

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 39.

Miramichi, Tuesday Morning, June 14, 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 &c.** viz:

Flour, Oatmeal, kiln 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, Molasses, 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, Tarrington's Balsam, British Oil, Opadeldock, Essence of Peppermint, horehound candy, castor Oil, Indian Balsam of Liverwort, a superior article, Clover Seed and Garden Beans, hard and soft Soap, mould candles, Tobacco, Snuff, Segara, snuff boxes, pipes, ground logwood, logwood, copperas, black lead, fig blue, starch, iodigo, cotton warp, basket salt. Scythe handles, do rifles and stones, hay rakes, water buckets, men's and youth's palm leaf hats, beaver and felt hats, canvass Trousers, 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, punches, 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 Fanning'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, 1841.

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 **LEATHER** 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.

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 warranted **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.

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby forbid to harbour or trust my WIFE, FRANCES E. BLACK-STOCK, on my account, as I will not be responsible for the payment of any Debts she may contract from this date.

RICHARD BLACKSTOCK.

Bathurst, 2nd May: 1842.

THE GLEANER.

THE BRITISH PRESS.

London Shipping Gazette.
FIRE IN HAMBURG.

If the singular prejudice of the lower classes at Hamburg against the English residents there required now to be set at rest, and the insane idea that our fellow countrymen had been the incendiaries required contradiction, the ample subscription—large even at its commencement—raised in London is sufficient for this purpose. We are rejoiced to see the names of our Queen and her illustrious consort added to the list, her Majesty having given to the truly humane object of the subscribers two hundred and Prince Albert one hundred pounds. Already the effects of British sympathy must be felt in Hamburg, through the medium of the sum of money transmitted there last week; and we have no doubt that the thorough and substantial manifestation of kind feeling exhibited by the British metropolis will draw even more closely the commercial connection which has so long, and with such mutual advantage, existed between Great Britain and the Hanseatic cities.

On the Continent we observe considerable exertions are being made to relieve the sufferings and distress which have resulted from the fire. In Prussia the King has generously contributed to the relief fund, and has exhorted his subjects to follow his example. At Frankfurt, Bremen, Antwerp, and Paris liberal subscriptions are being raised, and we beg the attention of our readers to the report of the proceedings at a meeting of British residents at Hamburg, and the excellent observations on that occasion of her Britannic Majesty's Consul, Colonel Hodges. An appeal on behalf of the sufferers has been forwarded by Col. Hodges to this country, but this has already been responded to,—and we are glad to learn that a committee has been appointed to adopt such means as will increase the subscription in this country to such an amount as the necessity of the case demands. This was what we suggested some days since, and we are certain that, with a little well organized exertion, the objects of the committee will be fully realized. We strongly recommend that a public meeting be held in reference to the subject in London,—and thus the co operation of our leading seaports and commercial towns, to which—taking even a selfish view of the question—the prosperity of Hamburg is so important, will be most readily procured. Liverpool, Glasgow, Hull, Manchester, Leeds, &c., will surely not hang back if the opportunity be directly given to them of contributing, in the relief of Hamburg, to the interests of commerce.

London Morning Chronicle.

LEGISLATIVE RESULTS OF THE PRESENT SESSION.

While parliament is enjoying its Whitsuntide recess, it is but natural to consider what results have been produced by its past labours, and what are now the conditions and prospects of parties. Great results have already been produced, and those results appear to us to be not only important, but most desirable. However ill the Liberal party may have fared, however fruitless its efforts, and however large the majorities by which they have been frustrated, the Liberal cause seems to us to have a great and certain progress.

