

houses for the accommodation of those who were to be engaged in the expected business, have their houses upon their hands. Nor can any one well acquainted with Upper Canada fail to recognize in Oakville, a faithful picture of many, if not most, of the towns and villages in the Province.

But let us now reverse the picture, and suppose that Oakville, instead of looking forward to rising, and being supported by trade incident to selling England's goods, and the draining of the country's resources to pay for them, had looked forward to prosperity by manufacturing and selling goods of its own. Let us suppose that its founder—who, fifteen years ago spent some twenty thousand pounds in adapting its harbor for ships, that never had occasion to come, and in building store houses for which there has never been use—had spent the same money in establishing one of those factories which first formed the nucleus of Lowell or Salem in Massachusetts. Is it not reasonable to infer, that in the same country, and among a people having the same necessities, the same results would have accrued in the Canadas which have accrued in the United States? That the profits of fifteen years manufacturing would have surrounded Oakville with mansions, proving the success of enterprise; and filled its streets with houses, showing that labor had prospered, and the country had its benefits? Would not its capitalists, instead of empty houses and ruined hopes, have now the proceeds of well-invested capital, or see them reproducing wealth in railroads, or public improvements?

But let us suppose further, that the whole Province of Upper Canada had invested in manufactures, from time to time, for fifty years the whole profits that England and other countries have made by the sale of all the goods it has consumed, and that this capital had been augmenting and reproducing itself during this period—what would be the probable result? It is impossible to calculate it. It can only be measured by the towns that have sprung up, by the railroads and canals that have been made, and by the vast capital that has been accumulated in the same period by Massachusetts, and the other Manufacturing States of America.

It is not, therefore, to institutions or to laws, to peculiarity of race or of situation, that we ascribe the present undeniable prosperity of the States, or, at all events, of those States, which have manufactured, over the Canadas. It is to the system the one adopted of manufacturing what they required, and thus securing to their country the benefit of the population it required to do so, the profits of the labor employed in it, and the incidental improvements it occasioned. It is the system the other followed, or which was chalked out for them of spending all they could make in the purchase of goods manufactured in England, the profits of which all went there to be spent. The States, by the one system, have made the most of their country's resources and its labor; the Canadas, by the other, have made the least. The States have cities, and railroads, and canals, and elegant mansions, to show for their labor of fifty years; the Canadas have built elegant mansions, too, by their labor, and have bought fine country seats, and have contributed to make railroads, but they are, unfortunately, ALL IN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND. What holds good of a family sometimes holds good of a people. There is as much often accumulated by saving as by making. Probably the making little, and saving it, will end better by making much and saving little. The States might have made but little on their produce at first—probably less for many years, than the Canadas; but their system inevitably tended to saving for their country all they did make; whereas the Canadian system, whatever the provinces made, much or little, as inevitably tended to the country's losing it: and the consequences are, the vast difference in the growth of capital in the one country over the other.

The length of this article precludes further remarks to-day, but we shall take an early opportunity to give the Canada question some further consideration.

Communications.

MIRAMICHI LADIES' AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Twenty Eighth Anniversary of the Miramichi Ladies' Auxiliary Bible Society was held in the Wesleyan Chapel, Newcastle, on the 17th ult.; Mrs Henry Cunard in the Chair.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. John McCurdy.

The subjoined Resolutions were unanimously passed.

1. That the £5 13s 6d, being part of the appropriation of last year to Mr Bertram, collector of the New Brunswick Bible Society, and returned, now go into the general funds of this Society.

3. There being a sufficient number of Books to meet the demands of the coming year in the Depository, the whole of the receipts for the past year, after defraying incidental expenses, be forwarded to the Parent Society in London, as a donation.

3. That the cordial thanks of the meeting be presented to the Collectors, for their praiseworthy exertions during the year.

REPORT.

The Report, which was read by Mr McCurdy, stated, that there was remitted to the Parent Society last year the sum of £29 10s 6d, sterling, of which £9 6s 6d went to the purchase account, and the remainder was presented as a donation.

