

when another plantation has to be cleared. The wife attends these plantations with great care, perseverance and skill.—and in the course of 12 or 15 months has every description of bread kind in use among them; and as the products are entirely her own, she only keeps sufficient at home for her husband and family, and disposes of the rest to purchase clothes and other necessaries. Just before Christmas the women engage several creers, freight them with rice, beans, yams, plants, &c., for Truxillo and Beliza, and hire their husbands and others as sailors. It is the custom, when a woman cannot do all the work required in the plantation, for her to hire her husband and pay him two dollars a week. The women travel considerable distances to their plantations, and carry their productions in a kind of wicker basket. I have known them walk from far beyond Monkey Apple Town to Fort Wellington, a distance of forty miles, to exchange their baskets of provisions for salt, calico, &c. Men accompany them on their trading excursions, but never by any chance carry the burdens, thinking it far beneath them.

The Politician.

THE COLONIAL PRESS.

From the Halifax Morning Post.
COMMERCE OF ENGLAND.

At this moment Great Britain is assailed by one of the most extensive and powerful combinations for crippling her prosperity, and rendering her resources unavailable—that ever was heard of in the history of nations. So exalted is the standing that she has acquired by the enterprise of her people, and the honorable dealings of her princely merchants—by the extent of her commerce, and the acquisitions of Colonies—that we have seen her hitherto raising the silent envy of the continental nations, and at length eliciting their open hostility in the shape of prohibitory duties. In the short space of one year antecedent to this month of November, no less than six powers invested with the dignified influence of nationality, have dealt out their death blows at British Commerce. It were wrong, perhaps, to call that a foul conspiracy which appears to have resulted from the individual enactments of different nations, but that each has encouraged the other in the adoption of Tariffs hostile to Great Britain, there cannot be the possibility of a doubt. When France, Portugal, Belgium, and Germany concocted their respective schemes against the entrance of British manufactures, it were idle to say, that each did not connive at the hostility of the other, and watch with intense anxiety till the completion of an increased scale of duties was declared. Russia and the United States, too, have not acted without intimation of each others proceedings, and the anxious cultivation of a friendly alliance between these two powers argues convincingly that in imposing restrictions on the industry of Great Britain, they have to a great extent, acted in concert. Month after month has elapsed since this time last year, adding new trammels to the export of English manufactures, until we find at last the following imposing catalogue of Tariffs—

The Russian Tariff issued in November 1841, by which the duty on worsted or woolen goods, and mixed worsted and cotton, was raised from 3s 6d to 6s 2d per lb; the new duty being from 200 to 300 per cent ad valorem: printed goods are prohibited. The King of Prussia during his late visit to St Petersburg induced the Emperor to issue a more favourable ukase for the products of Prussia.

The Portuguese Tariff, bearing date the 12th of December, 1841, by which the duties on English woollens were raised from 360 to 600 reis per lb. The latter is equal to an ad valorem duty of 45 per cent on the average qualities of cloth sent to Portugal. Before 1837 (in which year the Tariff was raised) the duties were only about 10 per cent ad valorem, (though nominally 15 per cent.) A favourable Tariff is now in course of negotiation.

The French Tariff, bearing date the 26th June, 1842, by which the duties on English yarns and linens were doubled, and made almost entirely prohibitory—this being by far our largest branch of export to France.

The Belgian Tariff, issued in July 1842, by which the duty on English linens and linen yarns was raised to the same prohibitory rate as the French duty, in obedience to the dictation of France, and with a view of preventing the smuggling of English linens and yarns into that country through Belgium.

The United States Tariff, bearing date August, 1842, by which the duty on woollens was raised from 20 to 40 per cent ad valorem, on worsted goods from 20 to 40 per cent, and on cotton goods the duty was made nominally 30 per cent, but on some kinds of goods it to really from 100 to 200 per cent ad valorem, and on many kinds of cottons, woollens, and other goods the duty will be prohibitory.

The German League Tariff passed September, 1842, by which the duty on one of the largest branches of our exports, namely, worsted goods, figured or printed, is raised from 30 dollars to 50 dollars per cwt. so as to be in many cases prohibitory; and by which the duty on quincaille or hardware is increased probably 50 dollars per cwt.

And it is not impossible that next month the Brazilian Tariff may be raised very greatly, the Brazilian Government having given

to that effect; but we hope the severe blow will be adverted by the concessions which Mr Ellis, the Special Minister lately sent out to Brazil, is empowered to make on the Sugar Duties.

