

THE GLEANER.

And Northumberland, Kent, Gloucester, and Restigouche Schediasma.

Volume XIII.

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

Number 50.

Miramichi, Monday Evening, August 29, 1842.

NOTICE.

Messrs. **JOHNSTON & CAIE**, of Chatham, Miramichi, Merchants, having by Indenture bearing date the 27th day of June, instant, assigned and made over to the Subscribers all their Real and Personal Estate, Debts and Effects; also all their interest in the Tanning and Carrying Business, carried on in Chatham, under the firm or title of **Johnstons & Co.**, for the benefit of their creditors.

The Subscribers hereby give notice to all the creditors of the said **Johnston & Caie**, residing in America, that they are required to execute the said Trust Deed, within Four Months from the date thereof; and to the creditors of the said Firm, residing in Great Britain, or Ireland, that there are required to execute the same within Six Months from the date hereof, otherwise they will be excluded the benefit of the said Trust. The said Deed is now lying for signature at the Office of Mr. James Johnson, in Chatham.

JAMES JOHNSON,
WM. MACKENZIE,
GAVIN RAINNIE.

Miramichi, 28th June, 1842.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to Messrs. **JOHNSTON & CAIE**, of Miramichi, Merchants, are hereby requested to make payment forthwith at the Office of Mr. James Johnson, in Chatham.

James Johnson,
William Mackenzie
Gavin Rainnie.

Chatham, 4th July, 1842.
6th June, 1842.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

The Co-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the Subscribers, Merchants, carrying on business at Chaleur Bay Dalhousie and Restigouche, in the Province of New Brunswick, under the style and Firm of **ARTHUR RITCHIE**, and company, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said Firm are hereby required to pay the same to **ARTHUR RITCHIE** and **ROBERT RITCHIE**, who are fully authorized to receive the same, and give discharges therefor. And all persons having any Claims or Demands against the said Concern in America, will render the same to the said **Arthur Ritchie** and **Robert Ritchie**, who according to the terms of Dissolution, are to pay and discharge the same.

JOHN POLLOK, } By their
ARTHUR POLLOK, } Attorney,
ALLAN GILMOUR, }
ROBERT RANKIN, }
ALEX. RANKIN, }
ARTHUR RITCHIE, }
ROBERT RITCHIE, }

Dated at Miramichi, this first day of May, 1842.

NOTICE.

The Public are hereby notified not to purchase Three NOTES OF HAND, drawn by the Subscriber, in favour of Copping & White or Order, for £200, payable as follows—£66 13s 4d. on the 1st July, 1838; £66 13s 4d. on the 1st of July, 1839; and £66 13s 4d. on the 1st July, 1840,—as the respective Notes have been fully paid and satisfied by the Subscriber, and the said Copping & White have refused to give them up.

MICHAEL MCKENDREK.

Dated 7th June, 1842.

NOTICE.

All persons having any just demands against the ESTATE of **JAMES O'DONNELL**, late of Sumner, in the County of Gloucester, Blacksmith, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested, within Three Months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

HUGH A. CAIE, Administrator.
Shippegan, 25th June, 1842.

NOTICE.

All persons having any just demands against the Estate of **WILLIAM ARTHUR STERLING**, late of Sumner, in the County of Gloucester, Schoolmaster, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested within Three Months from the date hereof; and all persons are requested to make immediate payment to

HUGH A. CAIE, Administrator.
Shippegan, 25th June, 1842.

REMOVAL.

The Subscriber has Removed to the Premises of the late **George Henderson**, Esq., Newcastle
NEIL McLEAN.
Miramichi, July 22, 1842.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

COUNTY OF KENT, TO WIT.

To the Sheriff of the County of Kent, or any Constable within the said County, Greeting: Whereas **David Wark** and **David Gifford**, of Richibucto, in the county of Kent, merchants, Creditors of **William John Layton**, of Richibucto aforesaid, deceased, and who died Intestate as it is said, have prayed that administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels of the said Intestate may be granted to them,—

You are therefore required to cite the Widow of the said deceased, the next of kin and all others interested in the said Estate, to appear before me at the Court of Probate, to be held in and for the said county, at Richibucto, on WEDNESDAY, the seventh day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, at my office in Richibucto, to shew cause why administration of the said Estate may not be granted to the said **David Wark** and **David Gifford**,—hereof fail not.

(L. S.) Given under my hand and the seal of the said Court, the thirteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord 1842.

WILLIAM CHANDLER.

Surrogate and Judge of Probates for the county of Kent.
J. W. WELDON, Register of Probates.

Fraser's Hotel,

KOUCHIBOUQUAC.

