

all honest men—all men of reason and true patriotism. Keep them before you in your assemblies—procure for them the assent and advocacy of your neighbors. Support no man at the hustings who will not pledge himself to wise and salutary retrenchment—who will not agree to raise his voice in favor of protection. So shall you elevate this your country into a great nation of freemen, fostered by and in amity and connection with Great Britain, preserving her time hallowed institutions, adopting her old trade principles, under which she has flourished for centuries, and her people have grown the richest on the face of the globe—those great trade principles which in the neighboring union have also been adopted, and have established that mighty and prosperous nation. Forsake these principles, neglect this advice—then prepare to behold your country, notwithstanding the great advantages which God has given you,—her boundless forests a source of inexhaustible wealth for ages, her noble lakes, her splendid rivers, the natural highways of a mighty nation's commerce—notwithstanding her innumerable water powers, her extensive tracts of rich arable land, her immense mineral resources, her industrious and intelligent population—prepare, we say, to behold your country reduced to a state of misery, degradation, discord and poverty.

To endeavour to avert such calamities is the duty of every freeman—of every lover of his country; and it should also be his highest privilege. Rouse yourselves, then, to action; organise—agitate these questions—and rescue your country from present and impending evils.

G. MOFFATT, Chairman.  
W.M. GORDON MACK, } Joint Secretaries.  
W. BRADY, }

Colonial News.

Novascotia.

**ROBBERY OF THE HALIFAX BANK.**—At an early hour this morning, a great sensation was excited in Water Street by a report of a coloured woman having discovered two bags of money in a recess behind a column at the entrance of a corner store of Story's granite building, corner of Bell's Lane and Upper Water Street. Margaret Granison, the colored woman, while passing, about half past five o'clock, accidentally espied the bags, and upon touching them, found they were heavy and full of money. Seeing the well known old Nat Sawyer, a coloured cooper, passing, she called him and inquired what she should do. "Get some respectable person to take 'em in charge," said Nat, and accordingly he hailed Mr Thomas Durney, assistant in Dr Stevermann's drug store, who had just passed by. Mr Durney returned, and placed the bags, at first in Mr Carten's store, but subsequently took them into Dr Stevermann's.

Some half a dozen laboring men were standing opposite, waiting the arrival of six o'clock, to begin their work, when the discovery was made.

At first, rumour said the bags contained £300—next £500, £800, and so on: every body told a different story with as much confidence as though he had seen the prize analysed into separate coins. Some asserted the occupant of the store where the bags were found had left town by the eastern coach, and forgot them through hurry. Others surmised they were stolen from the Ordnance Office close by.

But at length it was ascertained that the Halifax Bank had been most adroitly entered by means of false keys, and the money abstracted from the vaults. By whom the robbery was perpetrated, or what amount was carried off, is yet unknown. It is, however, reported that eleven bags were taken out of the place where seventeen were deposited, and it is believed the burglars have escaped by the steamer Europa, which left for England at half past two o'clock, this morning.—Halifax Recorder.

United States News.

**LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.**—The steamer Falcon which left Chagres on the 25th ult., at noon, brings the following intelligence:—

The steamer Oregon had arrived at Panama, with dates from San Francisco to the 2d July.

The Oregon brought from California 60 passengers, and over half a million dollars worth of gold dust.

On the Sabbath, the gambling houses were closed at San Francisco, and labor of every kind was suspended. Four churches had been built.

San Francisco looked like a beleaguered town, there being two thousand tents in the vicinity.

Fifty or sixty cargoes of goods remained unsold. Gold dust was plenty, and was selling at fifteen dollars an ounce for specie, and sixteen for goods. The merchants generally, were doing well. They charged ten per cent. commission for selling and guarding merchandise consigned to them.

The 1st of August was the day fixed for holding a convention to form a territorial government and a constitution, preparatory for applying for admission in the Union as a State.

There was much ill health at the mines.—Chills and fever prevailed to a great extent.

About 100 vessels were in the harbor, entirely deserted by their crews. Sailors were very scarce, and wages from 100 to 200 dollars a month.

Communications.

[For the Gleaner.]

THE MORMONS, AND THE GREAT SALT LAKE.

A strong interest has always followed, and still attaches to the condition and movements of the Mormons, a religious sect who have endured on this continent a series of persecutions but little creditable to the present enlightened age. Driven from their peaceful homes, bunted and shot down like the beasts of the forest, their town laid waste, their august temple, erected to the worship of the Most High God, fired by the torch of the incendiary—having suffered all this, and more, they were compelled to undertake a new pilgrimage. Travelling towards the setting sun, penetrating into the deep solitudes beyond the Rocky Mountains, they have at last found, in the valley of the Great Salt Lake, many hundreds of miles from their former cruel oppressors, a resting place for their weary feet.

