

before he reached the close of the sentence; but slowly uttering what he said, he held it suspended there with such resolute firmness that it did not fall, while his eye became glazed with the gathering emotion which words alone could not relieve. We never witnessed a stronger sensation in any assemblage; and we rejoice for the honor of the Historical Society, that it instantly took order, as the first step, for preserving the remains of the Iroquois in this State, to raise a sum of money to bring back the remnant of the families expatriated last summer; one half of whom have already perished in the swamps of Missouri. It would indeed seem like the very mockery of the true interests of humanity, for an insatiation of learning to give its best energies to 'the Old mortality' business of deciphering inscriptions on the graves of nations, and turn a deaf ear to the chapter of their living history, now enacting before their very eyes.

The name of this eloquent Iroquois orator is WAO-WA-WANA-ONE, or 'They heard his voice.'

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 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.

QUEBEC.—We glean the following intelligence respecting the destitution, disease and death at the quarantine station, from late papers:—

The latest reports from the Quarantine station at Grosse Isle are unfavourable. There are thirteen hundred sick, and about thirteen thousand in 40 vessels at the Station. According to all accounts death and starvation are nearly as bad at Grosse-Isle as in Ireland. The number of orphans is now about a hundred.—Gazette, May 31.

The reports from Grosse Isle continue to be unfavourable, the number of the sick daily augmenting. Dysentery appears to be the prevailing disease, with fever and small pox in a less degree.

We have seen letters from a cabin passenger on board one of the emigrant ships detained at the quarantine station, giving a melancholy account of the sufferings and danger to which the healthy passengers, as well as the sick, are exposed in consequence of their prolonged detention in the diseased vessels, there being no room for them on shore. Humanity requires that prompt measures be adopted to relieve them as quick as possible from their painful and perilous situation.

It has been suggested to send the passengers up to Quebec in their ships, after purification, and the Board of Trade is said to have forwarded to the executive a recommendation to that effect; but it is to be hoped, for the sake of our whole population and of the emigrants themselves, that such a proposition would not be listened to. Several cases of sickness have already occurred among emigrants landed here from supposed healthy ships; and the Marine Hospital, the only one in Quebec into which they could be admitted, already contains about half the number of patients it can accommodate.

Deputy Commissary General LAIDLEY went down to Grosse-Isle yesterday morning, to examine into the necessities of the emigrants and report thereupon, preparatory to immediate measures of relief. Two medical men also went down yesterday, in addition to those already there.

The steam-ferry-boat *St. George* has been hired for the quarantine establishment, and placed under the control of Dr. DOUGLAS, the medical superintendent. She left on Monday evening for Grosse-Isle with provisions.

The people lodged in the shed on the India wharf have been placed under the care of Dr JACKSON. A young girl died of consumption in this building on Sunday last.

Part of the deputation from the Board of Health returned yesterday from Montreal. They were received in the most courteous manner by His Excellency the Governor General, who assured them he would do all in his power to further the object of their mission. The Executive Council were to meet yesterday, to take the matter into consideration. We have not yet learned the result.

Two members of the French Canadian Clergy, the Rev. Mr. TASCHEREAU of the Quebec Seminary, and the Rev. Mr. TRAHAN, missionary at Sylvester, have obtained leave from His Grace the Archbishop to join the Roman Catholic clergymen already stationed at Grosse-Isle. They went down yesterday morning accompanied by the Rev. Mr. MOYLAN, assistant to the Rev. Mr. McMAHON, of St. Patrick's church.

P. S.—2. P. M.—The Editor of the *Mercury* has kindly handed us for publication, a letter just received by him from Dr. DOUGLAS, the medical superintendent at Grosse-Isle, dated this day, and well calculated to al-

lay the apprehensions to which the exaggerated reports in circulation have given rise. We have only time to make the following extracts.

Grosse-Isle, June 2nd, 1847.

