

Take two persons brought up together from infancy to manhood, place them in similar circumstances at all periods of their life, and without doubt they will vary in disposition, as well as in appearance. One may indulge in gambling, while the other may delight in religious exercises. Both these characters are happy in their mode of living, and both harmoniously fulfill the designs of nature, as did Aholom and Solomon. There is another power by which man is propelled, namely supernatural influence. This is illustrated in the case of Abraham, when about to slay his son. A supernatural voice was heard which caused him to stay his hand.

Who can doubt the designs of Divine Creator, who governs everything by a decreed law, as he has formed us in the womb, given us our various faculties, and nourished us through life; and as we fulfil the purposes for which we were created, we, with everything in creation, send forth a memorial of praise to Him.

NICOL JARVIE.

July, 1847.

Mr. Editor,

Sir—Notwithstanding that depression which is now felt throughout the Province generally, and the great want and scarcity of a circulating medium, we find that in addition to our own private and domestic calls, as well as to those of our suffering fellow creatures elsewhere, we are pestered with a horde of unprofitable and unwelcome visitors, who are found prowling in every corner of the country, from the head of the Restigouche to that of the Saint Croix, in the capacity of Clock Pedlars, Picture Venders, Italian Jugglers, and Strolling Players. These imposters who are actually a tax and burthen on the community, instead of endeavouring to obtain a subsistence by honest and industrious means, are taking every possible advantage of the distress and necessity of such as chance to fall into their merciless hands, and are draining the country of that which is much needed for other purposes. We should endeavour to apprise the public that some of these able dealers have lately been expelled from Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, and that hundreds of those obligations which have been given them in exchange for their spurious and worthless fly traps, have been disposed of; and are now afloat throughout the country, where they have already become the source and cause of much litigation.

PRO BON PUBLICO.

New Carlisle, July 7, 1847.

[For the Gleaner.]

YOUTH.

[Continued from the Gleaner of July 13.]

We have spoken of the anticipations of youth as forming one of the brightest features which characterize this period of our existence. Let us now look for a moment at his pursuits and his pleasures. In the varied professions and occupations in which mankind embark, Wealth or Fame appears to be the principal object of pursuit. The desire for wealth appears to be a principle implanted in the soul of man by his Creator, and its proper exercise is commendable, and sanctioned by the precepts of religion. Wealth in itself is good—in the improper attainment and use lies the evil. Riches are the gift of God to man, and while a right use of them contributes much to his happiness, the improper use of them ministers to his misery. It an individual follows wealth merely for its own sake—if he employs unjust means for its attainment—if his efforts to procure wealth are prompted by the mere love of gain—if he makes it the all-absorbing of his affections—his supreme delight, and worships it with more than eastern devotion—his riches, instead of ministering to his happiness, will be to him a curse. It, on the other hand, a person is seeking wealth by a fair and honest course of procedure, considering it as the means of rational enjoyment and extensive usefulness—if he appropriates his riches not only to his own happiness, but also to objects of charity, and in the way of incitement to religious and literary improvement, his wealth, thus attained and appropriated, will be followed by the blessing of God, and minister to his felicity. Wealth, as the means of acquiring power, influence, respect, and gratification, strikes forcibly on the mind of the ambitious youth. Beholding the votaries of wealth rolling in opulence—observing the riches and grandeur of their establishments—beholding the power they wield, and the respect their affluence commands—his enthusiastic mind becomes excited, the desire for the attainment of wealth takes possession of his soul, and becomes the all-absorbing object of his mind. In the pursuit of wealth, youth is exposed to many temptations. The youth in whom the acquisitive propensity is largely developed, will be strongly impelled, in the absence of religious and moral principle, to fraud. He will frequently, not only when secrecy can be maintained, but even in the face of detection, give way to temptation. How many a youth, the pride of fond and doting parents, cherishing bright hopes and anticipations, and possessing for years the confidence of his employer, impelled by the love of gain, in an unguarded moment, has yielded to this temptation, and defrauded his employer. By the commission of this crime, his brightest anticipations have been blasted—his character ruined forever—his friends disgraced—and the remainder of his life spent in misery and remorse, within the walls of some gloomy prison.

But again—the youthful votary of mammon is liable to fall into the sin of making gold the object of his supreme affections. In observing the action of our affections, we will

discover that the exercise of some one of them predominates. An individual who is wholly devoted to the acquirement of worldly honor, cannot at the same time be equally devoted to the attainment of wealth. And as the man whose whole soul is absorbed by the love of gain, cannot at the same time make honor the highest object of his desires, so no more can he who follows worldly riches as the chief object of his affections, render to his Creator that honor which is due to Him alone. He cannot serve God and mammon. Such a character, when he comes to terminate his earthly career, will assuredly find that his riches, instead of ministering to his happiness, are among the things that render a death bed miserable.

