

ingratitude and injustice by ignorance, he will often be oppressed with melancholy, and perhaps sink under the weight of his thankless toil, if he does not seek strength and courage elsewhere than in the views of immediate and personal interest. He must be sustained and animated by a profound sense of the moral importance of his labours. He must learn to regard the pleasure of having served mankind and secretly contributed to the public weal, as a price worthy of his exertion, which his conscience pays him. It is his glory to aspire to nothing above his obscure and laborious condition, to make unnumbered sacrifices for those who profit by him, to labour, in a word, for man, and wait for his reward from God.—Guizot.

The Colonial Press.

From the Toronto British Colonist.

SINGULAR DISCOVERY

IN CONNECTION WITH THE ABORIGINES OF THIS CONTINENT.

We are indebted to Major Anderson of the Indian Department for the particulars of a singular discovery made near Penetanguishene.

Some three years since, Canadians exploring in the neighbourhood of Penetanguishene found about six miles from it a cavity in the earth, into which they thrust their 'walking sticks,' and disturbed one or two skulls, but did not proceed further with the inquiry.

From time to time, the matter was considered and discussed, till at length Mr. Henry Thompson and Mr. Hill of the *Mohawk*, determined to visit the spot and examine it more carefully. Provided with fitting implements they went on with the excavation, in the course of which they threw out about 50 human skulls and a large quantity of bones. With these were found twenty-six or twenty-seven copper kettles, shallow in form, about 3-16ths of an inch in thickness and three feet in diameter. Some among them were hooped with a rude iron band, so rude that the hammer stroke is scarcely discernible, except where they are rivetted. Some of these vessels are perfect, others are fractured from the extent to which corrosion has gone on; while many bear on them the base marks of some red pigment, which time has failed to remove.—It is assumed that they would contain twenty gallons.

With these remains were found three conque shells, which, as our readers are aware, are altogether unknown in the inland waters.—Scattered irregularly among the bones were found a number of beads—not coral, or glass, or porcelain—but apparently sawn out of the conque shell and perforated, that they might be strung.

The presumption is, that this formed the original "wampum," before the introduction of beads, such as now grace the neck of the squaw. With these articles was found an iron axe; the rust, however, prevented any marks being discerned. The whole of these remains and implements were placed on Beaver skins, the fur of which was destroyed, as may well be imagined, by the damp,—the skin, however remaining entire.

The care bestowed by the denizens of the forest on the remains of those torn from them, when considered relatively with their rude mode of life, "is passing strange." A bed of beaver skins! how few among the civilized have had this in the "still, cold chamber of the narrow grave."

A short distance from this spot a similar discovery has been made on Bantry's Island, by some Canadians who were digging, and found a large worsted belt, bearing the indication of its having belonged to the sacerdotal office. With this were some pieces of copper of an isosceles triangular form, each weighing 2 to 3 ounces, and an agricultural implement made of copper and fixed in a wooden shaft.

The skulls found are of a retreating character, in the portions allotted by phrenologists to the perceptive and reflective faculties, bearing marked resemblance to the early Egyptians. Nor are the utensils of which we have spoken without the evidence of their pattern having an eastern origin, as will be palpable to all who shall examine the specimens in the hands of Major Anderson.

One singular feature of the discovery consists in the fact, that over the cavity or rather in the centre of it from which these relics were procured, a tree was growing some eighteen or twenty inches in diameter, and giving assurance of it being at least two hundred years old.

The questions then present themselves, who in the year of grace 1647 were the lords of this continent? Who then traversed the forests on Lake Huron, and indulged in their siesta on the little islands with which its bright surface is studded? Who taught the art of making copper vessels of the thickness of a penny and of three feet in diameter, at such a period? For what purpose were such vessels constructed?

It may not be unprofitable to revert for a moment to the mention of such vessels in Holy Writ, which are there always spoken of as brass. In *Exodus*, there is the declaration "Thou shalt make his pans to receive his ashes, and his shovels, and his basins, and his flesh-hooks, and his fire-pans."—in *Numbers*, "The censers, the flesh hooks, and the shovels, and the basins—all the vessels of the altar; and they shall spread upon it a covering of Badgers' skins." Again "every open vessel which hath no covering bound upon it is unclean," and in *Ezekiel*, "Take thou also unto thee, wheat and barley, and lentils, and millet, and fitches, and put them in one vessel." May it not be, that some of the forms of the

Israelish faith were received by these poor Indians long before Columbus crossed the Atlantic, and retained by them, till the gigantic strides of civilization made, subsequently to 1550, reduced them to their present abject state.

We are neither antiquarians nor archeologists; would that we were! but we do not feel the less anxious that those whose acquirements fit them for, and whose engagements are consonant with such enquiries, should devote their attention to the subject.

"Truth is strange, stranger than fiction," and it may be that even here some information, all important in our reading, lies hid—However other relics and remains may have puzzled the inquirer heretofore, we do not recollect any circumstance forcing on the mind such important questions, as does the discovery of these Indian remains at Penetanguishene.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, TUESDAY, OCT. 19, 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.

