

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 44.

Miramichi, Monday Evening, July 18, 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, Turlington's Balsam, British Oil, Opadelduck, 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, Segars, snuff boxes, pipes, ground logwood, logwood, copperas, black lead, fig blue, starch, indigo, cotton warp, basket salt. Scythes handles, do rifles 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, bemp stitching and closing thread, punches—heel ball—copperas, shoe blacking—rose pink, red and yellow Ochres—whitening—glue. 15 and 18 thread cut 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, 1841.

BOOKS.

Just Received, per the *Oxford* from Glasgow, a new and large assortment of **BRITISH BOOKS**, containing most of the Standard Works on Divinity, History and General Literature, well worthy of inspection,—also a

New Stock of Stationary;

Comprising a Variety of Ruled, Plain, Tissue & Blotting PAPERS, Gilt & Black Edged do. Envelopes, playing, calling, and conversation CARDS, India Rubber, Slates, Quills, Wax, Wafers, &c. &c.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.—Bibles, Testaments, prayer & psalm Books, school & account Books, Catholic Testaments & prayer Books in great variety, Blank Music Books & Paper; Instructors for Piano Forte, Flute, Violin, &c. story and song Books, Novels, Plays, Poems, Pictures, Albums, Almanacks, and Annuals for 1842.
Chatham Book Store.

CHEAP CLOTHES.

The Subscriber has just received per the *Oxford*, an assortment of

Men's Wearing Apparel,

Consisting of—Coats, Vests, Trowsers, Shirts, Stockings, &c. &c., which will be sold at unparalleled low prices for Cash only.

G. VARY.

6th June, 1842.

NOTICE.

The Public are hereby notified no. to purchase Three NOTES OF HAND, drawn by the Subscriber, in favour of Cabbage & 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 Cabbage & White have refused to give them up.

MICHAEL MCKENDREK.

Dated 7th June, 1842.

H. C. D. CARMAN,

Has now Landing, ex Diadem from London—Ladies Tascan and Straw Bonnets & Bonnet Shapes.

Boys and Infants Danstable Hats, Prunella Boots and Shoes, Childrens Kid and Leather do, Gents Clarence Boots, Mens and Boys ready made Clothes Bonnet & Cap Ribbons, Fancy Belts, Silk Bandanas, Color'd Satin and Persians, Challi and Fancy Handkerchiefs, Silk Parasols and Umbrellas, Womens color'd and white jean Stays, Cotton Reels, Berlin Wools, Ladies Rosewood Work Boxes, Hosiery, Gloves, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO—

1 Cheval GLASS, 46x21 inches,
1 gilt Chimney do 34x18 do.
Dressing Glasses.
Chatham, June 27, 1842.

Flour, Indian Meal, Hard Bread, &c.

The Subscriber hourly expects by the Schr. Isabella, Martin, master, from Halifax, the following Articles, which he will dispose of cheap for Cash—or in barter for ALEWIVES, and SALMON:

Barrels Wheat FLOUR,
Barrels Superfine RYE do.
Barrels CORN MEAL,
Barrels NAVY BREAD,
Barrels PORK,
Chests of Congo TEA,
Barrels SUGAR,
Kags TOBACCO,
Punchons MOLASSES,
Punchons Demerara Rum,
Hnds. Hollands Gin,
Boxes SOAP,
Boxes Candles, Cheese, &c. &c. &c.
GEORGE TAYLOR, JUN.
Chatham, 5th July, 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, } Alex. Rankin.
ROBERT RANKIN, }
ALEX. RANKIN, }
ARTHUR RITCHIE,
ROBERT RITCHIE.

Dated at Miramichi, this first day of May, 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 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.

Immigration Notice.

All persons having any Lands either wilderness or improved, FOR SALE, will please give an account of the same, with the situation and capabilities thereof, and the probable price of the respective Lots, to either of the Secretaries of this Society, in order that the said Lands may be offered to Emigrants wishing Lands for actual settlement.

EDWARD WILLISTON,
Recording Secretary

Newcastle, January 2, 1842.

THE GLEANER.

From the Liverpool Mail, June 11.

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

On the Timber Duties, delivered in the House of Commons on the 6th June, 1842.

It is with great regret that I find myself under the necessity of introducing this motion to the house; but having undertaken this, I do so, not as a mere *ruse de guerre* to keep myself straight with my constituents and others who have confided to me their representations, but with a sincere and honest desire to succeed in my motion, or if not, to prevail upon the right hon. baronet to accede to this—that he will at least consent to defer the application of the ulterior duty of 25s for three or four years.

Approving in principle, and accordingly supporting, all the great measures brought forward by her Majesty's government—finding embodied in this tariff the protective principle, and being engaged in discussing its details and degrees, I may state to the house the strong objections which I entertain to the prospective duty of 25s., without evincing, and certainly without feeling, the slightest disposition to withdraw any part of that entire and full confidence which I repose in the ability, integrity, and wisdom of my right hon. friend the right hon. baronet at the head of her Majesty's government, and of his colleagues, in their endeavours to extricate the country from those difficulties and embarrassments in which it is now involved.

I approve of all the principles upon which this tariff has been framed—Prohibition repealed—moderate duties substituted—the differential principle extended, and the degrees of protection revised and modified. I approve of the general objects of this tariff.

1st—Cheapness to the consumer.
2nd—To cheapen all raw materials.
3rd—To reduce the cost of production.
4th. To relieve the springs of industry and restore activity, vigour and energy, to the trading, manufacturing, commercial and shipping interests. And here I must express unbounded admiration at the industry, ability, practical knowledge and enlightened views with which this important measure is framed.