Sir,—As I understand most exaggerated reports are prevalent in your town respecting the state of distress and misery among the emigrants now here, I think it my duty to request publicly to the following facts:—1st. *There is no distress from want of food in any vessel now here, every person on board receives daily a pound of biscuit, flour, oatmeal or soft bread, the same being provided by the vessel according to the Imperial Passenger Act.* As a proof of this, I may state that yesterday all the vessels (22 in number) that have been here eight days, were visited by Mr. SYMES, with a small steamer loaded with provisions, sent by the Chief Agent of Emigrants—these provisions were distributed gratuitously to the most destitute, and though Mr. Symes found no difficulty in getting them to accept the tea, sugar, pork, and soft bread—yet none of them would have oatmeal or biscuit, though both were fresh and excellent of their kind, these were brought back and remain now on board the steamer—this must be conclusive as to the non-existence of starvation.

Though there is, undoubtedly, much sickness and many deaths, yet the number is much exaggerated. Up to 12 o'clock, on Saturday, the total number of deaths in the hospitals, from the commencement of the season to that hour, was 116. The names, ages, and the vessels in which the persons came, will be ascertained on application to Dr. Parant. It will be seen that the majority are young children. The disease from which the greatest number of deaths takes place is dysentery, brought on by long wait before embarking; the number of orphans does not exceed twenty and they are all specially cared for, and receive milk and nourishment from calescents, who are paid for the duty. I am glad to hear that the Rev. Mr. McMAHON is making arrangements for their reception and care in town, and they will be sent up immediately.

In almost every case, the passengers embarked in ill health, and in some few instances recovered their health on the voyage, notwithstanding all their privations.

The number now in the Hospitals, sheds, churches and tents is under 1100. There are six medical men in attendance, and every exertion is being made by the Board of Works to get up fever sheds. An intelligent active superintendent (Mr. Laurencelle) is here with contractors, and no expence is spared by Government to provide for the distressing state of things.

There remain still many sick to land who receive medicines and assistance daily, and are attended by their own friends.

Difficulty is experienced in getting nurses, as the nearest relatives abandon each other when once on shore.

LETTER FROM LONDON.—The following is copied from a Letter in the Saint John Courier dated at London on the 18th May.

Emigration and Colonization are subjects which now occupy the public mind to a very great extent—it being the universal opinion that they must be taken up by the Government as national measures, the time having arrived when a portion of the inhabitants of these over populated Islands must seek a home in some new country. There is a very powerfully-written leading article in the "Times" of yesterday, which is recommended to your attention, as pointing out clearly the strong feeling which exists on this important subject, for the "Times" is the exponent, rather than the leader of public opinion. The grand scheme of raising nine millions of pounds sterling, and exporting two millions of people from Ireland to North America within the next two years, has vanished into thin air; it was altogether unmanageable, and quite too visionary. The Government complain that no practical plans are submitted to them, and profess their readiness to assist, encourage, and take part in any well-digested plan of emigration which may be brought forward. The promotion of emigration and colonization by means of railways, and other public works in the North A. Colonies, has been viewed as the most legitimate mode of procedure yet proposed, as the most practical, and most likely to succeed. The poverty of the Government prevents their advancing money to assist railways, or other public works in the Colonies, but they will give assistance and encouragement by less direct means, and the most anxious desire exists, among the members of the present Cabinet, to foster the Colonies, and render them fitted to become, ere long, the 'house of refuge' for thousands and tens of thousands of British Subjects, who must and will fly from impending famine.

You will regret to hear that His Honor Judge Parker does not go out by this steamer. A slight reappearance of symptoms which gave uneasiness in America has induced him to defer crossing the Atlantic at present, and his passage is now taken in the steamer of 4th July. His Honor, however, looks very well, and is in good spirits; it is to be hoped that a prolonged stay in England, now that the fine weather is just commencing, will effect a complete cure.

