

## Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:  
CHATHAM, TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1849.

The Subscriber having been compelled to consume a large amount of time, and in considerable expense, in his top 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.

PROVINCIAL SUMMARY.—We give below extracts from late papers, which will furnish our readers with a correct idea of what is doing in our Legislature. The Revenue Bill, it appears, has at length passed, and it seems our Legislators have paid but little heed to the depressed state of our trade, or the necessities of the people. The duties levied are heavy enough, we should presume, to satisfy the most rampant protectionist. Two shillings per barrel duty on Flour, while our farmers are suffering great distress from repeated failure of crops, and can scarcely gather sufficient money to purchase bread for their children. The Bill, however, as a whole, is an improvement on the one of last year, and we are pleased to see several inconsistencies pointed out by us some time since, remedied.

## SPECIFIC.

Apples, per bushel,	£0 0 6
Butter, per hundred weight,	0 9 4
Candles of all kinds, except Sperm and Wax, per pound,	0 0 1
Sperm and Wax, per pound,	0 0 4
Cattle of all kinds over one year old,	2 0 0
Cheese, per hundred weight,	0 9 4
Cider, per gallon,	0 0 3
Quails, per ton,	0 1 0
Clocks or Clock Cases of all kinds, each,	0 15 0
Coffee, per pound,	0 0 1 1/2
Fruit, dried, per hundred weight,	0 9 4
Horses, Mares, and Geldings, each,	2 0 0
Lard, per pound,	0 0 1
Leather,	
Sole, per pound,	0 0 2 1/2
Upper Leather, per pound,	0 0 2 1/2
Harness and Belt Leather, per pound,	0 0 2 1/2
Sheep Skins, tanned and dress'd per dozen,	0 3 0
Calf Skins, tanned, per dozen,	0 6 0
Malt Liquors of every description, (not being aqua vita, otherwise charged with duty) whether in bottles or otherwise, per gallon,	0 0 6
Meats, fresh, per hundred weight,	0 9 4
Salted and cured, per hundred weight,	0 4 8
Molasses and Treacle, per gallon,	0 0 2
Spirits and Cordials, viz: Brandy, per gallon,	0 3 4
Rum and other Spirits and Cordials: For every gallon of such Rum or other Spirits or Cordials of any strength under and not exceeding the strength of proof of 26 by the Bubble,	0 1 6
And for every Bubble below 26 in number, an additional, per gal,	0 0 2
Lemon Syrup, per gallon,	0 1 0
Soap, per pound,	0 0 0 1/2
Sugar, Refined, in Leaves, per pound	0 0 1 1/2
Refined, Crushed, per hundred weight,	0 9 4
Of all kinds, except refined and crushed, per hundred weight,	0 6 0
Tea, per pound,	0 0 2
Tobacco, manufactured, except Snuff and Cigars, per pound,	0 0 1 1/2
Wines, per gallon, and 10 per cent ad valorem added,	0 2 6
Wheat Flour, per barrel,	0 2 0

## AD VALOREM.

On the following articles, for every one hundred pounds of the true and real value thereof, videlicet:—	
Boots, Shoes, and other Leather Manufactures,	20 0 0
Carriages, Waggon, Sleighs, and other Vehicles,	20 0 0
Chairs, and prepared parts of or for Chairs; Clock Wheels, machinery and materials for Clocks; Household Furniture, (except the property of Passengers and Emigrants, for their own use and not intended for sale); Looking Glasses; Oranges and Lemons; Whale Oil, (except the return cargoes of vessels fitted out for fishing voyages from ports in this Province); Wooden Wares of all kinds; Corn Brooms and Brushes; Hats and Hat Bodies,	20 0 0
Pisco Fortes; Snuff and Cigars,	20 0 0
Bread and Biscuit,	10 0 0
Ready-made Clothing, Iron Castings, Bricks, Axes, Manilla Rope,	10 0 0
ONE PER CENT.	
Anchor, Ashes	
Barilla, Beans and Peas, Burr Stones,	
Canvass, Chains and Cables for ship's use,	
Cordage, except Manilla rope, Composition	
Nails and Spikes for Ship Building, Cotton	

Wool and Cotton Warp, Copper, in sheets and bars for ship building, Coal Tar, Dye Wood, Dog Stones, Duck, Hemp, Hides, green and salted, Iron in bolts, bars, plates, sheets, and Pig Iron. Nettle and Seines, Oakum, Ores of all kinds, Pitch, Sheathing Paper, Sail Cloth of all kinds, Seeds of all kinds, Ship Tackle and Apparel, Spikes and Sheathing Nails, Tallow, Tar, Tobacco—unmanufactured, Tin in Sheets and Blocks, Wool, Zinc,

All other Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, not otherwise charged with duty, and not hereafter declared to be free of duty, for every hundred pounds of the true and real value thereof, £7 10s.

