

and it necessary to feed these voracious  
asters, for were the 'supplies to be stopped,'  
they would become dangerous neighbors. In  
fact they do at times pick up and devour a  
stray child left on the banks by accident or de-  
sign. There are here three hot springs, one  
of which supplies the tank, and is of a tem-  
perature of about 95 degrees. The two others  
have a temperature as high as 180 degrees.  
The water issues from the rock as pure as  
crystal, and in great abundance. The females  
of the country repair to these springs after  
their confinement, to perform their ablutions,  
and to present their sacrifices to the 'muggure.'

## The Politician.

### The Colonial Press.

From the Saint John Morning News.

#### THE ADMIRAL'S CARGO—RECIPRO- CAL FREE TRADE WITH THE UN- ITED STATES.

Those who are too fond of protection to  
home industry—we mean the over sanguine—  
cry out that a reciprocal free trade with our  
Western neighbors, would have a tendency of  
swamping St. John with Yankee notions—that  
it would be like opening a crevasse in the levee  
of the Mississippi, which would result in ruin  
to our manufacturers, and destruction to prop-  
erty generally. This doctrine is as futile as  
anything can be. Before making calculations  
as to the effects of a free trade, the resources  
of the Province must first be inquired into, and  
understood, and then we have got to think of  
the productions, natural and artificial, of our  
neighbors—and after comparing 'bills of  
items,' geographical situations, relatively, &c.  
&c., we shall be able to arrive at a reasonable  
conclusion—but not before. The very thing  
apprehended in case of the partition being  
knocked down, is what is now a palpable real-  
ity. We went on board of the steamer *Admiral*  
on Saturday morning, and there we observ-  
ed as a portion of her cargo—several hundred  
sacks of wheat, nests of buckets, shovels,  
brooms, and rakes, by the hundreds, or thou-  
sands—besides other articles, all of wooden ma-  
nufacture, the wood perhaps the growth and  
produce of this very Province. On every trip  
of the Boston boats, articles of the same des-  
cription are brought here, in immense quanti-  
ties. They pour in upon us now in spite of the  
duties. But the supply is only equal to the de-  
mand; and the demand, surely, unless created  
by an increase of population, could never be  
greater if all restrictions were removed—or, in  
other words, if we had a reciprocal free trade.  
On the contrary the very reverse would be the  
case. The wood being on the spot, and hav-  
ing excellent water power in New Brunswick,  
factories would soon spring up in all parts for  
the manufacture of these very articles we are  
now importing so extensively, and for which a  
flood of gold pours out of the Province every  
year, to say nothing of that which goes for  
flour. In the event of a reciprocal free trade,  
men of capital as well as enterprise would come  
here, both from England and the United States,  
and employ their means in one of the best fields  
which the world could afford them. Look at  
our mineral resources. The whole country is  
a bed of wealth. But the Province requires  
some stimulant to set the people to work—an  
adjacent market to remunerate the adventurer  
and capitalist. At present the Americans im-  
port immense quantities of iron from Great  
Britain, this article being one of the 'scarci-  
ties' in the United States—Pennsylvania being  
the chief, if not the only, iron State in the  
Union. Now look at the iron wealth of Carle-  
ton county alone in this Province, said to be  
not only inexhaustible, but the ore is proved to  
be of the very best description; the steel pro-  
duced by the Mining Company at Woodstock is  
not to be excelled even in England. Sup-  
pose for a moment that the American market  
were thrown open for this article of merchan-  
dize, to say nothing of others, what a source  
of wealth would be stirred up, for the benefit  
of the country! We are as rich in minerals as  
we are in wood; but we want the means to get  
at them, and the markets to render them avail-  
able. Remove all restrictions between the  
Colonies and the United States, and in point of  
business, our interests become blended; and  
with the growth and prosperity of our neigh-  
bors we are bound to keep pace. On the other  
hand the Americans would be equal gainers by  
the transaction. This not being exactly what  
is called a bread country, not even a potato  
country of late years, we should have to depend  
upon the United States for our supplies of  
wheat and flour. By means of an increase of  
trade, an increase of population must follow,  
so that the greater will be the consumption;  
and where we import now 200,000 barrels of  
flour per annum, from New York, in a very  
few years the importation would amount to half  
a million. It is labor that produces wealth,  
provided there be anything to labor upon. We  
can labor as hard in New Brunswick as any  
people under a Northern sun, and able not only  
to pay for what we eat, but save something be-  
sides. Without an opportunity for the indus-  
triousness of industrious propensities, however,  
a people must naturally become slothful and in-  
ert—of very little use to themselves, and of  
scarcely any whatever to the rest of the world.  
It is likewise a propensity of the human mind  
to complain when 'hard times' are pressing  
heavily upon a people; and we know of not-