But another chief object of life is worldly honor. The desire for fame does not appear to be so universal a principle as the desire for wealth. The pursuits of life generally follow the character and circumstances. Some are born to command, others to obey. An individual born in the higher ranks of life, nursed in the lap of luxury, and from his earliest years surrounded by the pageantry of wealth, naturally looks forward with higher expectations than a person born in the midst of poverty, and reared in indigence. The latter character may sometimes upturn a wistful and reverential look at the temple of fame, but he dares not attempt an entrance there. Whatever he may desire, he is content with his condition. The rich may pass by in affluence, casting as they pass a look of proud disdain; fame with her trumpet tongue may resound her favorite's name in his ear; but he sees, he hears these indicia of greatness with little of envy or desire. But there are instances even within the sphere of our own observation, of individuals born in the lower ranks of society, but possessing powerful intellect, attaining greatness in the world. Tho' born in the midst of poverty, and nurtured on the sterile soil of adversity, their lofty genius has burst through the clouds of obscurity that surrounded them, and despite the many adverse circumstances with which they had to contend, they have risen to eminence, and now shine conspicuous in the political firmament. Nevertheless, there are many in humble life possessing the elements of intellectual greatness, who, from indigent circumstances, have never been able to realize their bright anticipations, but have sunk amid the discouragements that assailed them, and wasted their noble powers in employments unworthy of their noble genius.

"Full many a gem, of purest ray serene,
The dark, unfathomed cares of ocean bear;
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air."

[To be continued.]

S. Chatham, July 24, 1847.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, TUESDAY, JULY 27, 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.

SHEDIAC.—We have been informed that a boat was drifted ashore on Cape Bald, at the entrance of Shediac Bay, on Saturday the 3rd inst., in which was found part of the wearing apparel of two men, a box with keys attached, containing sundry small articles, an account book with entries made of goods which had been disposed of, a temperance card, headed Repeal association, and two bottles partly filled with rum. From the documents it appears that the boat belonged to P. E. Island, and was owned by some person in the capacity of travelling merchant or pedlar, and it is presumed was blown off the coast in his absence.

UNITED STATES.—The Union, the first of the French steam mail vessels, arrived at New York on the 9th inst., after a passage of 17 days from Cherbourg. She was seized by the Custom House officers, in consequence of some neglect of the proper formalities. All kinds of bread stuffs and provisions were rapidly falling in price, and the report of the crops was very favorable.

The Syracuse Journal contains the following piece of news:—"A serious affray occurred at Oswego on Monday. The British steamer Queen Victoria was taken, her crew badly flogged, after which her anchors were dropped, and her colors

pulled down. The riot lasted three hours, nor was it quelled until the riot act was read, and the troops called out with loaded muskets."

THE LATE DR. VONDY.—The Woodstock Telegraph, after copying our notice of the death of this promising young man, adds the following remarks:—"The above named gentleman, Doctor Vondy, resided for some three or four years in this county, where his kind, affable manner, and gentlemanly deportment endeared him to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance."

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN HALIFAX, BERMUDA, AND NEWFOUNDLAND.—The Halifax papers report that intelligence was received by the last steamer from Britain, that the Hon. Samuel Cunard had entered into a contract with the Home Government to convey the mails between that port and Bermuda, and also to Newfoundland, by steam; and that he had proceeded to Scotland to have four suitable steamers built, to perform the work.

CANADA.—From Quebec and Montreal papers we glean the following sad news respecting the state of affairs at the quarantine stations, and the health of these towns. A correspondent of the Quebec Gazette, at Montreal, under date of the 12th July, writes as follows:—"The drought and heat continue, notwithstanding the new moon this morning, and the sickness is spreading. Two Roman Catholic Clergymen are dead here, and one Nun buried yesterday. At the *Sœurs Grises* 124 sick, 4 dangerously. Mr Lloyd, who was connected with the Church of England Orphan establishment, is dead, and the Rev. Mr Willoughby in a dangerous way. The Rev. Mr Lonsdale is also attacked, and Mr Thomas Ryan. A Mr Crispo, a citizen, and several others dead."

The same correspondent, one day later, communicates the following:—"The sickness is spreading here. Another young priest of the Seminary is dead, and two more sick. Mr Willoughby, of the Church of England, is despaired of, and several citizens dead or ill. It has been thundering and raining here at intervals since five o'clock this morning, and the temperature is down to 70°. What effect this may have on the sickness remains to be seen. The steamboats continue to bring up many emigrants, and they are landed at the mouth of the canal and conveyed to the sheds. Attendants can hardly be procured, and numerous young orphans are conveyed to different places, lying in the bottom of carts like lambs brought to the slaughter."