This is truly a formidable list of prohibitions, and well justifies the declaration that a great portion of the civilized world has declared Commercial War against our Parent Land. Russia, Portugal, France, the United States, and the German League—carrying with them Belgium, Prussia, Bavaria, and Wirtemberg—altogether form a confederacy against the Commercial intercourse of England, unexampled in her past history.—And yet, the dark clouds of hostility which seemed to hang around her future career, but impart a more intense radiance to the star of her superiority. What is the cause of all this opposition? Why does nation after nation rise up to propose an almost prohibitory scale of duties on British Goods? Is not the fact alone an acknowledgment of the excellence of the very articles they tax,—and which, saddled with a duty of 50 per cent, can still compete with the more costly, but inferior manufactures of the continent. And should England, in these restrictions, see any reason for despair? Should her Statesmen feel depressed with a load of despondency when they reflect upon the difficulty of reinstating the nation to her wonted position?—Will they by mean concessions seek friendship where hostility has been declared—and augment the audacity of those who are jealous of her? If ever firmness was necessary in the councils of our Parent Land, it is all-important now. Her skill and bravery once brought her with glory out of a conflict with the world of arms,—let her wisdom, enterprise, and firmness now rescue her from injury by the menacing attitude of jealous nations. Let her gather herself up, survey her resources—and prepare for a conflict of interests as she formerly prepared for a trial of strength. Let her even propose reciprocal treaties with those nations which seek to have intercourse with her on a fair and equitable foundation; but let her spurn the alliance of those who, presuming on the strength of the combination against her, press exorbitant demands as the price of their friendship. Examples are not wanting to prove how little is gained by a want of self-reliance, and ill advised concession. How has the new Tariff of England been acknowledged in the United States?—When the monopoly of these colonies to the trade in the West Indies was broken down, and the American Speculator placed on the same footing with the British Colonial Merchant, did the Federal Cabinet acknowledge the favor by any relaxation of their Tariff in our favor? No! No! The principle they seem to act on is—'We'll take all you give us, and grasp for more!'—and the congratulations of American Merchants on the New English Tariff had hardly escaped their lips, ere Congress announced an addition of 10 or 20 per cent to the existing duty on British Goods!

The members of the Peel Cabinet no doubt feel themselves in rather a perplexing position. In yielding partially to the cry of 'Free Trade!' they have met with hostile restrictions from the very government to which they more especially extended the boon of free intercourse. The withdrawal of prohibitions from American Beef and Pork, has been succeeded by an almost prohibitory duty on British manufactures; whilst our American neighbors have received an advantage in the carrying trade which will be decidedly detrimental to the prosperity of colonial shipping. Thus, Yarmouth, a port which owns more shipping than even Halifax itself—from having enjoyed the carrying trade to the West Indies—will now be left without protection. Timber and produce that can only be exported with advantage to the West Indies in British bottoms, will be taken at the same rate of duties in United States Vessels, so soon as the new colonial regulations come fully into operation. This is mistaken policy; and we trust that the Colonial Legislatures will make such representations at their coming sessions, as will continue that protection which colonists have hitherto enjoyed.

The present War of Tariffs against England will teach her Statesmen a lesson of foresight and prudence. They are alive to the interests of her Colonies, we know; but none seems to feel an adequate estimate of their inestimable importance. When the hollowness of foreign friendship is tested, then the value of colonial connections will be the more forcibly felt and universally acknowledged; and to increase their population, to protect their commerce, to develop their resources, and turn towards their shores the vast tide of emigration that has been heretofore flowing into the United States, will become points of anxious solicitude with the Imperial Cabinet.

Is it not monstrous that the surplus of England's population should enrich and strengthen foreign states, that secretly strive to injure her in peace: and would do their utmost to accomplish her destruction in war. What sacrifice on the part of the government would be too great to induce emigrants to inhabit these North American Colonies; and raise up here, among the most loyal people of the Queen's dominions, a populous and truly British confederacy, that in peace would consume the products of home industry, and in war would stand forth as the right arm of her strength? What security can there be in conciliating the jealousy of France, or in yielding to the exorbitant concessions so vehemently demanded, and so thanklessly received by the United States? Let past experience answer! And let the Rulers of England's destiny, who ever

they may be, lay this truth to heart—that the only sure guarantee of their country's prosperity and safety—is in increasing the population—nourishing the strength—protecting the commerce—fostering the industry—and securing the affections of her Colonies all over the world.

ORIGINAL.

Mr. Editor,

In looking over last Tuesday's Gleaner, my eye fell upon a communication signed 'Hamlet,' apparently written by some young man who felt an inclination to figure in the Theatrical world, and under the influence of such an inclination wonders why the young men of Miramichi cannot imitate those of the city of St. John, by forming themselves into a 'Theatrical corps'—fully convinced within himself, that the want of talent and means cannot be the reason why such a 'beneficial corps' is not in existence.

