

# 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 45.

Miramichi, Monday Evening, July 25, 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, 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 thereof, 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.

## NOTICE.

All persons having any just demands against the ESTATE of JAMES O'DONNELL, late of Saumarez, 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 Saumarez, 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.

## Fraser's Hotel, KOUCIBOUGUAC.

The Subscriber begs to inform the public that he has opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, in the above named Settlement, where he hopes, by strict attention to the comfort of Travellers, to obtain a share of public patronage.

JAMES FRASER.  
Kouchibouguac, June 27, 1842.

## 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 Linctum; Dr. Bright's Cough Mixture, Solomon's Chisoumilo Pills, Dr. Mayor's Worm Powders.

H. MORRELL.  
Newcastle, May 22, 1842.

## TO LET,

And may be entered upon immediately. The BLACKSMITH'S SHOP, formerly occupied by Cameron & Barn, and latterly by C. B. Bryner, in the Town of Chatham, situated on the Public Lot Also, the HOUSE BARN, and FARM, at the Point, French Fort Cove, Parish of Newcastle.

For particulars, enquire of Messrs. STREET & KERR, or  
JOHN M. JOHNSON.  
December 1, 1840.

## TO LET.

For one or more years, as may be agreed on, the FARM, now in the occupation of Mr William Fiddes, in the parish of Newcastle, containing 300 Acres, together with the DWELLING HOUSES, BARN, STORES, BREWERY, &c. Possession given immediately; apply to

GILMOUR, RANKIN & CO.  
Douglstown, 23rd March, 1842.

## Notice.

The Subscriber, lately arrived from Scotland, begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Miramichi, and its vicinity, that he has commenced the business of TAILOR in the House occupied by Mr James Henderson, Cabinet Maker, opposite to Mr Henry Wyse, Baker, in Chatham; and hopes by strict attention to business, and superior workmanship, to merit a share of public patronage.

THOMPSON GILLON.  
Chatham, 6th July, 1842.

\* \* \* \* \* Expected daily, a large assortment of Trowser and Vest Pieces, of the latest fashions, which will be sold on moderate terms for cash.

## Wanted!

An active intelligent PERSON as a DEPUTY SHERIFF for Northumberland. One acquainted with the localities of the County would be preferred. Security will be required; and residence at or in the vicinity of the Court House. Apply to  
J. M. JOHNSON, Sheriff.  
6th June, 1842.

## TO LET,

And Immediate Possession given. The DWELLING HOUSE, in Queen Street, adapted for one or two families, owned and at present occupied by Mrs. Hodgson. Rent at a reduced rate. Apply at the Gleaner Office. Chatham, June 27, 1842.

## NOTICE.

The Public are hereby notified not to purchase THREE NOTES OF HAND, drawn by the Subscriber, in favour of Cappage & 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 Cappage & White have refused to give them up.

MICHAEL MCKENDREK.  
Dated 7th June, 1842.

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, s. s. To the Sheriff of the County of Northumberland, or any Constable within said County Greeting—

Whereas Michael Carroll, Edward O'Brien, and Thomas Le Marquand, Executors on the Estate of EDMUND TYLER, late of Alnwick, in the said county, Blacksmith, deceased, have represented to me that the personal Estate of the deceased is insufficient to pay the debts due by the said deceased,—and have prayed that License may issue to authorise them to sell all the Real Estate of the said deceased towards paying the said debts. You are therefore required to cite the heirs of the said deceased, (if any such there be) personally to be and appear before me, at the Court of Probate, to be held at my Office, in the parish of Chatham, on Wednesday, the tenth day of August next, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon, to shew cause why License should not be granted to the said Executors to sell all the Real Estate of the said deceased, towards paying the said debts. And you are further required to cite and require the said Executors, and all and every the Creditors, and other persons interested in the said Estate, personally to be and appear before me at the time and place aforesaid, with their vouchers and papers, in order that I may then and there proceed to hear and examine the proofs of the said parties, and the validity or legality of the debts and demands alleged to be existing against the said Estate.

(L.S.) Given under my hand and the seal of the said Court, this first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty two.

W. CARMAN,  
Surrogate Judge of Probates  
GEORGE KERR, Register of Probates for said County.

## 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. } Esqrs.

## AGENTS

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

## THE GLEANER.

Liverpool Mail, June 11.

SPEECH OF SIR HOWARD DOUGLAS, BART., M. P.,

IN REPLY TO MR. ROEBUCK,  
Delivered in the House of Commons, on the 6th June, 1842.

Passing over the minor points, if there be any minor points, in the very clever speech which the honorable and learned member for Bath has just made, I proceed at once to the national points of the question, and which is nothing less than to attack the very principle of the colonial system, and reply in terms of manufacturers consumed, shipping employed, emigration encouraged, commercial and maritime power, and all the other fruits of the colonial system. I shall apply myself first to the British North American trade, and then request the attention of the house to a few brief statements on the value and importance, the increase and the certainty, of the colonial trade, compared with the foreign trade, and which contrast cannot but be useful when we see attempts made to depress, if not ruin, the former.

