

subscribed at the meeting towards the scheme was £30 per annum.

The Politician.

The British Press.

From the London Morning Post.

THE POLICY OF PROTECTION.

It is said of Lord George Bentinck's policy by the Times that its fault is certainly neither obliquity nor versatility—that he would protect everything up to the highest point of preservation—West Indians against Brazilians, Scotchmen against West Indians, and Irishmen against themselves. This, of course, is said in no friendly spirit to the noble lord, but we think it may be received as testimony in his praise. Other men are notorious for obliquity in their course and versatility in their political attachments. Other men have abandoned protection, and have caused laws to be passed which expose British industry, and the industry of the British colonies, to what these politicians have recently learned to regard as the wholesome and invigorating stimulus of foreign competition. What has been the result? Are the productive interests, either at home or in the colonies, in a prosperous condition? Do agriculture, manufacture, and commerce stand upon a firmer basis than formerly? Is the world of industry better satisfied than it was? Is there a more steadily prosperous condition of affairs, and less uncertainty as regards the future? Are the promises of those who pretended to a sudden acquisition of wisdom, on the great question of protection to industry, in a gratifying course of fulfilment, or are we floating on a sea of trouble, still out of sight of the promised land? To those questions no man can give gratifying answers unless he answer falsely. The 'Liberals' and the apostate Peelites made a desperate experiment, involving the most prodigious consequences; and for so far, it has proved a decided failure. Bankruptcies, ruined families, broken hearts—these are the wrecks storm produced by that policy to which Lord George Bentinck is opposed. It is an easy trick to throw an air of ridicule upon any political principle, by applying it to a number of apparently incongruous particulars; but there is nothing ridiculous in the general aim be that of cherishing and supporting all sorts of productive industry which now exists, and which yield more or less of profit. The great want of the country is profitable employment for the people and for capital. We cannot afford to lose any of those sources of profit. It is said that this class may make more, or that they may spend less, if the protection to British shipping, be repealed, but Lord George Bentinck, perceiving that a vast amount of capital is embarked in British shipping and a vast multitude of the British people live by building and navigating ships, is determined that, so far as he and his party can contribute to the object, that source of subsistence shall be maintained. He would support the West Indian planter against the Brazilian, because the former represents an established British interest in which much capital is sunk, and by means of which much wealth has been brought into these kingdoms. He would support the Scotch and Irish manufacturers of spirits against changes in the law proposed upon the pretext of giving an advantage to the West Indian producers of rum, because the distillery business in Scotland and Ireland is an established business, in which much capital is embarked, and which gives employment to many people. We apprehend that, looking to the circumstances of the country, this is a right mode of proceeding. Monopolies are liable to abuse, and should be guarded against, but it is the duty of the state to afford moderate protection to all interests in which capital is embarked, and in which the people are employed. The sacrificing of interest after interest, in order to grasp at the some grand ideal good under the name of free-trade is sheer desperation, which every cautious statesman should avoid. If one interest is proved to be eating up another, then an adjustment should be come to, with care and caution, not sacrificing one to another, but endeavouring to establish an equilibrium, and thus to preserve both. But we must say again and again, that with the abundance of capital in this country, and the redundancy of population as compared with existing sources of employment, no interest ought to be abandoned. All ought to be protected. It may be that A, who is making 10 per cent., would make 12 if B were sacrificed. But B is making 7, so between them 17 per cent. is made upon their joint capital. It is very bad policy to sacrifice one of them in order that upon the capital of the one which remains, 12 per cent. may be made instead of 10. We are not as in a new country, where capital and population being scarce, all may apply themselves to the most profitable occupation. As we are circumstanced, we must avail ourselves of every occupation that affords any profit at all. We have enough and to spare for any kind of business in which any profit can be made, and the state should take care to sacrifice nothing. To encourage, cherish, strengthen the exertions of industry in every department is its duty, and the existing system, which pretends to sacrifice this, that, and the other productive branch of British industry to the interest of the consumer, is as gross a breach of trust on the part of the state as can possibly be conceived.

