

THE GLEANER.

And Northumberland, Kent, Gloucester, and Restigouche Schediasma.

Volume XIII:

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

Number 41.

Miramichi, Tuesday Morning, June 28, 1842.

Groceries, Hardware &c.

The Subscriber informs his friends and the public that he has commenced business in a General Line in the Commercial Building, Chatham, where he offers for Sale at present an assortment of **HARDWARE, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c.** viz:

Flour, Oatmeal, kila dried Indian Meal, Barley, Rice, Sago; salt Beef & Pork, Butter, Hogs Lard, Cheese: loaf and brown Sugar, Tea, Split Peas, whole and ground Coffee, do Pepper, do Allspice, ginger, cinnamon, nutmegs, mace, isinglass, Raisins, currants, shelled Almonds, Morasses, Onions, Virgin Honey, arrow root, senna, magnesia, epsom salts, sulphur, roll brimstone, camphor, salaratus, citron, orange, and lemon peel. A good assortment of confectionary; spermaceti, Turlington's Balsam, British Oil, Opodelduck, Essence of Peppermint, horsehoand candy, castor Oil, Indian Balsam of Liverwort, a superior article, Clover Seed and Garden Beans, hard and soft Soap, mould candles, Tobacco, Snuff, Segars, snuff boxes, pipes, ground logwood, logwood, copperas, black lead, fig blue, starch, indigo, cotton warp, basket salt. Scythe handles, do rakes and stones, hay rakes, water buckets, men's and youth's palm leaf hats, beaver and felt hats, canvass Trowsers, horse traces, iron pots, bake pan covers, smoothing irons, grid irons, fire shovel pans, griddles, carpenter's hammers, whip hand saws, shoe hammers, shoe maker's and farrier's rasps, pinchers, shoe knives, lasting tacks, brass and iron shoe bills, polished awl blades, hemp stitching and closing thread, punches—heel ball—copperas, shoe blacking—rose pink, red and yellow Ochres—whitening—glue. 15 and 18 thread cod lines cod and trout hooks, splitting and cut throat Knives, Knives & Forks, double and single blade pocket and pen Knives, Razors & Scissors, sheep and trimming Shears, gun locks, lathing hammers, hearth, black lead & scrubbing brushes, carpet brooms, sheep's wool and wool cards—men's strong Boots and Shoes, writing paper, copy and memorandum books, Murray's Fenning's and Dilworth's Spelling Books—assortment of picture and other Books for children. Marbles—black lead and slate pencils, Slates, lucifer and congreve matches—Church Prayer Books, colored Threads, cotton balls and reels, sail and Sewing Needles, Pins &c &c. And a variety of other Articles—the smallest quantity made to accommodate. All of which he offers for sale low for cash. The smallest favor will be thankfully received.

Also—A good assortment of **CONFECTIONARY**, by wholesale, at very low prices to retailers.

WILLIAM ALBRO LETSON
Chatham, June 8, 1842.

NEW AND FASHIONABLE HAT STORE.

The Subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Chatham, and its vicinity, that he has opened a New and Fashionable **HAT STORE** in High Street, a few doors above Mr. Layton's Hotel; where he will keep constantly on hand an assortment of **WATERPROOF HATS**, of various shapes and qualities, and which he offers for Sale on the most reasonable Terms for Cash.

ROBERT CHRISTIAN.
Chatham, April 12, 1842.
N. B. HATS repaired and altered to fashionable shapes, and coloured. Hats made to order, of the latest patterns, on the shortest notice.

Phoenix Foundry.

Under the special Patronage of His Excellency Sir H. V. Huntley, Lieut. Governor.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
The Phoenix Company beg to announce to the Public, the Establishment at the old and well known premises of Messrs. Waters & Birnie, in Charlottetown, of a

BRASS and IRON FOUNDRY,
and soon after the Spring arrivals will be happy to receive orders for all descriptions of Castings for Mill-work, Farming Utensils, Stoves, and Machines for various purposes, Fire and Garden Engines, on the most approved Principles for effective operation.

The services of Mr. William C. Hobbs, a native of this Island, who is well skilled in all these various branches have been engaged.

GEORGE BIRNIE,
Superintendent.
Charlottetown, March 15, 1842.

BLACKING.

A small quantity of Bryant & James's Superior **INDIA RUBBER PASTE BLACKING**—in Boxes, Tins and Crocks, for Sale at No. 1, Commercial Building.

C. J. COOKE.
Chatham, June 14, 1842.

THE GLEANER.

INTERESTING DESPATCH.

The following extract from a Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, we take from the Fredericton Gazette of Wednesday last.

Downing Street, 17th May, 1842.
SIR,—Her Majesty's Government having had under their consideration the representations on the subject of the projected alteration of the Import Duties, both in the United Kingdom and in the Colonies, from the Legislature of New Brunswick, as well as from various Bodies interested in the trade of the Province, which accompanied your Despatches of the numbers and dates noted in the margin, I now proceed to explain to you, for the information of the parties interested, the conclusion to which Her Majesty's Ministers have come in reference to those representations.

