

THE GLEANER.

And Northumberland, Kent, Gloucester, and Restigouche Schediasma.

Volume XII:]

Nec araneorum sane textus ideo melior, quia ex se fila gignunt, nec noster vilior quia ex alienis libamus ut apes.

Number 39.

Miramichi, Tuesday Morning, June 8, 1841.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Newcastle Post Office, May 1841.

Adams Edmund
Anderson Margaret
Bradshaw James
Betts Jared 2
Boies Thomas 2
Buck Nathaniel
Buggy Patrick 2
Bullock Stephen 2
Buckam Robert
Buggy James
Brown James
Bamford Mr
Boyes Alex.
Beck Nathaniel
Bryn John
Buck John
Buckwith Susannah
Coulter Charles
Craswell Charles 2
Cormick Martin
Cain Thomas 3
Cant Daniel
Carroll Matthew
Coulten Alex
Cain Susannah
Cailan Wm
Cripps George
Campbell John
Cox Peter
Chesholm Peter
Cauray George
Dawson Wm
Danington Michael
Dinsair Joanna
Dobson Wm
Dawson Wm.
Dyer John
Donald Hanah
Donovan Mr
Donnelly Charles
Doanlin John
Elliott Francis
Easty James
Foey Thomas
Flynn John
Forbes George
Fowler John
Flynn Francis
Fitzpatrick Edward
Grim Philip
Giddis Robert
Grumbley Wm
Horley James 2
Haps Margaret
Hays Wm.
Hana James
Hslihan jury
Henderson Wm
Hambrook Mark
Hamilton J. R.
Happer Thomas
Johnston Robert
Jones David
Jordan Robert
Kain Thomas
Kelly Michael
Lain Robert
Lodge Henry
Masters Rev S.
Do
Do
McKie James
McKendrick Hugh
McFarlane Dundas
Mitchell Stephen
Madden Stephen
McNamsra Thomas

McCarty Patrick
McGraw Margaret
McLagan Patrick
Moore David
McMaster Wm
McDonald Angus 2
Moore Nathaniel 2
McKendrick Malcolm
McAmin Wm
Martin G
Murphy Michael
Mous John
McLaughlin Richard
McKinley John
Mathews Daniel
Mohan James
McKinley James
McLeod Donald
McCarty Patrick
McLasky Patrick
Moore J. N. 2
Mullan James
McGee James
McMahon Richard
McElroy Peter
McMillan Duncan
McKibbin Wm
McWilliam Dinah
Murray John
McGrath Janey
Morrison Neil 2
Morrison Wm
McKonky Patrick
Mahoney Dennis
Moore Mrs George
McDougald Alex
McKay Wm
McKay Mirab
McHamond Robert
McDermot John
Nelson John
O'Brien James
Odfield Henry
O'Connor Mrs
O'Donnell Dennis
O'Neil Michael
O'Brien James
Peters James
Pentland Robert
Pond John
Palmer Robert
Prin Joanna 2
Peters Charles G
Power John
Russell John
Rody Edward
Robertson John
Ryan John
Stuart Charles 2
Shsigum Edward
Sutherland Thomas
Sutherland Duncan
Tozer Rev James
Tozer Jared 2
Tribblewick Philip
Tozer Mrs Enico
Tobin Thomas
Vaughan John
Wallis J & Mary
Walsh Edward
Wakely John
Wood William
Wilson Thomas
Weaver Thomas
Wier George
Young Sylvester
Young James

All Letters not called for within three months from this date, will be sent to the General Post Office as Dead Letters.
HUGH MORELL, Postmaster.
Newcastle, May, 1841

FOR SALE.

A first rate SAW MILL, in full operation, working two Saws in one Sash, head of water fourteen feet, calculated to cut Three Hundred Thousand superficial Feet of Lumber per annum; together with an hundred acres of fine Land, well wooded, situated on each side of the River, adjoining the said Mill, 40 Acres of which is good Interval, sufficient with a little improvement of yielding a considerable quantity of Hay for Mill use. The above Property is situated on the main branch of the Shediac River, about 6 miles above the Bridge. Possession can be had by the first of August. Also will be sold—a quantity of Logs laying in the Pond. Terms made easy.

Further particulars may be known by applying to the Honble John W. Weldon, Richibucto; J. A. Pierce, Gleaner Office, Miramichi; H. Chubb, Courier Office, St. John, or to the Subscriber, at his Store in Shediac. If by letter, Post paid. A. NEWMAN.
Shediac, 18th May, 1841.

THE GLEANER.

Colonial.

The following Petition to Parliament, prepared by Mr Bliss, has been signed by nearly all the Merchants in London engaged in the Colonial Timber Trade.

To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled,

The Petition of the undersigned, Merchants of London, engaged in the trade to the North American Colonies,

Most Humbly Sheweth,
That after careful consideration of the new Resolutions and Bill for regulating the trade of the British possessions abroad, your Petitioners are convinced that a measure so extreme must prove deeply injurious to their interests, and to the industry and commerce of the United Kingdom, and of the North American Colonies.