United States Press.

From the New York Herald.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

What are the relations of Canada and the United States?

In our paper, the other day, we gave a report of an Irish meeting in this city, at which a delegate from the Republican Union gave an account of his mission to Canada; on a recent occasion, in connection with Irish affairs—the invasion of Canada is, it appears, settled upon; for the Canadians themselves want it. That country, it appears, according to this statement, has no commerce, no trade, wages have been lowered fifty per cent, and the cause of all this misery and misfortune is the flag of England, which has cursed and paralyzed it. But let us have the other side. According to the Canadian papers, the great demonstration which this gentleman made, was as great a failure as the great charist demonstration in England; and we believe, in this respect, a good deal of what those journals say. As to all the assertions about misery in Canada, they are all nonsense; for the government of that country is in possession of the liberals—formerly called the revolutionary party—and is actually as free as it wants to be, and labors under none of the exactions or oppressions which afflict unfortunate Ireland. As regards the invasion of Canada, it is all fudge—sheer nonsense—and intended, no doubt, to stir up the ire of the Irish here, and coax them out of their money.

Within a few years, a strong feeling of attachment and friendship has grown up between the people of her Majesty's Canadian Colonies and those of the United States, and it appears to be getting stronger every day. This fact cannot be concealed or denied, for it is plain as the sun at noon-day, and has shown itself in a variety of ways—commercial, social, and political. This may result in consequences of great moment to the destiny and welfare of both countries.

The people of the United States have always been disposed to cultivate friendship with Canada, and have shown it on many occasions, and more recently, by the passage of a bill by the House of Representatives establishing a reciprocal free trade in certain articles of the produce and growth of both countries, such as flour, grain, ash, &c., &c. The effect of this proposed law will be to cement still stronger the feelings of kindness, and to bind closer the commercial interests of both people.

The question of annexing Canada to the United States has been frequently discussed in the journals of the United States, and the general conclusion to which they as well as their readers, have arrived, is to let Canada go on as she pleases, and when the time comes for her to knock at our doors for admission into our Union, to let her in. The forcible annexation of Canada never has been seriously thought of, nor would it be worth the trouble that would be sure to follow such a movement. We have got a sufficiency of territory in a northern and western direction; and if even Canada were separated from Great Britain and became an independent republic, separate and distinct from the United States, it would not cause our people much trouble. We would seek to encourage her as a republic, and freely give her the benefits of our experience in the matter of self-government, leaving her to decide whether she would enlist under the American banner, and add two or three more to the stars of our political firmament, or not. This, we believe, is the general feeling in the United States on this subject. We do not want Canada; but if she knocks at the door of the American Union, and seeks admittance, we shall not refuse her.

That she will ultimately take this course we really believe; and we do not know but that it would be for the benefit of both countries that she should do so. Our confederacy is so constituted that a balance of interests must be preserved; that each section of soil and climate should be equally represented, and the interests of each and all properly attended to. In the course of a few years the large tract of territory which we have acquired as indemnity from Mexico by the recent treaty of peace will be populated by sugar, tobacco, cotton and rice growing people. The extent of territory of this description will then be so great as to injure to a great extent, the balance which now exists, and to restore the equilibrium we must for an accession of Northern territory. Where could we get this addition more easily than in Canada? By this time the readjustment of the balance will become necessary, the people of Canada will, in all probability, be knocking at our gates for admittance into the Union, so that it would really appear as if destiny had its hand in this, too for the benefit of the United States.

We set out, however, only with the view of referring to the increase of friendly feeling which has taken place between the two people within a few years. From what has taken place within this short period, we have a guarantee that there will not be a reaction, when we see telegraph, railroad and steamboat lines established every day—when we see the proceedings of our Congress regularly reported by telegraph in the Canada papers, and when we find the Fourth of July celebrated there by the British subjects.

For Sale.

English Coal and Salt.

To arrive, and in Store. Apply to the Assignees of Joseph Cunard, Chatham, July 18.

