

justice to which they were subjected without a struggle, and to suffer the world to be deprived of a great man without so much as one effort to prevent the irreparable loss. Only when it is too late to repair the evil do they discover it, and bewail their own fate and that of the world that such should have been the case. 'If I had only gone to college'—if I had had the advantage of my eldest brother—'if I had not been taken from school before I knew the value of learning'—if I had, or even if I had not, been sent out into the world to get my own living—'if any of these contingencies had happened, then the world would have been richer by one more great man or wonderful woman!'—*Plect's Tales and Sketches for Fireside Reading.*

Communications.

COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.

BATHURST, July 16, 1850.

To the Editor of the Gleaner,

DEAR SIR,—As the Island of Miscou has, in consequence of Mr Perley's very excellent Report, been invested with great interest, especially among the reflecting portion of the community, permit me, through your kindness, to give publicity to a visit paid by me to the people of that locality. You may be aware that there is a Scottish Church at Shippegan. This is distant about twenty five miles from the North East Point of Miscou—the place more particularly referred to. I have frequently officiated at Shippegan and the neighborhood, including Tracadie, Pokemouche, Caraquet, Little River, &c. and one or two other places. Though from the time I became aware of it, I was always desirous of taking in the "Point," I had always been prevented by a variety of obstacles. I believe that more than one clergyman would have gladly paid attention to the settlers and transient-fishermen there, had the requisite assistance for accomplishing the voyage or journey been afforded. A guide, a boat and men, are necessary for the stranger in summer; in winter, practicable roads, and the co-operation of experience. The late Rev. Mr Sommerville, of Bathurst, once paid a short visit to the Miscou Settlers, and baptised a number of children.

When in Shippegan about the beginning of spring, I spoke to John Doran, Esq., respecting a trip to Miscou. Mr Doran then stated to me that the best time would be in the beginning of July, and kindly expressed his willingness to accompany me at the season proposed. Having previously ascertained that I could obtain the boat and the assistance of the noble pilot, Mr Alexander Campbell, I proceeded to Shippegan, distant from Bathurst about sixty miles. On the following morning, Friday the 5th instant, Mr Doran and I left Shippegan in a small boat, and were landed at Point de Canoe, on the opposite shore, the distant about five miles; we then walked to Little River, distant some four miles from Canoe Point. We had hoped there to obtain a boat, by which to reach Mr Campbell's house. The men, however, were all away fishing; so, after some refreshment, and the reading of the Holy Scriptures, with prayer, we left our kind friends of Little River. Mrs McLachlan had been very ill, and I doubt not that she and all present cordially welcomed us—I trust that they were spiritually the better, and not the worse for our calling. We then walked through the woods and by the beach about four miles further, to the house of Mr Campbell. We found him at home and ready to go along with us. Accordingly, after dinner we left Little Shippegan, with Mr Campbell and his son, and had a fine run to the north west point of Miscou, a distance of about twelve miles, which we had sailed in about two hours. As the sea was setting in strongly on the wild beach, we landed at the north west point, leaving the lad in the boat to come round when it would be safe. We walked through long, wild grass near the beach, and afterwards over ground covered with strawberries in great abundance. Passing Loch Fry, or Munro's Lake, a beautiful sheet of water, and the neat "room" of Messrs Le Boutilliers till we reached the "room" of Messrs Fruing & Co., at the north east point of the island. This was the place of our destination, and here we were well received by Mr De Carteret, the agent of Messrs Alexander, or Fruing & Co.

But I must avoid all description or reference to the natural history of the island, and hasten to narrate briefly how I succeeded in my mission. I feel quite inclined to expatiate, but must restrain myself at least for the present.

On Sabbath, then, the 7th instant, public worship was held, and the glorious Gospel of the Son of God preached for the first time in the history of Miscou, to all who would listen or join with us. We had Divine Service and Sermon in the morning, and in the afternoon Mr DeCarteret had had the fish store nicely fitted up. The congregation in the morning, amounted, I was told, to sixty one, in the afternoon to twenty nine. At the earnest request of the parents, I baptised seven children in the morning. The state of these poor people is indeed deplorable. On Sabbath afternoon I proposed instructing the young particularly.

I found that not one of them could read. Scarcely do any of them know a letter. I pointed out the importance of Education, and exhorted them. I was gladdened afterwards to hear that a proposal was being made that Mr Vibert should, during the ensuing winter, act as Teacher to the young, both on week days and on the Sabbath. He stated

his readiness to do so. I earnestly solicit the Parish Trustees of Schools to do all in their power to encourage this movement.