will sooner drive a man to desperation,  
and having once seen better days, is doomed  
to rust out the remainder of his existence, ow-  
ing to causes over which he was denied the  
privilege of having any control. Yet this is  
precisely the condition which the people of  
New Brunswick now find themselves in; and  
unless we have a new business opened up to  
us, a reciprocal free trade with the United  
States, or something else of that sort, the  
people will continue to grow more and more  
discontented, until England at length will find  
it impossible to retain her position on this  
continent. This is no hasty remark. It is our  
solemn conviction.

From the Montreal Gazette.

#### AFFAIRS IN CANADA.

It appears from the debate in the House of  
Commons, that Lord John Russell has declared  
the policy of the British Government to be, to  
allow the Colony to manage its own affairs,  
and with respect to the Rebellion Losses Bill,  
to permit it to go into operation. His expecta-  
tion, under the circumstances, is a strange one.  
He says, that as the people are loyal, he trusts  
that when the excitement subsides, they will  
labour to give a proper direction to the bill.  
'As the people are loyal,' Lord John seems  
to think that loyalty, like adversity, has its  
uses, and that it only requires Downing street  
to say a word, and loyalty receives it with  
thanks.

We can only tell him, that so far as the peo-  
ple who call themselves, and know themselves  
loyalists, in Lower Canada are concerned,  
Downing Street has not made a greater mis-  
take since 1774. There has seemed to be a  
general, fixed, quiet determination to put loy-  
alty and the Rebellion Losses Bill into the  
same bundle. It has been tied up with the  
same tape, and has gone across the Atlantic in  
the same box. If the bill is not disallowed,  
the people say that the British Government  
may keep loyalty in Downing Street. And it  
has not been and will not be disallowed.

So far as Great Britain is affected, the step  
is a melancholy act of self-destructive. So far  
as Canada is affected it is one highly beneficial.  
Parties will be broken up by it, feelings broken  
down. Instead of a large, and the influential,  
part of the colonists, looking upon themselves  
as bound to regard their character as British  
subjects, in considering the affairs of Canada,  
they will look upon themselves only henceforth  
as Canadians. It is the first step from the pup-  
illage of youth, towards the independence of  
manhood. And there is some comfort in the  
thought, that Great Britain has forced the peo-  
ple to take it, not only against their will, but  
against their strongest and most affectionate  
remonstrances.

Loyalty was a dream, and as such, Great  
Britain has had a hearty laugh over it. The  
credulous dreamers, while they feel hurt at the  
insulting raillery of the Queen's Government,  
must yet acknowledge, that it is as well for  
them to bear it. They must feel, that no other  
means could have been taken so effectually to  
root out that absurd preference which they had  
always given to the Sovereign of England over  
their own lives and fortunes, nay, over the in-  
terests of their own country, Canada. They  
must feel, and they do feel—it would be wrong  
to deny it—injured, insulted, humbled, what  
more is left them? Nothing for Great Britain,  
we almost shed tears as we write it, absolutely  
nothing.

The Queen of England did not in all her  
wide dominions possess more totally devoted  
subjects than the Loyalists of Canada. Their  
feelings were not a sentiment, but a passion—a  
foolish one, it must be granted—as the event  
has proved—but still a passion. It is now  
gone, in this part of Canada at any rate,

'Love flows like the Solway,  
It ebbs like its tide.'

What the immediate results may be, it would  
be difficult to divine. The ultimate results we  
believe to be pretty distinct.