Many of the proceedings of the session must be regarded by Liberal politicians as productive of practical good. The new corn law is calculated to be somewhat less oppressive than the old one. We are to have a continuance of the sound provisions of the poor law. And, undoubtedly, the working of the new tariff will give the people some sensible advantages by the relaxation of various monopolies, and the cheapening of various articles necessary to comfort. These advantages would, it is true, be more than counterbalanced, in our opinion, by the infliction of the income tax, were that tax likely to be as durable as the good results to which we have adverted. But the latter, like all the consequences of concessions to liberal views, will never be revoked; while the evils of the income tax appear to us to carry in themselves their own speedy remedy. Unqualified good appears to us likely to result from the whole of the proceedings of the session with respect to election and the franchise. We may not get much indeed, by getting Lord Brongham's Bribery Bill, but we shall get a good deal if we secure the more effectual provisions of Lord John Russell's proposed bill. Something will be gained if the convicted boroughs are disfranchised,—more by the exposures of the nature and extent of the existing

corruptions through the agency of Mr Roebuck's committee.

But if we see reason to be content, on the whole, with the practical fruits of the legislation of the Tory parliament, we derive positive triumph and exaltation from the spirit and tendency of its course. It is clear now that a Tory ministry, however large, unscrupulous, or ill disposed the majority by which it is backed, dares not legislate in a real party spirit. No attempt has been made during the session to legislate in a re-actionary sense. Most of what has been done by the ministry has been in the nature of tardy and incomplete advance, but still of advance towards a Liberal policy. The minister, placed in power by the united efforts of bigots and monopolists, has, in almost every step he has taken, appeared to be actuated by a desire of conciliating Liberal opinions. In many instances he has volunteered submission, in others he has been compelled to yield to the dictation of Liberal views. The principles of free trade, so furiously opposed a year ago, are now admitted to be the only sound rule of commercial legislation. Sir Robert Peel introduced his tariff in a speech which ought to usher in a repeal of the corn laws and of every other monopoly,—and though his measures fall short of his speech, the latter will, in the long run, prove the more effective and drive home the wedge, of which only the small end is now introduced.

Take the discussions on the most vital of all questions, the elective franchise, and compare them with those which were going on this time last year. Then everything was going on in the direction of a very violent re-action against popular rights. We were maintaining an unsuccessful struggle against a high handed attempt to disfranchise the great body of the Irish people. If the subject of the English system of elections was agitated, it was by threats of a Registration Bill which was to make various encroachments on the franchise. The Tory majority has now been legislating since August, and we have no reason to expect any but a very innocuous Registration Bill for England,—while of the Irish bill we have heard nothing, save Sir Robert Peel's comfortable assurance of its character which he gave Mr Otway Cave last September. People are thinking now not of narrowing but of enlarging the franchise. The petitions of millions for the charter is discussed in parliament one day,—the better organized of Mr Sturge on another. Thinking men are beginning to feel that the present monopoly of the franchise cannot be upheld,—they are familiarizing themselves with the idea of an inevitable change, and they are casting about to discover the least dangerous mode of admitting the unrepresented to a share of constitutional privileges. In aid of this movement have come most seasonably the revelations respecting the horrible and extensive corruption of the present system. That system is thoroughly discredited; and the general conviction of its turpitude and mischief is preparing the way for a great improvement of the representative system.

Much has been done—far more has been prepared—for the furtherance of liberal views, by the legislation of the present session. Those who expected some practically good measures have not been disappointed, though we can give them but little credit for their prophetic powers, inasmuch as the good has not been of the kind anticipated. We were told to expect from a Tory ministry very eminent administrative skill, and very well considered and well prepared legislation. What work they were to do we were told they would do well,—and their measures, though asserting little valuable in the way of principle, were to effect a large amount of silent and unpretending good. Now, in fact, nothing can be more miserable than the details of the administrative and legislative proceedings of the present government. The city is ringing with the ludicrous blunders of the new corn law. The income tax is a servile adoption of the oppressive and clumsy details of the act of 1806. The tariff, introduced in a hurry, and patched up into a presentable shape only in a third edition, belies in every page the assurance of the grave consideration which every item was said to have received. In the law reforms, which were so confidently counted on, we have been totally or almost totally disappointed. Of other practical reforms, long expected, many have not even been promised, and the promise of others has not been kept. The merit of the legislation of the present session consists almost entirely in the principles asserted, not in the details by which they are carried into effect.

