

Communications.

THE NORTH.

To the Editor of the Gleaner,

Sir,—Permit me through the columns of the Gleaner to thank the friend who sent me a copy of the New Brunswick Reporter of the 10th instant, in which I find the following pithy and pert remarks:

"A writer styling himself 'A Colonist,' in the Miramichi Gleaner of the 20th ult., is at great pains to prove that the North is an excellent agricultural country, and that it contains many wealthy and respectable inhabitants—both facts which we never doubted. From those circumstances, without reference to distance, climate, or natural facilities, the writer in question assumes that the North is the right direction for the Trunk Railway. He further lectures the Editor of the Observer, as well as ourselves, for our preference to the Valley of the St. John. The communication looks as if it were written by some good old lady, who, for the last twenty years, had been revolving on six weeks' visitations among the respectable firms and families alluded to."

You will perceive, Mr Editor, that my unhappy allusion to the Reporter has touched his dignity, and all but brought his school-boy notions into play, that of calling names. But as he lives in the capital, to teach and be taught by those around him, I trust he will bear in mind that to call names or draw queer comparisons is a game two can play at. I have no desire to quarrel with the Editor of the Reporter; I believe him to be a gentleman, and by his editorial in the paper I took the above extract from, of the right kind of politics, a lover of British connection and a good liberal. But he must take care not to blow hot and cold, or strive to be a fountain to produce sweet water and bitter. You will observe, Sir, the North is an "excellent agricultural country, and contains many wealthy and respectable inhabitants, both facts," the Editor says, he "never doubted," and in justice to him we must believe him candid and sincere; but he complains that I should "assume" or arrogate unjustly "without reference to distance, climate, or natural facilities." The privilege of offering an opinion as to "the right direction for the Trunk Railway" belongs to him, without regard to any other opinion. But as the editor appears to know nothing more about the North than its soil and people, I must be a little more particular in this letter, and try and put him on a track where he may pick up some more information about us, and save him the chagrin hereafter of displaying so much ignorance.

He will please look into the New Brunswick of the 27th and 29th July, and 5th of August, and there he will find an accurate and truthful description of the Ship Harbors on the Northern shore of New Brunswick, and afterwards published in the Gleaner, all of those Harbours receiving rivers, and some of them three or four, to say nothing of a vast number of other rivers without ship harbors, but all of them abounding with Salmon and other fish. The Salmon taken in the Restigouche waters is estimated to equal the number taken in the River St John of a year, yet from the want of a market the proceeds will not amount to more than £800 or £900 per year. Halifax or Quebec being the only market, and having to keep them on hand until a cargo is made up, or a chance offering to ship them, they frequently pass for No. 2, and sometimes for No. 3; whereas about a like quantity taken in St. John, would bring more than as many thousands, from their being able to send them into the American market fresh. Now, there are other rivers on the north shore which exceed the Restigouche in the take of fish. The Miramichi is not surpassed, if equalled, by any in the Province. Next, there are the rivers running into the Bay de Chaleur, on the eastern shore of Canada, eleven or twelve of them from Gaspe head to the entrance of the Restigouche, that there is nothing said about, all abounding with Salmon and other fish. But the inhabitants pay little or no attention to them, finding it more profitable to fish codfish, as they obtain a readier market for their labors. So much for the Salmon Fishery. Next comes the Sea Fishery.

Is it not notorious that there are more than four hundred American fishing crafts engaged this very season in the mackerel fishery alone, and very likely as many more in the cod and herring fishery. There are none of those but make two, some three, and others four trips a year, besides all the other vessels on the coast from Nova Scotia, France, Jersey, and places unnecessary to name. Now, as effect follows cause, does any person believe that if a railway were placed along the north shore, with a branch line running to St. John, salmon could not be disposed of in that city, or placed on board a steamer for a southern market, a few hours after they were taken out of the nets? Does any one suppose, that if the American fisherman could run into one of these harbors, and place his cargo on a railway train to St. John, to be shipped South, that he would lose as much time going home with his cargo, as he was taking it? Does any one suppose that all the West India produce coming to the North and Eastern Canada, would be taken round Nova Scotia, when they could shorten the distance one-half by way of St. John? Does any one doubt that St. John would become the principal trading port and warehouse to Prince Edward Island, if there was a railway along the north shore, leading to that city, without taking into account the produce from this acknowledged agricultural country.