While at Point Miscou, I enjoyed various opportunities, which I trust may not be unproductive of spiritual fruit. I visited a number of the families, read the Scriptures, and had prayer with some of them. In the mornings and evenings, during our sojourn, a large number of persons used to come in at the time of worship. On no occasion were there less than twelve or fourteen, and once 'here were thirty two present.

We returned on Monday to Little Shippegan, calling as we sailed round the Island at Mr Wilson's. His farming and fishing arrangements are excellent; and the comfort and plenty in which he and his numerous family live, are a contrast to the state of the settlers generally. On Monday evening we had Divine service in Mr Campbell's house, and an attendance of about thirty persons, including the Captain and six men belonging to an American fishing schooner then at anchor in the harbor of Little Shippegan. Here, too, I was gratified to find a growing feeling with respect to the duty of educating the young. Mr Strachan, a young man who formerly sailed in a whaling ship from the north of Scotland, is at present residing at Mr Campbell's, and promises to remain during the ensuing winter, instructing the children of the neighborhood. He brought forward four or five of his young tyros, and made them read or spell. Undoubtedly there has been improvement. I beg also to commend this District and Mr Strachan to the best encouragement in the power of the Trustees of Schools for the Parish. Surely the government allowance may be obtained both for Mr Vibert and Mr Strachan.

On Tuesday morning the 9th, we left Little Shippegan for Great Shippegan, where we arrived about four in the afternoon. I again repaired to the hospitable mansion of John Harding, Esq., and in the evening had Divine service in the Church.

On our way, we visited the two American schooners at anchor in the harbor of Little Shippegan. They had taken refuge there on account of the gale of Sunday. One of them especially was a superior, handsomely-rigged schooner of 70 tons, carrying 17 men. She belonged to Baltimore. The masters of both vessels appeared to be intelligent and well-disposed men. With them we had some very interesting conversation respecting the Fisheries of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Education, &c. They expressed their conviction that if Free Reciprocal Trade with the States were obtained, American houses would effect fishing establishments upon the shores of our bay, that ship-building, and other departments connected with the fisheries, would also be carried on here by them, and that influential men would here have their homes and their families.

What an improved state of things might not this introduce! I firmly believe that incalculable mental and spiritual good might be attained, if merchants and men of business, acting under the sway of christian principle, made the localities where they derive their wealth, their places of residence, and the homes dear to them. They would then feel an interest in the welfare and improvement of the country and the people. In consequence of the absence of this at present, the population to which I now refer, is degraded to a degree that ought not to exist in a land professing respect for the Bible and Christianity. Certain it is, that the christian and the philanthropist who comprehends the disease and the remedy, will desire, equally with the merchant, the operation of reciprocal trade with the United States. The inspired counsels addressed to the captives in Babylon, are suggestive of salutary practical hints to those who would gain wealth from the connexion with this Province. "Thus saith the Lord of hosts, the God of Israel, unto all that are carried away captives, whom I have caused to be carried away from Jerusalem unto Babylon. Build ye houses and dwell in them, and plant gardens and eat the fruit of them, &c." "And seek the peace of the city whither I have caused you to be carried away captives, and pray unto the Lord for it: for in the peace thereof ye shall have peace." (Jeremiah 29, 4-7.)

Before concluding, I may be permitted to say, in connection with the subject of education, that the agency of School Visitors, such as obtains in some other of the Colonies, appears to be highly desirable for New Brunswick. Among the future improvements that may be adopted in the educational system, I hope that this may be one. If every County of the Province had the good and efficient services of the School Visitor, whose business it should be in conjunction with the Trustees, to visit and inspect every School—say twice a year—and to Report, the results ought to be really beneficial. I have little doubt that many of our best public men would approve of the adoption of such a machinery. The recommendations and remarks of such an individual as a properly-qualified School Visitor, would, it is hoped, have great weight, where they would effectually tell for good—the agent of Messrs. Le Boutillier. I beg to tender my sincere thanks to Mr LeBe, for his kindness and courteous attention during our stay at Miscou. From Mr DeCarteret, whom I have known for many years, we experienced all hospitality and obliging civility.

I remain, &c.,
GEORGE MACDONNELL.

BATHURST, 18th July, 1850.

To the Editor of the Gleaner.

Sir—There appears another communication in the last number of the Gleaner, from "W.