## Communications.

#### TO JOHN WESLEY WELDON, ESQ., DEPUTY TREASURER, &c. &c.

SIR,—Several weeks have elapsed since my  
first letter was addressed to you, yet you have  
remained quite silent. It is not my wish to  
hurry you to reply, and I therefore will honor  
you with a second letter, previous to arriving  
at the conclusion that you intend being as gen-  
erous as in the latter paragraph of my former  
one I suggested you might be. It entirely es-  
caped my memory until now to enquire of you,  
if you have been aware that since the law pass-  
ed in this Province in the 32nd year of the  
reign of George 3, cap. 9, it has been illegal for  
the Treasurer of the Province, or any Deputy  
Treasurer, to own any ships or vessels, or any  
share or shares in any ship or vessel trading to  
and from any port in this Province, or to trade  
or deal directly or indirectly in any article  
made dutiable by the laws of this Province? and  
whether you have not knowingly violated this  
law in both particulars? Again, Sir;  
when you were called upon about two years  
ago by one of the Commissioners for Buoys  
and Beacons for the Port of Bucoche (who  
was appointed at that time by the Government  
and not by you) for a statement of the Buoys  
and Beacons fund collected by you for many  
years for that port, and for the surplus that had  
not been expended, did you not promise to fur-

nish a statement, and have you ever done so?  
And instead of paying over the surplus, did you  
not inform him it had been expended for the  
improvement of the Port of Richibucto? And  
again, Sir; did you not procure that Commis-  
sioner and his coadjutor, no later than last win-  
ter, to sign a petition to have the amount of  
Buoys and Beacons for that Port increased to  
one penny per ton, whilst you had always com-  
pelled vessels to pay that sum without there  
being any law to justify you in so doing?

Again, Sir; on a still more recent occasion,  
when, as Deputy Treasurer, you paid the Tide  
Waiter under you his salary for the past year,  
did you not retain ten pounds without his know-  
ledge, and lead him to suppose that he was  
paid in full by receiving thirty pounds; and  
when subsequently applied to by him for the bal-  
ance, on his discovering that you had withheld  
ten pounds, did you not endeavor to excuse  
yourself by telling him that owing to the navi-  
gation being closed a part of the year, you had  
only paid him for three quarters' services? and  
did you not afterwards pay him the other  
ten pounds, and at the same time communicate  
to him the official announcement that his ser-  
vices as Tide Waiter were no longer required?

And again, Sir, during all the time you have  
had the prerogative of paying former Tide  
Waiters their salaries, have you never before  
known the navigation to be closed for a por-  
tion of the year? and have you ever thought it  
necessary to retain a fourth part of such salary,  
because the winter season here is extremely  
cold? In concluding this letter, I may be per-  
mitted to add that there appears to me to be  
the same reasons why you should answer these  
inquiries as those in my former letter; and that  
in case of your failing to do so at an early pe-  
riod, it will be my duty to notice them, with  
the others before proposed. And I beg to as-  
sure you, Sir, that notwithstanding a volume of  
similar enquiries might be made of you as  
Deputy Treasurer, it is not my intention to  
compliment you any further in that capacity,  
should your explanation be true and satisfactory.

I am, your obedient servant,

JAMES A. JAMES.

Richibucto, County Kent, July 9, 1849.

## Editor's Department.

#### MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1849.

The Subscriber having been compelled  
to consume a large amount of time, and in-  
considerable expense, in his too often fruit-  
less endeavours to collect his far-spread Out-  
standing 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 at-  
tention,

JAMES A. PIERCE.

#### SONS OF TEMPERANCE PIC NIC.

According to the announcement in our  
last number, the Anniversary of the Nor-  
thumberland Division of the Sons of Tem-  
perance, took place on Wednesday last,  
the 11th instant. Early in the morning  
the Steam Ferry Boat was decorated with  
flags, and an arch of evergreens, with an  
inscription, "Welcome Brothers." At a  
quarter to 9 o'clock, the procession of  
Sons moved from the Division Room,  
headed by the Chatham Amateur Band in  
uniform. The sight was really imposing,  
to see somewhat about 90 good men and  
true, clothed in the neat white collars of  
the Order, and thus publicly avowing that  
they will neither "make, buy, sell, nor  
use as a beverage, any spirituous or malt  
liquors, wine or cider." This cannot fail  
in producing much of the desired result,  
for each one of these carries with him an  
influence into the sphere in which he  
moves, and by his example and precept,  
encourages to help forward the great moral  
movement of abstinence from alcoholic  
liquors. In order to do honor to the  
day, and manifest the fraternal spirit of  
the Order, the members of Caledonian  
Division, and some from both the Bath-  
urst and Kent Divisions, were with their  
brethren of Northumberland, as guests.