The vote of £3000 by the Legislature of New-Brunswick, for the relief of destitute Emigrants during the present season, has given great satisfaction in Downing Street, and a strong contrast has been drawn between this line of conduct, and that pursued by N. Scotia, from which, it appeared by Sir John Harvey's

despatch, there is the strongest possible desire to exclude Emigrants altogether. The British Government is always ready to meet liberality with greater liberality; and if this vote of New-Brunswick had been known here earlier in the Session of Parliament, very likely £5000 would have been added from the Imperial Funds; but is now too late for the estimates. The sum of £10,000 has been voted for the assistance of the emigrants this season at Quebec; and New Brunswick was not noticed, solely because its Legislature had not made such a vote as that which now does the Province so much credit, and which doubtless, will prove so highly beneficial hereafter.

The short importation of timber and deals during the winter has caused an advance of prices, but the scarcity of food keeps the market somewhat in check. The United Kingdom cannot by any means be considered in a safe or easy position, until a crop is secured; and should there be even a partial failure, the consequences cannot be foretold. Of what avail will be money, if it will not buy food? Wheat was dearer yesterday by six shillings per quarter, than it was a week since, and Consols fell in proportion.

TEMPERANCE LECTURES.—The Editor of the Halifax Sun in speaking of Mr. Payson's Lectures here, makes the following flippant remarks:—

"An American, named Payson, is lecturing at Miramichi, under the auspices of the St. John Young Mens' Temperance Society. We think native talent in New Brunswick must be at a discount. He is said to be 'a cute chap,' and to understand his business."

Mr P. is not an American—he is a native of this Province, and was for some time an Apprentice in the Printing office of Mr. Sancton, of St. John. The Halifax papers last week announced that Mr. Killop, an 'American,' was engaged by the Halifax Temperance society, to Lecture. We might retort on the editor on the score of 'native talent,' but we think the inference would be absurd.

JUST RETRIBUTION.—We are glad to perceive by the following extract, that a portion of those Locusts, the Speculators, have met with their deserts:—

Flour Speculations.—The Albany Argus intimates that many unfortunate operations were made in that city by flour speculators, in consequence of an exaggerated report, by telegraph, of the last steamer's news from England. The telegraphic report of the rise in breadstuffs was not sustained by the more full and correct advices received through the mail; and many found to their sorrow, that they had made too much haste to get rich.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER CONQUEROR AT SHEDIAC.—We have much satisfaction in publishing the following letter we received from a correspondent at Shediac, announcing that the Conqueror, Captain Patterson, so long expected, had at length reached that port. We sincerely trust she may meet the expectations of her enterprising proprietors; and as she is intended to occupy a position which must prove a great accommodation to the travelling public, we wish her every success.

"This splendid steamship made her appearance in the offing about 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning, having previously been boarded by the pilot, Capt. Milne. The greatest anxiety was manifested for her arrival, and numbers were soon collected to witness her approach. Perspectives of every description were employed, and lens and focus of every imaginable device and construction were in active operation, and all appeared as highly interested as if each were individual sharers in this public enterprise. About half past 11 the Conqueror was observed at the distance of about 6 miles under a heavy press of steam, and notwithstanding she had to contend with a tremendous gale, and a strong ebbing tide, completed that distance in 30 minutes, and came to anchor precisely at 12. On her approaching the bark Severn, Capt. Wiseman, she was immediately saluted with a discharge of cannon, the yards of the Severn were manned, and her numerous flags and streamers floated triumphantly. Salutes were also given at the steam mill, a most costly and splendid set of colours were also waving there, emblazoned with the crown and shield, and surrounded with that dearest and most appropriate of mottoes, "Vivat Regina." On Captain Patterson's landing he was received by his numerous friends with deafening cheers, a sumptuous entertainment was immediately provided by the spirited proprietors, where many of the substantial of life were abundantly supplied, and we should beg to observe were as abundantly partaken of.