To us, who dwell in this remote part of God's heritage, the causes which led to their terrible persecution in the Western States, seem enveloped in profound obscurity. So little do we know of their system of ethics, so little of their religious creed, and so little of their general economy, it is impossible for us at this distance to say how far they are in harmony or in conflict with the well-settled principles of morality, of the christian religion, and of civil polity. In the absence of such knowledge, we are only left to conjecture, in what way or to what extent, their proximity to the other citizens could be considered uncomfortable, pernicious or dangerous. But, from what little we do know of the sect, and from what little we have seen of their well-ordered lives and conversation, we cannot repress our surprise, that in the United States, a country, where, above all others, civil and religious liberty and equal rights are guaranteed to all, these christians were treated with such particular disfavour.

Nor is our surprise lessened when we find at the bottom of this atrocious persecution, the descendants of the Puritans; that extraordinary body of men, who, two centuries ago, claimed to be endued with an unusual measure of sanctifying grace. Disguise it, however, as we best can, it is impossible to ignore the fact, that those identical Puritans fled from persecution in the old world, only to practise it in their turn in the new. Their exterminating wars against the aborigines, the rightful proprietors of the soil, their bitter denunciations of Episcopacy, their hanging and burning innocent persons, suspected of sorcery and witchcraft—all these afford lamentable evidence of their bigoted and intolerant spirit.

When all other objects of persecution were exhausted, these devout men fell to persecuting their wives; a practice which was then so very frequent, that it became necessary to "ordain, that any man found beating his wife unmercifully and without just cause, be fined two shillings with costs." A severe morality, indeed. These historical facts are offered merely as helps towards the solution of that problem, which at this distance has puzzled every one. In the language of Stephen it may be said, "as your fathers did, so do ye. Which of the prophets have not your fathers persecuted." To this day and to this hour, the pages of modern history are reddened with the blood of religious persecution.

Respecting the Great Salt Lake, where the "Latter Day Saints" are now established, a few additional particulars have lately been derived from the Rev. Mr Woodruff, Visiting Missionary from Boston. As they are of interest, they are here given to the public.

The water of this lake would seem to be saturated with salt, holding in solution, one third of its own weight, which is twice as strong as the celebrated Salt Springs in Great Britain. The reason is not very apparent why nature, who does nothing in vain, has bestowed such a profusion of that article in a locality, where, according to the revered narrator, the air is so excessively pure and antiseptic, salt is not needed for preserving fish or flesh. All that is necessary to be done, is to cut up the articles respectively into pieces of suitable dimensions, season to your taste, and hang up to dry. At this rate of consumption, the salt in question must last for a great many generations to come. In this connexion it may be observed that the air is equally conducive to health and longevity—only sixteen burials having taken place during the last two years, which, in a population now of seven thousand, is no example.

In regard to other mineral productions, new discoveries have been made, tending to elevate the new Canaan still higher in the estimation and affections of the Mormons. Among them are several "hot springs," varying in temperature from blood heat to that of boiling water. Coal and Iron have also been found. Of the former a good bed is now in process of being worked. These two minerals are, after all, the great sources of wealth and power,—these have raised England to her high position, and these will render any country which possesses them, rich and powerful. A singular substance has lately been found in the valley, which promises to be useful. It is a bituminous substance, which they call, and in fact much resembles, Tar. At present it is principally used for "greasing the wheels," a purpose which it answers admirably well.

But perhaps the most extraordinary phenomenon of that region is the "Alkaline Lake." This is a lake small in extent and shallow in depth, which, during the dry season, is covered with, or rather is a solid mass of Pearlash, presenting an appearance at once unique and beautiful. Samples of this salt have been analyzed by Dr. Jackson, of Boston, the eminent chemist and geologist, who pronounces it to be nearly pure Pearlash (Carbonate of Potash), holding in combination a very small per centage of Nitre (Nitrate of Potash). This is perhaps the only instance of Pearlash being found native, at least in such quantity.

With respect to the soil of that country as adapted to agriculture, it is, in that regard, extraordinary; and if the accounts should seem the language of hyperbole, be it remembered, it is also the language of Mr Woodruff, who was there two years ago,—it is the language also in part of the newspapers, which are, or ought to be, the vehicles of truth. From experiments which have been made, the following are some of the results. Of the leguminous tribe, Peas, that vegetable which so abounds with the nutritious principle, succeeds to admiration. Three crops of Peas may be taken successively in one year. The product of the first crop may supply seed for the second, and the second for the third.

