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curity of the affections of His Majesty's subjects in these Provinces.

Your Petitioners therefore Humbly pray, that your Hönorable House, will not sanction any change in the Trade between these Colonies and Great-Britain, either by increasing the duty on Colonial Timber, or lowering at on Foreign I imber, in order that capital may be invested in security, free from the fluctuations and ruin, consequent on vacilating measures.

And as in duty bound will ever pray.

JAMES ALLANSHAW. Chairman.

Providential Escape.—The four men whom we mentioned on Theseday list, as having left this in an open boat, for Chameook Island, on the Saturday preceding, and that fears were entertained for their safety, were driven by the volence of the gale, to a small uninhabited fulend in the L'Tete passage, and their boat dashed to pieces. They with great difficulty, ascended the almost perpendicular banks, and took shelter in a barn which providentially contained some hay where they remained dutil the following Monday, when they were rescend from their forlors situation, and have since arrived in safety at the r intendel destination

at the r intended destination.

From the QUEBEC of FACIAL GAZETTE.

A great alarm has not unreasonably been excited respecting the colonial views of the present ministry.

From the opinions their adherents have long been supposed to entertain, from their published panophlets, and from their speeches in Parliament, it may be feared that some alteration may be made in the Timber duties, unfavoarable to this country. The speeches of Mr. Warburton go directly to annibilate the Canada Timber Trade—but we cannot believe that Ministets will commit an act, so sucidal to the prosperity of British and Colonial navigation, as the remotal of the protecting duties would undenbtedly prove. Not only in a commercial view, but as friends to emigrating we look upon such a change in the Timber trade with dread. It is in these vessels that most of the emigrants reache this port. It is a profitable feeight to the ship-master, it is beneficial to the Province in the expenditure caused on atrival, and it is cheap and convenient to the emigrant bimself.

To Ireland in particular, which has lately become an extensive ship-owning country, any change in the duties will be disastrous. Much of the Irish shipping, we might say, the greatest part is engaged in the Colonial Trade. Most of these vessels bring out settlers to the country. Instead of 800 vessels being numbered on arrival in this harbour, we fear the number will be diminished one-half, should the measure we deprecate, in common with the Mercantile body, ever be adopted into the councils of the nation.—The Metto of Canada will loose the fine meaning hitherto attached to it, and become an anneaning and unintelligible sentence.—

Ducti opes animum que ferro.

Ducit opes animumque ferro.

CHANGE OF MINISTRY.

It is frequently asked what will be the effect of the late change of the Ministry on Canadian affairs. It may be taken for granted the policy of the new Cabinet will interest the principles of Free Trade. An alteration of the Duties on Baltic or Canadian Timber, favourable to the consumer on the United Kingdom, may be agitated, upon these principles. In the present tate of the continent, and with past experience before them, it is not very probable however, that the unistry will overlook the necessity of having a ready supply of timber independently of foreign nations, and the policy of maintaining and encouraging British navigation.

There can be but little doubt that all agricultural produce and lumber will be admitted into the North American Colonies, free of duty, and admitted from these Colonies into the West-Indies, &c. also without any duty, while similar produce admitted there from Foreign Ports, will be subject to some increase.

As to the effect of the change on the solution of the control of the colonies of the change on the solution of the control of the change on the solution of the control of the change on the solution of the change on the solution of the control of the change on the solution of the change of

As to the effect of the change on the political affairs of Canada, it probably will not be material. A change of ministers described affairs of the Government, the ministers while in place, speak by command of the Crown. There is, however the common danger on all changes of Ministry, that their natural anxiety to do something beneficial, may lead them to interfere precentately, on the representation of interested parties, connected with the colony, and make things worse. It is now certain that our financial concerns at the opining of the Provincial Parliament, will be in the same state as last year, leaving the government practically without any pecuniary sopport, but an annual supply, subject to the cont oul of the

Lumber Trade — The principles maintained by the Gentlemen who compose the New Ministry, in regard to the existing protection given to the timber trade of Canada, by high duties on Baltic timber, and some late debates in Parliaments. debates in Parliament have excited alarm in this Province that they will support an unfavorable alteration of these duties.

The lumber trade of the North American Colonies had grown out of the measures of the Imperial Parliament for encouraging them, for the purpose of securing a supply of timber independently of foreign powers, add promoting British instead of foreign naturation vigation.