A correspondent under date of the 15th instant, writes as follows:—"Emigrants arrive by many hundreds at a time at the sheds from Grosse-Isle, and deaths continue numerous. The Governor visited the sheds yesterday, and was horrified with the condition of the poor inmates. But people who ought to act are so much divided in opinion, that little is done for the relief of the suffering, and the health of the city. The Rev. Mr Willoughby is again reported dying. Mr Ryan, who was reported ill, is again going about. The Rev. Pierre Richard of the Seminary is dead, and the Rev. Mr DeCharbonnel and Mr Arraud and another are unwell with fatigue. One more Nun died last night, and there are still about 24 sick, one not expected to outlive this day."

The Montreal Gazette gives the following deplorable account of the state of affairs in that city:—

Matters continue in the same deplorable state at the sheds, as at our last notice. And, we regret to say, that the relief which the public mind experienced at the prospect of having the desolating plague removed from the environs of our city, was only visionary, as the new Emigrant Commissioners, recently appointed, have decided to continue the sheds where they are, and to erect additional ones at

the Wind-mill Point, and on Point St. Charles, rather than adopt the views so strongly expressed in favor of Boucherville Island, by the very respectable deputation which visited and examined this locality on Wednesday last. There are good accommodations there for about 2000 souls, now all ready, and available in forty eight hours, so that in that short space of time, the plague which is now carrying off many of our valuable citizens, might be so checked as to restore public confidence, and bring back the cheerful appearance of business and travel which, from the present state of things, has entirely disappeared from our streets.

It will be borne in mind that the means proposed by the Commissioners are of such a nature as to require weeks, if not months, for the completion; and that they are to meet an emergency where hours—yes, minutes, are fraught with consequences of life and death!

Eighteen hundred wretched creatures are huddled together, and without proper care of any kind, dying in spaces of five feet by four!

A public meeting should at once be called. The Government is doing everything a Government can possibly do. But some little self-reliance, judgment and care, is to be expected from the inhabitants of a city, in the immediate vicinity of so awful a visitation, and menaced with its yet more fearful extension to themselves.

In addition to the numerous objections to continuing the sheds where they now are, we should not omit that of the impure water out of the dirty canal, which the sick are obliged to drink, and the horrible fact, that when the contemplated erections on Wind Mill Point and Point St. Charles are made, our citizens must drink the River water, passing down, impregnated with all the foul effluvia and excrements of disease.

Another great evil arises from the present sheds. A lot of sharpers are continually prowling about, and the property of the sick, disabled, or diseased, is plundered, and many, even of the healthy emigrants, in their pitiable piteation, fall a prey to these wretches. These evils would all be obviated at the Boucherville Island. No sharpers could hover about there, and the water made impure in the locality would not be drunk by any humane beings.

The Quebec Chronicle of the 4th instant reports as follows, regarding affairs at Grosse Isle:—

The mortality on board the *Avon*, from Cork has been frightful. Out of 550 passengers, 136 have died; and the survivors of the crew are reported all sick.

A letter received from Dr. Douglas, states that the warm weather of last week had a very serious effect on the health of those on board the vessels lying at the Station.

Three new large wooden sheds are about to be erected at the Quarantine Station, and that part of the Island known as the farm, is covered with tents for the accommodation of the sick.

It appears by a statement in last night's *Mercury*, that the total number of deaths at Grosse Isle, up to the 30th June, was 821; on board ships and buried on the island, to July 8, 715; died at sea, 2559; making a total of 4095 deaths.

The number of deaths at the Marine Hospital from the 3rd to the 10th instant, was 54; discharged, 228; remaining, 827.

All the papers speak favourably of the appearance of the growing crop.

DISGRACEFUL RIOTING IN NEW BRUNSWICK.—As there is considerable anxiety manifested abroad, to learn the particulars of the disgraceful riots which have recently occurred in St. John, Fredericton, and Woodstock, we copy below all the information the papers furnish on the subject.

The Woodstock Telegraph of the 17th inst., contains a lengthy report, which we publish below entire:—

THE TWELFTH OF JULY, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND FORTY SEVEN will long be remembered in the annals of our village, from its having been celebrated in a manner that never has, and we hope will never again be in any part of New Brunswick. It had been rumoured for several days previous, that the Catholics of this county intend assembling themselves for the purpose of preventing the Orangemen walking in procession through the village of Woodstock. We fancied that such rumours were merely got up to produce an excitement, and therefore paid but little attention to them. We were strengthened in this opinion from having understood that the Orangemen had publicly stated that they had no such intention. And when the officers were repeatedly questioned by Catholics (which we are credibly informed was the case), as to their intention of walking in procession through the village, they unhesitatingly stated that such was not the case; but that they did intend marching from their Lodge room to a place of worship, about three miles distant, and there have a sermon preached to them on the occasion, which they conceived they had a perfect right to do; that they intended giving no offence to any person; that they should carry no flags; that they should return to their own room, and then separate to their respective homes. This should have been sufficient to satisfy the strongest prejudices of the opposite party, but it appears it failed in doing so.

We have determined to detail the circum-