

possibly a wiser and a better man, certainly by adding to his limited fund of enjoyment; then the rapidity with which it conveys communications between friends, making the loved ones, though far distant in body, quickly present in spirit, diffusing happiness and good news around ten thousand hearths. Thus may the march of mind and discovery move onward—onward until the end shall be perfection. May the shores of our beloved land never be visited by foreign foes, nor our peace disturbed by dissension or anarchy; then will the arts and sciences flourish, and genius receive its due reward: our beloved country inhabited by a race of freemen, shall also shine, not as the ancient empires have shone, with a meteoric light, but as a sun amidst the nations; its happiness and prosperity enduring until time shall be no more.

## Editor's Department.

### MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, TUESDAY, JAN. 26, 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 GOLD REGION.**—As everything relating to this country is interesting, we copy below an extract of a letter from the Rev. Walter Colton, at present Alcaldé at Monterey, which appeared in a late number of the New York Journal of Commerce.

The gold discoveries still continue—every day brings some new deposit to light. It has been found in large quantities on the Sacramento, Feather River, Yuba River, the American Fork—north and south branches—the Cosumnes, and in many dry ravines, and indeed on the tops of high hills. The extent of country in which it is ascertained to exist, extends some two hundred miles North and South, and some sixty East and West; and these limits are every day enlarging by new discoveries. On the streams where the gold has been subjected to the action of the water and sand, it exists in fine grains; on the hills and among the clefts of the rocks it is found in rough, jagged pieces of a quarter or half an ounce in weight, and sometimes two or three ounces. At present the people are running over the country and picking it out of the earth here and there, just as a thousand hogs, let loose in a forest, would root up ground oats. Some get eight or ten ounces a day, and the least active one or two. They make the most who employ the wild Indians to hunt it for them. There is one man who has sixty Indians in his employ—his profits are a dollar a minute. The wild Indians know nothing of its value, and wonder what the pale faces want to do with it—they will give an ounce of it for the same weight of coined silver, or a thimble full of glass beads, or a glass of grog. And white men themselves often give an ounce of it, which is worth at our mint £10 or more, for a bottle of brandy, a bottle of soda powders, or a plug of tobacco.

As to the quantity which the diggers get, take a few facts as evidence. I know seven men who worked seven weeks and two days, Sundays excepted, on Feather River; they employed on an average fifty Indians, and got out in these seven weeks and two days, two hundred and seventy five pounds of pure gold. I know what they state to be a fact—so stick a pin there. I know ten other men who worked ten days in company, employed no Indians, and averaged in the ten days fifteen hundred dollars each; so stick another pin there. I know another man who got out of a basin in a rock, not larger than a wash-bowl, two pounds and a half of gold in fifteen minutes; so stick another pin there. Not one of these statements would I believe, did I not know the men personally, and know them to be plain, matter of fact men—men who open a vein of gold just as coolly as you would a potato hill.

A large party, well mounted, are following up the channel of the Sacramento, to discover where the gold is found in its banks, comes from; and imagine that near the river's font they will find the great yellow mass itself.

The whole country is now moving on the mines. Monterey, San Francisco, Sonoma, San Jose, and Santa Cruz are emptied of their male population. A stranger coming here would suppose he had arrived among a race of women.

**ANTI-LUXURY SOCIETY.**—Read this Ladies.—The French Canadian ladies' resolution in this matter, is worthy of high commendation, more particularly in these pinching times, and it would be well if every family would follow the example thus set them.

The French Canadian ladies are about to engage in a crusade against luxury in dress. The husbands and fathers have agreed to abstain from intoxicating drinks; the wives and daughters are to abstain from wearing silks, muslins, and other expensive and showy articles of dress, and to be attired in the *stoffe du*

pays. The parish of Longueuil takes the lead in this new movement. At a meeting held on the 12th instant, in the Sacristy of the Parish Church, a society was formed for the above mentioned object, and a committee of ladies appointed to make the necessary arrangements. A general meeting was to be held on the 4th of January. The young females of the parish met on the 8th, and passed solemn resolutions against luxury in dress. It is said that 300 united on that occasion. The sanction and aid of religion are to be invoked. The association is the result of a "restraint" or "protracted meeting" which has been recently held at Longueuil.—The French Canadian takes the Temperance pledge "for the love of Jesus, to whom gall was given to drink." The French Canadian Lady is to abstain from articles of luxury "for the love of Jesus, crowned with thorns."

**TO OUR AGENTS.**—An early remittance of any funds in hand, is particularly requested.

**THE WEATHER IN HALIFAX.**—Our neighbors in this city have experienced of late, weather very similar to our own. On this subject the Courier remarks:

The past few days have been of a real old-fashioned wistly description—with the thermometer well down to the cipher—and the 'barber' doing a tall business on the water—while his partner, Jack Frost, has been busy at work even in the best finished houses of our citizens.

**ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.**—The Lords of the Admiralty have resolved upon a submarine telegraph across the British Channel between Holyhead and Dublin.

**POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.**—An understanding has at length been come to between the British Government and the United States, with regard to the difficulties which unfortunately existed between them on Post Office matters. The papers state that the Europa brought out the final arrangement, and give the following as the principal features:

1. The ship letter postage is fixed at sixteen cents for half an ounce.
2. The postage on newspapers to their destination at two cents each way.
3. An inland postage of five cents is to be paid on each letter.
4. Letters may be prepaid or not, just as the sender pleases.
5. Letters from America for France and other parts of the continent of Europe, are to pass through England free under the American seal, and in care of a mail agent.
6. Letters and papers from England for Canada, to pass free in like manner through the United States.

**NEW ORLEANS.**—The latest dates from this city are to the 25th ult., which states that the Cholera was rapidly declining.

**UNITED STATES AND CANADA.**—We are indebted to the Quebec Gazette for the following information respecting the proceeding in the United States' Senate, with regard to a reciprocal trade between the United States and Canada.

In the United States Senate, on the 19th December, Mr. Dix, of New York, moved, according to notice, that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the "Bill to admit certain articles, the growth or production of Canada, into the United States, free of duty, on condition that the like articles of the growth and production of the United States are admitted into Canada free of duty;" which bill, it may be remembered, was passed by the house of Representatives last Session, and sent to the senate, where it was postponed from time to time at the desire of several members, till it was lost by delay. The motion was opposed by Mr. Hunter, and negatived on a division, yeas, 17, nays, 26.

On the 20th, Mr. Dix moved again to take up the bill, and make it the order of the day for the fourth January (yesterday), which was agreed to.

We shall watch the further proceedings on this bill. The Secretary of the Treasury, in his last annual report, renews the recommendation heretofore made by him, "for reciprocal free trade between the Canada and the United States, in all articles of the growth, manufacture and production of either country," and suggests that a similar offer be made to New Brunswick and Mexico. "It is known," says Mr. Walker, "that the Canada, with the consent of Great Britain, would cheerfully accept this reciprocity. The advantages to the Canada would be great, as well as to our ports on the Lakes, the Saint Lawrence and the Atlantic accompanied by increased tolls and business on our intermediate rail roads and canals."

Aye, there is the only "reciprocity," that will suit the United States; reciprocity *all on one side.*—They have flourishing manufactures of all sorts, grown up under the protection of high tariffs, while the Canada have none; and in exchange for their manufactures, they offer to take the export free of duty, all articles of the growth or produce of the Canada, for the sake of the "increase of tolls and business on their Railroads and Canals." That our present race of political economists will cheerfully accept this reciprocity we have no doubt.

## OUR TRADE WITH CANADA.

The Quebec Chronicle, received by Saturday's mail, furnishes a statement of the amount of produce shipped from that place during the last season, to this and other ports of the Province, lying on the Gulf shore. We were startled when we read the large number of barrels of flour, oatmeal, &c., cleared for this port. No wonder the inhabitants are in debt: no wonder so many of them are in needy circumstances. How can it be otherwise, when so fearful an amount of the necessities of life, for which we have no other means of paying than in hard cash, or what is equivalent to it, (bills of exchange) is yearly brought into the country. But our readers must not conclude that this is the whole amount of breadstuffs imported. No. There have been large shipments obtained from New York and Boston, which, to a very great extent, must be paid for in a similar manner.

During the last six or seven years a great deal has been done by the operative farmer in extending the cultivation of our soil: but very much still remains to be done, ere we can expect to be independent of our neighbors for the food we eat. The failure of the wheat and potato crops the last three years, coupled with the disastrous state of trade in the mother country, has borne heavily on us; but we hope to see better times—that the Lord of the harvest will bestow on us fruitful seasons, and that our population will learn to depend more on the cultivation of our soil, and the prosecution of our fisheries than they have hitherto done; and not lean for maintenance as they have, on a branch of trade which they must perceive has not left behind it many marks of permanent benefit, but numerous instances of prostration of energy and bankruptcy, after a series of years of hard labor, and close application to business.

How different is the situation of those who have applied all their energies to the cultivation of the soil: they are the only independent men in our country. We hope that the knowledge of this fact will stimulate others to follow so sensible an example.

We annex a statement of the articles of produce cleared for Miramichi, Restigouche, Bathurst, Richibucto, and other ports, and we hope the unwelcome intelligence it furnishes will be productive of some benefit:—

**To Miramichi—**  
Flour, barrels, 7,908  
Oatmeal, do, 557  
Pease, do, 23  
Rye Flour, do, 5  
Corn Meal, do, 99  
Indian Meal, do, 81  
Biscuit, bags, 85  
Pork, barrels, 222

**To Restigouche—**  
Flour, barrels, 1,641  
Pease, do, 44  
Barley, do, 18  
Beans, do, 10  
Oatmeal, do, 21  
Oats, Minots, 4,092  
Biscuit, Barrels, 22  
Pork, do, 95  
Beef, do, 5

**To Bathurst—**  
Flour, Barrels, 853  
Pease, do, 23  
Oatmeal, do, 53  
Bread, bags, 35  
Do, barrels, 3  
Barley, minots, 950  
Oats, do, 2,000  
Pork, barrels, 99