List of Letters for June,

Remaining for delivery in the Post Office, Chatham, July, 1848.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Armstrong John | King John |
| Archibald Gardner | Keenan John |
| Archer Thomas, care of Jas. White | May Mrs Mesheq Rose |
| Builer Mary | McNeale George |
| Bay du Vin | McLeod Malcolm |
| Burkley Thomas | McCabe Bridget |
| Bay du Vin | or Dinnois |
| Breen Mary | O'Leary James |
| Blake Thomas | Escuminac |
| Brven Burch, care of E. Doyle | Philan Morice Powers ames |
| Brown John | Prompt ship, for W. Wood |
| Chatham Head | |
| Carrol Daniel | Philan Thomas |
| Cushin Mrs | Black River |
| Fowler Wm | 2 Roddick William |
| Fowler Matilda | Tailor |
| Gerow George | Shaannon Thomas |
| Gainy Mrs or Michael | Sylph Ship |
| Henderson Will | for Wm. Bewrich |
| Bay du Vin | Thompson Joseph |
| Henderson George | Napan |
| John Brikt., | Weaver Susan |
| Capt John Knox | 2 Wall Robt |
| Jenkins Wm | Blacksmith |
| Ell River | Vans Alex |
| Lord Maidstone ship | |
| John Smith | |

JAMES CAIE, P. M.

List of Letters

- Received at the Newcastle Post Office during the month of June, and remaining for delivery
- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| Allan Wm | Holderness Eliza |
| Blinairit John | Hudson Revd James |
| Coware Capt | Keenan Hugh |
| ship Coronet | Kinehin Joseph |
| English James | McKinzie Peter |
| Egan Patrick | McGrath John |
| Farrel Edward | McKinzie Hugh |
| Goodan John F | Oliver Wm |
| Hasford John | |

Persons asking for advertised Letters, will please say "advertised."

HUGH MORELL, P. M.

New Brunswick.

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND, To the Sheriff of the County of Northumberland, or any Constable of the said County, GREETING.

Whereas, PATRICK BOYCE, late of the Parish of Blackville, in the said County, Yeoman, lately died Intestate (as it is said), leaving Goods and Chattles in the said County to be administered, and John MacCormack, of the Parish of Blackville, and the said County, Farmer, had prayed that Administration may be granted to him on the said Estate. You are therefore required to cite the next of kin of the said deceased, and all other persons interested in the said Estate, to appear before me at a Court of Probate to be held at my office in Chatham, in the said County, on FRIDAY, the 18th day of AUGUST next, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, to shew cause why Administration on the said Estate should not be granted to the said Applicant. Given under my Hand, and the Seal of the said Court, this seventeenth day of July, 1848. [Signed] GEORGE KERR, Register of Probates for said County. [Signed] THOMAS B. PETERS, Surrogate.

Brunswick House,

AT RICHIBUCTO, COUNTY OF KENT.

The subscriber begs leave to announce to the public generally, that he has become the proprietor of the House formerly owned by Wilmot W. Nash, in the town of Richibucto, which has undergone considerable alterations and improvements, and is now furnished in good order to accommodate the Public; either Travellers or steady Boarders will find a quiet and comfortable house; and the subscriber pledges himself that no effort on his part shall be wanting to render the stay of those visiting the Brunswick House pleasant and agreeable. Good Stabling attached to the premises. JOSEPH WETMORE. Richibucto, July 22, 1848

Farm to Sell or Let.

That FARM in rear of Douglstown, in the Parish of Newcastle, Farmed by Mr George Mitchell, and owned by John Porter Esq, containing 150 acres, 50 acres of which is cleared and in first rate order being all recently fenced, with a good HOUSE and BARN with Byers fit to contain from 20 to 25 head of cattle. If not Sold soon, it will be let for such number of years as may be agreed upon, and entry given the 1st day of November next. Also—

To be Sold, this FARM in rear of the late John Lyons, Farm, at Moorfield, bounded on the west by Richard Coultair, and on the east by Mrs Gekie, with considerable cleared Land upon it and well watered.

