

THE GLEANER.

And Northumberland, Kent, Gloucester, and Restigouche Schediasma.

Volume XII:1

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

Number 44.

Miramichi, Tuesday Morning, July 13, 1841.

CHEAP STORE.

NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS.

Just received by the Queen from London, Importer from Liverpool, and John Kerr from Greenock, and now ready for inspection at the Subscriber's Establishment, his Spring Supply of *British Dry Goods*:

Also, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, & IRONMONGERY, Earthen and China WARE, &c.

The whole of which comprise an elegant assortment.

The Stock having been selected by himself while in Britain, on the most reasonable Terms, enable him to sell at unprecedented low prices either for cash or approved credit.

HENRY C. D. CARMAN
Chatham, June 1, 1841.

Just Received,

—Per schooner Defiance, from Halifax—

100 Kegs WHITE LEAD,

Green, Black, and White PAINTS,

28 bls prime No 1 HERRING,

Also, per Schr Dove, from P E Island—

200 bushels OATS,

12 bls prime PORK,

10 cwt OAT MEAL:

The above will be sold low for CASH.

HENRY C. D. CARMAN.
Chatham, May 17, 1841.

CONSIGNMENT.

On Consignment, and now offered for Sale by the Subscriber:

20 bolts No 1 PATENT CANVASS,

1 Ton Liverpool SOAP, in boxes of 30 & 60 lbs

May 17, 1841. H. C. D. CARMAN.

—Just Received—

By the Subscriber, per Schooner Wasloo from Halifax:

4 hds prime Cuba Molasses

50 bls No 1 Herring

Corn Breoms

Olive Oil.

H. C. D. CARMAN.
1st June 1841.

Flour, Butter and Bread.

Just received, by the Subscriber, from Quebec:

20 bls FINE FLOUR,

20 kegs BUTTER,

10 bags SHIP BREAD.

HENRY C D CARMAN.
June 4 1841.

CARD.

The Subscriber begs leave to return thanks to his friends and the public for the support received from them when conducting the Tanning and Currying Business, under the Firm of Johnston & Nicholson; and begs leave to inform them that he has commenced the above business on his own account, up the street fronting Mr. Rainnie's Brewery, and hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

ROBERT NICHOLSON.
Chatham, June 12, 1841.

N. N. HIDES purchased or manufactured on shares.

CENTRAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON. Capital Stock £50,000.

Committee of reference at Newcastle, and Chatham.

Thomas H. Peters

John Wright

William Abrams

Michael Samuel

Charles J. Peters, Jun. } Esquir's

AGENTS

At Newcastle, C. A. HARDING, Esq.

Chatham, GEORGE KERR, Esq.

Bathurst, WILLIAM STEVENS, Esq.

Dalhousie, DUGALD STEWART, Esq.

IN THE PRESS,

And shortly will be Published:

A Meteorological Journal.

Kept at Richibucto:

For the years 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838,

1839, and 1840:

WITH AN APPENDIX.

Giving the results of other Observations made at Fredericton, St. John, and Buctouche.

Under the Patronage of

His Excellency Major General SIR JOHN HARVEY, K. C. B., K. C. H.

And the Honourable

The LEGISLATURE

Bills Lading,

For Sale at the Gleaner Office.

Town Lots.

IN DALHOUSIE—RESTIGOUCHE.

By AUCTION, on Wednesday, 14th day of July, will be offered for Sale, on the Premises, in the Town of Dalhousie—

A number of Building Lots,

Fronting on Adelaide and Rinfus Streets, as also the Building thereon. Also PASTURE LOT number Forty One, fronting on Brunswick and Goderich Streets. The Lots are situate in the centre of the Town, and worth the attention of persons settling in that place.

TERMS made easy, and known at the time of Sale, on application to Dugald Stewart, Esq., at Dalhousie, or to the Subscriber,

CHARLES J. PETERS, Jun.
Miramichi, June 28, 1841.

STATIONARY STORE,

NO. 1, COMMERCIAL BUILDING.

The Subscriber has received by the John Kerr, from Glasgow, an assortment of

STATIONARY,

consisting of the following articles:

PAPER.—Demy, Folio Post, Post, Pot, and post Paper, Cartridge do., Blotting do., Music do., Ruled do. for accounts.

SCHOOL BOOKS.—Pinnock's Histories of Greece, Rome, and England; do. Catechism of Geography, Murray's English do., Introduction do., do. First Book, do. Spelling Book, Carpenter's Spelling Book, Copy Books, large and small, Chamber's Educational Course.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Steel Pens, Wafers; Sealing Wax, Taste, blue, black & green Ink, black & red Ink Powders, Memorandum and Pocket Books, Slates, and Slate Pencils, Drawing & common Lead Pencils; Visiting Cards, plain, coloured & enamelled—bone folders: Bibles, Prayer Books, &c.