About 9 o'clock the boat started, and  
the effect of the sight from the land, we  
were told, was truly magnificent; for, as  
each Son had the privilege of having a

lady guest, the presence of so many la-  
dies added much to the interest and ap-  
pearance of the scene. The inhabitants  
cheered as they left the landing, while  
the Band struck up one of its select airs.  
As the boat progressed up the river, we  
were peculiarly gratified by witnessing  
the vessels on our way cheering, and  
hoisting their colors. The boat called at  
Douglas-on, to receive the Douglastown  
lady guests, where every mark of atten-  
tion and respect was shown to the Pic  
Nic party. Here they were likewise join-  
ed by the Hon. A. Rankin, as a special  
guest, who by his presence, and we un-  
derstand since, in another effective form,  
has shown his good wishes for the spread  
of the Order. She also called at Newcas-  
tle, and here again the party were receiv-  
ed with all honors. After a short interval  
the boat proceeded on her way to Beau-  
bair's Island, which had been placed at  
the disposal of the party by the proprie-  
tor, Joseph Russell, Esq., in a manner  
which made the favor doubly valuable.  
He received them on the beach, and cor-  
dially welcomed them to the Island. Af-  
ter landing, the procession formed again,  
and marched to the Northern side of the  
Island, where they were agreeably sur-  
prised to find that seats and tables had  
been laid down for them by the proprietor,  
in a spot which could not be surpassed in  
the Province for suitability, having been  
the day before cleared from stumps, &c.,  
by Mr Russell; the overhanging trees  
formed a natural awning, which far sur-  
passed anything art could do. After be-  
ing seated, the sport commenced. The  
repast for the day having been arranged  
by a committee, they waited upon the  
guests till there was enough and to spare,  
and a more sociable and agreeable com-  
pany we never beheld. After enjoying  
themselves for about four hours on the Is-  
land, the bell rung, notifying them that  
it was time to return home; and after  
three cheers having been given for Mr  
Russell and lady, the gaily dressed boat  
started in beautiful style, called at New-  
castle to say good bye, when they were  
welcomed with a salute and lusty cheers.  
The wind and tide having headed the boat  
shortly after, her progress was slow, so  
that they were prevented from returning  
their mark of respect to Douglastown, by  
walking round the town. The boat reach-  
ed her landing in Chatham about a past 7,  
when the Sons, after having first landed  
the ladies, walked in procession to the  
Division Room, to meet again at the Band  
Room at half past 8 o'clock.

The evening's entertainment went off  
well—made up of speeches, recitations,  
and songs, keeping up an unwearied in-  
terest till about 11 o'clock, when the  
meeting broke up, all well pleased with  
the day's enjoyment; so much so, that  
we have not heard the least dissatisfac-  
tion by any one; but the universal re-  
mark is, that all went off admirably well,  
and we certainly think that total abstin-  
ence principles have taken such hold in  
Miramichi, as will not easily be uprooted.

There were but three special guests in-  
vited—the Hon. Joseph Cunard, the Hon.  
Alex. Rankin, and R. Hutchison, Esq.  
The reason why the number was so lim-  
ited, we understand, was the fear of ac-  
commodation on board the boat. The  
first named gentleman sent in as an apol-  
ogy for his non-attendance, sickness in his  
family, but expressed himself much flattered  
by the invitation, and wished the  
Sons every success in the philanthropic  
course they were pursuing. The last  
named gentleman attended in the even-  
ing, and also bestowed on the division a  
handsome donation.

Among the banners which floated in the  
breeze, was one of white silk, with appro-  
priate designs painted thereon—a present  
from Mr John Mackie, a member of the  
Division.

Much credit is due to the Committee  
and Stewards for their arrangements, and  
gentlemanly bearing throughout the day.