

PROSPECTUS OF A NEW WEEKLY PUBLICATION.

THE Periodical Publication of Biographical and Historical accounts of the numerous and diversified inmates 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.

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: scenes which will harrow the hearts of unsophisticated men, and cause them to shudder from the crown of the head, to the extremity of the great toe.

The work shall be composed of entirely original matter, and our columns shall always be open to temperate complaints against public characters, be they who they may. All assistance which we may receive shall be promptly & thankfully acknowledged, with the only stipulation that we cannot promise in all instances, a VERBATIM publication of communications.

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 exursive, we fully produce to draw liberally on the neighbouring Counties.

We must beg leave to declare, that in the excuse of our satirical 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.

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 NEWGATE CALENDAR;

with the motto, "Astounding climax this for hist'ry's page, A rich and poor; a wise and foolish age. February 4, 1831.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Has on hand and offers for sale at his Store in Newcastle the following articles: FORTY BOXES, each 25 lbs CHOCOLATE, a variety of PICKLES and SAUCES, consisting of Walnut and Mixed PICKLES, Sage Walnut Catsup, essence of Mac'ovies, Baggens, Lemon Pickle, Pickled Oysters, Capers; Rose Water, a few boxes of Castile Soap, twenty casks well assorted Glass, ware, and thirty weights Crown Window Glass.

DANIEL GREEN,

CHAIRMAKER.—Hitherto from the city of St. John. Respectfully begs leave to inform the public that he has commenced the above business in Newcastle, where he will keep constantly for sale—Fancy and Window GLASS, TABLES, BEDSTEADS carved, Window Poles, palm carved or gilt. FURNITURE of all kinds, made repaired or painted on the shortest notice.

N. B. Two good Cabinet Makers wanted to whom constant employ will be given.

principles of Free Trade, consider such wholly subversive of the 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 essentially necessary to the true interests of trade, and to the security of the affections of His Majesty's subjects in these Provinces.

Your Petitioners therefore Humbly pray, that your Honorable 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 it on Foreign Timber, in order that capital may be invested in security, free from the fluctuations and ruin, consequent on vacillating measures.

JAMES ALLANSHAW, Chairman.

PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE.—The four men whom we mentioned on Tuesday last, as having left this in an open boat, for Chameok Island, on the Saturday preceding, and that fears were entertained for their safety, were driven by the violence of the gale, to a small uninhabited island in the L'Petite passage, and their boat dashed to pieces.

FROM THE QUEBEC OFFICIAL 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 pamphlets, and from their speeches in Parliament, it may be feared that some alteration may be made in the Timber duties, unfavourable to this country. The speeches of Mr. Warburton go directly to annihilate the Canada Timber Trade—but we cannot believe that Ministers will commit an act, so suicidal to the prosperity of British and Colonial navigation, as the removal of the protecting duties would undoubtedly prove.

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.

Ducit opes animunque 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 incline more to the principles of FREE TRADE. An alteration of the Duties on Baltic or Canadian Timber, favourable to the consumer in the United Kingdom, may be agitated, upon these principles. In the present state of the continent, and with past experience before them, it is not very probable however, that the ministry 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 of duty.

As to the effect of the change on the political affairs of Canada, it probably will not be material. A change of ministers does not affect the pledges 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 precipitately, on the representation of interested parties, connected with the colony, and make things worse.

It is now certain that our financial concerns at the opening of the Provincial Parliament, will be in the same state as last year, leaving the government practically without any pecuniary support, but an annual supply, subject to the control of the Assembly.

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 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, and promoting British instead of foreign navigation.

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 Freight is probably also double. These two items make up the chief cost of

the articles, and supposing they were of the same quality, naturally the colonial lumber must cease to be brought to the market. All the costly establishments formed here for the purpose of this trade under the encouragement given by the British Parliament, must become worthless and fall 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 settlement 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 till he can give a return.

We do not think that the public motives 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 it 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 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 Sir George Murray had introduced into the House of Commons, the amended bill of last year, for the settlement of the financial affairs of this Province.—O. Q. G.

St. JOHN.—About eight days ago, the dwelling house of Mr. John McDermid, at Salt Springs, Hampton Parish, was totally consumed by fire.

HALIFAX.—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 dwelling house, which, however, was very valuable. The military, upon the occasion, exhibited their accustomed activity, 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. Feb. 1.

HISTORY OF NOVA-SCOTIA.

A few Copies for sale at this Office. Nov. 5.