If Liberal politicians have such reason for congratulating themselves on the actual legislative results of the present session, the bearing of events on the character and position of parties is matter of yet greater satisfaction.

London Times.

THE CONTEMPLATED DIFFERENTIAL DUTIES ON COLONIAL PRODUCE.

The debate on Lord Howick's motion against extending the system of differential duties in favor of the colonies, while it presents many points of interest and importance, was remarkably discursive and wanting in strictness of argument. The considerations raised by Lord Howick's speech, and by the motion itself, were of the broadest and most comprehensive character,—but the very wideness of their range seemed to carry away most of the speakers from the distinct contemplation of them. That which was in a peculiar degree a question of general principles and general tendencies was turned, more or less, into a discussion of petty details. The ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, whose indignation was formerly so much excited by the notion of a differential duty in favor of colonial asses, could not refrain, upon this occasion, from calling the attention of the house to the fatal consequences of giving a *bonus* upon the production of colonial apples, pears and melons. Mr Gladstone was embarrassed by the necessity of defending the new tariff in points of detail, and, though at no loss to assign good reasons for the general course pursued, he did not present them in so lucid or systematical a form as might have been expected from him. Lord Stanley touched the broad view of the subject more powerfully, but still he did little more than touch it,—and Sir Robert Peel, while refusing to be led away from the point at issue by the minute criticisms of Mr Baring, confined himself to only one aspect of the question.

The truth is, that the conduct of ministers in this matter is capable of such ample justification as to make the *choice* of arguments the principal difficulty with its defenders. Regarded from the point of view either of justice, consistency, and political prudence as towards our colonies (which was that adopted by Sir Robert Peel) or of sound political economy as towards ourselves, the extension of differential duties, as proposed by the amended tariff, may be sustained by unanswerable arguments.

As towards the colonies, nothing can be plainer. Lord Howick's principle is, that, except so far as we are embarrassed by the effects of former mistaken legislation, from which we cannot immediately extricate ourselves, we should treat the colonies, for all commercial and financial purposes, exactly like foreign nations,—that we should lay upon their produce precisely the same duty which we lay upon foreign produce, because, if we make a difference, it goes into Colonial and not into British pockets. Admitting that the fact is so (as, in a greater or less degree, it always must be)—admitting that the English consumer of butter will pay the same price, whether the butter comes under a high duty from Holland, or under a low duty from Canada, and that the whole difference consists in a certain sum forgone by the imperial treasury in favor of the colonial producer—what does this amount to? Why, that we recognize a tie to our fellow subjects in the colonies subject to that which bind us to our fellow subjects at home (whose produce is *altogether* free from duty,) and altogether different from our relations with foreigners. In other words, that the colonists are our fellow citizens and not foreigners, and ought to be so treated; that what we forego in their favor in the shape of revenue is not to be regarded as taken from ourselves and given to strangers, but rather as a remission or relaxation of duties among ourselves. The principle therefore, is one which tends essentially to the consolidation, and is based upon a recognition of the intimate unity of all parts of the British empire. Reject it, and the colonists will ask, as Sir Robert Peel asked on Friday, why keep colonies at all? Why not let them govern themselves? Why impose upon them, for nobody's benefit, what, upon your principles, are foreign laws and a foreign government? Why not abandon Canada at once? Why not make the Canadians foreigners, as well as treat them as such, instead of sending 15,000 men to keep possession of it? If we take, we must give; if we resolve to maintain the integrity of the empire, we must abide the consequences of our resolution.

It is urged that there may perhaps be good arguments for retaining the old differential duty, but not for imposing new ones. This is a pettifogging objection. If the principle is sound, and based on justice, we should act upon it consistently, otherwise we condemn ourselves and satisfy nobody. It is good either altogether or not at all. Whatever is an argument for the existence of the differential system is an argument for its extension to every description of produce in which foreigners and our colonies can compete. No man will be against going farther who does not, like Lord Howick, think that we have already gone too far.