—That there had been imported for the use of the Society 22 Bibles, 48 Testaments, and 12 Psalms: total 82 vols.—That the sales for the year amounted to 37 copies of the Word of God, and that 10 had been distributed gratuitously.—That there are now in the Depository 51 English Bibles, 21 Gaelic, and 13 French; 68 English Testaments, 16 Gaelic, 12 French and 2 Hebrew, and also 14 copies of the Psalms, making a total of 197.—That the proceeds of sales amounted to £3 9s 6d, and that of the £10 appropriated to Mr Bertram, £5 13s 6d had been returned. Mr B. had received £4 6s 6d worth of books from this Society, which he sold, and the proceeds of which he had been requested to retain, in anticipation of a grant being made to him from this Society, and the £5 13s 6d did not go to Bathurst, where it was expected to reach him till after he had left the Province.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS.

CHATHAM.

Per Miss THOMSON and Miss SPRATT.	
Mrs H. Cunard	5 0
Miss Cunard	5 0
Mrs Nesbit	5 0
Mrs Forbes	5 0
McLaughlin	5 0
G. Johnston	5 0
G. H. Russell	5 0
Mr H. Cunard	5 0
T. Wetherley	5 0
G. Kerr, Esq.	2 0
Miss McArthur	3 12
Mrs Stevens	3 0
Mackie	2 6
WM. Laughlin	2 6
A Friend	2 6
Miss Firth	2 0
Mrs Spratt	2 0
Coulson	1 6
Hunter	1 3
Cairns	1 3
Marshall	1 3
Hea	2 5 1/2
A Friend	1 8
A Friend	1 0
A Friend	1 0

Per Miss A. THOMSON and Miss CLARKE.

Mrs Abrams, P.	5 0	Miss Abrams	2 6
Thomson, Sec.	5 0	Mr E. Lobban	2 6
McCurdy, T.	5 0	Daley	2 6
W. J. Fraser	5 0	Capt. Scott	2 6
J. Cunard	5 0	John Smith	2 0
J. Thomson	5 0	Mrs Wakem	2 0
A. Fraser	5 0	Mr A. Letson	1 10
Miss Clarke	5 0	John Shirreff	1 9
Capt. Wharton	5 0	W. McKenzie	1 3
W. J. Fraser, Esq.	5 0	Mrs Hardie	1 3
J. M. Wolhaupter	5 0	J. Patterson	1 3
Jackson	5 0	J. Smith	1 3
Mrs J. Samuel	4 9	Bird	1 3
Jas. Crie	3 6	A Friend	1 3
Mr McCulloch	3 6	Miss Amelia Scott	0 6
Mrs Macdougall	3 0	A Friend	0 5
Bell	2 6	Mrs Pierce	5 0

NEWCASTLE.

Per Mrs THOMSON and Mrs ALLISON.

Mrs A. Davidson	5 0	Mrs Willard	3 0
Sargeant	5 0	Miss Henderson	5 0
Thomson, V. P.	5 0	Jonathan Crane	2 6
Harkins	5 0	A Friend	2 6
Allison	5 0	Miss Sargeant	2 2
Witherall	1 3	A Friend	2 7
Gifford	1 0	W. Loch, Esq.	5 0
Mason	1 6	A Friend	0 9
Henderson	2 6	A Friend	1 0
Watt	2 0	A Friend	1 0

Per Miss JOHNSTONE and Miss CHALMERS.

Mrs McKillop	5 0	Mr Wishart	5 0
McKinnon	0 11	D. Creighton	2 0
R. Thompson	1 0	Mrs Girvan	1 3
J. Urquhart	2 6	Daff	1 10
Abbott	1 3	G. Davidson	2 6
Sinclair	2 6	Robert Edgar	3 1 1/2
Miss McKenzie	2 6	Peter Loggie	4 9
Mrs A. Lamont	5 0	J. Campbell	2 6
Johnston, V. P.	5 0	Mrs Dow	2 0
Miss Chalmers	5 0	James Woods	2 6
Wyse	2 6	John McCosh	2 6
Mrs J. Alexander	2 6	G. McNeil	5 0
R. Miller	2 0	N. Reeves	2 6
Hon. Rankin	0 0	James Millar	2 6
A. Rankin, jr.	5 0	J. Walker	2 7
A. Herberson	5 0	W. Thompson	2 6
K. Smith	4 0	G. Johnson	3 9 1/2
W. M. Salter	5 0	R. Johnstone	2 6
Wm. Souter	2 6	Mrs Norman	2 0 1/2
J. Graham	5 0	J. Johnstone	2 0
G. Copland	2 6	Dickson	2 4
Mrs Jessamine	2 2	J. Russell	1 0
Faulkner	2 0	J. Rennie	1 6
Richardson	2 6	R. Rennie	2 6
R. Robinson	1 6	A. Woodside	1 3
Park	3 6	A. Ramsay	1 3

NELSON.