RICHIBUCTO.—Previous to the departure of Mr. AARON, who left this place, on his return to Britain in the *Lady Constable*, a goodly number of his numerous friends gave him a SUPPER in Richardson's hotel, as a mark of respect. Mr. A. has resided in the town of Richibucto for some years, where his obliging disposition and gentlemanly department won for him the respect and esteem of the inhabitants of that place. He carries with him the wishes of all for a speedy passage to his native land, and prosperity in his future career in life.

A correspondent writes us to say, that the dwelling house of the Speaker of the Assembly, J. W. Weldon, Esq. caught fire on the evening of Monday, the 11th inst. It was fortunately discovered previous to the housekeeper retired to rest, had it not been, in all probability it would have been consumed. The alarm was given, and the inhabitants assembled with praiseworthy alacrity, and speedily stopped the progress of the destructive element. Much credit, we understand, is due to the inhabitants of this town for the prompt manner in which they assembled, and the energy they manifested on the occasion. Mr. Weldon was from home at the time.

MONTREAL TELEGRAPH.—It would appear by the following paragraph copied from the *Quebec Gazette* of the 8th of October, that the managers of the *Montreal Telegraph* are demanding from the *Quebec Editors* too heavy an amount for the news furnished, and that they have spiritedly resisted the exaction:—

At a Meeting of the Proprietors and Editors of Newspapers in Quebec, held at the Reading-room of the *Quebec Library Association*, Thursday, the 7th October, 1847—

The Hon. John Neilson, in the chair,

It was unanimously

Resolved—That in as much as the facilities offered by the *Montreal Telegraph Company*, are not calculated to promote the interests of the press in this city, and as their rate of charges are exacting—it being an understanding on the part of the proprietors of the *Quebec Newspapers*, that no reports received here by *Telegraph* be published by them, until such time as better arrangements shall be obtained from the Company.

J. Neilson,
Thos. Cary & Co.,
Frechette & Frere,
R. Middleton,
N. Aubin,
W. Kimlin.

AFFAIRS AT GROSSE ISLAND.—The *Quebec papers* by the mail contain the following paragraph, which shows an amendment in the affairs at the Quarantine Station:—

"Accounts from the Quarantine Station at Grosse Isle of last evening, speak favourably of the state of the sickness there. About 90 convalescents were sent up by the *Lady*

Colborne yesterday with two of the medical gentlemen, whose services are no longer wanted. There was only one vessel at the station, and some with emigrants were sent up immediately, having no sickness on board."

TEMPERANCE.—Mr. Killogg has been lecturing with much success in the cause of Temperance at Quebec, and Mr. Payson at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.

THE JEWS.—The Archives Israelites says, "It is calculated that the total number of Jews spread over the surface of the globe is 6,000,000 of souls. Of these, 180,000 are in the enjoyment of civil rights, viz., 30,000 in the United States of America, 50,000 in Holland, 10,000 in Belgium, and 90,000 in France. In England 20,000 are as yet incompletely emancipated."

BAY DE CHALEUR.—A Correspondent in Beldoune, informs us that the Church recently erected there, in connexion with the Established Church of Scotland, was opened on Thursday, the 14th instant, by the Rev. James Steven, of Restigouche, when an impressive Sermon was delivered by him to a numerous and attentive audience.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.—In another page we have copied a lengthy account of the recent engagements that have taken place between the American and Mexican forces. There has been sharp and bloody work, and although the former have proved victorious, their position is very critical, surrounded as they are by numerous hostile bands.

The following extract from a letter which we obtained last mail from a friend in the United States, will enable our readers to form a good idea of the position of the invading army at the latest dates from Mexico, as well as the opinion entertained by a large body of the American citizens respecting the war.

"We seem to be as far distant as ever from having 'conquered a peace' with Mexico. General Scott has unquestionably entered the city, and though he may 'revel in the halls of Montezuma' he cannot dictate terms. His army has not exceeded 14,000 men, and considering the number required at Vera Cruz, Puebla, and other places, and the killed and wounded in the several engagements that have taken place, he cannot now have more than 7,000 effective troops: with such a force, quartered in a city of 200,000 inhabitants, burning with the most deadly hatred towards him—Santa Anna only a few leagues distant with the Mexican army, say 15,000—Parades between Vera Cruz and Mexico with another army of 6,000 men—besides innumerable guerrilla parties,—to talk of conquering peace does appear to me absurd and ridiculous.

"So far the war has been conducted at a great expense and nothing has been attained. The people from first to last have denounced it, and the Administration has acted on its own responsibility. But few men have volunteered from New England, and the Administration has been hard driven to raise men enough to sustain General Scott in his present position. There is no power in the constitution given to the President, whereby the militia can be drawn to go out of the country, so that an army must be raised by volunteers. Though the war is unpopular, there is a sympathy for General Scott, which will cause many to enlist under his banner, that the country may be saved from the disgrace which now impends it."

The same party thus notices the season, and the prospect of the cotton crop.

"We have had a delightful season so far—the harvest in every section of the country has been abundant—and the army worm of the Cotton speculators has not been worthy of notice this year, so that the cotton crop will meet the most sanguine expectations. Still cotton commands a high price in the market, but the failures in Europe must affect it, for many of the leading houses in New York and New Orleans will suffer by them, and this must lead to a home market."

