

effectually. Dr. Simpson, of Edinburgh, has similarly applied chloroform and gutta percha. This mixture, in a liquid condition, at about the consistence of fine honey, is simply poured upon the wound; the chloroform instantly evaporates, and the gutta percha remains a perfect, flexible second skin over the injured part, preserving it for weeks, if necessary, without the need of dressings, bandages, &c.

Communications.

POLITICAL PORTRAITS.

NO. 3.

THE HONOURABLE LEMUEL ALLAN WILMOT

The initial letters of this gentleman's name, indicate the profession to which he belongs. Very early in life, when a boy, he gave promise of those talents which have been fulfilled in the man, and have served to place him in the position of Her Majesty's Attorney General, an office and an honour which he did not attain to step by step, and gradually, as has generally been the case with his more plodding, but less gifted brethren of the long robe, but which he aspired to and reached by one ambitious leap: bounding over the heads of many of his seniors, some one or more of whom have long looked forward to the prize, which he so suddenly grasped; men too, standing high in their profession, and possessing legal knowledge and attainments which nothing but long study, industry, and professional practice can give, and who from former precedents, thought themselves in a fair way of reaching that high office, as a reward for all their toil, study, and labour; and bitter indeed must be their disappointment at thus seeing their reasonable expectations destroyed, and their hopes of advancement blighted; let them, however, console themselves with the knowledge, that there are many chances in the changes of government, and that the Attorney-Generalship in this our day, depends upon popular favor and support, and

'That a breath can make as a breath hath made.'

Soon after the Hon. Gentleman's admission to the bar, he became a candidate for Legislative honor, and being successful, took his seat as a member for the County of York, and almost immediately took a leading and active part in the debates of the house, and has up to the present time stood conspicuously forth as an eloquent speaker and clever man, taking the liberal side, and raising up a party, which before his day, can scarcely be said to have had any existence in the Province, he consequently placed himself or was placed by them, at their head, an honorable and hard-earned position which he continues to hold, and to which his talents entitle him. He has been called of the Joe. Howe, Baldwin and Lafontaine School of Politics, properly so, perhaps, on account of his political bias, but unjustly so, I think, as partaking of their ultra liberal doctrines—at all events there has been little as yet to show that he is so deeply imbued with them; time, however, will develop in their full force, any feelings of the kind that he may have born. His having been along with some of his friends, called to seats in the Executive, will give a support and strength to a party which otherwise would have remained without much power or influence, but which will now, I am inclined to believe, acquire an ascendancy, and take the place of the old Conservatives, whom from present appearances, it would seem have had their day. I will not here enter into a discussion of the relative merits of the two parties—of the go-ahead, railway speed of the Liberals, or of the more 'slow coach,' but perhaps safer pace of the Conservatives; I may, however, be allowed to say, that the former seem disposed to develop more rapidly the resources of the Province, and to bring into existence all its materials of wealth, than the latter appear inclined to do, but this may arise from a desire to keep in advance of popular opinion, and to lead the public mind.

The honorable and learned gentleman has been twice sent as a Delegate from the House of Assembly to the Home Government, a fact which showed the high opinion the House entertained of his abilities, and he appears well to have fulfilled his missions, as he received the approbation of the Assembly, and this circumstance ought to tell strongly in his favor, as the House at that time was chiefly composed of Conservatives; he was also for a short time a member of the Government, but went out with others upon the appointment of Mr. Rende to the office of Provincial Secretary, and he has since then refused to accept a seat in the Executive, unless he could

bring others of his own party into the Government along with him, in which he has been at last successful. As a public Speaker he stands pre-eminent in the Province, and is not surpassed by any in the Colonies. As a Member his influence arises less from his being the head of a party than from his own talents, and commanding eloquence. He speaks in a clear and powerful voice, and with great force and energy. His utterance is clear and distinct, and so rapid that the reporters are puzzled and confounded, and being unable to follow him, cannot report his speeches with that accuracy which they desire. Having an unlimited command of language, he never halts, or hesitates for a want of words or correct expression; and when he prepares his speeches, exhibits deep thought, reflection, and sound argument. Possessed of an agreeable exterior, and pleasing manner, he carries his auditors along with him, and does not fail to delight and please when he may fail to convince. The constitutional irritability of genius, perhaps, unfits him for the drudgery of business with all its dull routine, as he is not so punctual and attentive in the discharge of his duties as most of his brother members, we may consider him rather as an ornamental than a useful member. He has not, perhaps, attained the summit of his professional ambition, in obtaining the Attorney Generalship, a situation requiring great skill, industry, legal knowledge, and one of high responsibility; and ere many years revolve, we shall know whether the man was equal to his station.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, TUESDAY, SEPT. 26, 1848.