That the regulations of trade hitherto existing for those Colonies have been found so wise and beneficial, that with no other part of the world do we carry on a commerce so important to our manufactures, trade, and navigation; with no other part have our trade and navigation so rapidly and constantly increased; in none are our investments so secure; from none are our returns so certain; nor is there any example of a country's advancing more successfully than the North American Colonies have done, in population and prosperity, under the hitherto existing regulations for their trade. Since the year 1806 their population is stated to have increased from about 500,000 to 1,500,000; their imports from all countries from one million and a half to upwards of five millions of pounds sterling yearly; and the whole tonnage employed by their exports from 124,247 tons to nearly 1,500,000; almost the whole of which trade, and the whole of which navigation are purely British.

That great as these results already are, they seem capable of further and permanent extension by perseverance in the same means, the protective regulations of trade, by which these results have been accomplished.

That regulations so eminently successful, where such success is the only test of merit, ought not, your Petitioners submit, to be disturbed, without the greatest caution, and the most evident advantage, or urgent occasion for the change. The measure now proposed, however, appears to your Petitioners to be unattended with any of these requisites.

1st. The reduction of these protecting duties from a varied scale of fifteen, twenty, and thirty per cent. to a uniform charge of only seven, is considered by your petitioners to be a very precipitate and extreme measure. It is altogether at variance with the differences which exist in our means of producing different manufactures. It is utterly inefficient as a protection in those of the most consequence. The reduction is greatest upon those articles in which our manufactures are most pressed by their foreign competitors. It is greatest also upon those articles on which the protecting duties are highest in the United Kingdom. And what your Petitioners conceive to be quite a curiosity in the laws of trade, the duties thus reduced in the Colonies will amount only to between a third and a fourth of the duties still continued in the United Kingdom for protection on the same manufactures.

2d. The advantages to be derived from the measure proposed are altogether suppositive, and as your Petitioners believe, will never be realized. On the contrary, your Petitioners are convinced, from much experience in the trade, and their intimate acquaintance with all rivalries and relations, that in manufactures of apparel, cordage, coarse cottons, glass, leather, silk, tallow, paper, and some others, it will be impossible for us to compete with the United States of America, and other foreign countries in supplying the North American Colonies under the duties so reduced. The subjoined table of what our exports in those articles were in 1839, to the Colonies and the United States respectively, will at once exhibit how great a trade is sacrificed, and at the same time afford some evidence of the certainty of such a result, consideration being had that the population of the United States exceeds 17,000,000 and that of the colonies but 1,500,000.

Value of British and Irish Manufactures Exported in 1839.		
	To Br. North America.	To U. States America.
Apparel, slops, haberdashery and hats,	278,277	187,347
Cordage	97,327	6,691
Cotton manufactures	688,403	1,144,749
Glass	33,970	22,050
Leather	71,985	42,863

	\$1,551	42,002
Painters' Colours	136,750	410,093
Silk manufactures	77,661	2,843
Sugar and Books	55,342	63,958
Aggregate of the foregoing value	1,267,168	1,945,697
Population to which the foregoing were sent—		
Colonies	1,500,000	United States 17,000,000.

There are some further and very important productions which, without the existing duties could not be considered beyond the reach of competition with foreign countries. Among other manufactures of such a character, there was exported to these colonies during the same year, of earthenware to the value of £34,825, (being more than to any foreign country except the United States and Brazil.) Of Hardware £144,103 (being twice as much as to any foreign country except the United States.) Of iron and steel £248,431 (being more than to any other country, British or foreign, except the United States and Germany.) And with the addition of Holland to the last mentioned exceptions, the aggregate of all our exports £3,047,671, to the British North American Provinces, was greater than to any foreign country, while the freights of the imports from those colonies into this country in the same year, gave employment to 2148 ships, 709,846 tons, and 28,349 men; an amount beyond all comparison or example in our trade, from any other country of the world.

But as the proposed measure embraces not only the Northern Colonies, but all British possessions in America, it is necessary to present a similar view of our trade to all those possessions, in comparison with that to the United States, in order thereby to exhibit more fully what the amount is of British wealth and industry at stake in this question, and how dependent it is upon those protecting duties, which have prevented our possession deriving their supplies from the same rival source as the United States, and made the use of British manufactures in the former so much greater than in the latter, in proportion to the respective populations of both.

Value of British and Irish Manufactures Exported in 1839.

	To Br. Possessions in America.	To United States.
Apparel, slops, haberdashery and hats,	602,234	108,247
Beef, pork, fish, and other victual	393,066	1,407
Cordage	115,409	6,691
Cotton manufactures	1,956,253	1,144,449
Glass	94,750	52,060
Leather	266,979	42,803
Painters' Colours	61,935	42,008
Silk	175,217	41,093
Soap and Candles	267,928	2,843
Stationary and Books	105,111	64,958
Aggregate to foregoing	4,038,906	1,946,614
Total of all exports of		
Home productions	7,634,269	7,839,204

Population to which the foregoing were sent—
British Possessions 2,600,000; United States 17,000,000. British Tonnage thence inwards—
British Possessions 906,561 tons; United States 92,482 tons.