END," in which he alludes that he had no idea that his former communication would produce a newspaper controversy. There also appears in the "Morning News" of the 8th instant, an extract of a letter from him, on the same subject. This extraordinary extract shews plainly it to be, the production of a mind regardless of truth, or the consequences thereof, and is another offspring of a barefaced falsehood from the pen of that Gentleman. What Mr. End's ideas are of the cause which may produce a newspaper controversy, or the distinction between falsehood and truth? I know not; but I assure Mr. End, if he imagined that I would silently submit or allow him to have my name coupled or implicated in the wanton extracts in the communications, I have reference to, without contradiction, that he is sadly mistaken. He, however, admits, that I never told him the letter contained a promise of "a fat or a lean office," thereby acknowledging the assertions contained in the said extracts to be erroneous and false. I ask, therefore, what motive he had in view, when he deliberately wrote these articles? The public will answer—a malicious motive.

Mr. Editor, I am not a disappointed office-seeker, nor will I ever allow any such person to make use of my name improperly, for the purpose of affording such person an opportunity of gratifying his spleen and venom against any person whatsoever. Mr. End very modestly attempts to point out what course I ought to adopt, with regard to Mr. Partelow's Letter. I can tell him that I shall use my own discretion with regard to said letter whether I shall publish it or not. He also endeavours to impute to me that the letter was the "town talk" for a day or two before I opened my lips to him on the subject: probably so, as he no doubt considers the "town talk" should be only such as he promulgates from his office. He in like manner asserts that I appeared much annoyed at receiving the letter, but that subsequent events appear to have removed the annoyance. To this assertion I give a total denial, as no event has transpired since the receipt of said letter, that caused me to alter my mind or opinion on the subject therein contained. He also alludes to the "substantial meaning of the letter." His imaginative power, doubtless, is very acute, but in the present instance it has led him astray, whereby he undertakes to express an opinion on the contents of a letter he never read, which opinion is erroneous and false; and concludes by asserting that every dispassionate person who takes the trouble to read the correspondence, would understand it in the light that he does. If he means the light of malice, I am much mistaken if many will understand it in that light, except such part of the correspondence as he has furnished to the public.

I am Sir, your most obedient servant,
JOSEPH READ.

COUNTY OF RESTIGOUCHE.

RESTIGOUCHE, July 11, 1850.

To the Editor of the Gleaner,

Sir,—I feel in condescending to notice the scurrilous article in your last Gleaner, signed Q. E. D., that I am, in the estimation of my friends, and all unprejudiced persons who are conversant with local facts, performing an act of supererogation, as it is deserving only of silent contempt; but recognizing in his chicanery an ebullition of that systematic personal persecution, fomented by calumny and political dislike, to which I have been whilom subjected, I cannot allow its malicious and unprovoked aspersions to pass with impunity. Upon the day of nomination, a majority of the persons from the upper end of the County arrived at Dalhousie too late to be present at the proceedings, owing to a mistake in the Sheriff's notices, in some of which the hour named was 12, instead of 8 o'clock. Those persons, of whom I was one, took upon themselves the responsibility (?) of asking the candidates "to attend at Campbellton, on the next Friday, to explain to the freeholders and inhabitants generally, the views and principles upon which they solicited their votes and interest." With this requisition these gentlemen cordially expressed their compliance. Accordingly a public meeting was called, which was numerously attended. From the good feeling which prevailed at that meeting, I anticipated, and I confess with satisfaction, that a better feeling would ensue upon public matters, among those who took an active part in its proceedings, than had heretofore existed, as nothing was either said or done which would justify further disunion, still less induce the invidious remarks which Q. E. D. has indulged in. I can therefore only infer that this skulking coward, fearing to show his personal hostility, had to find some other medium of relieving himself of the venom and malignity which his rancorous heart contained. He appears not only to have viewed (?) the proceedings with a jaundiced eye, and through a false glass, but also to exhibit a desire to induce others to see them through a similar medium. He styles me a "political quack." If a consistent and life-long advocacy of Liberal principles, based upon Responsible Government, justifies him in using the appellation, I must plead guilty to the charge; but I think few of the intelligent men of this progressive age, and not many of those of this County, would endorse the preamble to his indictment. Whatever I have done in this matter, and others of a similar import, I can conscientiously affirm I did for the good of all; and so far have I lost sight of my private interest in my public action, that I have drawn much hatred upon myself, partly secret, partly open, which I might have avoided—a notorious fact, which requires no special illustration.