It is impossible without some artificial encouragement that the trade should be continued. The price of labour in the Colonies is probably double what it is in the Baltic; the expenses of Fleight is probably also double. These two items make up the chief cost of

true interest of these Colonies, and the Parent. State They draw the conclusion from practical experience and the evidence of facts—and they beg your Honorable House will confirm a permanent commercial system of Colonial policy, to give stability to credit, and to restore that confidence so escentially necessary to the true interests of trade, and to the security of the affections of His Majesty's subjects in these Provinces. formed here for the purpose of this trade under the encouragement given by the British Parliament, must become worthless and lail to ruin, the labour given by the agriculturists when they can do nothing on their land, the same market for agricultural produce formed by the numerous persons employed in the trade and shipping, &c: must cease, and the means of purchasing British goods be greatly diminished. Even the set-tlement of the country will be checked: for it is by the wages of labour arising from the lumber trade, that the new settler is often enabled to procure the capital necessary for opening a new land and supporting himself

We do not think that the public metives upon which the encouragement to this trade was granted have ceased, and we have no doubt that if all interests are fairly represented to the Government, that it will not lend its aid to destroy, what is has created At all events, it cannot consistently with justice to those who have invested their capital in the trade, take any precipitate measures on the subject, but at least allow

them time to withdraw it without a total loss.

Petitions to the Imperial Parliament in favor of the

vince .- O. Q. G.

Sr. JOHN.—About eight days age, the dwelling house of Mr. John M'Dermid, at Salt Springs, Hampton Parish, was totally consumed by fire.

ton Parish, was totally consumed by fire.

Hatteax.—Studley House, the residence of M. Richardson, Esq. was yesterday forenoon, destroyed by fire. At an early hour, the chimnies, as was usual once in each month, were burned out; but owing to some defect in one of them, the fire communicated to the roof, and before it was discovered, had gained such an ascendancy, that all efforts to extinguish it were fruitless. The flame was seen from the town, the bells were rung, the engines, large parties of the military, and an immense number of Inhabitants were soon on the spot. Little else could be done than to save the furniture, stables, barns, and other out houses, and to that object the attention of all was successfully directed. The loss sustained we believe, is confined to the dwel-The loss sustained we believe, is confined to the dwelling bouse, which, however, was very valuable. military, upon the occasion, exhibited their accustomed activety, and, with the inhabitants, rendered all the service in their power.

AMATEUR THEATRE,-CHATHAM.

On Wednesday Evening, the 9th February, will be Performed, Holcroft's celebrated Comedy of THE ROAD TO RUIN.

The Evening's Entertainment to conclude with the laughable Farce of

THE VILLAGE LAWYER.

Tickets to be had at Hamill's Hotel, Newcastle; at the Post Office, Chatham; and at the Theatre on the evening of performance. PRICE, Boxes 5s. Pit 3s. Children with their Parents half price. No money taken at the Doors. Doors to be open at 6, and performance to commence precisely at 7 o'clock.

HISTORY OF NOVA-SCOTIA A few Copies for sale at this Office.

PROSPECTUS NEW WEEKLY PUBLICATION.

NEW WEEKLY PUBLICATION.

THE Periodical Publication of Biographical and Historical ac counts of the numerous and diversified immates of the Gaol, and its precincts, with all the varieties of detail in respect of the circumstances of their detention, and the strength of their claims on the public notice, it is thought would prove alike serviceable to the ends of justice, improvement, instruction, and of pleasure. It will of couse be deemed advisable to enter in the columns of our Galendar, those eminent individuals, who variously contribute to the erection and maintenance of a Gaol, and the filling of it with immates. The digentaries of the Bench, the ordinarts and sub-ordinarts of the Court, and the practitioners at the Bar, will of course claim at our hands primary notice, and our first columns shall consequently be graced with the accounts and sayings of men so illustriously conspicuous for a ringid attention to justice and mercy, for mild and unassuming manners and deportment, and for legal acuteness and critical accumen. By paying proper attention to "the powers that be," a sort of persons, indeed, for whom, (like the Baillie Macwheeble,) we always entertain unlimited respect, the publishers throw themselves with armed security on the public patronage.

In the progress of the work we shall have frequent occasion to lay before the public view, scenes like which, but few unpracticed eyes have witnessed: seenes which will harrow the hearts of unsupplisticated men, and cause them to shudder from the crown of the head to the extremity of the great toe. In executing a duty so imperiously pressing, however galling to the feelings of the guilty, or burthensome the task to ourselves, no considerations of self-interest shall warp, nor labour deter. It is in fine our determination to expose the inside of our Bastile.—that charnel-house of Northumberland, to public view, and those who choose to regale their appetites with the feast, shall have ample enjoymeut—even to satiety.

