

The Gleaner

AND

NORTHUMBERLAND SCHEDIASMA.

VOLUME III.]

"Nec arancarum sane texus ideo melior, quia ex se fila gignunt nec noster vilior quia ex alienis libamus ut apes."

No. 40.

MIRAMICHI, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 12, 1832.

CHEAP GOODS.

JOSEPH COPP takes the earliest opportunity in announcing his arrival from England, with a splendid and fashionable assortment of SPRING GOODS, comprising—Linen Drapery, Silk Mercery, HERRINGBURY, Hosiery, Gloves, Lace, and Lace Veils, Leghorn and Straw BONNETS, Broad Cloth, Hats, ready made Clothes, Umbrellas, Hardware, a few tons of Bar IRON, and various other articles; are now ready for inspection at his Store in Newcastle. In consequence of it being J. Copp's intention to close his business in Miramichi, the whole of his Goods must be sold off in the course of a few months, therefore every article will be offered for Sale on the most reasonable terms for Cash or good Merchantable Pine Timber on delivery.

Newcastle, 4th June, 1832.

6w

CHRISTOPHER CLARKE

Has received per the ships *Anna Grant* from Greenock and *Harvest Home* from Newcastle, part of his SPRING IMPORTATIONS,

consisting of—Well selected assortments of British DRY GOODS, HERRINGBURY, Hosiery, Woolen Drapery, Small Wares and Stationary, Crystal, Glass and Earthenware—Paints, Oils, Putty, White-ening, Glue, Rosen, &c. &c., and a quantity of GROCERIES, which with his very general assortment of suitable Goods, he is now selling at his usual low prices.

Also—On Consignment,

Six casks LOAF SUGAR, one hundred boxes WINDOW GLASS 7x9 8x10 9x12 10x12 and 12x16, Scotch Home-spuns, Apron Checks, Shirting stripes, Regatta Shirts, Fancy drill Trowsers and Vests; which will be sold at private sale—on very advantageous terms until Friday, the 15th instant, when the remainder will be sold at Public Auction.

Chatham, 4th June, 1832.

COALS.

The Subscribers have on hand, just landed from the brigs *Northumberland* and *James Johnson* from Sunderland.

250 Tons Great COAL.

250 Tons Screened do. suitable for Blacksmith use, both kinds of very superior quality, which they offer for sale on moderate terms.

DUNCAN & LOCH.

Newcastle, 4th June, 1832.

6w

BLACKSMITH'S COALS.

The Subscriber has for sale, just received by the brig *Ythan*, from Newcastle, a quantity of excellent Blacksmith's COALS.

ANDREW HALLY.

Douglstown, 22nd May, 1831.

6w

FOR SALE.

TEA WHEAT—Red and White CLOVER and TIMOTHY GRASS SEED.

Apply to GILMOUR RANKIN, & Co.

Douglstown, April 6.

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THE SUBSCRIBER

Takes the liberty (through the medium of the Press) to give information to the Inhabitants of Miramichi, that he has established the

BLACKSMITH BUSINESS

at his Shop, near the Post Office, in Chatham: where all orders given will meet with due attention, viz: Farming Utensils, Mill Irons, Ship work—where Ship Owners, Consignees, and Masters are particularly invited, &c. Axes made and warranted of Crawley, Blister, or Cast Steel, as required. HORSE SHOEING and FARRIER—Horses broke and trained to Saddle or Carriage.

L. LOCKHART.

Chatham, Miramichi, May 15, 1832

CUSTOM-HOUSE BLANKS

Of various kinds, for sale at this Office,

THE GLEANER.

JAMAICA.