In addition to the articles above enumerated it should not be omitted that our manufactures exported to all the British American possessions, in the same year, amounted to the value in metals of £816,001; in earthenware £76,624; linen £491,226; and woollens £598,179; and a variety of less important articles not specified in official returns, amounted together to £470,055; so that there is scarcely a single department of our industry which is not more or less implicated in the proposed alteration.

It would be superfluous to pursue a comparison of our whole British American trade and navigation, with reference to our intercourse with any other country, British or Foreign, the superiority is so excessive. But of this entire and immense trade your Petitioners feel bound to reiterate the same conviction they have before expressed, that in the principal articles above enumerated, and in some others not there particularized, the new duties will have no other effect than to transfer to foreign countries the industry, wealth, and power of the British Empire.

And as respects the Third Clause of the bill permitting the importation of Tea into the Northern Colonies, by inland carriage or navigation, on payment of an additional ten per cent. on the amount of the duty chargeable on Tea imported from the United Kingdom, your Petitioners humbly submit, that this sudden transition from one extreme to another, in regulations of trade, cannot fail to be seriously injurious to the capital (known to be considerable) which has been embarked in importing this article on the faith and encouragement of the hitherto existing laws. The foreign duty now substituted for prohibition, is so trifling,

and so evidently inefficient for protection, that even the object and principle of this clause become obscure. Whatever these may be, the application will neither be uniform nor constant nor even practicable; for the duty on Tea from the United Kingdom is different in different colonies, and in all depends on Provincial enactments, and in some parts no such duty now exists.

3rd. With regard to the urgency of any occasion for the measure proposed, your petitioners believe that none was ever more un-called for in this country, none less likely to be ever demanded by any interest or any industry, unless those of theorists and disputants alone. And certainly the North American Colonies have never complained of the existing duties; never asked for their reduction; never expected, never desired it should be made. On the contrary, their amount has been increased by colonial enactments in many instances, and in some so recently as during the present year. And your petitioners feel persuaded, that, besides other reasons which the Northern Colonies must have, to regard this proposal with apprehension and repugnance, they would see with peculiar dissatisfaction the protection on their trade in wood to the Southern Colonies reduced to one third of its present amount; and at the same time in both the Northern and Southern, the manufactures of the United States obtruded upon the Colonies at so low a duty, while the duties of those States remain so exorbitant, not only upon British manufactures, but upon almost all Colonial productions, and no attempt made to procure an abatement on the part of that country for a reduction, otherwise so gratuitous by this. But your petitioners feel no less persuaded that the Northern Colonies will feel still more adverse to the proposed measure, upon the higher grounds of its being contrary and dangerous to the colonial policy of the British empire, and to its whole protective system, without which these provinces could never have been so peopled, and upon which their trade and industry almost entirely depend.

Unless, therefore, and until your Honourable House is prepared to reverse the entire commercial basis of this country, and annihilate all protecting duties in agriculture as well as manufactures, trade, and navigation, your petitioners most humbly hope that the present very moderate charges, which secure the preference to British industry in the Colonies, may not be reduced to, at least, a lower amount than imposed for that purpose in the United Kingdom. It is not for your petitioners here to discuss the policy of free trade for a country so burthened and situated as our own; but as the advocates of that policy are all agreed, that if it be good for anything it is peculiarly applicable to the Corn Laws, your Petitioners submit, that by first applying that policy successively to every other industry, the burthen of agricultural protection is daily rendered less supportable, and the effect is becoming much the same, and the present question ought to be so considered, as if in a country where a free trade has been previously established, what is termed the monopoly of bread were proposed to be introduced.

In setting forth the case thus earnestly and at length, your Petitioners hope to be excused on account of the great stake they have in this question, as far as it relates also to the Southern, on account of the immense trade and industry put in peril, by a measure which your petitioners conceive to be most inconsiderate, unnecessary, and extreme, and pregnant with the most fatal results to the United Kingdom and its dependencies.

Your petitioners therefore most humbly pray that the Fourth Clause of the Bill, reducing the protection on British manufactures, may not pass; that the Fifth clause may be amended by striking out as much as relates to shingles, staves, and lumber; and that the Third clause may be struck out of the bill or be amended, by making the duty imposed on Tea imported by inland carriage into the Northern colonies more uniform, certain and efficient.

The Quebec Gazette thus speaks of the results which would proceed from the contemplated alteration in the Timber Duties.

There may be some doubts, however, if a change, which is tantamount to a bounty of 15s. to foreigners, will not bring a greater quantity of foreign timber to market, and then the colonial timber may not be able, in consequence of two or three times greater expense of transport, to stand the competition and so be driven out of the market altogether; in that case, farewell to the great desideratum of an increased revenue of six hundred thousand pounds from colonial timber, to help to make up the deficiency of one million seven hundred thousand pounds,