situation, if possible, where he could enjoy exemption from the evil which had well nigh worn out his patience and rendered life a burthen. Keeping his determination to himself, not daring to tell his wife and children of it, lest John Johnson should get hold of it and prevent his going, he started on his journey, and arrived safe and sound in the good city of Philadelphia. Intent upon the object which he had in view, he lost no time in calling upon a ministering brother, to whom he relates his troubles. What was his surprise to learn that the good brother to whom he had gone for sympathy, was in a like predicament: "Alas," he exclaimed, "you have come to the

wrong place for relief; for in my society I have a man, one of the most officious of my communicants, who exactly answers the description of your Mr. John Johnson, and he keeps the church in such an uproar all the while, that I have been praying for a call." Losing no time by delay, Mr. Psalter took passage for New York, and made the acquaintance of several of his brethren there. Great was his grief on finding that each one had a John Johnson in his parish. He went to Boston, and diligently inquired into the state of things there, thinking that in the metropolis of New England he would find at least one religious society that had no John Johnson in it. In this he was disappointed; and making all convenient haste, he went to Salem, hoping the race of the Johnsons had been exterminated when the Puritans drove off the Baptists and Quakers, and hung the witches. Calling on the venerable Dr. Worcester, then alive, and preaching there, Mr. Psalter told his pitiful story, and his earnest inquiry for a religious society without a John Johnson in it. "Go back," said the Doctor, "and make the best you can of the evils of your condition; for, in all my long experience, I have never known a parish without one of the Johnson family in it!"

It is hoped that the society of our faith are seldom, if ever troubled in like manner. But if any are thus afflicted, they will do well to resort to the summary process of excommunication. May the Lord deliver our churches and societies from the influence of so great an evil as John Johnson.

## Editor's Department.

### MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1847.

The Subscriber having been compelled to consume a large amount of time, and incur considerable expense, in his too often fruitless endeavours to collect his far-spread Outstanding Debts, hereby notifies all persons to whom he is not indebted, and with whom he has not a running account, that orders for advertising in the Gleaner, and for Printing, in future, must be accompanied with the CASH, otherwise they will not meet with attention.

JAMES A. PIERCE.

### VIOLATION OF THE FISHERY LAWS.

#### MAGISTRATE'S COURT:

Northumberland, 22d March, 1847.

Thomas Smith,

vs.

William Russell,

Before

JOHN T. WILLISTON, Esquires,

DONALD McKAY, J. P.

Edward Williston, Esq. Plaintiff's Counsel, opened the case, and explained, that the action was brought by the plaintiff for a breach of the Fishery Laws, and cited 39 Geo. 3. chap. 6, 4 Geo. 4. chap. 23, and the 8th Victoria, chap. 71; and examined a witness to prove the Trespass complained of, and here he rested his case.

George Kerr, Esq. Defendant's counsel, opened the defence, and applied to the Court to know under which of the Acts cited the Plaintiff's counsel intended to rely. He replied, that as it was not for the purpose of seeking heavy damages that the prosecution was commenced, but to show the Plaintiff and others, that the Law shall not be violated with impunity; and as the 8th Victoria imposes the lesser fine, he would rely on that alone. Defendant's counsel then called several witnesses to prove that the Defendant was fishing for Bass, although he caught a good number of Salmon. After both Counsels had closed, the Court, after a short consultation, said, that that they could not discover any thing in the whole case, whereby they could dismiss the complaint. The Plaintiff had fully proved that the Defendant had caught salmon last fall in the months of September, October and November, being in the season when he was not allowed by law, and that his mode of fishing was by setting a seine across the channel of the Balibog, at high water, and at low water he would drive down the fish to the seine; then he would sweep it around to the shore, and take such fish as might be inclosed—salmon, bass, grills, and smaller fish. Now, under the 8th Victoria, chap. 71, by the 1st and 2nd sections, it is declared, that "any person or persons who shall drift, sweep, or spear for salmon or grills, contrary to the provisions of this act," then the act directs what penalty and how to be recovered. The defendant's counsel rested his defence chiefly on the fact, that the defendant was fishing for bass, and therefore could not be fined under the act for catching salmon. The Justices could not see how the Law could be evaded in that way, as they considered catching salmon with a seine, constituted the offence. They fined the defendant Five Pounds, without costs.