I have ever opined, that when views of private interest, and prospects of personal advantage, controul a man's public career, his conscience acts but a doubtful part, and his actions are entitled to but a small share of approbation; but when you find him actuated by disinterested motives, you may believe him to be sincere. Interest, inclination and duty seldom coalesce and pull together, but he only is an honest man, and I presume a wise one, who pursues that course which judgment authorises and conscience approves. By an adherence to these principles, which I have fearlessly and freely both acted upon and expressed, even when Responsible Government, with all its harmonious details, was in this remote region but seldom heard of, and less frequently understood, I have lost the favor of some whom pecuniary interest and personal inclination would have induced me to retain as friends. Nevertheless, begging no man's favor, and fearing no man's frown, I am determined to abide by them, as I believe them to be based upon immutable, eternal, and incontrovertible truth. If charlatany is my 'forte,' I fear I am not a proficient, else I might perhaps try to coax Q. E. D. into a more friendly and less hypercritical humor—would strongly recommend him to eschew sycophantism, and not hazard random assertions, otherwise those whom he eulogises may well exclaim, "Oh Lord, save me from my friends." I would most zealously cooperate in effecting all useful reforms, even unto the "sweeping" of Q. E. D. into the political gutter whence he never should have arisen. Truly, "the world knows not its best men," else our hero had not remained so long in oblivion,—how sad to think that "many a flower is born to bloom and blush unseen, and waste its sweetness on the desert air." Poor fellow! yours has been a hard lot. But cheer up; when this unfortunate and benighted locality awakes to a due sense of its importance, and is conscious of the mighty hero it contains, a grammatical one too, merit will receive its reward. Then, but not until then, may we expect that "night will follow day—the seasons return in their varied order," &c. &c., even though the "pompous" and "eccentric" should arise in the plenitude of their wisdom and the magnitude of their power, and say, nay. The tendency of genius is ever to soar, and shake itself clear of the filth and dirt that surround it. Therefore despair not; the happy event may yet occur. When the auspicious day arrives, Oh, ye Gods! may I be there to see when the great Q. E. D. will take all offending 'bulls by the horns,' and throw them further than ever bulls were thrown before, the bull of the 29th ult. only excepted. Query—how far was that? "Let dogs delight to bark and bite," for we are told it is their nature so to do; but verily, Sir, you are a scurvy dog, else you would not without cause or provocation have run open-mouthed upon me. Beware, Sir, you have started a false scent, and will have to sneak back with your nose out of joint, and no ruler to guide you, as many such a yelping cur has had to do before. Pardon; I am wrong; you are evidently on the right scent, your nose is a good one, and a little perseverance will enable you to comfortably muzzle it in that bright spot where the admirers of great men are apt to suppose the sun to rise. O tempora! O mores!

The object of all public writers should be to promote public good. What was that of Q. E. D.? Had he confined himself to legitimate objects, well; but guided as his pride, selfishness, genius (?) and political affinities suggested, he has made too apparent the malice which prompted him, and rather overshoot the mark. In his eagerness to further injure and annoy me, he has only exposed himself, in doing which he has afforded an apt illustration of "Jinkey comparison." His "eloquence," judging from his writing, is like that of his great prototype "Babbly," characterized more by sound than sense. The only "display of ill feeling" which occurred in connexion with "our election," is that of this "Don Adriano de Armado," who, by the aid of a genius "remarkably fertile, and the play of a most luxuriant fancy," attempts to gratify his spleen and vindictiveness, in a tirade of personal abuse, predicated upon a prejudiced and vicious imagination, and excited by those sordid and sycophantish motives peculiar to fellows of his cast. His base calumny will recoil upon himself. The motives which Q. E. D. assigns to me, in getting up the Campbellton meeting, require but little notice; they are a mere presumption, originated by himself. The requisition was signed by some of our most respectable and intelligent freeholders—the meeting was well attended, and the result is much good. It was a move in the right direction—an event in the political history of Restigouche, and has further tended to arouse that spirit of observation and enquiry, which we in this County have ever been lamentably deficient in. To such action, and the orthodox politics which the Gleaner ably advocates, may be fairly attributed the increased demand which that paper has lately obtained. To this learned commentator, this impartial and generous gentleman (?), I have only further to say, that his imputations and insinuations are gratuitous and uncalled for; were not intended to, and could not be productive of either public or private good; were suggested, dictated, and published for no other purpose than that of gratifying a base and selfish vindictiveness; would recommend to him the propriety of doing justice to all men, even to an enemy; and would remind him that truth and candour possess a powerful charm; they bespeak universal favor, whereas a passion for revenge has always been considered as a mark of a little and weak mind. His taunts and jeers I care not for, but he and his confederates should recollect that there is a point beyond which forbearance ceases to be a virtue.