

# 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 37.

Miramichi, Tuesday Morning, May 31, 1842.

## AUCTION.

To be Sold by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 3rd June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, in front of the Subscriber's Store, in the Town of Chatham, for payment of the Debts of the late NIEL MCGRAW, of the Parish of Glenelg, in the County of Northumberland, Farmer, deceased, in consequence of a deficiency of the Personal Estate of the deceased for that purpose, pursuant of a licence obtained from the Surrogate Court for said county:

### The Lands and Premises

following, or so much thereof as will be necessary to pay the Debts due, viz:—Two Lots of Land, lying on the South side of Black River—bounded below by Lands occupied by Alexander Csmppbell, and above by Land owned by Donald McKae—each of which extends in front Eighty Rods, and together contain 400 Acres. There are between 30 and 40 Acres of Cleared Land on the Lots, and a Dwelling House and Log Barn on the lower Lot.

For further particulars, apply at the Office of Messrs. Street & Kerr.

By order of the Administratrix.

P. WILLISTON, Auctioneer.

Miramichi, April 25, 1842.

NOTICE.—The Subscriber having closed her business, has placed all her Notes of Hand, Books and Book Debts, into the hands of Edward Williston, Esquire, Solicitor, for Collection; of which the several debtors will take notice and pay the respective amounts due without delay, and thereby avoid Law expenses.

BRISEIS HENDERSON.

Newcastle, 19th May, 1842.

## HAY.

The Subscriber has for Sale, 12 Tons of Good Hay. Deliverable in the Town.

JAMES JOHNSON.

Chatham, 18th April, 1842.

## TO LET.

The HOUSES in Queen Street lately occupied by Mrs. Thomson, and Mr. Blanchard, These will accommodate either two or three families, and will be Let to suit applicants, at a reduced rent—if immediate application be made to

WM CARMAN, jun.

## HAY.

For Sale by the Subscriber, 12 Tons of UPLAND HAY, of good quality—deliverable at his Barn, in Lots to suit purchasers.

WILLIAM LETSON.

Chatham, 14th March, 1842.

## TAR.

For Sale by the Subscriber 20 barrels of T A R. 2 Casks Rice.

H. C. D. CARMAN.

Chatham, April 5, 1842.

## Hay, for Sale.

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

DANIEL WITHERELL,

HUGH MORELL.

Newcastle, April 20, 1842.

## LEATHER.

500 Sides SOLE LEATHER  
200 do. Upper Leather  
100 KIPS  
8 Dozen English CALFSKINS  
8 do. Native do.  
20 do. SHEEP SKINS  
Black and Brown Harness Leather  
Skirt and Bridle Hides:

The Subscribers offer to their friends and the public, at their Tanyard in Chatham, formerly occupied by Johnston & Nicholson, the above Stock, and will constantly have on hand manufactured LETHIER of the best descriptions, which they will dispose of at the lowest rates for cash or approved credit.

JOHNSTONS & CO.

Chatham, 21st June, 1841.

N. B. HIDES purchased or manufactured on Shares.

CENTRAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY  
NEW-BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICK. Capital Stock £50,000.  
Committee of reference at Newcastle, and Chatham.

Thomas H. Peters  
John Wright  
William Abrams  
Michael Samuel  
Charles J. Peters, Jun.

AGENTS

At Newcastle, C. A. HARDING, Esq.  
Chatham, GEORGE KERR, Esq.  
Bathurst, WILLIAM STEVENS, Esq.  
Dalhousie, DUGALD STEWART, Esq.

## THE GLEANER.

### THE BRITISH PRESS.

From the London Times.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.  
The political lessons which the United States seem to be destined to receive, and to give as a warning to the rest of the world, will not be concluded until they have exhausted the caprices of undisciplined government, exhibited the self-destructive tendencies of democratic society, made the supreme power in the state the slave of the bad passions and ignorance of the people, and sunk from the flights of commercial enterprise and boundless speculations to the disgrace of private bad faith and public bankruptcy.