A very large amount of information was elicited during the trial, which last-

ed nearly two days. This prosecution originated by a number of the inhabitants of the Balibog, a branch of the Miramichi, petitioning the General Sessions; complaining of three persons fishing with seines in that river, out of season, and seeking redress. The Sessions appointed three of their body, to have the parties complained of prosecuted. Accordingly the parties were summoned to appear at the Court House; the object of the Sessions not being for the purpose of fining in a large amount, but to let persons know they must not fish contrary to law. The Justices having been so long occupied with the investigation of the first complaint, and as the three defendants had fished together, and one having been convicted, the Plaintiff's Counsel suggested that as his clients were satisfied, the other two prosecutions might be discontinued. This was agreed to.

It is to be hoped hereafter, all persons will see the propriety of respecting the law, as well as the injurious effects of catching what is termed 'black salmon.' It appeared on the investigation, that a number of persons have been in the habit of fishing salmon out of season, and, if persisted in, must sooner or later destroy this valuable branch of trade, which is the interest, and should be the duty of every person to foster and protect.

We would suggest that in future the Grand Jury present to the Sessions such persons as may be accused of violating the Fishery laws. It may have a very salutary effect—inasmuch as the guilty parties would justly be punished, and it may intimidate those who have an inkling to pursue this unlawful calling.

**CAPTURE OF A BEAR.**—A correspondent has furnished us with the following account of a desperate encounter with a Bear, in the settlement of Douglassfield, in the vicinity of Chatham:

"On the morning of Monday the 5th inst., as Mr John Irving, of Douglassfield, was hauling firewood, his dog, scouring around through the woods, happened to discover the winter quarters of an old Bear, and two Cubs; and in his usual way, gave his master notice by loud and continued barking. Lady Bruin, not having been accustomed to company for some time past, and being of an irascible temper, felt extremely indignant at the insolence of the dog, for daring, at so unseasonable an hour, to disturb the repose of her offspring, and was preparing to leave her dormitory, and to sally out in rather a sultry mood, when Mr Irving came up to the dog's assistance, armed with an axe, and by a well directed blow, nearly cut off Bruin's upper jaw. This, instead of intimidating, served only to increase her fury; and rushing out in the most desperate manner at the dog, the axe was again used with good effect, and her ladyship lost a fore leg. The conflict now became desperate in the extreme. The bear, though so severely wounded, shewed no desire to quit the field, but seemed determined to sell her life as dear as possible, and on defending her young to the last. Collecting all her energy, she made a desperate blow at Mr Irving, which stunned him, and prostrated him at full length on the ground. The dog, seeing his master likely to be ill used, rushed to his aid, and seizing the bear behind, turned her attention, so as to afford Mr I. an opportunity of getting on his feet. The dog was now attacked with redoubled force; the bear grasping him, evidently determined on giving him a parting hug, which the gallant dog seemed by no means to relish. The axe was again used in rescuing the dog, and Mrs Bruin lost the other fore leg. In this state she grasped the dog between the stumps, and carried him nearly forty perches; here she was overtaken, and fell covered with wounds. One of the cubs was taken alive, and remains in Mr Irving's possession; the other was killed by the dog. The bear measured 5 feet 3 inches from the nose to the tail, and stood 2 feet 6 inches in height, and was 15 inches across above the eyes, from ear to ear. This is the fourth bear this dog has been the means of discovering, and getting destroyed, this winter."

**PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.**—The Journals of the Legislature in our possession are to the 5th of the month, from which we have made numerous extracts. The following is copied from the Head Quarters of Wednesday last:

Since our last business has gone on in the House of Assembly with railroad speed. The notes which we have taken of the debates in Supply, it would be in vain to attempt to publish in full, and if we had time and sufficient powers of endurance to transcribe them, they

would fill a dozen pages of the largest newspaper in the Province. The Parish School Bill passed the Assembly last evening at nearly dusk, after a discussion which must have tired to the utmost the patience of its promoters, as well as of those who were opposed to it. Should this Bill pass into a law, there is no doubt whatever on our mind, that it will be a great benefit to the country. The whole House exerted themselves to render the Bill as perfect as possible, after the principle of direct taxation was negatived, the opposers of the bill uniting with the promoters in making suggestions and making amendments.

To-day the House were occupied, in discussing and disposing of a number of bills, the most important of which was the Emigration Bill brought in by John A. Street, Esq. This bill was lost by being postponed for three months, but elicited a discussion which is well worth recording, and which will appear in our next.

### COUNTY OF KENT.

A Public Meeting was held at the Court House, in Richibucto, on Wednesday, the 7th inst., to take into consideration the present destitute state of a portion of the people in Ireland and Scotland; and to raise means to alleviate their distresses.

The High Sheriff, W. A. Black, Esq., read the requisition addressed to him to convene a Meeting, which was signed by upwards of one hundred persons, including all the influential men of the place.

GEORGE PAGAN, Esq. was called to the chair, and Mr. ROBERT HUTCHISON requested to act as Secretary. W. McLeod Esq., was appointed Treasurer to the said Meeting.

The following Resolution was moved by Dr. McLaren, and seconded by W. McLeod, Esq.—Resolved that this meeting is deeply impressed, and fully sympathise with the sufferings of the people in Ireland, and in the Highlands, and Islands of Scotland; many having died from starvation, and want of sufficient nourishment to sustain life.

Moved by James McPhelim, Esq., seconded by Thomas Chilton, Esq.—Resolved, that the state of destitution as represented in the preceding resolution is fully borne out by the recent accounts from the scene of suffering; and that therefore this meeting recognize it as a duty imperative upon them as Christians, living as we do, in a land of plenty, to contribute a portion of the bounty we enjoy, towards the alleviation of their misery.

Moved by J. A. James, Esq., seconded by Mr. William Lawson.

Resolved, that a Subscription List be opened immediately, and that all contributions be paid into the hands of the Treasurer before the first day of May next, to be by him transmitted forthwith to the Central Relief Committee at London, to be appropriated in such portions and manner as to the said Committee may seem just.

Moved by George Platt, Esq., seconded by Mr W. Fitzgerald.

Resolved, that a Committee be formed to carry out the object of this meeting, and that they be requested to use their best exertions to procure contributions—and that the following Gentlemen do compose the said Committee.—Rev. Mr. Dewolfe, Rev. Mr. Pacquet, Rev. Mr. Law, W. McLeod, L. P. W. Desbrisay, J. McPhelim, George Platt, W. Bowser, T. Chilton, J. Jardine, J. P. Ford, W. S. Cate, R. B. Cutler, J. Long, and S. Girvan Esquires; and Messrs Isaac Sogorby, Doherty, Taylor, Cameron, Keswick McDermott and Johnson.

L. P. W. Desbrisay, Esq. then addressed the Chairman and meeting and stated he could not conscientiously act as one of the Committee to the meeting, in consequence of having a Subscription List open in his office for the relief of the Irish alone—which called forth a good deal of discussion of rather an angry nature from several Gentlemen present. Whereupon, on motion of J. A. James, Esq., seconded by Dr. McLaren, it was resolved that the name of L. P. W. Desbrisay, Esq., be erased from the List of the Committee.

The Chairman being requested to leave the Chair and William A. Black, Esq., being called to the same, a vote of thanks was unanimously given to Mr. Pagan, for his conduct in the Chair.

Upwards of Seventy Pounds was subscribed on the spot, and it is fully expected that by the first of May next the amount will exceed Two hundred pounds.—Communicated.

From the Fredericton Royal Gazette.  
**PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.**  
John R. Partelow, Esq., to be Mayor of the City of Saint John, for the ensuing year.  
James McDermot to be Tidewater at the Port and District of Richibucto.  
James Milne, Alex. McGhie, and J. C. See-