

The Gleaner

AND NORTHUMBERLAND SCHEDIASMA.

VOLUME V.]

Nec aranearum sane texus ideo melior, quia ex se fila gignunt, nec noster vilior quia ex alienis libamus ut apes.

[No. 49.]

MIRAMICHI, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 12, 1834.

AUCTIONS.

ESTATE OF JOHN ENGLISH.

To be Sold by Public Auction, on MONDAY, 25th August next, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the residence of the late John English, in the parish of Newcastle, by Virtue of a License from His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, and the Honorable His Majesty's Council.

All, or such part of the REAL ESTATE of the late JOHN ENGLISH, as may be necessary for the payment and satisfaction of the debts against the Estate of the said deceased, consisting of the following Lots, Pieces, or Parcels of LAND, viz:—

Two Lots of Marsh Land, situate at the Grand Downs, being the half of Lot No. 26, containing 65 Acres, more or less, and the half of Lot No. 23, containing 35 acres more or less.

Also—six Lots of Land on the lower side of Bartibogue river, viz:—Lot No. 71, commonly called Moody's Point; the two Lots next below Moody's Point; Lot No. 10, now occupied by Michael Hickey; Lot No. 9, occupied by Cornelius Johnston; and Lot No. 8, unoccupied.

Also—the Lot No. 68, situate on the upper side of Bartibogue river, wherein the said late John English resided, with the Stone House and buildings thereon, save and except so much of the said lot as was leased by the said John English to one George Fowlie.

Also—all that part of the said Lot No. 68, which was leased by the said John English to the said George Fowlie, containing about four acres, and particularly described in the said lease together with the Mill, House, and other improvements thereon.

Also—a Lot containing about 200 acres, situate in the rear of the said Lot No. 68.

TERMS made known at the time of Sale.

The above Properties are for Sale by order of the Administrators on said Estate. For further particulars apply at the office of JAMES H. PETERS, Esq. in Chatham, or to

J. M. JOHNSON, Auctioneer.

Miramichi, 21st July, 1834.

HULL & MATERIALS OF THE AIMWELL.
To be sold at Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 1st September, at 11 o'clock, forenoon. The

HULL and MATERIALS, of the Brig Aimwell, John Morrison, late Master, consisting of—Standing & Running RIGGING; Boats, Sails, Anchors, Chain Cables, &c. &c.; as they now lie at Alston Point, in the harbour of Bathurst.

Terms to be made known at the time of Sale.

SAMUEL WAITT, Auctioneer.

Bathurst, 1st August, 1834.

ESTATE OF DANIEL ENGLISH.

To be sold at Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of September next, at the Court House, in Richibucto, by virtue of a License from His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, and the Hon. His Majesty's Council, of this Province.

The REAL ESTATE of Daniel English, late of Richibucto, Farmer, deceased; consisting of three hundred acres of LAND, with the HOUSE and BARN thereon, situate on the North side of the West Branch of the Saint Nicholas River, in the parish of Richibucto, in the county of Kent; or so much thereof as will pay the debts of the deceased. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

By Order of the Administrator,

MICHAEL SAMUEL, Auctioneer.

Richibucto, 29th July, 1834.

FOR SALE OR TO LET,

and immediate possession given.

That well known and eligible ESTABLISHMENT at Newcastle, owned and heretofore occupied by G. & R. HENDERSON, consisting of a Wharf, extending to the channel of the river; with 2 Stores and Stable thereon; a convenient Landing Slip, together with the residue of Lot 29, adjoining the Store of Thomas C. Allan, Esq. affording an excellent Boom Privilege and Building Lot. These premises have been recently built of the very best materials, are at present in excellent repair, and fitted up with every attention to convenience and comfort. The Wharf from the Store fronting Castle-street to the slip is 180 feet long by 40 feet wide; from thence outwards 272 feet long by 30 feet wide making the total length of the wharf 452 feet, being one of the most eligible situations for carrying on the trade of the country in the town of Newcastle.

Also—a well-finished HOUSE and GARDEN, in Water-street Apply to

Newcastle, April 21, 1834. GILBERT HENDERSON.

NOTICE.—The Creditors of the late WALTER GLENDENNING, will receive a final DIVIDEND by applying at the Office of ARTHUR RITCHIE, & Co., Restigouche

ALEXANDER RANKIN, } Administrators.
ARTHUR RITCHIE, }

Miramichi, 1st August, 1834.

THE GLEANER.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

THE VALLEY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

ON the Continent of America the works of nature are on the great and extensive scale, and in estimating their magnitude, the mind is actually lost in wonder. When we think of the valley of any river in this country, we have only in view a district of ground measuring at most a hundred miles in length by less than the third of that extent in breadth; but in speaking of the valleys in America, we are called on to remember that they sometimes include a territory far more extensive than the whole island of Britain. The chief wonder of this description in North America is the valley of the Mississippi, which is the natural drain of the central part of that vast continent, and embraces all that tract of country of which the waters are discharged into the Gulf of Mexico. It is bounded on the north by an elevated country, which divides it from the waters that flow into Hudson's Bay, and the northern land from whence descend the waters that fall into the Atlantic; and on the west by the Rocky, or Chippewau Mountains, which separate the waters of the Atlantic from those of the Pacific.