It has been officially declared that the deficit at the close of the year, after exhausting all the probable resources, will amount to 14,000,000 dollars, with this most important aggravation of the evil, that the measure recommended by the President for the relief of the credit and finances of the union, by pledging the profits of the land sales instead of dividing those proceeds among the states, has been rejected by the legislature. The Loan Bill, which has passed the House of Representatives, creates a stock of 12,000,000 dollars, and additional stock of 5,000,000 dollars; but it remains to be seen what these loans will bring into the Treasury in the present state of the money market. Mr. Tyler expressly says, in his message, that the causes which have depressed American credit are so scandalous, that they cannot 'chaffer for terms in the money market' without pledging a specific fund: and, therefore, he proposed (but in vain) to give the proceeds of the land fund as a temptation to the foreign creditor. We are not surprised that this proposal should have met with faint support, for the necessities of the states are in most cases as urgent as the necessities of the union; and they cannot be brought to sacrifice to the credit of the federal government the proceeds of sales which are so much needed by their own treasuries. The new funded debt of the United States must, therefore, make its way in the world as it can. At the same time it is notorious that no reductions can be effected in the public expenditure, for the recent debates in congress have shown that no adequate provision has been made for the ordinary defence of the country, though the military estimates for the United States for the year ending the 1st January, 1839, are nearly 20 millions of dollars, 5,236,476l. sterling, which is something above a fourth more than the cost of the army in Prussia. To fortify the approaches to the great maritime cities, to prepare an efficient fleet, and to maintain an army of any real strength, the revenue of the United States must be nearly doubled.

Nobody who has paid the slightest attention to the physical resources of that country can doubt that it might support a far greater amount of debt than has been or is likely to be levied upon it; but nobody who has attended to its political constitution and its financial history can doubt that the credit of the United States is deservedly low; for the very first element in the idea of national credit is that principle of tradition which the Americans systematically discard. If, on the principle of universal suffrage, every man is bound by the law solely because he is held to have politically co-operated in the act of legislation, how shall one race be bound by taxation for the payment of the debts of their forefathers in which they have not concurred? Owning no allegiance to the past, and acknowledging no authority but the will of the people at this particular instant of time, how can such a nation pledge its future? By what arguments can they induce the world to suppose that posterity will respect their debts, when every act of their political life, and every principle of the democratic creed in politics, tends to substitute perpetual change for permanent institutions, and the expediency of the present to the authority of the past? President Tyler and the members of the cabinet of 1842 may be perfectly honest men; but what assurance have we that their successors will not repudiate every law they have passed, and every promise they have given? In so fluctuating a community, it is impossible to establish that national identity which is the base of all credit and of all political consistency. The reason why states aristocratically constituted are the least subject to variations which affect their character for probity and firmness is, that they are more tenacious of the principle of tradition—more durable, in a word, than republics or absolute monarchies. National debts, however onerous, are borne as a part of the great inheritance of such a people; but it is preposterous to suppose that financial burdens will be borne from generation to generation in countries where every generation has wants, caprices, and a legislation of its own.

In its arduous struggle with such embarrassments as these, the American government suggests expedients, but it makes no attempt to bring forward and apply a comprehensive system of finance, which would cure the evil. On the contrary, a loan which must probably be negotiated on very unfavorable terms, will add an annual charge to the expenditure; and the only proposal for the improvement of the revenue is to raise the import duties of the American Tariff.