If all this is unworthy of the notice of those liberals and editors, who assume the arbitrary right to point out the track for the main trunk line, then I must apologise for the liberty I have taken. So much for natural facilities. But, Sir, the Editor of the Reporter frowns at my temerity in lecturing him and his friend the Observer for their preference to the Saint John Valley. Sir, I understood them to say they would take the railway where they pleased, by parading forth their strength to us. And as he might be curious to know the ground work of part of that lecture, I shall oblige him by putting him on that track for information, by which means he can make his own calculations, with which he will no doubt be satisfied. Let him take a step up the River St. John, above Fredericton, and he will find it a common bye-word among the people there of a certain gentleman, whenever he is short of cash, all he has to do is to raise a report that there is something wrong with the river, and forthwith out comes a grant. Let the editor stick a pin there. Let him next take the Journals of the House and examine them back for nine or ten years, and observe the modest requests and delicate grants to the St. Andrews Railway. Let him still peruse the Journals, and get on to the end of that military road, and tell us how many thousand pounds it cost. And as to "distance," I trust some of the gentlemen in the Crown Land Office would favor him with a map that he might satisfy himself. The "climate," if he can believe his friends in the south, is horrid. There is a saying, I think, applicable to the editor of the Reporter, that a physician should cure himself.

Now, would this manly editor be kind enough to inform us upon what grounds does he and his friends "assume" that it should go by the Douglas valley or St. John. It cannot be to take timber down by the Railway in place of by water. But as he may be at a loss for a starting point, I shall give him one article to begin with, and trust he will point out the rest himself, that is *blue berries*!

The Railway must pass over some blue berry mountains, and blue berries would be a nice article to transmit by the cars. I hope the enlightened editor will follow with all the other "resources" and "natural facilities" attending his route, equally as valuable. And notwithstanding my assumption I trust the editor will have the good grace to thank me for my humble endeavors to give him a lift out of that Valley, bearing in mind that it has been the fate of many a clever fellow, to run into a Valley, and get lost on the mountains of vanity.

Trusting to hear something sparkling and grand from the seat of the muses, differing entirely from the production of any good old lady, no matter should it be written from ocular demonstration, I remain Yours, &c.,

A COLONIST.

Restigouche, October 23, 1851.

[For the Gleaner.]
AUTUMN.

I love the autumn, yes! I love its air,
So cool and bracing; I love its azure sky
Betwixt, when not a single cloud is there,
From pole to pole, to mar the harmony.

I love its moonlight nights; to walk alone
In some sweet spot, where all is lone and still,
And nought is heard save the sheep bell's
tinkling tone,
Borne on the zephyr air from some far hill.

How doubly sweet at such a time and place,
To think of absent friends. Amid our tears
To gaze on Memory's panoramic page, and trace
The reminiscences of by-gone years.

I love the foliage of its forest trees,
Skirting the margin of some placid stream,
Their golden plumage twittering in the breeze,
Bathed in beauty by the sunset gleam.

I love to gaze into the streamlet, as it rolls
In murmuring whispers o'er its pebbly bed;
To hear its purling music as it strolls
Away to ocean with a ceaseless tread.

But more than this, than these, than all, I love
The *Girls*, God bless them, sweet solace of
our life;
'Tis Paradise where'er their footsteps move;
That man's a fool who does not get a wife.

Miramichi, November 1, 1851.

COUNTY OF RESTIGOUCHE.