Then as to the cereal grasses, the results are not less wonderful. Half a bushel of English Wheat produced twenty-one bushels. But, of the several kinds of Wheat experimented upon, the California variety gives the most extraordinary results. This variety has been for several years in use in Santa Fe, and other parts of New Mexico, whence it was introduced into California and the country of the Salt Lake. Of this Wheat, eleven pounds were sown in April. It was harvested in July; and will the averment be credited, that from this modicum of grain, sown in faith and hope, twenty-two bushels of good veritable Wheat were threshed and garnered? It is even so; and yet perhaps you doubt it. At this age of the world, men are apt to doubt every thing not visible and tangible—every thing which themselves have not seen and handled. Our humble and constant prayer should be, Lord, increase our faith.

Miramichi, 11th August, 1849.

A MODEL LOVE LETTER.

Mr Editor,—I beg to hand you the copy of a Love Letter found in the streets of Chatham, one day last week. Should you think it worth a place in the columns of the Gleaner, please forward a copy of the paper containing it to the office of the London Panch, as I think it well worthy of being enrolled among its "Models."

Yours truly,  
LARRY WAGSTAFF, Jun.

Chatham, August 18, 1849.

Dear ——— some time has passed since I have heard from you I would have written before but Unconscious of your Progression and the intentions which harbor the Minutes of those who are in pursuit of the transient vanities of this world has caused my delay until the present But Dear ——— I hope to see you before long so we will be able to unfold these sentiments which cause so much anxiety of mind but those Expectations may be blighted by the adverse winds of fortune which meet the lover in his Expectations when night throws her sable mantle over this world and I retire to rest my mind reverts to those hours which I have spent in your company and the many affecting scenes which took place during our transient interviews with each other But is our parting permanent is their nothing to check the anxiety of mind no seen to give me consolation in my present trials the sea would give me piece if I come and lay within its bosom but nature spurns me to take a view of things in another light Hope often tells me a flattering tale that you will soon return to check the emotions which give rise in my present career it is vain to expect you soon to comfort me or will

those Expectations be ever Realized you will right soon give me a full account of how you are getting on  
So no more at present from yours in the bonds of affection  
JAMES A. PIERCE

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1849.

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

THE FISHERIES.

We have just been handed the following Circular, issued by M. H. Perley, Esq., Government Emigrant Agent at St. John, which we publish with a great degree of pleasure. We some time since made copious extracts from a work published by the same gentleman, on the Fisheries, and on that occasion made some general remarks on this important subject, and threw out a few suggestions, which we thought might meet the eye of the Executive Government, and thereby induce them to take the initiatory in this important branch of industry and trade. We rejoice to see that the hints have been acted upon, whether upon our suggestion or not, is a matter of small consequence, compared to the general benefits which must result to the colonies from a successful prosecution of the Fisheries; and if we can judge from Mr Perley's pamphlet on the subject, we have the most certain guarantee that the selection of that gentleman for the situation, is a good one, and that he will perform the duty entrusted to him, with fidelity, and that great benefits will result from his labors. It must be a self-evident fact to any close observer of events, that these colonies have been for some time past, languishing for remunerative markets for their timber and deals; that every foot of either shipped from these provinces, must entail heavy loss on the manufacturer or shipper, possibly on both; that the home markets are glutted with foreign lumber, and other sources of traffic must be devised, and markets found, to preserve us from absolute ruin; under these circumstances, we will be compelled, however reluctantly, to make reciprocal arrangements with the United States, in order that a market may thereby be opened up for our lumber trade. This can easily be effected, provided we can offer the American Government advantages that will compensate for the reciprocity. Only shew them an equivalent, and there is every reason to believe that the American market would be thrown open at once to our trade. As our present object is now with the fisheries, we are emboldened to say that no one inducement among the many we can offer them, would be accepted with greater avidity than the free use of our waters for the prosecution of the fisheries. In this point of view, it is necessary that the Government should have the fullest information on the subject of the Fisheries, in order that should negotiations be necessary, the most explicit information that can be relied on, is within the reach of the Executive. It may be said that Great Britain will not sanction any arrangements that will interfere with the several treaties relative to the Fisheries. Upon proper representations, we do not fear but that we will be allowed to enter into such negotiations, as will place our trade on a better and more healthy footing. Should Great Britain interpose, and allow the colonies to relapse into absolute ruin, our course will be clear: but we will not anticipate. Another branch of Mr Perley's duty is of