Her Majesty's Government cannot but regret the unfavourable apprehensions which are entertained by the Petitioners as to the probable effect of these measures, and in which, to some extent, you appear to participate; but they trust that a closer examination of the changes which are proposed will lead to a more favorable estimate of their probable results; and although I do not feel called upon on the part of the Government to enter into a detailed and argumentative exposition of the subject, I am, nevertheless, induced to hope that the general observations which I propose to make may be found useful in removing erroneous impressions and allaying exaggerated fears.

The contemplated changes in the Imperial and Colonial Tariffs appear to effect New Brunswick in three, and only three important particulars, viz. The Trade in Wood with the West Indies; the Trade in Fish with the West Indies; and the Trade in Wood with the United Kingdom.

With respect to the trade in Wood with the West Indies, I admit, that probably some falling off may take place in the export of Shingles, Staves and Headings to the West Indies, but these appear to form a very inconsiderable portion of the New Brunswick Wood Trade, as appears from the following Table Value of exports of Wood goods from New Brunswick in the years—

	1837.	1836.	1835.
Shing. & Stav.	£22,279	£21,195	£20,336.
Total exports of Wood goods.	£454,391	£454,236	£487,453

The remainder of the Wood exports from New Brunswick as derived from information, which I have no reason to doubt, is not likely to be affected by the competition of the United States who are themselves obliged to resort to New Brunswick and Canada for this commodity, and who, from the gradual diminution of their own Timber, will become more and more dependant upon the British North American Provinces for their supplies.

With respect to the trade in Fish with the West Indies, although Her Majesty's Government have, with a view to satisfy the just claims of the West Indian population, recommended the substitution of a duty upon Fish in lieu of the present prohibition, yet in fixing that rate of duty, regard has been had to the protection and encouragement of the British North American Fisheries, as well on account of their importance as a nursery for seamen, as also because of the monopoly hitherto enjoyed by the British North American Colonists, an abrupt transition from which, into an unprotected competition, might lead to much individual loss and inconvenience.

In estimating however the comparative facilities of the United States and New Brunswick for carrying on Fisheries, I do not perceive any thing either in reference to the proximity of the Fishing Ground, the cost of building or fitting out ships, the ordinary rate of wages, or the aptitude of the people for this species of employment, which would lead to the supposition that the United States have any superior advantages over New Brunswick, or that the proposed protection of 15 per cent. is not amply sufficient, or that there are any other circumstances which would call for a larger increase of protection to the British North American Fishermen than is accorded to the other branches of the industry of these Colonies.

I am aware that in the United States and France, high duties are imposed upon the produce of the Fisheries of this country, and that the system of Bounties is still kept up with a view to the support of their own Fisheries.

Her Majesty's Government however conceive that those high duties must be deemed to be an admission on the part of the Countries im-

posing them, that they are themselves apprehensive of the competition of the British Fishermen in their own markets, as it has been stated by parties who have urged upon the Government the adoption of a higher rate of protection to the British Fisheries that such apprehensions are actually entertained. If there be any ground for such apprehensions there can be little cause for the Petitioners to fear that Foreign Fish should, to any serious extent, compete with British Fish in the West India Markets, protected, as it will be, by the proposed duty, and notwithstanding the privilege in the nature of a bounty or protection proposed to be continued to the British Fisheries of importing, duty free, the principal articles required for their employment.

With respect to the Wood Trade with the United Kingdom, I perceive that whilst the Petitioners have dwelt upon those portions of the proposed changes which they conceive to be unfavorable to the Colony, namely, the diminution of the difference between the Duties imposed upon Baltic and British North American Timber, they have omitted to notice the reduction (amounting very nearly to abolition) of the Duty upon Colonial Timber, which will necessarily give increased facilities to the importation of this article into this Country, and, by admitting of a reduction of price in respect of the reduced duty, will tend to increase the consumption, and thus cause a reaction upon the price favorable to the Importer, and keep up or increase the employment for the Shipping engaged in this branch of Commerce.

The advantage of this will be more especially felt in that class of Wood which is more peculiarly the produce of British North America, the Yellow Deal, and which, in fact, meets with no very effective competition from the Baltic Timber, in consequence of being applied to different purposes for which the Yellow Pine of New Brunswick is preferred, both from its superior fitness, and its lower price to the consumer.

Her Majesty's Government consider also that the addition of 2s. per 50 cubic feet on Foreign Deals to the duty of 30s. as at first proposed, and the five per cent. additional duty to which Timber will be liable, and which, although inappreciable upon the Colonial duty, amounts to 1s. 6d. per cubic foot upon Foreign Timber, should not be lost sight of, in the endeavour to form a just estimate of the Tariff proposed to Parliament.

If the Petitioners give due weight to these considerations, her Majesty's Government trusts that they will eventually be of opinion, that whilst the alterations in the Timber duties will be found of very great advantage to the consumer in this Country, the Timber trade of New Brunswick will, so far from declining, be placed in a more sound condition and with greater prospects of increase than under the existing Tariff.