To JOHNNY B—:

Dear Johnny.—When you mounted your crippled Pegasus* in the "Battle of the Poll," you would have been much better employed, "Birch" in hand, conducting the b'boys over the "Pons-Assinorum." When you again feel a severe attack of Parnassian *Icher*, address your effusions to the *Bend*, where you may renew your assurances, and feel confident of your poetry being duly appreciated. You have bartered your friendship, and in your poetic fervour have injured your last selection.

"Parvum, parva, decent Johnny."

PASQUIN.

* Johnny has since had Pegasus yoked in a cart—a vile agri-cultural one; but it was no go. Little things suit little men.

The National Intelligencer learns that Jenny Lind, the incomparable songstress and noble hearted woman, presented the sum of \$500 to the Chippewa Indians.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1851.

RECIPROCAL TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

From various sources we are glad to learn that the time is not far distant when these Colonies will enjoy the privileges of a Reciprocal Trade with our Republican neighbors. It is a subject that has engaged the serious attention of statesmen in the United States, and after mature consideration the conclusion they have arrived at is, that a Free Trade with the British North American Colonies, will be highly beneficial to all parties concerned. The manufacturer, who was the strongest opponent to any change in the present system of a high tariff, begins to see that an extension of trade with the Colonies will be beneficial to him, for in exchange for our fish, lumber, minerals, &c., which we would ship to them, we will take in exchange his manufactured goods. The Fisherman perceives that he would be enabled to carry on a more lucrative trade by settling on our shores, drying and curing his fish on the spot, and procuring salt at the low figure at which it can be supplied in the Colonies, than by paying the high price it now brings in the United States, and save the expense of keeping out his vessel at sea, subject to the usual casualties, as exemplified in the late terrific gale, in which so many valuable lives were lost, as well as a large amount of property. When the Railways are built, how easy will it be for him to forward his mackerel, codfish, salmon, herrings, &c., direct to Boston, without incurring the risk of a long and dangerous voyage by sea, particularly in the fall of the year. Lumber, also, in the United States is becoming scarce, and the manufacturer is beginning to feel that the high price he has to pay for it militates against his interest.

We are indebted to the New Brunswick for the following remarks, as well as the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the Trade of the British North American Colonies. Our subscribers, we feel convinced, will read them with interest:

"Mr Andrews' Report.—Judging from the tone of several articles which we have occasionally seen in the North American Review, we should arrive at the conclusion that the tendency of that able periodical is in favor of high protective duties, when it is anticipated that foreign labor is to come into collision with domestic industry. The following liberal remarks which we copy from the last October number of the North American, lead to the conclusion, however, that no opposition may be expected from it, when the question of Colonial Reciprocity presents itself at the next meeting of Congress.

"The New Brunswick Legislature, has, if we mistake not, amply prepared the way by an anticipatory enactment for any liberal measure which may secure the sanction of Congress, based on the terms of what has been usually known as the 'Grinnell Bill,' and which was under the consideration of the Federal Legislature about three years ago. It is certainly highly desirable that additional markets should be secured for our staple exports; and if these advantages result from the very creditable labors of our friend, I. D. Andrews, Esq., the people of this Province will labor under an amount of obligation to that gentleman, and appreciate his services—individually, on their behalf—as highly as they appear to be estimated by judicious and liberal men of his own country."

"Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the Trade and Commerce of the British North American Provinces.—This massive Report was prepared by I. D. Andrews, United States Consul at Saint John. An abstract of its statistical tables would demand several pages. Our sole object in this brief notice is, to call attention to one of the most laboriously-prepared documents that has ever seen light. The author has been unwearied in his endeavors to prepare the way for a system of reciprocal free trade between the United States and the British Provinces. He shows that our existing tariff operates as a prohibitory duty with regard to many exports from the Colonies, and, in that same proportion, cuts off the profits of the return sales; and that, were all restrictions removed, our ports would be the chief emporia of Colonial commerce.—Certainly it is, that the usually alleged objections to the free trade policy lose their force with reference to the British Provinces. Their inhabitants are so nearly on a level with our own people as to the wages of labor and standard of comfort, that the arrangement suggested by Mr I. D. Andrews could not, by any possibility, bring the industry of the citizens of the United States into competition with pauper labor.