This great central vale of America is considered the largest division of the globe, of which the waters pass into one estuary. It extends from the 29th to the 49th degree of north latitude, or about 1400 miles from south to north, while the breadth across is about the same dimensions. Then suppose the United States and its territory to be divided into three portions, the arrangement would be—the Atlantic slope, the Mississippi basin or valley, and the Pacific slope. A glance on any map of North America will show that this valley includes about two-thirds of the territory of the United States. The Atlantic slope contains 390,000, the Pacific slope about 300,000, which, combined, are 690,000 square miles; while the valley of the Mississippi contains at least 1,300,000 square miles, or four times as much land as the whole of England. This great vale is divided into two portions, the Upper and Lower Valley, distinguished by particular features, and separated by an imaginary intersecting line at the place where the Ohio pours its waters into the Mississippi. This large river has many tributaries of first rate proportions besides the Ohio. The chief is the Missouri, which indeed is the main stream, for it is not only longer and larger, but drains a greater extent of country. Its length is computed at 1870 miles, and upon a particular course 3000 miles. In its appearance it is turbid, violent, and rapid, while the Mississippi, above its junction with the Missouri, is clear, with a gentle current. At St Charles, 20 miles from its entrance into the Mississippi, the Missouri measures from five to six hundred yards across, though its depth is only a few fathoms.

The Mississippi Proper takes its rise in Cedar Lake, in the 47th degree of north latitude. From this to the Falls of St Anthony, a distance of five hundred miles, it runs in a devious course, first south-east, then south-west, and, finally, south-east again; which last it continues, without much deviation, till it reaches the Missouri, the waters of which strike it at right angles, and throw the current of the Mississippi entirely upon the eastern side. The prominent branch of the Upper Mississippi is the St Peter's, which rises in the great prairies in the north-west, and enters the parent stream a little below the Falls of St Anthony. The Kaskaskia next joins it, after a course of 200 miles. In the 56th degree of north latitude, the Ohio (formed by the junction of the Alleghany and Monongahela) pours in its tribute; after pursuing a course of 750 miles, and draining about 200,000 square miles of country. A little below the 34th degree the White River enters, after a course of more than 1000 miles. Thirty miles below that, the Arkansas, bringing in its tribute from the confines of Mexico, pours in its waters. Its last great tributary is Red River, a stream taking its rise in the Mexican dominions, and flowing a course of more than 2000 miles.

Hitherto the waters in the wide regions of the west have been congregating to one point. The 'Father of Waters' is now upwards of a mile in width, and

several fathoms deep. During its annual floods it overflows its banks below the mouth of the Ohio, and sometimes extends thirty and forty miles into the interior, laying the prairies, bottoms, swamps, and other low grounds under water for a season. After receiving Red River, this vast stream is unable to continue in one channel; it parts into separate courses, and, like the Nile, finds its way to the ocean at different and distant points.

The capabilities of the Mississippi for purposes of trade are almost beyond calculation, and are hardly yet developed. For thousands of years this magnificent American river rolled its placid and undisturbed waters amidst widely-spreading forests, rich green with the ever-varying tints of nature in its wildest mood, unnoticed save by the wandering savage of the west, or the animals which browse upon its banks. At length it came under the observation of civilized men, and now has begun to contribute to their wants and wishes. Every part of the vast region irrigated by the main stream and its tributaries can be penetrated by steam-boats and other water craft; nor is there a spot in all this wide territory, excepting a small district in the plains of Upper Missouri, that is more than one hundred miles from some navigable water. A boat may take in its lading on the banks of the Chataque Lake, in the state of New York—another may receive its cargo in the interior of Virginia—a third may start from the Rice Lakes at the head of the Mississippi—and a fourth may come laden with furs from the Chippewau Mountains, 2800 miles up the Missouri—and all meet at the mouth of the Ohio, and proceed in company to the ocean.

Reader, you probably inhabit the island of Great Britain, where the traffic of every sea-port, every branch of inland navigation, has been pushed to its utmost limits—where every art is overdone, and where the heart of the ingenious almost sinks within them for want of scope for their enterprise. But, reader, here, in this wide-spread ramification of navigable streams there is an endless, a boundless field for mercantile adventure. Within the last twenty-four years, the Mississippi, with the Ohio, and its other large tributaries, have been covered with steam-boats and barges of every kind, and populous cities have sprung up on their banks. There are now sea-ports at the centre of the American continent—trading towns, each already doing more business than some half dozen celebrated ports in the Old World, with all the protection which restrictive enactments and traditional importance can confer upon them.

The valley of the Mississippi, one of the greatest natural wonders of the world, will one day possess and comfortably sustain a population nearly as great as that of all Europe. Let its inhabitants become equally dense with England, including Wales, which contains 207 to the square mile, and its numbers will amount to 179,400,000. But let it become equal to the Netherlands—which its fertility would warrant, and its surface will sustain a population of two hundred millions. What reflections ought this view to present to the philanthropist and the Christian!

EXTRAORDINARY LENGTH OF A TIGER.

MR. RICHARD WILSON, an eminent lawyer, and member of the Beef Stak Club, one day called at the Secretary's office in the India House upon Cobb, author of the Siege of Belgrade, and many other dramatic pieces, who happened for a few minutes to be absent; but, on returning, whom should he see but Dick, earnestly exploring a map of Asia that was suspended on the wall, measuring the scale of it with a pair of compasses that he found on the table, and then applying them to a large tiger, which the artist had introduced to embellish it, as one of the animals of that country. 'I should never have believed it! Surely, it must be a mistake. Observe now—here,' pointing to the tiger, 'here is a tiger that measures two-and-twenty leagues. By G—, it is scarcely credible!'—*Clubs if London.*

MAGNANIMITY OF A BLIND AND AGED INDIAN CHIEF.

THE anecdote related is of an ancient patriarch of the Cherokees, who through extreme old age had become blind, and wishing not to become a burthen to his countrymen, addressed them at their council as follows:—'You yet love me; what can I do to merit your regard! nothing. I am good for nothing; I cannot see to shoot