For further particulars apply to JOHN PORTER. Douglstown, July 24, 1848.

CAUTION!

All persons are hereby cautioned against giving my wife Ann any credit on my account, as I will not be accountable for any debts she may contract.

THOMAS MAY, Bartholomew's River, Parish of Blackville. July 21, 1848.

Sheriff's Sale.

At the Court House, in Newcastle, on Friday, the 9th day of February next, between the hours of Twelve and Five o'clock P. M., will be sold at Public Auction:

All the Right, Title, Interest, Property, Claim and Demand of James Fowler, and John Fowler, to any real estate in the County of Northumberland, to satisfy an Execution, issued out by the supreme Court, at the suit of John A. Street, and Allen A. Davidson, against the said James Fowler and John Fowler.

WM. A. BLACK, Sheriff.

Newcastle, August 8, 1848.

NOTICE.

The Subscriber has resumed the Auction & Commission Business, And is ready to execute any orders entrusted to him by his friends and others. J. M. JOHNSON, Auctioneer, Chatham, 4th August, 1848.

NOTICE.

The following Properties being Assessed in the parish of Chatham, the parties interested are hereby notified to pay the same, with expenses of advertising, &c, within three months from date hereof, or so much of said Properties will be sold, as will pay the respective taxes and costs as by law allowed.

- | | |
|--------------------|-------|
| Bryant's Property | 17 11 |
| George Estey's do. | 4 54 |
| Angus McLeod's do. | 11 1 |

MARTIN CRANNEY,

Collector of Rates for Chatham Chatham, July 10th 1848.

WOOL, WOOL!

Grateful for past favours the Subscriber begs to inform the public that his

Carding Machine

is fitted up for the season, and that he has appointed Mr. S. B. Hecherington his agent in Richibucto to receive wool, with whom it can be left, and the subscriber will attend once every week to receive from and return it there. Owing to the pressure of the times, he will card unmixd wool for 2d. per pound, and mixed wool will be put twice through the breaker, and carded for 2½ per lb, money pays ment.—Trade payments will be taken at 2d. Should the wool brought be properly picked and greased, &c., the subscriber trusts by punctuality and attention to obtain a liberal share of public custom.

Should any of his friends require Barley manufactured for the Pot, the Subscriber has a Barley mill erected on a first rate principle on his premises in Shockpish.

JAMES JOHNSON.

Shockpish, June 5, 1848.

Notice.

The Subscriber hereby gives Notice, that from and after the date hereof, he will not pay for any debts contracted by his Wife and Family

AMBROSE COMMONEY.

Bathurst, July 20, 1848.

Notice.

All persons having any just claims against the Estate of the late WILLIAM GERRARD late of the parish of Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland, Farmer, deceased, are required to render the same duly attested, within three months, to the Subscriber; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are required to make immediate payment to

RICHARD HUTCHISON.

Newcastle, June 26, 1848.

TO FISHERMEN.

The American Net and Twine Manufacturing Co.

Wm. Stowe, Agent, 56 Commercial Street, Boston,

Asks the attention of the Fishermen of the British Colonies to their

Cotton Nets, Seines, Lines and Twines.

For upwards of twenty years, they have been used in the States, as they are more durable, lighter, haul easier, less liable to heat and rot, retain their strength longer, and cost less than hemp. Last year some 20 large Seines, as an introduction, were sold in the British Colonies, and in every instance, so far as heard from, they have given entire satisfaction, and some of the parties have ordered more the present season of the same kind.

Persons wanting seines or nets, can have them delivered in Saint John, N. B., or Halifax, N. S., free of expense in 30 days from receipt of order.

Isaac Noble, St. John, Benjamin Wier, Halifax, Agents. Terms—Under \$25 cash—over \$25, 4 months from date of delivery for acceptances, satisfactory to Mr Noble or Mr Wier. Orders sent to either party will be promptly attended. For information and samples, &c, application made to Boston

For Sale—Cod, Caplin, Herring and Mackerel seines, seal, herring, mackerel and salmon nets, &c, &c.

Boston, June 8, 1848.