The Subscriber begs to inform the public that he has opened a **HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT**, in the above named Settlement—nearly opposite the Inn formerly kept by Mr Rankin—where he hopes, by strict attention to the comfort of Travellers, to obtain a share of public patronage. Good STABLING is attached to the premises.

JAMES FRASER.

Kouchibouquac, June 27, 1842.

NOTICE.—All persons having demands against the Estate of **WILLIAM JOPLIN**, Esquire, late of Chatham, deceased, are requested to render the same to **William Carman**, Esquire, within one month from this date.

MARY JOPLIN, Executrix.

Chatham, August 8, 1842.

TO LET,

For One or more Years.

The STORES, WHARF and Dwelling HOUSE, lately occupied by **Richard Blackstock**, Esq. situate in the Town of Chatham. The DWELLING HOUSE is pleasantly situated—is well finished, and is capable of accommodating a large family—it would also answer well for a Boarding House. There is an excellent BARN and other OUTHOUSES near the House—which will be rented with, or distinct from the house.

The STORE is Four Stories high, fitted up very conveniently for carrying on an extensive Retail business.

The WHARF is now occupied as a Ship Yard—for which it has peculiar advantages. The Wharf, with the extensive Store standing thereon, will be let distinct from the other premises, if required.

The situation and advantages of this Property as a stand for Business, are too well known to require further description. For Terms and other particulars, apply to

STREET & KERR.

Chatham, 30th August, 1841.

NOTICE.

The Subscriber informs all Persons wishing to take Passage with him to Fredericton, that they will be conveyed from Chatham to Newcastle, on the mornings of Monday and Thursday, by their notifying Mr. McBeath of such desire.

JAMES M. KELLEY.

February 1, 1842.

Hay, for Sale.

The Subscribers have for Sale, a quantity of **Excellent Hay, housed**, in Newcastle—which they offer for Sale low for Cash, or approved credit.

DANIEL WITHERELL,
HUGH MORELL.

Patent Medicines.

The Subscriber has received a consignment of the following valuable MEDICINES, viz: Moffatt's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters, Salt Rheum Ointment, Wyndham's Pile Pills, Odell's Universal Anodyne Liniment; Dr. Bright's Cough Mixture, Solomon's Chamomile Pills, Dr. Mayor's Worm Powders.

H. MORRELL.

Newcastle, May 22, 1842.

THE GLEANER.

THE BRITISH PRESS.

London Shipping Gazette, August 3.

NEWS BY THE OVERLAND MAIL.

Elsewhere we publish a summary of the intelligence brought by the overland mail. The details may be looked for to-morrow. So far as it goes, the news both from China and India is in some measure satisfactory, although we should wish to learn somewhat more of the progress of our forces in the former country. It is stated that a battle has been fought, the result of which was the defeat of six thousand Chinese by a British force of about one sixth of the amount. This is no more than we should have expected from such a conflict, but really the bare contemplation of repeated scenes of butchery without any really beneficial effects is sickening. It is said that China is about to offer 40,000,000 of dollars as indemnity money; but we should much rather hear of the proximity of a British force to Peking, so convinced are we that this alone will bring about a really satisfactory termination to this dispute. We do not know what to think of the posture of affairs in Afghanistan. It would appear that the hostile natives are still in force, and ready to take advantage of any opportunity that may occur to leave our troops open to an attack. We fear that no beneficial results to British interests there will be achieved until the presence of a large army can accomplish them.

The intelligence received from Paris by the same express, with dates up to five o'clock argues that our predictions as to the fate of the French ministry will ere long be fulfilled. When we find the party of M. Dufaure opposing M. Guizot, who is one of the section, because he is supported by the government as a candidate for the *fauteuil* of the President, we consider that the animus of the Opposition is sufficiently indicated, and that no effort on their part will be wanting to eject from power the existing ministry, or at all events the key stone of the government, M. Guizot. That they will be successful in this effort there can be little doubt, when we find that the majority of Ministers in the Chamber yesterday, on the question of the admission of M. Pauwels, was only 14, and it must be taken into the account that M. Pauwels, being a Conservative, had the support of some of the members of that party who will not on all questions support the government. The expulsion of MM. Guizot and Soult from the Cabinet will, as we some time since anticipated, place in power an anti-British administration; whilst the adoption of the recent ordinance against our produce by the existing government will render them, as an Opposition, feeble in any effort they may make to impede the progress of the policy of their successors. The position of parties in France at the present moment must, indeed, be considered to be peculiarly unfavorable to this country, and we can only trust to activity, vigilance and experience, on the part of our own executive, to ward off the evil consequences which, without the exercise of prudence and determination, may otherwise ensue. Good results from commercial negotiations with France, cannot be looked for at present, and we can only hope for the preservation of our political relations.