The Subscriber having been compelled to consume a large amount of time, and in our 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.

PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE.

The Rev. ROBERT IRVINE of St. John and the Rev. JAMES LAW of Richibucto, by appointment of the Presbytery, visited this place on Wednesday last, on business intimately connected with the interests of Presbyterianism in these colonies. The former of these gentlemen preached in the Wesleyan Chapel at 7 P. M., and at the close of the sermon explained to his audience the plan proposed by the adherents of the cause which they represent, for establishing presbytery on a pure and permanent basis in the Lower Provinces of British North America. The Free Church of Scotland proposes to give to the Presbyterian Churches in the Lower Colonies two Theological Professors, and to endow them for four years, which will enable them to give the young men an education free of all expense. At the end of the 4th year, the church in this country expects to be in possession of a consolidated fund of £10,000, which will furnish an annuity adequate to support the Institution ever after, and for this purpose collecting cards for donations and subscriptions are put in circulation, and it is quite probable that the united and general interest which is being aroused in this matter, will ultimately secure the great object. The use of the Methodist Church was willingly granted for the evening, and the majority of the audience was of that persuasion, nevertheless, it is most likely, that the Christianlike and charitable tone of the address delivered on the occasion, as well as the thorough absence of all bigotted and sectarian pique, would tend much to make a favorable impression on the public.

On Thursday evening the Rev Mr Irvine preached in the school house at Douglastown, and at the close of the sermon, addresses were delivered by himself and by the Rev. James Law on the College question. The audience was very large and respectable, and sat with a patience which evidently proved that they felt a deep interest in the subject, which these Rev. Gentlemen brought before them. The school room was crowded to overflowing; the addresses were interesting and instructive, and of a most philanthropic and unsectarian character.

An association was formed at this place, and several young persons generously came forward and took collecting cards to aid in the good work.

One thing deserves particularly to be

noticed in the speeches delivered by these gentlemen, namely, the probability that a sound, healthy system of Colonial Education for the Presbyterians of this country, must ultimately lead to a union of all the branches of Presbytery, and a general concentration of the energies of the whole—an event much to be desired.

The first financial year will close in October next, when the church will be able to form an estimate of her probable success in this great project.—Communicated.

On this subject the Saint John Morning News has the following paragraph:

From letters received from Scotland, we learn that the following gentlemen have been appointed to the above Institution in Halifax. Rev. A. King, of Saint Stevens, Glasgow, and the Rev. W. Lyle, of Free Uphill, Professors. Rev. Mr McKenzie, and Mr David Hoveyman, Teachers in the Academy. The Committee are also endeavouring to secure the services of a Normal Teacher. In addition to the above-named gentlemen, the Rev. Mr Forrester, of Paisley, has consented to the urgent request of the Colonial Committee, to come out for the space of three years, at least, and take charge of the Congregation at Halifax, and forward the interests of the College scheme in the Lower Provinces. Arrangements are being made to board the Students from a distance, on the most moderate terms, so as to have them under the immediate supervision and care of those gentlemen connected with the College. We are truly gratified with the zeal manifested by the Free Church of Scotland towards the spiritual interests of these Colonies, and we regard the present movement in the College Scheme at Halifax, as the dawn of a brighter day in the diffusion of sound Christian knowledge, by the training of a native ministry—men who are in all respects qualified by climate, habits, and associations, to teach the rising generation the path of true happiness.

WEST INDIES.—Late papers give us some further particulars regarding the recent hurricane in the West Indies. It caused serious injury and loss of life at Antigua, Nevis, Saint Kitts, Seba and Saint John's; at Saint Thomas the gale was less violent. The Antigua Observer of the 24th says:

It is supposed that throughout the Island there have been two thousand buildings unroofed, and several hundred totally destroyed. By far the larger portion of these are the cottages of the labouring classes.—The damage to the shipping appears considerable, attributable to the circumstances of there having been at the time but very few vessels in the harbour, and to the good holding ground of the anchorages. A small sloop was blown from Montserrat, which arrived here in safety on the following day. An arrival at Barbuda announces that the gale did not extend to that island. We shall await accounts from the windward islands with anxiety. On the entire loss of life there are various rumours. The number is said to exceed thirty, but authentic statements only give us information of eighteen, chiefly we believe, the labouring classes.—Immense numbers of cattle and stock of all kinds, have been destroyed.

The Saint Christopher Gazette of August 25, says:

It is our melancholy duty to record the particulars of a severe gale that was experienced here during the night of Monday last—from the effects of which we regret to state, considerable damage has been sustained in the several towns, and on almost every estate throughout the island. The gale lasted about 4½ hours, and was more severe and more disastrous in its effects than the one on the night of the 12th August, 1835. During the night two or three shocks of earthquake were felt. On our leaving home on the gale ceasing, we were astonished at the havoc and desolation we encountered—some of the streets were filled with fallen tenements, broken boards and shingles scattered about, and a considerable part of the zinc on the roof of the new church stripped off and blown to various parts of the town.