**To Richibucto—**  
Flour, barrels, 1,815  
Indian Meal, do, 15  
Oatmeal, do, 4  
Pease, do, 24  
Bread, do, 16  
Do, bags, 47  
Pork, barrels, 165

**To Shippegan—**  
Flour, barrels, 200  
Pease, do, 20  
Biscuit, cwt, 30  
Pork, barrels, 6  
Beef, do, 2

**To Caraque—**  
Flour, barrels, 243  
Pease, do, 12  
Pork, do, 23  
Bread, cwt, 12  
Corn, barrels, 5

**To Dalhousie—**  
Flour, barrels, 150  
Pease, do, 6  
Oatmeal, do, 5  
Bread, bags, 5

**QUARANTINE.**—As the Cholera is in Britain, and has reached this continent, and Small Pox of a very virulent type making sad havoc in Fredericton and Saint John, the inhabitants of this county very generally, are expressing their fears, that if something be not done to prevent

the introduction of these fearful diseases into our port, it is more than probable that when the navigation is open, one or both of them will be introduced among us. Our Magistrates should not let the Sessions close without taking some measures to establish a permanent Quarantine station at this port. The people expect it. We should like to know the reason why the government has not ere this removed the onerous duty from the Magistrates, and appointed a Board of Health for the port, as they have done in St. John and other places. The calling of special sessions to adjudicate on the matter of a vessel entering the river with disease on board, is a very tardy and expensive mode of procedure, and was found so last season.

**PROVINCE OF HUMBURG.**—The following most extraordinary proclamation appears in the Quebec Gazette. What does it mean?

Province of } WIT AND SATIRE.  
Humburg. }  
PUNCH, JR., by the Grace of the Public of Canada, of the United Kingdom of Great and Little Britain, KING (of Wit) Lover of Homburgs, Defender of his Own Faith &c., &c., &c., &c.  
To Our well-paid and faithful (to their own interests) the Legislative Councillors of the Province of Humburg, and the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses, elected to talk and vote themselves money in the Legislative Assembly of Our said Province, and especially to all and every one who has four pence in his pocket and is willing to disburse—  
GREETING:

**A PROCLAMATION.**  
WHEREAS, in Our intense love for the sublime and the ridiculous, it was Our intention at an unknown date, to publish a JOURNAL, price Four Pence, devoted to the support of the objects of Our passion. Nevertheless, for certain causes and considerations, which are nobody's business but Our own. We have to postpone the same to MONDAY, the FIRST day of the month of JANUARY next, so that you nor any of you, cannot buy it before. THEREFORE, for not doing so, We do will that you and each of you, be as to Us entirely exonerated; Commanding and by the tenor of these presents, which you will be base if you disobey, enjoining you and every one of you, and each and all in the possession of the aforesaid sum of Four Pence, on MONDAY, the FIRST day of JANUARY next, to procure and purchase, for cash and credit, (which we wish you may get,) but on no account to beg, steal, or borrow, a PUBLICATION which will on that day be issued, on the perusal of which its contents will be made known to You.

**IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,** We have caused this Sheet to be Printed by a Patent Press, and if Captain McQUEEN, of the Diddle us, had presented Us with the Great Seal or Sea Serpent, we would affix it thereto: WITNESS, the Printer's Devil. At our Boarding House, in our greatest City of Montreal, in Our said Province, this Eighteenth day of December, 1848.

By Command. **GOOD HUMOR.**  
C. C. C.

**EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.**—The Head Quarters contains the following paragraph. The information furnishes is not very important or satisfactory:—

We understand that the Executive Council were in session for a short time on the afternoon of Saturday last, but nothing of their doings has yet transpired, that we have heard of. We may, perhaps, hear from some of our contemporaries, who fancy themselves in the confidence of the Government, what has been done; but, for our own part, we make no pretension to the honor of promulgating the views of any section of the Council, far less of the Government itself. We must, therefore, content ourselves with taking information on this matter in such instalments as the Queen's Printer is authorised to communicate through the "Royal Gazette," which is a slow but sure authority on matters connected with Government.

**ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH BETWEEN QUEBEC AND HALIFAX.**—The following interesting letter on this subject to the Directors of the Association from F. N. Gaborne, appears in the Quebec Chronicle of the 8th January.

GENTLEMEN,—Perhaps it may not be deemed superfluous if I again address you, and offer for your consideration some additional statistical facts, relative to the merits and prospective profits of the Quebec and Halifax Telegraph Line, via the North shore of New Brunswick.

Since my letter of the 21st November appeared in the public press, a question has arisen, as to whether I have not overrated the number of communications likely to be forwarded in connection with the British telegraphers' letters; but when I inform you that the average number of Telegraphic despatches transmitted by the Quebec and Montreal Line during the last three months, was about 50 per day, and that the average number of letters transmitted by post (including a liberal calculation for those carried by private individuals) was about 450 per day, you can but allow,