London Athenaeum.

NATIONAL MUSEUM.

Mr Wyse has given notice that, early in the next session, he intends to move an Address to her Majesty, praying that she will be pleased to direct that there be established, under efficient management and control, and on a scale commensurate with the dignity of the country, a National Museum for the reception and preservation of objects connected with the History and Antiquities of the British Islands. So far, well: but we do not like the limitation. Why not include the British Colonies? There the aborigines are fast passing away—whole tribes have perished—and not a trace of others, possibly not of any, will remain half a century hence. It is of the utmost consequence to the history of mankind, that evidence should be collected and preserved of the manners, customs, language, and state of civilization among these several nations; and this might now be done effectively and at little cost. Neither do we altogether like the formal mention of "efficient management and control!" Of course provision must be made for efficient management and control—it already exists. Collections of the nature and character referred to, ought to be added to the British Museum—and a single officer, with a few subordinates, would be all the addition required. There, an

efficient staff, if we may use the phrase, already exists, and no further expense need be incurred.

London Shipping Gazette.

AMERICAN AND BRITISH RECIPROACITY.

We cannot but think that America has not been fairly treated in the corn law tariff, and that the sliding scale of duties, however applicable to the ports of the Baltic, do not give a fair chance to the trade of America, whose vessels have to make a voyage across the Atlantic. America, we say, has every claim to be more favorably considered than those countries which have erected themselves into a hostile attitude against our commerce. America has been, and is still inclined to be, largely our customer for the labour of our looms and our forges. She sends home to us her raw material, and receives it back from us in a manufactured state, giving employment to thousands of our artisans. Surely then, she has a natural claim upon us for a more favorable consideration than those countries which undisguisedly tell us that they will do all in their power to exclude us from their markets. Reciprocity is to give and take, and reciprocity demands that we shall take largely from America in return for her custom.

It is unfair to place the United States in the same position with the states of the German League, France and Russia, whose evident intention is to exclude our manufactures from their dominions. We should therefore, wish to see, instead of the sliding scale, a moderate fixed duty, sufficient to protect our home growth, or corn imported from America. Such a measure need give no alarm to our agriculturists, for we have no apprehension that our markets would ever be inundated from such a source, or that, in fact, the supply would ever be more than commensurate to the average deficiency in our home produce. Such a measure would, in our opinion, more than any other, produce an immediate amelioration in the condition of the working classes,—but it would do more than this—it would produce a steady and progressive demand for our manufactures, it would completely identify the interests of the two great trading nations of the world, the prosperity of the United States would be the prosperity of Great Britain, and it would give a powerful stimulus to the emigration of our redundant population, which appears to be now so much a desideratum. How stands the case at present? Corn from Canada is admitted into the market at a low rate of duty, because it is the production of our own colony; and could we not make the whole United States of America equivalent to a colony for every purpose of commercial prosperity?

Of the thousands who annually emigrate to North America, a considerable portion settle in the United States,—but, whether these people locate themselves on the one side of the St. Lawrence or the other, they are equally inclined to resort to the mother country for her cottons and her wollens, her silks and her hardware. Where then, is the difference? By promoting the prosperity of the emigrant in the United States we promote our own. By opening to him a market for the produce he has raised from the soil, we ensure in him a customer for the produce of our own industry. Let but Great Britain and America unite themselves firmly in the bonds of commercial reciprocity, and we need no longer care for German leagues or French ordinances. Nothing could be more opportune for such an arrangement than the present. It is evident that Sir Robert Peel is by no means confident of the effect of his new corn law scale, or of his power of maintaining it. In a recent debate in the House of Commons, he says, "The new corn laws had not had a fair trial, and the time would soon arrive when they must again be revised."

What may be the proposed revision hinted at by the right honorable it is impossible to say; but for ourselves we should be quite unwilling to allow matters to remain as they are, so far as the corn growing of Europe are concerned, provided fair terms of reciprocity were given to America. No time could be more propitious for such an attempt, when the tariff of the United States is under revision, and when there is an evident disposition on the part of the government of both countries to arrange other differences, and to knit more closely the bonds of amity between Great Britain and America.

There may possibly be commercial treaties with other countries which stand in the way of such an arrangement; Sir Robert Peel said as much when it was proposed to allow an increased time for the introduction of American corn shipped on the faith of a low duty; but we hope that, if there are difficulties in the way, they are of a nature that may be overcome. We cannot see that a treaty can be binding on this country when the circumstances