In 1821 the British North American Provinces, with a limited population, took of British manufactures and productions £1,141,000; in 1831, £2,089,000; in 1840, £2,847,000; and in 1841, about £3,000,000. The population of British North America is about 1,300,000, they consume consequently, per head about 46s. The shipping employed in the British North American trade amounts to 2,461 ships, 841,343 tons, manned by 32,950 men; of this, about 600,000 tons are employed in the timber trade. The outward tonnage, in ballast chiefly, makes freight so cheap as to afford great facilities for emigration, but emigration depends upon the demand for labour in the provinces. That demand depends greatly upon the timber trade, and upon the impulse to agriculture and other industry, which the timber trade occasions. The well being of the emigrants themselves requires that they be absorbed into the mass of employed labour; and, if any distress prevail, such as must attend that ruin to the timber trade which the equalization of the timber duties would occasion, there would not be immigration into the colonies from hence, but immigration from the colonies to the United States. The honorable and learned member has stated that the timber trade is prejudicial to agriculture—that it is a curse to the country. In reply to this, I would first beg the attention of the house to the following extract of a letter from Mr Buchanan, agent for emigrants in Canada, dated 31st December, 1841, and which honorable members will find in the printed papers lately laid before this house—

'Unless there is great demand for labor, by extensive public works, or by ready markets for lumber, there is great distress.' He then states the favorable and prosperous condition of those who settle in the Ottawa country, than which no portion of the provinces affords greater facilities or encouragement to the industrious emigrant. 'This being the great lumbering depot of the country, the farmer is sure to find a ready sale and a good market at his door for all his surplus produce. To the poor but industrious labourer it presents a sure and certain field for employment at all seasons—a most important consideration, of which thousands of settlers throughout that section of the country are proficients.'

I shall next read a few extracts from a memorial of the lumberers and agriculturists residing in the central section of Canada—

'That your memorialists viewing this as practical men, beg leave humbly to represent the results which would inevitably follow such a measure, viz:—

'The present prosperous state of agriculture would receive an immediate check; for the only purchasers of farm produce in these distant parts are the lumberers.

'Emigration, which is now so much required, would receive an immediate check: for the lumberers, as it is well known, both on the Rivers St. Lawrence and the Ottawa, have been the pioneers of the agriculturists, and the ships which carry home the timber form, as it were, a bridge for the surplus and destitute population of England migrating to her colonies, and forming an arm of strength in her transatlantic dominions.'

The addresses and petitions lately made and presented from all parts of British North America state that the wood trade, the staple of the country, encourages settlement and cultivation, by affording to the agriculturist a ready and convenient market for the produce of his labour.

I shall now only read an extract of a letter from a well known and experienced person,

Mr Charles Shirreff, whose evidence upon this subject is quite conclusive—

'Upon the strength of this trade being protected and continued as a market for produce, settlements have extended 250 miles up the Ottawa on its banks, and for a considerable distance into the districts.

'But extensive and important as that section of the country is, it is still in its infancy, and not yet within the reach of any general market, so that if deprived of this prop, it must sink, and its prospects of future prosperity must vanish, for without the immediate market produced by the timber trade, it would be no longer a field so inviting for emigrants.'

The honorable member opposite proposes to equalize the duty on foreign and colonial timber—that is, to release the British consumer of the colonial production, from buying from him, and in short allowing the British consumer to buy cheap wherever he can find the article cheapest, without regard to the country of origin, growth, or production. The honorable member applies this—by the present and his late motion—to timber and sugar. Other honorable members apply this maxim of free trade to other articles; and the free traders in general assert it with respect to all. Now if, as a concession to price, the British consumer of colonial productions be released from the necessity of dealing with the colonial producer, then the colonists must be released from the reciprocal obligation of buying British manufactures and productions,—but this is the essential principle of the colonial system. Adam Smith, who has been badly read upon this subject, states that 'in compensation for the restrictions laid by the British Parliament on the colonial trade, it gives in return, preference and protection to colonial production in the home market, by imposing higher duties upon analogous productions from foreign countries.' We cannot withdraw any part of that support, without depriving the colonies of the compensation which is in fact the essential principle of the colonial system, and subvert and destroy the colonial empire.

Adam Smith says, that the colonial trade opens fresh markets for manufactured productions. Abounding in the rude produce of land, and having few hands to spare for the necessary, and none for the ornamental manufactures, the colonies find it cheaper to purchase, than to make them. Encouraging the manufactures of Great Britain by these demands, the colonial trade encourages indirectly the agriculture of Great Britain likewise, since the manufacturers to whom that trade gives employment, constitute new markets for the productions of the land; and those are the most advantageous of all markets in which the home demand for corn and cattle, bread and butcher's meat, are thus greatly extended by means of the colonial trade.

The East Indies took, of British manufactures and productions, in 1821, £4,151,000. In 1831 it fell to £3,377,000. This was the result of throwing open the China trade which, in 1826, was £1,326,000, and in 1840 only 525,000; but our exports to India rose in 1840 to 6,023,000. The British shipping now employed in the East India trade is 288 ships, 137,883 tons, 7,583 men. And why this increase in our exports? Why, because we take more of their productions. In 1834 we took 50,522 bales of their cottons,—in 1841 we took 150,000,—in 1836, in consequence of the equalization of the duties, we took 171,753 cwt. of their sugar, in 1841, 1,223,079 cwt. Rice and paddy too have greatly increased.

In 1821 the West Indies took £4,320,000 of British manufactures and productions. In 1831 it fell off to £2,581,000—this was the consequence of the emancipation. I speak of that measure with all respect, but we certainly have indulged our humanity at the cost of the West India interests, until we carry out to success the great experiment of not only emancipating the negro but also of civilising him, and making free negro labor productive. The shipping employed in the West India trade is 697 ships, 181,731 tons, 9,830 men.

Australia took of British goods in 1821, £126,114,—in 1831, £2,581,949,—and in 1840, £3,574,970.

The total value of British manufactures and productions exported to all the colonies in 1831 was £9,773,412. In 1840 it rose to £17,499,824, employing 6,742 ships, 1,443,000 tons, 72,000 men.

Now, proceeding to the foreign trade. The United States took of British manufactures and productions in 1831, £9,053,583. In 1836, £12,425,605. In 1840 our exports fell off to £5,283,020. The population of the United States is 17,000,000, they consumed in 1836, 14s 6d per head of British goods, and in 1840 about 6s per head. Taking the United States official tables, it appears that their imports