DISEASE AMONG THE CATTLE.—We are sorry to learn that the inhabitants on the Bartibogue and its neighbourhood, have within the last fortnight lost a large number of sheep and cattle. They die a few hours after they are attacked.

ARRIVALS AT HEA'S HOTEL.

12th—Edward Hughes, Richibucto; Alex. Richardson, Bathurst. 13th—Alder Trueman, Sackville. 14th—W. C. E. Hamilton, do.; J. Wheten, Richibucto. 15th—Miss Mulhall, Halifax. 16th—Wm. Forbes, New Bedford;

Thomas Haveland, Fredericton; Chas. Little, Kouchibouguac. 18th—W. Lemke, do.; John Buckley, Bay du Vin; Henry Gatchell, do. 19th—Daniel Hill, do.

Marriages.

At the Manse of Blackville, on the 14th inst. by the Rev. John Turnbull, Mr. ADAM GILLES, of the Parish of Nelson, to Miss MARGARET C. O'BRIAN, of the Parish of Blissfield.

At Richibucto, on the 8th instant, by John Wheten, Esq., J. P., Mrs. LOUISA BRADLEY, (wife of Mr. George Brown) to Mr. McNUTT, all of Bathurst.

[This is a most extraordinary announcement, and we leave the parties interested to clear up the mystery to the public, as well as to satisfy the claims of outraged justice and morality.]

Deaths.

At Richibucto, on Wednesday the 6th October, THOMAS HENRY, son of Peter McNUTT, Esq. aged 18 months.

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF MIRAMICHI.

ENTERED—October 12th, schr. *Lady Colborne*, Belonger, Quebec.

13th—Vine, Campbell, P. E. Island.

15th—schr. *Esperance*, Degaud, Shippegan; *Siberia*, Watt, Halifax.

CLEARED—October 12—barks *Humber*, Lawson, Hull. 13th, *Orinoco*, Flaharty, Bristol; *Ellergill*, Hill, Hull; schr. *Miscou*, Coulson, Quebec. 14th, schr. *Lady Colborne*, Belonger, Gaspé. 15th, schooner *Vigilante*, Planet, Kenney, Pictou. 16th ship *Seraphine*, Atleek, Newport; brig *Hibernia*, Ryan, Wexford.

PORT OF RICHIBUCTO.

ENTERED—Oct. 6—bark *Elizabeth*, Holness, Pudge, Hull—General cargo, to Holness & Chilton, brig *Christiana*, Branston, London—R. Cutler. 7th, schooner *Vigilante*, Jones, Halifax. 8th, Queen of the Isles, Foriger, Miramichi.

CLEARED—October 4, brigs *Whine*, Lynn, deals. 6th, *Eliza*, Bristol, do. 7th, schrs. *Four Brothers*, Guysborough, salt; *Vigilante*, Quebec, oysters. 8th, bark *Lady Constable*, Falmouth, Deals; schr. *Queen of the Isles*, Halifax, Salmon. 9th, bark *Civilty*, Bideford, timber. 11th, schr. *Relief*, Miramichi. 15th, brig *Ann Davies*, Beaumaris, deals.

YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

HALIFAX.—Papers from this city represent the catch of Mackerel on the off coast of Nova Scotia as being unusually abundant.

DISTRESSING SHIPWRECK.—The *New York Herald* gives the particulars of the loss of the Packet Ship *Apburn*, on the night of the 25th September, on her passage from New Orleans to New York, when a number of the passengers and crew, amounting to sixteen were lost.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—A fire occurred at St. John's on the 5th inst, when a store belonging to Messrs. James Tobin & Co., was consumed, together with oil vats, fish, and other valuable property. The papers announce the death of J. Ryan, Esq., Queen's Printer, at the advanced age of 86 years. The Fisheries have not been very successful.

NEW BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS.—The *St. John Courier* contains the following paragraphs. The examining Judges must have had a busy time of it.

On Thursday, Edward W. Miller, Bernard C. Friel, Samuel B. Davidson, Douglas B. Stevens, John Henry Phair, Charles Waters, James G. Stephens, Charles Simonds, Ward Chipman Drury, and H. B. Robinson, A. B. were called to the Bar, and admitted, sworn and enrolled Barristers.

And Allison Lewis, George Skeffington Grimmer, Henry W. Frith, Peter Mitchell, Junior, Charles W. Stockton, William Wilkinson, William Hatchison, George G. Gilbert, A. B.—having produced the required certificates, and having been examined as to their fitness and capacity, were admitted, sworn and enrolled Attornies of the Supreme Court.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.—The American papers furnish some further intelligence from the seat of war in Mexico, which we copy below:—

We understand it has been determined by the government to make no farther overtures of peace on our part. When exico wants peace hereafter let them sue for it. We are now in the possession of their capital, principal cities, ports and possessions. Large reinforcements are daily moving forward from Vera Cruz, sufficient to support the gallant column in the present occupation of the capital, Puebla, &c. and to open and keep open the line of communication between the seaboard and the main army.