Without doubt the commercial tariff of the

legislation, the American tariff is not so much productive as it is protective. Articles such as distilled spirits, wines, tea and sugar, are admitted almost free of duty, whilst on all manufactured articles except silk, excessive duties are imposed. These duties were by Mr. Clay's bill to be reduced gradually every two years, until the whole are diminished to 20 per cent *ad valorem* in September, 1842,—that time being nearly arrived, President Tyler now announces that the re-imposition of a restrictive tariff is the only remedy he can discover for the failure in the revenue. It is evident that the attempt to create manufactures in America by a system of protective duties is attended with a double loss. Labour is so scarce and dear that every pair of hands applied to manufactures must be paid at an excessive price, in comparison with the rate of wages in the old world; and that same amount of labour is deducted from the quantity applicable to agricultural purposes. The theory of manufacturing independence, which tends to limit the supply of manufactured goods in a country to its own manufactured goods, be that little or much, is peculiarly absurd in a country like the United States, which is wholly dependant on foreign countries for the main spring of all manufactures and all trades—namely, capital.

The effect of the restrictive system in America has been to check the growth of trade to a surprising extent, to impede the extension of commercial and political relations with England and France, and to weaken the federal bond of the northern and southern states; and if the tariff be again made more restrictive than it is, these effects will manifest themselves with fresh intensity.

The trade of the United States has undoubtedly grown with great rapidity, but it has not grown nearly so fast as the population and cultivation of the country, or as it might have done without a restrictive tariff. 'Since the first four years of the government,' said the American Secretary of the Treasury, in his report for 1839, 'the whole imports have not more than doubled, while the exports of domestic produce have quite quadrupled. The consumption of foreign merchandise has not increased much over 100 per cent., while the population has increased 400 per cent.' The increase in the export of cotton in the last forty years has been enormous, but (says the same authority) 'all the other principal exports from agriculture, as well as from the forest and the sea, have remained stationary or declined, during the last forty years.'

All the imports from England, France and Spain have diminished; and the tonnage of the United States, engaged in foreign trade in 1838 being only 810,447, was actually less than what appears in the returns thirty years before. In 1809 those returns exhibited 910,059 tons, and in 1810 no less than 984,269. From these facts we draw the inevitable inference, that the wealth of the country, and consequently the resources of the Treasury, have been lamentably crushed by the commercial system of the Union, and the progress of internal improvements must in reality have been checked by the same cause.

Is it by putting fresh burdens and obstructions on foreign trade that the finances of the country can really be improved or its credit strengthened, when the effect of such measures is to raise a little additional revenue, and at the same time to dry up the sources from which that revenue is drawn? We leave to our French contemporaries to point out the effect which fresh duties on French imports may have on the political relations of France and the United States; but the effect which such measures must produce on the southern states is a matter of even greater importance. What will the South say to President Tyler's recommendation of a 'spirit of mutual harmony and concession' in the important work of revising the tariff of duties for the purpose of advancing duties on manufactured goods above 20 per cent? How will Mr. Calhoun receive this retrograde movement towards the tariff of 1828, which a few years ago led the Union to the brink of dissolution?

The finances of the United States stand then, in this predicament—a large deficit is declared to exist, but the means which are adopted to meet it are of such a nature as to increase the causes of that deficit. The credit of the federal government must be strengthened,—but the measures which Mr. Tyler proposes for that purpose disclose the natural weakness of his authority, remind us of the uncertain tenure of democratic power, circumscribe the general commercial resources of the country, give grounds of remonstrance and retaliation to the allies of the Union, and finally revive the old subject of dispute which has already armed the citizens of one state against the others, and threaten the whole body politic with disturbance and dissolution.

The London Shipping Gazette.