At three P. M. several of the Shediac gentry were favoured with a steam excursion as the Conqueror proceeded to tow in the brig Bream, Captain Wilson, which was performed with astonishing despatch, in face of the same tremendous gale; and here the power and capability of this excellent sea boat was plainly manifested, for although the Bream

was deeply laden, still her progress and speed did not seem to be in the least manner retarded: another excursion was again proposed on board the bark Severn, which was kindly consented to, and the evening closed with the greatest possible pleasure and satisfaction.

We perceive from Captain Patterson's log that he had to contend with a succession of adverse and contrary winds.—On May the 5th at midnight commenced a severe gale which lasted four days, during which she was obliged to lie to, reports having passed several flour barrels. Was under canvass from lat. 49 25 Long. 12 West to lat 48 long 48 35 Spoke April 18th the brig *Sela* of Sunderland, from Galway to New York with passengers. June 7th, spoke the American schooner *Avenal* of Province town, and were supplied with a cask of water. The *Conqueror* is 120 tons old measurement, and had a passage of 50 days to Pictou, which port she left on Thursday evening. Captain Patterson describes her as being a most powerful boat. We understand that she will commence her intended route on Monday next, the 14th—we wish success to the enterprise.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held on Saturday last, before M. Cranney, Esq., Coroner, on view of the body of *Alfred Bishop*, an apprentice belonging to the ship *Seraphine*, of Liverpool, which was found floating down the river. It appears the lad was missed from the ship about seventeen days ago, and the master very naturally concluded that he had run away. He was a native of Leeds Yorkshire, England. Verdict, found drowned.

COUNTY OF KENT.—Launched on the 12th instant, at the building yard occupied by John Jardine, Esq., Richibucto, the ship *Sullana*, 1128 tons new measurement. This fine and beautiful vessel glided into her destined element in most majestic style. She will reflect much credit on her spirited and enterprising owner, the talented, scientific builder Mr Bishop, the artisans, and the province. Being built chiefly of that very superior wood, blackmatac, this vessel may be justly classed among the finest specimens of the "wooden walls" of New Brunswick.—Length on deck 159 feet; breadth 33 1-3; depth 24 feet.

A fine bark of 341 tons, named the *Surinam*, was launched from the building-yard of the Hon Joseph Cunard in Kou-chibouguac, on the morning of the 11th instant.

IRISH RELIEF.—The Hon. Joseph Cunard, Treasurer of the Irish Relief Committee in this place, has received from Sir John Power, Bart. President of the General Central Relief Committee of all Ireland, a receipt for £300, bearing date the 15th March last, and another for £269 10. 7d. dated 16th April, making a total of £569 10s. 7d. sterling sent from this County, to relieve the distress existing in Ireland. A large sum.

THE COMING HARVEST.—As there appears to be considerable apprehensions manifested at the present time with regard to the prospects of the approaching harvest, we copy below some extracts, which we are pleased to observe, give a most gratifying account of the state of the wheat crop in the western part of the United States, which is denominated the wheat district of that country. They will allay apprehensions.

Ohio Wheat Region.—The Massillon Gazette of the 20 ult. says:—

The business of our village was never more brisk than for the last few days. The strings of teams crowding every street to its utmost capacity, gives ample evidence of the productive resources of the country, and the business enterprise of our citizens. The quantities of wheat daily cleared from waggons are enormous—far exceeding anything heretofore known in this market. The warehouses are groaning under their immense loads, with no prospect of immediate relief, as the quantities received exceed the shipments, though every effort is made to ship it off as fast as possible. Below will be found a table giving the total amounts received during the past week—

Friday 14th,	26,311 bushels,
Saturday 15th,	22,000 do.
Monday 17th,	25,000 do.
Tuesday 18th,	30,100 do.
Wednesday 19th,	23,000 do.

Total in five days, 126,411 bushels.

Encouraging.—Flour is retained at Boston at \$10 a barrel, but it is very encouraging, says the Post, to learn that the crops of wheat pro-