The work shall be composed of entirely ori

Petitions to the Imperial Parliament in favor of the present protecting duties on our Lumber in the English market, are, we understand, about to be sent round for signature in the towns and country parishes. Those who have observed the number of persons that the trade employs in almost every Parish of the Province, and the labour it affords, and the increased value it gives to property in the towns, will at once perceive how much we should lose by being deprived of these sources of subsistence and comfort to many and profit to all.—

Quebec Mercury.

It is certain, although we have not met with a regular report of the proceedings on the subject in the English papers, that Sr George Murray had introduced into the labour it turning on our papers, the substitution of Commons, the amended bill of last year, the House of Commons, the amended bill of last year, the labour it affords, and the increased value it gives to property in the towns, will at once perceive how much remarks, and gain for ourselves thereby, an extended sphere of utility. The distresses of individuals shall not be wantonly exposed to the public gaze, but all instances of oppression shall be lashed with unrelenting vigour. But we do not wish to have it imagined for one moment, that our work is to send all its readers nothing is further from our thoughts. Ridicule is the best wearnour, we shall have no hesitation in turning on our prinkers.

"Laugh at our own friends, and, if our friends are sore, "Laugh at our own friends, and, if our friends are sore, "Laugh at our own friends, and, if our friends are sore, "Laugh at our own friends, and, if our friends are sore, "Laugh at our own friends, and, if our friends are sore, "Laugh at our own friends, and, if our friends are sore, "Laugh at our own friends, and, if our friends are sore, "Laugh at our own friends, and, if our friends are sore, "Laugh at our own friends, and, if our friends are sore, "Laugh at our own friends, and, if our friends are sore, "Laugh at our own friends, and, if our friends a

"Laugh at our own friends, and, if our friends are sore,
So much the better,—we may laugh the more."

Nor shall our remarks be confined to men and measures at Miramichi, but, as our genius is naturally wild and excursive, we fully produce to draw liberally on the neighbouring Counties.

We must beg leave to declare, that in the excuse of our satir-sal observations, the real names of individuals shall never disgrace our pages. Satire is our weapon, we shall apply it leniently to promote improvement, and never so harshly as to confirm vice.

Malice forms no part of our nature; and even under the influence of natural feelings of indignation at suffering, or seeing suffered injustice in its most disgusting shapes, yet we solemnly pledge ourselves to curb the violence of our pen when waged to fur; or even to spleen.

or even to spleen.

The Journal will be published at Newcastle, it is hoped, on every Thursday, and sometimes oftener, of the same size, type, and paper, as the Gleaner was published, when the Proprietors were out of paper. The title of the Periodical will be—

THE NEWGATE CALENDAR;

ith the motto,

"Astounding climax this for hist rys page,
A rich and poer; a wise and foolish age.
February 4, 1831.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Has on hand and effers for sale at his Store in Newcas let the following articles

FORTY BOXES, each 25 the CHOCOLATE, a variety of PICKLES and SAUCES, consisting of Walnut and March PICKLES, Sago Walnut Catsup, essence of Archovies, Begess, Lemon Pickle, Pickled Oysters, Capers; Rose Water a few boxes of Castile Soap, twenty casks well assor ed Glass, ware, and thirty trieghts Crown Window Glass, Also a great variety of FURS, consisting of Ladies Classes, Muff Tippets, and Trimming Lokewice, Blown Sugar, Coffee, and avery superior SLEIGH.

THOMAS C. ALLAN. THOMAS C. ALLAN.

Newcast'e, January 24.

DANIEL GREEN.

CHAIRMAKER.—Intely from the city of St. John.
Respectfully begaloave to inform the public that he had commenced the above tusiness in Newcaster, where he was keep constantly for sale—Fancy and Windsor CAAIRS.
TABLES, BEDSTEADS carved, Window Poles, plain carved or gilt. FURNITURE of all kinds, made reprired or painted on the shortest notice. He feels confident from the long experience he has had both in England and in the country, and by strict attention to business, to he ta share of Public Patronage. Turning and Carvardone on the shortest notice and on the most ressources terms.

N. B. Trogood Cabine Makers wanted to whom their stant employ will be given,