The accounts from many parts of the Island which we have derived from authentic sources, are most distressing. The country presents a most desolate appearance, looking as if the simoom of the desert had passed over it. The canes which are all laid prostrate, and stripped of their leaves, seemed scorched as if by the hot wind. Even the more humble plants, such as potatoes, yams, &c. show a withered vegetation.

BOSTON AND MONTREAL RAILROAD.—The Canadian papers report that the Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad is open to Sanborntown bridge, 18 miles from Concord. It will be open to Lake Village, 12 miles from Sanborntown bridge this month. Up to the 4th July, when the portion of the road in operation had been open but about two months, and the great summer travel to the White Mountains could hardly be said to have commenced, it had earned 10 per cent. on the cost—about \$216,000—besides laying in a surplus of \$3,000, and paying expenses of running cars, together with other outlays. It is estimated that the

extension will be effected to Plymouth by the close of the year.

AFRICA.—The American papers report an act of philanthropy, which reflects the greatest credit on the noble-hearted donor. A gentleman at Cincinnati, offers \$82,000 for the purchase of a portion of the African coast outside of the present limits of Liberia. He intends to offer the territory to the colored people of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, for them to establish a new state in connection with the republic of Liberia. It is said that the country northwest of Liberia, will embrace the darkest dens of the Slave trade, and if its purchase could be effected, it would forever banish it from that region.

CANADA.—The papers, generally speaking, report favourably of the Grain crop in Canada. The wheat in Upper Canada, it is said, will average fifteen bushels per acre. The crop of last year did not average more than ten bushels per acre.

The Lake Superior News says—that the whole amount of Copper that has been shipped this season from Lake Superior, up to the 18th August last, is one million three hundred and sixty-two lbs of nearly pure copper.

FREDERICTON.—A very spirited game of Cricket has been played between the Officers of the 1st Royals, and the Citizens of Fredericton. The latter won, leaving but one wicket standing.

WHOLESOME ADVICE.—The Reporter gives the following advice to its Agricultural readers. We recommend it to the attention of our Farmers, many of whom would do well to follow it.

From several indications which present themselves at present, it would appear that Flour will command a high price during the winter; we therefore give this timely advice to any of our country friends to whom it may apply. If you cannot feed your old horses upon hay, shoot them, and grind up your oats for the use of your family. You will not only find the meal thus produced equal to imported flour, but you will also find that the quantity generally consumed by a span of horses in the year, will prove enough to supply three ordinary families for the same period.

THE BRITISH TIMBER MARKET.—The last number at the Saint John Courier has the following extract and comments thereon, relating to the Deal Trade of London.

We beg particularly to call the attention of those engaged in the Deal trade in this Province, to the Circular of Churchill & Sim, the great London Wood Brokers, published below and more particularly to this passage:

'During the past month a few cargoes of New Brunswick Spruce Deals have changed hands at low rates, and we anticipate similar business may be continued during this month, if the market is not forced down by auction sales. The amount of Deals arriving lately has surprised us, especially as the importers, indisposed to uphold the market, though assisted by low freight, do not seem likely to realise half the invoice cost.'

The parties referred to as 'forcing auction sales,' and 'being indisposed to uphold the market,' must be, and we believe are well known in London. As the system of forcing sales by auction at the present crisis, must be utterly ruinous to the exporter on this side, and as such a heartless course can only be adopted by selfish and avaricious agents wholly regardless of the interests of their correspondents, we would warn the people on this side, who have already lost much, and seem now likely to suffer so heavily from the effects of such conduct, to make searching inquiries into the matter, and to be exceedingly careful to whom they entrust their property on the other side, particularly in London, for it is self evident that the property had infinitely better remain here than go across to be sacrificed and eaten up by the cupidity and dishonesty of those who should be the last to be 'indisposed to uphold the market.'

THE CROPS.—The Fredericton Reporter furnishes the following gratifying piece of news:

There is more Corn growing along the line of the River Saint John at the present period, than ever was produced before in a single season; it is also nearly ripe, and having a fine warm season without sustaining any injury from early frosts, the yield will be most abundant.

MILITIA PROMOTIONS.—The Provincial Royal Gazette of Wednesday last, contains the following appointments:

Captain Alexander McLaggan to be Major, 18th September.

Lieutenant James McLaggan to be Captain, 18th September.

Marriages.

At Richibucto, on the 30th ult. by the Rev. James Law, A. M. at the house of the bride's father, Mr JACOB FERGUSON, of Kouchibouguac, to Miss ELIZABETH McNAIR.