Now, Mr. Editor, I, for one, should have some objections to the proposition held out by my friend of the Stage, or counter, for the purpose of getting up an Amateur Theatre upon the same footing that he proposes: 'for the relief of the Poor, as well as to show the harmony and good feeling that exists among all classes in this community'—at the same time I should wish it to be understood that I am not averse to a good theatrical performance, conducted by old and clever heads, nothing is more amusing and edifying—yet, Sir, I do not feel convinced that there is either sufficient talent or means at present in this small community to warrant such a 'good work.' 'Hamlet' tells us there will be plenty of spare time among the young men this winter. I am sorry to acknowledge the justness of this remark, Mr. Editor; but would it not be decidedly more in accordance with the wishes of the parents of the idle young men of Miramichi, that they should employ their leisure winter evenings in the improvement of their intellectual abilities, by forming themselves into some useful Society whereby they could acquire more real and substantial good by studying and debating upon passages in History, Biography, Travels, Mechanical Arts, Agriculture, &c.—opening to the mind a store-house of rich information; fitting them to move in the world as become young men who wish to respect and be respected by all in whose society they may chance to mingle, at the same time weaning them of idle and mischievous habits too often indulged in. Methinks, Sir, such a course would be far preferable for the youth of this place to adopt this winter. There is a Literary institution already existing in the town of Chatham, altho' not at present in full operation—to the office bearers of which they had better immediately send in their names, and be enrolled among its members at its first meeting, which ought shortly to take place.

I cannot see what benefit would accrue from such a Society as 'Hamlet' proposes to form. As for the committee (what is left of them) of the former Amateur Theatre lending their assistance, I doubt very much; times are changed with them; they have families grown up around since the 'good old days;' have things of more importance to think of in these 'hard times;' and are busily moving on a far wider and important Stage—the Stage of Life—than the one of late *Varnal* celebrity, of which I think the proposed one would be a fac simile—to turn Tragedy into Farce.

Yours, &c.

MONITOR.

Miramichi, Nov. 12, 1842.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 15, 1842.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL.

The Courier with the Southern mail, arrived on Friday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

County of Kent.—A correspondent has sent us the following notice of the opening of two places for Divine Worship, in connexion with the Church of England in this county.

On Sunday Oct. 23, the new Parish Church of Richibucto, was opened for the celebration of Divine Service. Morning Prayer was said by the Rev. T. N. De Wolfe, the Missionary at this place; the proper Lessons for the day being read by the Rev. J. Hudson, B. A., the Visiting Missionary for the Miramichi River. The Anti-Communion was read by the Rev. G. S. Jarvis, D. D., Rector of Shediac; after which, while the latter named Priest was reading the usual sentences appointed to be said, the offerings of the people were collected by the Hon. J. W. Weldon, and Mr. Richardson. The Collection, which it was understood will be added to the Church-Building Fund, amounted to £4 3s. The Sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Jarvis, from Habakkuk, II. 20—The Lord is in his Holy Temple: Let all the earth keep silence before him. This discourse was very admirable and learned, and yet of a character to sustain throughout its delivery the undivided attention of the congregation present. Upon the conclusion of the Sermon the Sacrament of the Holy Communion was rightly and duly administered by the officiating Priests to a faithful few.

On this interesting occasion there was assembled a congregation both numerous and respectable, an aged member of which, one who "finds rest for his soul by walking in the old paths where is the good way," has, since the opening of the Church, been frequently heard humbly and warmly thanking his God, that he had been mercifully spared to see this joyous but unexpected day. May the old man, with his children, and his children's children long continue to desire holy comfort in God's house, from the soothing Prayers of their dear mother—the Church of England; a branch of the Catholic Communion, which rests more on Prayer than Preaching.

This Church, the interior of which is now completed, wants a Spire—'Its silent finger pointing up to heaven, or a massive Tower, emblem of the strong-hold of God's truth,' but we have no doubt that through the liberality of the Churchmen in the village and its neighbourhood, either of their very desirable, we had almost said necessary additions, will shortly be made to the building, whenever this is accomplished, the Parochial Church will be an ornament to the settlement of Richibucto.

At sunrise on the morning of the following day, Monday, the 24th, the Clergy set out for the Church in the increasingly important Parish of Weldford, which is situated on the Richibucto, about 20 miles above the village bearing the same name. The Church, consisting of a tower, nave, and semi-circular chancel, is built upon a gentle slope, a few yards from the river, surrounded with the lovely graves of departed friends, while close at hand are seen the dark green woods. On the arrival of the Clergy at the Church, a numerous rustic flock was assembled, many of whom appeared to be much pleased, and we trust, profited with the solemn and affecting services of the day.

Upon the conclusion of the services,