JAMAICA is the most considerable, as well as by far the most valuable of the British West India Islands. It is situated among the group of islands called the Greater Antilles; extends 140 miles in length, by 50 in breadth, at its widest part; has the island of St. Domingo on the east, and from which it is separated by a channel; Cuba on the north, the Bay of Honduras on the west, and south America on the south. It lies in 18 12" of north latitude: The climate is temperate, the medium heat at Kingston, throughout the year being 80, and the least 70, which is much about the same as the hottest summers in Scotland. The air however, is much colder in the high grounds. The island is crossed longitudinally by an elevated ridge called the Blue Mountains, and one of the peaks rises to a height of 7431 feet above the level of the sea. Jamaica is one of the most beautiful and fruitful countries in the world, and may be styled the Emerald of the ocean. Though discovered by Columbus in the year 1494, and settled by the Spaniards in 1509, since which period it has been gradually undergoing improvements, especially since it was conquered by the English in 1655 it still exhibits all the wild luxuriance and natural character of a forest. Its extensive woods of mahogany and other large trees cover a vast portion of its territory, and are interspersed with beautiful verdant glades or savannahs, while the trees and shrubbery spread to the very peaks of the mountains. On the north of the island, at a small distance from the sea, the land rises in small round-topped hills, which are covered with spontaneous groves of pimento, under the shade of these is a beautiful and rich turf. This side of the island is well watered, every valley having its rivulet, many of which tumble from overhanging cliffs into the sea. The back ground in this prospect, consisting of a vast amphitheatre of forests, melting gradually into the distant blue mountains, is very striking. On the south coast the face of the country is different; it is more sublime, but not so pleasing. The mountains here approach the sea in immense ridges; but there are even here cultivated spots on the sides of the hills, and in many parts vast savannahs, covered with sugar canes, stretching from the sea to the foot of the mountains. The soil of Jamaica is, in many places, deep and fertile. The island has upwards of a hundred rivers, but from the rapidity of their current, and the roughness of their channel, they are navigable only by canoes. Besides the staple exports of Jamaica, consisting of sugar, indigo, coffee, and cotton; the cultivated vegetables are maize, guinea corn, and nutritious vegetables of different kinds for the food of the negroes. The chief indigenous fruit is the plantain cocoa-nut. Jamaica is divided into three counties; Middlesex, Surrey, and Cornwall. The county of Middlesex is divided into eight parishes; Surrey into seven; and Cornwall into five. In Middlesex is situated St. Iago, or Spanish Town, the capital of the island. Port Royal is a considerable town and seaport situated in Surrey. The other chief towns in the island are Port Antonio, and Montego Bay Town. There are a great number of villages and inferior seaports. The cultivation of the land in Jamaica is carried on by means of negro slaves, male and female, and the greater part of whom are natives of the island, or the immediate descendants of slaves imported from Africa. It has been generally acknowledged by intelligent travellers that the slave population of Jamaica have been under a more mild species of treatment than in some other Indian possessions. Indeed, if we could divest our minds of the natural repugnance we feel with regard to every thing

like the slavery of human beings, or look coolly at slavery as it exists, instead of reasoning upon it on abstract principles, we would at once arrive at the conclusion that the slaves of Jamaica have for some time been in the enjoyment of far greater physical comforts than are to be found among the peasantry of England or Ireland. From the evidence of every writer on the subject, and from the best living testimony, it appears that the cottage of a West Indian slave is beyond measure superior to an Irish or Scottish cabin among the poorer classes. Leaving my readers, however, to form their own judgment on this momentous question, upon which it is unnecessary for me to express an opinion, I may, for their amusement, present the following short description of a slave's hut in Jamaica, as afforded by a recent traveller.

"The house is about forty feet long and almost eighteen wide, built of boards and covered with fan palms, divided into five apartments, of which the principle is eighteen feet square. This is the hall; the other apartments lead from it; three serving for sleeping rooms, and the fourth for a sort of pantry. There is a door at each end of this hall through which the smoke escapes when it is necessary to boil the pot: at no other time is there occasion for fire. When I entered I saw a negro woman squatting on the floor attending the cookery of her husband's dinner, which was simmering in an iron pot, and consisted of ochre and cocos, pickled crabs, and salt fish, with a bit of salt pork. The lady was peeling a few plantains to roast, and the lord of the mansion was inhaling the fumes of tobacco from a short junks pipe, as he lolled at his ease in his hammock, suspended from one of the rafters to within two feet of the floor. There was a substantial deal table in the hall, with four rush-bottomed chairs and a wooden bench, over which hung a bunch of corn and a matchet or cutlass; above these was a shelf with a range of white plates and a few glasses, and above these hung several pieces of salt fish, and a good bunch of plantains. There was a basket of yams near the table, as if just brought in, and on it a cocoa-nut shell with a handle, to ladle water or soup. Several tin pans hung from one of the beams, and among them a large net full of cocos. There was an oil jar in one corner to hold water, and a hoe and bill-hook in another, beside a large gourd with a hole in it, which serves as a musical instrument, and is called a drum. There was likewise a gembay, and a bonja, which is much like a guitar, and several calabashes were ranged along the beams, containing sugar or coffee. I must not forget to mention three young children, fat and sleek as moles, that were playing about the house and garden, which contained plantain suckers, an alligator pear tree, mangos, two or three cocoa-nut trees, orange trees, a few coffee bushes and many other fruits and vegetables and a pine-apple fence separated it from the adjoining garden. There was a pigstye in one corner, occupied a sow and her family. This is a portrait of one of the inferior cottages, some of the best having piazzas, with terrace floors. Every garden has a pigstye, and the poultry-roost at a little distance from the house."

Another recent visitor of the West Indies writes thus:—"I would not sell my birthright for a mess of pottage, yet if my birthright were taken from me, I would fain have the pottage left. So I scorn, with an English scorn, the creole thought that the West Indian slaves are better off than the poor peasantry of Britain; they are not better off, nothing like it; an English labourer with one shirt is worth, body and soul, ten negro slaves, choose them where you will. But it is nevertheless a certain truth, that the slaves in general do labour much less, do eat and drink much more, have much more ready money, dress much more