Per Miss DAVIDSON.

Capt. Younger	5 0	Cushman	1 3
Wm. Hart	1 3	R. Leslie	2 6
John Hart	1 8	Saunders	2 6
W. Alhoon	1 3	A Friend	1 3
Mrs D. Crocker	5 0	Wm. Parker	3 1 1/2
Ferguson	3 1 1/2	A Friend	2 0
R. Crocker	3 0	Jas Crocker	3 1 1/2
Eason	1 6	Mr Davidson	2 6
McGee	2 6	A Friend	1 3

NAPAN.

Per Miss CAMPBELL.

Mrs Jonathan	2 6	Mr R. Jardine	1 6
Dickson	2 6	Mrs Jos. Jardine	1 3
F. McDiarmid	1 0	D. Steel	5 0
Jas Dickson	1 0	Miss Steel	1 3
Jas Creighton	1 0	McLeod	1 3
D. McDiarmid	2 6	Mrs G. Johnstone	5 0
Jas Calloway	2 0	W. Archibald	2 0
Miss J. Jardine	1 3	Jas Kerr	5 0
Mrs J. Woods	1 2	Mr J. Creighton	1 0

Abstract of Account for year ended October, 1849.

RECEIPTS.	
On hand last year,	£42 0 8
Subscriptions and Donations—	
Per Misses Thomson and Spratt,	5 14 0
Misses A. Thomson and Clarke,	5 3 3
Mrs Thomson and Mrs Allison,	2 18 9
Misses Johnstone and Chalmers,	8 3 6 1/2
Miss Davidson,	2 3 9 1/2
Miss Campbell,	1 16 3

Private subscription for Mr Bertram,	£3 16 2
Sales by Rev. John McCurdy,	3 9 6
Part of grant to Mr Bertram returned,	5 13 6

Total,	£80 19 5
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EXPENDITURES.

Paid for draft to remit to London sterling £29 6 6,	£35 16 10
To Mr Bertram in Books,	4 6 6
To Mr McDonnell for do.,	
Private Subscription,	3 16 2
To do, for do, out funds of Society,	1 17 4
Paid postage, stationary, &c.,	0 4 9

Total receipts,	£46 1 7
Balance on hand,	34 17 10

£80 19 5	
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Office Bearers for the ensuing year:—

Mrs Abrams, President.	
Mrs Perley, Mrs D. Johnstone, and Mrs Dr. Thomson, Vice Presidents.	
Mrs McCurdy, Treasurer.	
Mrs C. Thomson, Secretary.	

COMMITTEE.

Mrs James Kerr,	Mrs Harkins,
" A. Fraser,	" J. Cunard,
" T. Little,	" H. Cunard,
" Allison,	" Jas. Thomson,
" Spratt,	" J. Urquhart,
" Hea,	" W. J. Fraser,
	" D. Steel.

Collectors.—For Newcastle, Misses Johnstone and Chalmers; Misses Ledden and Sargeant. For Chatham, Misses Thomson and Spratt, Miss Clarke, Miss Brown. For Nelson, Miss Davidson. For Napan, Miss Campbell.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI.

CHATHAM, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1849

The Subscriber having been compelled to consume a large amount of time, and inconsiderable expense, in his too often fruitless endeavours to collect his far-spread Outstanding Debts, hereby notifies all persons to whom he is not indebted, and with whom he has not a running account, that orders for advertising in the Gleaner, and for Printing in future, must be accompanied with the CASH otherwise they will not meet with attention.

JAMES A. PIERCE.

ALTERATION IN THE NAVIGATION LAWS.

A Correspondent of the Saint John New Brunswicker throws out some valuable hints in reference to the course that should be pursued by the Government of this Province, regarding the alterations that are to be made in the British Navigation Laws. The writer says:

"Observing in your paper of the 10th inst. a short paragraph, with an extract from the New York Express, on the Navigation Laws, as to the extent to which United States vessels can trade to the Colonies, whether the words 'one port in each Colony' is to be confined to a port to be designated, or to any one port in each colony. With due deference, but under the view of the liberal policy intended to be carried out by the mother country, I should construe it to mean any one port in a colony, thereby preventing the trading from one port to another port, in the same colony;—but if I recollect, the Law gives perfect freedom for any colony, with the sanction of the Home Government, to allow Foreign vessels to coast or trade from port to port within the colony. If such be the case, I do not know of any course that would tend so much to the advantage of this Province, as to offer to the United States a free trade within the colony for a reciprocity with them on the same terms, not limited as Mr Grinnell's Bill, but extending to all articles of the growth, production or manufacture of each. It will be said that our trade is not of sufficient importance to induce the United States to come into such arrangement; but of this we cannot be certain until we try the experiment; and not succeeding, we lose nothing in the attempt;—but a refusal on the part of the United States to such an arrangement would be contrary to the whole spirit of their institutions, which is freedom to all who will reciprocate with them. Such was the offer made by them to England after the peace of 1815, but unfortunately for Great Britain she did not accede to it, and thus hastened the growth of rival manufactures by a century.—The benefits that would result to New Brunswick from such a trade are many, not only affecting the trading community, but extending its beneficial influence to the working and industrial classes, and none would more feel the advantages than the Farmer. Should it be found that such a course of free imports would reduce our revenue too much (which I think would be a blessing), it might be arranged that a small duty not to exceed 5 per cent. *ad valorem*, should be levied on the imports by each respectively, but this ought not to be resorted to, if possible to be avoided. There is an advantage in this policy, that New Brunswick can act for herself, and need not be retarded by the conflicting interests or prejudices existing in other colonies. It would not require Federal or Legislative Union with Canada and Nova Scotia to effect it.—Let our government bring the matter before the Legislature at an early day after meeting;—let them be prepared with the sanction of the Home Government to carry it out, which they either have now, or will obtain by asking, and they will be doing good service to their country. The benefits of such a course, if carried out with economy in our public service, would be incalculable."

SALMON.—The Halifax Colonist remarking on the state of the markets, says: "A lot of Salmon, No. 1. (Miramichi brand) was taken at 55s.—these, on re-inspection, would not average more than No. 2s." There is something wrong here. Our merchants and fishermen should have the most scrupulous regard to the quality of our salmon: An inspector lending himself to aid a fraud should be promptly discharged; and it should be the duty, as it undoubtedly is the interest of all concerned, to maintain the character of our pickled fish, and the genuineness of our inspectors' brands.

ISLAND OF ST. DOMINGO.—While all the other parts of the world are struggling for independence, and republican institutions are growing rapidly into favor, the people of this island recently made a move in the other direction. The late President has been created Emperor, with unlimited prerogatives; and by virtue of the power thus delegated to him, has been creating Dukes, Marquises, Lords, &c. without stint. All accounts represent this man, who is a Negro, to be a monster in human shape. We copy below a letter recently obtained from a gentleman of high respectability living at Hayti, which represents the affairs of this island to be in a most disordered and lamentable condition:—

I send you a Haytian Journal, by which you will see that the ferocious and sanguinary president of Hayti, Souleouque, has got himself proclaimed Emperor. The newspaper tells you that he owes this elevation to the wish of the people; but this is false, the initiative has been entirely his own, and any member of the Legislative body that would have dared to oppose his will, would have been drawn out and shot like a dog, as many a worthy man has lately been, by order of this monster. His object is to exterminate the coloured race, and have the country exclusively governed by the blacks. There is no longer safety to colored men in Hayti. All of this class who possessed anything have been either killed or obliged to flee the country. Neither sex nor age is spared by this demon and his minister, Solomon, who have sworn together the extermination *en masse* of the colored race. But let us hope that the Almighty will avert the accomplishment of such a crime, and that there may yet be found in Hayti another Brutus to deliver his country from this monster, who surpasses in cruelty anything we have read of Tiberius or Nero.

PUBLIC OPINION.—Some time since we noticed that much dissatisfaction existed among the people residing in this section of the Province, with reference to the policy pursued by the Home Government, and also the manner in which our Legislative affairs are conducted. The Editor of the Halifax Church Times has been travelling in the same direction, and the observations he has made during his journey, all tend to prove the correctness of our remarks. Hear what the Editor says:—

While the business aspect of the country is far from encouraging, its political aspect, colored thereby, is undoubtedly black and lowering. The withdrawal of the protective duties from timber, and the further contemplated alterations in the navigation laws, which will permit the sale of foreign ships in British markets, thereby giving the final blow to its chief trade, rankles in the breasts of the people, and is producing its natural fruits—a wide spread of disaffection towards the Mother Country. Nor do they look for a remedy in a Federal Union of the Provinces, a nostrum which they truly conceive to be indulged in by those who are afraid to look the only alterna-