I admit that sacrifices must be made, minor evils engendered, perhaps, to produce the general good, which I hope and trust will be the result of this great experiment. But the apprehensions so generally entertained with respect to the application of the ulterior duty, which it is the object of my motion to get rid of, are not of minor evils—but of major evils, prejudicial to the manufacturing, shipping, and colonial interests, as depending upon the maintenance of the British North American trade; the political evils which may be produced, in the present posture of our affairs in British North America, if we do not proceed with great caution in dealing with their interests; and then the stake which the right hon. baronet himself has, and to which I, with great personal regard and respect, attach much importance—namely, that this measure should realise to the British North American people the strong assurances which he held out in bringing forward this measure, that he did not propose either at present or permanently to injure their interests, but to proceed with the greatest caution and to do nothing that can suddenly affect their interests,—that his object was only to cheapen timber to the British consumer, without interfering with the proportions in which it is supplied, severally from the colonies, and from the Baltic,—but which assurances, I very seriously apprehend, will not be carried out, if the ulterior duty should take effect, as proposed.

My constituents are deeply concerned in this trade, and seriously alarmed as to the very prejudicial and ruinous effects of that extreme part of the measure. They are willing and prepared to make sacrifices for the general good, but they all concur that the descent of protection from 30s to 25s would be a vast and ruinous sacrifice. Every other constituency in the United Kingdom concur in this, and have all confided to my noble colleague and myself petitions to this effect. Petitions have also been presented to the right hon. baronet from Liverpool (2), London (2), Kingston-upon-Hull, Glasgow (2), Greenock, Port Glasgow, Bristol, Exeter, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Sanderland, North Shields, South Shields, Hartlepool, Great Yarmouth, Lancaster, Cork, New Ross, Milford, Irvine, Leith, Maryport, Allos, Padstow, Bembroke, Wexford, Ulverston, Stockton and Cardigan, and from every part of British North America, I have received strong petitions against the proposed measure, and which representations I deem it my duty to make faithfully to this house, whilst discuss-

ing and disposing of their interests, where they are not represented.

The Governor General of Canada transmits five petitions, representing in very strong terms the very great alarm into which they have been thrown by the proposed measures, and submits the expediency of a delay of four or five years. No recent representations from Nova Scotia have been laid before Parliament, but those of last year deprecate in the strongest terms the then proposed alterations in the timber duties and the inter-colonial trade. The Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick transmits, and strongly recommends to the favorable consideration of her Majesty's government, twelve petitions against the proposed measures. He remarks—'That any sudden alteration in the duties, and without affording time and aid developing new resources, will seriously aggravate the distress now prevailing.' Again, on the 30th of March last—'I have reason to believe that this petition expresses very generally the sentiments entertained at this time by the inhabitants of the other counties, but who, from the information of the proposed measures having only been received by the last packet, they have been unable to send up petitions in time to be transmitted by the present mail.' And in another despatch of the same date he writes—'I have just received the enclosed address to the Queen from the legislative council and assembly of this province, on the subject of the changes which are understood to have been proposed in parliament, affecting the regulation of the trade of the British colonial possessions; and having already explained to your lordship my apprehensions of the effect of those changes at this time on the inhabitants of this province, I have only to recommend the subject to the consideration of your lordship and her Majesty's government.'

Before I proceed to the figures of this case, I deem it right to make a few observations on the ratio of the proposed alteration in the scale of duties. Taking those on colonial timber singly, it appears to be a vast boon. That reduction is 9 10ths. The reduction on foreign timber is infinitely less; but the ratio of protection is not always that in which the scale may be altered, where the difference of duty is considerable, as in this case, and the proportions of the article of timber supplied pretty evenly maintained. In this case, the absolute reduction of the higher duties destroys the balance, although the ratio of that decrease is infinitely less than that of the other duty. I hope the House will not be alarmed at my unfolding this paper, covered with figures,—I shall make out our case and present it in very simple terms.

In the year 1840 there were imported from the Baltic woods of all sorts to the amount of 607,533 loads, the average rate of duty paid on which was 43s. 6d, but this included firewood, subject to a specific duty by fathom, but which, reduced to loads, amounted to 40,963, average rate of duty 4s. 4½d. But this sort of wood stuff ought not to have been taken into calculation for the purpose of determining the average rate of duty per load. Subtracting then, 40,963 from 607,533, we have 566,570, and the average duty 46s. 3d., which is a difference of 5s. 3d. over the 41s., which the right honorable baronet stated to be the average rate of duty paid upon all woods imported from the Baltic; and was, in fact, the cardinal member upon which the scale of duties on foreign timber and deals proposed by her Majesty's government were framed.

But my constituents think they have a right to claim a higher average rate of duty than this. They plead that neither oak knees, lathwood, handspikes nor spars, being all subject to specific duties, should have been taken into the calculation. The total quantity of these imported, and reduced to loads, amount to 35,740, which, subtracted from 566,570, leaves 530,830, and the average rate of duty rises to 47s. 1½d., which is 6s. 1½d. over the right honorable baronet's cardinal number of 41s.

But I do not intend to claim this, and confine my case to the 5s. 3d. difference, and claim to apply the 5s to get rid of the descent of 5s. from 30s. to 25s., and so extinguish that ulterior duty.

Now, applying here what I have said upon the subject of ratios of protection, I shall state, first, the proportion in which timber has been supplied from the Baltic and from the colonies under the present scheme. The quantity of red pine imported from the Baltic was 138,000. From the colonies it was 95,000, being 43,000 in favor of the Baltic. The oak was nearly equal, being 29,100 from the Baltic and 29,400 from the colonies: Now, the protection by which this proportion was maintained was 45s. It is proposed to reduce it 25s.; if this be done it is quite clear that the proportion must be very materially altered and the colonies