"As regards the future, too, the vast quantities of unsettled but improveable land

in the Provinces, by providing an outlet for superfluous labor, must prevent for many years to come the glut of the labor market, which alone can lead to a permanent reduction of prices. The geographical position of the United States and the Provinces manifestly indicate the expediency of reciprocal arrangements for commerce on the most liberal scale; while, with the increased facilities for intercourse as between different sections of the country, restriction on trade must every year become more irksome in the endurance, and more easy to be evaded. And finally, if we would stave off the awkward question of annexation on the North, with the fierce intestine controversies to which its agitation would give rise, no measures can be so conducive to that end, as those which shall ensure to the citizens of these States and the Colonial subjects of Great Britain the commercial benefits which would be almost the only possible advantage of a political union."

MR PERLEY'S RAILWAY LECTURE.—We have received a copy of the Lecture delivered by this gentleman in Halifax, on the subject of Colonial Railways, The Colonial public and the people in this section of the Province more particularly, are much indebted to this gentleman for the lively interest he has taken in the matter of our inter-colonial communications, and for the large amount of valuable information he has furnished on the subject.

COUNTY CARLETON.—The Woodstock Sentinel furnishes a detailed account of the returns made by the persons appointed to take the census last spring. We give below the sum total:

Inhabited Houses,	1432
Number of Families,	1556
Houses now Building,	106
Uninhabited Houses,	74
Stores, Barns and Outhouses,	1864
Births during preceding year,	367
Deaths during "	82
Grammar School Scholars,	63
Parish School Scholars,	1115
Quantity of Cleared Land,	55637
Tons of Hay Cut,	15718
Bushels of Wheat raised,	26165
Bushels of Barley raised,	8512
Bushels of Oats raised,	234628
Bushels of Buckwheat,	131482
Bushels of Indian Corn,	14650
Bushels of Beans and Peas,	7164
Bushels of Turnips,	73500
Bushels of Potatoes,	184416
Bushels of other Root Crops,	2236
Number of Neat Cattle,	6551
Number of Cows milked,	4026
Quantity of Butter,	237172
Number of Horses,	1912
Number of Sheep,	14361
Number of Swine,	3093
Places of Worship,	25
Number of Schools,	56
Yards of Woollen Cloth,	63231
Number of Inhabitants,	11108

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—The Royal Gazette of the 5th instant, contains the following appointments:—

"John C. Allen, Esq., to be Clerk of Her Majesty's Executive Council in this Province.

"George Kerr, Esq., to be a Justice of the Common Pleas for the County of Northumberland.

"John Harley to be a Commissioner of Lights for the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in the room of the Hon. Joseph Cunard."

We are pleased to perceive that the Government have at length placed a gentleman of standing and talent on the Bench, to preside at the Inferior Court. It was long required, and long sought for, and we congratulate them that they have at last summed up moral courage sufficient to perform a good action in compliance with the wishes of the people. There are other appointments in the County as loudly called for as the one above-mentioned, and as the Government have commenced a good work, we trust they will prosecute it to the end.

We are indebted to the New Brunswick for the following notices of appointments in this section of the Province:

"Consular Appointments.—We are happy to announce, that Dr. Charles S. Theal, of Shediac—James M. Wolhaupter, Esq., of Bathurst—and Andrew Barberie, Esq., of Dalhousie—have been duly appointed and confirmed, as Consular Agents for the United States, at the several Ports named.

"New Magistrates in Gloucester.—The following gentlemen have been appointed Justices of the Peace in Gloucester:—John Woolner of Petit Rocher; Hugh A. Caie, of New Bandon; William Taylor, of Caraquet; Michael Rivers and Joseph Sewell of Pokenouché.

BAIES-DES-VENTS.—A sett of Carriage Harness has been lately presented to the Rev. JAMES HUDSON, the Missionary Priest of this Settlement, by several of his old friends, and