FANCY STATIONARY, &c.—Gold, Silver, and Morocco Paper, Tinted Letter and Note do., Crayon do., Drawing do. Tissue do. various colours.

PERFUMERY.—Lavender Water, Extract of Spring Flowers, Essence of Hovenia; Bouquet de la Reine Victoria, consolidated Circassian Cream, do Oil of Verbenia, do Macassar Oil, do Bear's Grease. The following Oils—Orange, Verbena, Rose, Bergamot, and Jasmim.

By the Queen, from London, a choice selection of

Fancy Articles and Toys.

He has also on hand a consignment of

ROOM PAPER,

from one of the first houses in London.

JAMES A. PIERCE.
Chatham, May 31, 1841.

Notice to Builders.

The Justices of the Peace for the County of Gloucester, are desirous of receiving Plans and Specifications for a NEW GAOL to be erected at Bathurst, of the following size and description, that is to say—The Building to be constructed of Wood, raised on a Stone Wall, to be twelve feet between the wall plate and basement floor; to contain on the basement story—two Debtors Rooms of unequal size, two Criminal Rooms of unequal size (the smaller one to be adapted for a Condemned Cell, when required), a good Day Room for Prisoners, with a Kitchen and Bed Room for a Gaoler.

The Attic to contain three Apartments not to be used as Prison Rooms. The whole building not to be materially larger than 30 by 40 feet. The Plans to be conceived with a due consideration to secure strength, facility for warming in winter, ventilating in summer, and the convenience of Water Closets without foul air.

The Plans and Specifications to be lodged at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace, on or before the last Tuesday in July next, on which day they will be submitted to a General Sessions of the Peace for consideration. Ten Pounds will be paid for the approved plan, and Five Pounds for the second or next best plan.

WM. END, Clerk of the Peace.
Bathurst, 10th June, 1841.

Carding Machine:

BOIES-TOWN.

The Subscribers have taken the Premises, and CARDING MACHINE in the above named place, formerly owned by Mr Thomas Boies, and informs the public that it is now in operation, and that they will thankfully receive any business in that line which may be entrusted to them, from this date to the 1st August next. They have an individual engaged to manage the same, who is well qualified to perform the work.

D. & A. McLEOD.
Boiesdown, June 20, 1841.

THE GLEANER.

THE BRITISH MAGAZINES FOR JUNE.

From Blackwood's Magazine. SUGAR—TIMBER—CORN.

The ministry, whose fate, so long wavering in the balance, seems now to have been finally determined, have contrived, during their possession of office, to forfeit the respect and confidence of every order of the community. The indignation of those important classes whom they have successively attacked, is roused into active and united operation, and is only mitigated by a feeling of scorn for the vileness of the assailants. The satisfaction of the clamorous party whom they have sought to conciliate, is damped by the conviction that their schemes have been neither wisely nor honestly devised, and that they will never be fairly or faithfully followed out. They have outraged and alienated a greater number and diversity of interests than before seemed possible, and have failed to secure the cordial support even of those who sympathize with their professed principles, but who distrust their intention, and disbelieve their ability to carry them into practice. * * * When extensive and serious changes are proposed for our adoption, we can only be asked to receive them on one of two grounds: either because we feel towards those who recommend them a degree of confidence proportionate to their importance and hazard; or because we are convinced, upon demonstration more or less complete, that they are safe and advantageous. * * * Whether right or wrong, and not the worse for our argument in either view, the legislature of this country resolved that slavery should cease throughout the British dominions. It declared that henceforth the West India colonies must content themselves with free labour in cultivating their soil and raising their staple commodity. Not only was the property of their existing slaves taken from them, for which a very inadequate price was paid, but they were precluded, in all time coming, from acquiring or using the service of slaves in any manner. * * * Surely we are either bound to permit our colonies to use the easiest and cheapest form of labour, or to protect them to the full extent of the difference which our prohibitions produce. The ministerial measure as it affects the Canadas, seems, if possible, still more unjust and ill-timed than the interference with the sugar duties.