### MINISTERIAL MEASURES.

Since the Ministerial projects for taxation and for a revision of our commercial laws were first stated in Parliament, we have frequently urged the necessity which existed, with reference to the interests of the mercantile community, for an early settlement of these questions by the Legislature. Aware of the state of trade and commerce created by the pending propositions of the late Government—knowing that the transactions of our merchants have been in a great measure limited to what was indispensable ever since these propositions, although defeated, established the conviction

to time deprecated all causeless interruptions to the progress of the financial and commercial measures now before Parliament. There is not a commercial man in the country who has not felt the paralyzing results of the unsettled basis on which all trading transactions must rest until our commercial code shall be fixed; and there is no trade which has not been seriously affected by the still pending tariff. Mercantile enterprise has ceased for the time to exist, capital, which would otherwise be turned, in its healthy revolutions, through the trading community, is considered beneficially employed if there can be drawn from it the mere interest of money, our ships are unemployed in our docks,—and still we find persons who are anxious, in their capacity of legislators, to fling every impediment in the way of the measures before Parliament which can operate merely as the means of delaying them. In making these observations, we do not of course refer to the many practical propositions, which have been offered for the adoption of the Government as amendments to their scheme. What we object to is the interruption of speech making by members of Parliament, who seem to think it their duty to talk for a given time on every subject, and to make with reference to every question a given number of propositions, which are usually withdrawn or permitted to be negatived without a division, when the time of the country has been sufficiently wasted to answer the objects of the party who makes a point of thus periodically acquiring for himself publicity. These are the interruptions which we deprecate, more especially when we find them perpetrated by the representatives of commercial constituencies whose interests suffer by every hour of delay interposed between them and the final settlement of our import duties.

With reference to this view of the matter, we cannot omit to notice the amount of time which, we must say, (in relation to the mode in which it might have been profitably occupied) was squandered last night in the House of Commons, in the unprofitable discussion, for a large portion of the evening, of a motion of Mr. Wallace, with reference to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Scotland, which Mr. Wallace well knew would be defeated. Now, we have a great respect for the utility of his services as a Member of Parliament, and his exertions to procure Post Office reform cannot be forgotten. We cannot, however, but think that this monopoly of the time of the Legislature at a time when it is so valuable, with a subject which, however interesting at another period, is at present but of tenth rate importance, is, to say the least of it, unwarrantable, and we trust that this course will not be repeated by any Member of the House who should be identified with the interests of commercial constituencies. In the meantime, we are glad to see that, as the means of preventing such intrusions in future, Sir Robert Peel has a notice of motion on the paper for to night, that after Monday, the 9th day of May next, orders of the day shall have precedence over notices of motions on Tuesdays, so long as the Property Tax and Tariff remain under consideration.

But if the interests of the mercantile world and of our shipowners demand the early arrangement of these questions, we ask, does not the same train of argument apply itself to the speedy operation of the revised laws when they shall have passed through the Legislature? Will not we inquire, all the evil effects which uncertainty and delay have created continue to exist between the passing of those laws and that fixed for their becoming operative? And is it not therefore the bounden duty of the government to render that period, which must be an utter blank in regard to commercial transactions, as brief as possible? Sir Robert Peel has himself declared in his place in the House of Commons, the evil results to trade which have been consequent on delay,—but is not a period of inaction equally injurious, whether it be caused by uncertainty as to what measures a legislature may decide upon, or by a definite amount of stagnation determined on in the shape of a law? We make these observations, following out some remarks which we offered on Monday last upon the proceedings at a meeting of Merchants and Shipowners in Liverpool, to urge on government the necessity that the reformed tariff shall be made immediately operative,—and we shall conclude by asking one question—Is not the intention of postponing the operation of the reduced scale of import duties, to enable parties who hold stocks on which the present rate of duties has been paid, to dispose of them by prohibiting competition with them, and by thus stopping altogether the channels of commerce from which competition could arise? In a word, the purpose of such a delay is to stay all mercantile transactions in certain important articles for a given time, and the impolicy of such a course cannot be better proved than by the results of the delays which have already taken place. If the stock holder is to be considered—and it is but justice that he should—let him receive a certain draw back on the duties he has paid,—but let not the whole machine of commerce be stopped by a process which must prove more injurious to the revenue itself than would the repayment of all the duties which have been charged upon the articles in question remaining unsold.

From the same.

### THE CURRENCY.

We print elsewhere a letter, written by