It is, moreover, not immaterial to observe, that whilst the forests of the British North American Provinces are as yet inexhausted, and to a great extent untouched, the great demand which has for a series of years existed for the Fir Timber of the forests on the Continent of Europe, particularly of Poland, has led to a material diminution of the supplies to be obtained in the immediate vicinity of the great navigable Rivers, and that consequently, it is becoming gradually necessary to derive them from the most distant points, thereby increasing the cost of bringing them to the point of Shipment, and thus tending to create an additional demand for the cheaper article imported from British America.

With these views and anticipations, her Majesty's Government cannot participate in the fears expressed by the Petitioners in reference to the apprehended loss of value in Wharves, Mills and other similar Establishments in the Colony, the want of employment for their labouring population, the decline of the Maritime Commerce, or the injury to the general welfare of the Colony.

Her Majesty's Government are disposed to believe, that these apprehensions are founded upon estimates of the probable prices of Timber drawn from the prices of that article at the present moment, which are unusually low, in consequence of the depression of the Timber Trade owing to general causes; and they venture to hope that the proposed opening of the British Ports to Foreign and Colonial Produce generally at much lower Duties than heretofore will materially tend to revive all branches of Manufacturing and Commercial industry, and that the Timber Trade will not only participate in that revival itself, but will derive collateral advantage from it, both as respects price and demand.

I would, in conclusion, remark that the measures contemplated for the encouragement of various articles of the Agricultural produce of the British Colonies, if passed into a Law

may be expected at no distant time, to become of increasing importance and value to the growing population of New Brunswick, whose industry cannot permanently continue to be so exclusively applied to the business of lumbering, as at the present moment.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.
(Signed) STANLEY,
Lieutenant Governor Sir W. Colebrooke, &c.

THE BRITISH PRESS.

London Shipping Gazette.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE QUEEN.

Naturally, and in accordance with the dictates of loyalty to the Throne and of affection to the Sovereign who has so many claims upon the sympathy and regard of all fellow subjects, both houses of Parliament last night commenced their proceedings by voting a conjoint address to our Queen, expressing their abhorrence of the recent atrocious attempt upon her life, and congratulating her Majesty and the nation upon her preservation from the diabolical effort of treason. These addresses will be presented in the course of the present afternoon, and will convey to her Majesty assurances which, by this time, have been echoed in the most remote districts of the United Kingdom.

The brief speeches of the leaders of the Government, by whom the addresses to the Queen were moved, and of the leaders of the opposition, by whom they were seconded, in both houses, will be read with interest. Every person will concur in the regret and the surprise expressed by the Speakers, that a second individual can be found in these realms who would attempt to commit a crime at once so impious, so atrocious, and so cowardly, but with what feelings of admiration for the generous self devotion of our Sovereign must the statements of Lord Portman in the House of Lords, and Mr. W. Lascelles in the House of Commons, be received by her people! It appears that on Sunday (our reports elsewhere will furnish the details) an ineffectual attempt had been made on her Majesty's life, and that the assassin escaped. Information of the fact was conveyed to the authorities, and her Majesty was aware of the danger. In relation to this we subjoin the remarks of Mr. Lascelles, who said—

"I wish to state a fact that has come within my own knowledge. I have learnt that Her Majesty, having reason to apprehend that an attempt would again be made on her life, with that noble and generous conduct characteristic of her, would not permit her usual female attendant to accompany her—(loud cheers). Although this might have been understood from what has fallen from the right hon. baronet, yet as this noble and generous act was performed with respect to a person so nearly and dearly connected with me, I could not help expressing the fact to the house—(loud cheers). Does this statement require a comment? Surely, if there be a third traitor in Her Majesty's dominions so mad or so immersed in schemes of villainy as to nourish plans of treason against the person of our beloved Sovereign (but we cannot believe in the existence of such a person) this instance of magnanimity must disarm his atrocity or dispel his delusion.

With regard to the criminal now in Newgate, charged with the odious treasonable attempt of Monday, we are unwilling to speculate upon his excitements to the crime. We should be reluctant to deal between the questions of mental imbecility and moral atrocity, even if we had all the evidence connected with the case before us. The matter is still *sub judice*,—but we sincerely hope that a morbid, a mistaken humanity will not in the case of this criminal, should he be convicted, induce the commission of similar crimes, by outstretching ingenuity to prove that he is insane. We abhor capital punishments,—in cases like the present especially they provoke rather than repress crime,—but there are punishments awarded by our laws yet more terrible, making life a lingering death,—to those the capital penalty can be commuted, which in a case like that we know refer to would effectually check the longings of diseased vanity, or the workings of fanaticism.

From the same.

INCONSISTENCY OF FRANCE.

We direct the attention of our readers to the short conversation which took place in the House of Commons last night, with reference to the commercial relations of this country with France. Sir Robert Peel, in reply to a question from Mr. Labouchere, stated that France was about to raise the import duties on linens and linen yarns. What an exhibition of inconsistency France thus makes of herself!