Recovering from the effects of a civil convulsion, and entering on a perilous experiment in the union of two provinces hitherto divided, and distracted both in interests and feelings, Canada is wholly unable to sustain the shock which would be produced by the combined increase of duty on its own timber and the diminished duties of rival countries. If anything were able to alienate entirely the allegiance of Loyal Canadians, and to throw them into the arms of America, it would be an injustice of this kind, inflicted in the weak and infant state of their new relations. We distrust altogether the policy of imposing taxes on our colonial produce, and certainly see nothing to justify the increased burden which is now threatened. * * * Such then, in our estimation, is the budget of blunders which ministers have now broached, and which a great preponderance of public indignation has refused to receive. Founded on no solid information, no enlarged views; huddled up as a desperate device to support a tottering ministry, or to give dignity to their fall; of doubtful efficacy for any financial or commercial purpose, and of certain detriment to our greatest and most permanent interests—the measures which Parliament has just rejected will remain as an additional monument of the dishonesty and incapacity of their promoters, and of the good sense of the country which they were intended to dazzle and to dupe.

From the Monthly Chronicle.

THE CHARTISTS AND THE CORN LAWS. The Chartist opposition to corn law repeal is grounded entirely on one glaring fallacy. "There are other evils beside the corn laws; and unless every one of these evils can be completely and simultaneously removed, it would not be safe to permit the corn laws to be repealed."

This is a brief yet complete and faithful statement of the great argument by which the Chartist orators expect to induce the working

classes, not only to withhold their assistance, but to use their utmost exertions to counteract the efforts now making to obtain the repeal of these laws. One would think, however, that its futility is too gross and palpable to impose on the feeblest understanding. Admitting, to the fullest extent, all that they allege respecting both the number and magnitude of these other evils, there remains to be answered this practical and common sense question—Is their pressure at all alleviated by the operation of the corn laws? It is plain that the corn laws have done nothing to prevent their existence; and we certainly know of nothing that would lead us to imagine that the corn laws are at all like to remove them. Nor can anybody, we fancy, believe that they are in any measure lessened, either in amount or severity, by the influence of the corn laws. Is, then, the existence of one evil any argument for maintaining and defending another? If a man's income is reduced by one tax, is that a valid reason for subjecting him to another? Is one species of extortion to justify and perpetuate another? But it would be needless to multiply questions like these. The answer to all is the same. Their absurdity is too broad and obvious to need to be pointed out, even to the meanest capacity. Yet, absurd as the notion is that the existence of one grievance necessitates the maintenance of others, it has been found sufficient, when strengthened by passion, and disguised in a cloud of words, to impel numbers of men, professing to be led by their own judgment, to act in direct contravention of their own obvious interest, and in defiance of the dictates of common sense. It is said that our present system of taxation is unjust in its principle and mischievous in its operation, and requires a radical and searching reform. It is vehemently recommended to abrogate all those taxes which fall immediately on the labouring classes, and transfer the burden to real and funded property. The national credit is furiously assailed, we are told that we are under no moral obligation to pay one farthing either principal or interest, of the debt mis-called national: but if from compassion or policy we abstain from plunging the country into a state of bankruptcy, we are, at least, required to subject this debt to what they call an 'equitable adjustment.' Now, it is not our intention to enter into anything like an elaborate discussion on the justice and expediency of either this or any other of the Chartist plans; our main purpose is to direct especial attention to the simple and practical question—What earthly connexion is there between any of these things and the repeal of the corn laws?

From the Metropolitan Magazine. THE COMMERCIAL RELATIONS OF THE COUNTRY.

Nothing at present but the deepest gloom overshadows the principal staples of our trade. In Manchester this is seen most disastrously, as, notwithstanding the general working of short time, the produce of our manufactories considerably exceeds the demand, and consequently prices continue to recede. So much is all this felt, that most of the needy spinners and manufacturers are all but ruined as a class. It is astonishing that under this pressure of miseries so few failures take place. If our trade depending on cotton be so bad, that connected with fabrics in wool is still worse, and in this branch business may be said actually to be at a standstill. It is now a struggle for existence the strong living for a time upon the weak, and the strong trembling for themselves. Conservative as we are in our politics, we cannot be blind to the necessity for the almost total repeal of the corn laws. Something must be done and that speedily, or we shall be soon irremediably pauperized. Our iron furnaces are being blown out, and the men in the founderies, generally speaking, working half time; and the grand staples of our industry are failing. We have destroyed our old markets by our provision laws, and changed most other countries from customers into rival sellers. The lighter and less essential branches of trade, still maintain themselves, and those, with money lending, are the only profitable avocations. In this general depreciation we certainly cannot embrace the shipping interest, for our merchant navy and our merchant seamen still increase. We must change our policy, and we shall soon discover that we have ample means to set ourselves right again.