## EXEMPTIONS FROM DUTY.

Baggage and Apparel not intended for sale. Books, printed. Carriages of Travellers not intended for sale. Coins, Bullion, and Diamonds. Corn, Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, Barley, Oats, Rice, ground and unground, and Buckwheat unground, Barley Meal, Rye Flour and Meal, Oatmeal, Indian Meal, Buckwheat Meal, Corn Broom Brush. Eggs. Furniture, Working Tools, and Implements, the property of Emigrants, not intended for sale. Lines and Twines for the Fisheries. Manures of all kinds. Oil, Blubber, Fins, and Skins, the produce of Creatures living in the Sea, the return of vessels fitted out in this Province for fishing voyages. Oil—Seal, Cod, Porpoise, Palm, and Rape. Plants, Shrubs, and Trees. Printing Paper, Types, Printing Presses, and Printing Ink. Rags, Old Rope, and Junk. Rock Salt. Salt. Sails and Rigging saved from vessels wrecked. Soap Grease. Wood and Lumber of all kinds, except Cedar, Spruce, Pine and Hemlock Shingles.

The following is a portion of a speech recently delivered in the Assembly by the Attorney General; and if he is to be looked upon as the organ of the ministry, which we presume he is, there is but little prospect of the Government originating any measure of any consequence during the present session.

He (Hon. Mr. Wilmot) had himself brought in two bills which he would venture to say would do more good to the country than if the whole Civil List Bill were wiped off from the charges against the Province. He meant the Bill to enable settlers on land, owing small sums to the Crown, to pay of their debts by labour on the roads, and the other to facilitate the sale and settlement of Crown lands; the one enabling the honest and industrious settler to remove the burthens from his property and breathe a freeholder and a free man, the other to enable the poor man to pay for his freehold by the labor of his hands. These might be thought small measures by the hon. and learned member from St. John, but the were such measures as required some consideration to get them into a practicable shape, more, perhaps, than either of the hon. and learned fault-finders would suppose; for, although a lawyer himself, he had some little experience in matters connected with agriculture, and he believed his agricultural brethren in that house had some confidence in his good feelings towards the farmer, otherwise they would not have continued him for so many years Chairman of the Agricultural Committee. The attention of the Government had also been turned to the improvement of internal communication, and a Bill has also been prepared for the improvement of the navigation of the River Saint John. This he considered a measure of great importance to the trade of the country, and one from which great advantages might be derived if it was carried out in a proper spirit. Nor had the Government been unmindful of the manufactures of the country, and he had a Bill prepared to do away with the export duty on small lumber, such as clap-boards, shingles, and other descriptions of manufactured lumber. These Bills were not picked up at the feet of the members of the Government; they required, thought, and time, and attention to mature them and bring them in practical form before the Legislature, and although the hon. and learned member from Saint John, and the learned and hon. member from Northumberland might think that they were such comprehensive measures as they could not originate, yet the first two bills which he had mentioned would certainly benefit the Agriculturalists, particularly the small farmers. The improvement of the navigation of the River St. John would unquestionable benefit commerce, and the last named bill which he had mentioned would be a relief to the manufacturers of lumber; these he thought, comprehended most of the great interests of the country. But this idle Government did not stop there. There was a good many lawyers in the Government, and the state of our criminal and other laws had long been complained of as being scattered through so many acts that it was almost impossible to find what the law really was without a good deal of trouble and research. The Government had taken in hand the consolidation of many of those laws, and his hon. colleague (Mr. Fisher) had introduced a Bill into that house, consolidating all the laws now in force relating to the division of the Province into counties and parishes. Another hon. Member of the Govern-

ment, who was a member of the upper branch of the Legislature, had turned his attention to the consolidation of all the Acts of the General Assembly, relating to the amendment of the law and had presented a bill in the other branch to effect this desirable object. He had himself turned his attention to the consolidation and amendment of the criminal laws, and prepared a Bill which had already passed the upper branch, and would soon be brought down to that House. In the preparation of this bill he had bestowed much care and attention, and hon. members could judge of its merits when it came before them. His hon. colleague in the Government, the Solicitor General, had also taken his share in this work and had prepared a most excellent Bill to consolidate and amend all the laws relating to the administration of criminal justice in this Province. This Bill would be a complete manual of the practice in our criminal courts, and extended from the issuing of the warrant by the Justice of the Peace to the final conviction and sentencing of the prisoner. This Bill in itself had accomplished a most desirable object, and would be of great assistance to the Magistrates and all those connected with the administration of justice in criminal matters. These were some of the measures which the present Government had already turned their attention to, and on which they had bestowed a great deal of labor, anxiety, and care in preparing; but yet they were told they had done nothing. One hon. member says, why did you not bring in a Revenue Bill? his answer was, give the Government the initiation of money grants, and then they might call on them to bring in a Revenue Bill; but how could they call on the Government to bring in estimates while that House had the power of granting money unchecked, unless by the upper branch refusing to concur in their appropriations. Another hon. member wished them to do something to facilitate the great Trunk Railway. As a Government they had given this subject their most serious and anxious attention, and had left no means untried to induce the British Government to give them their assistance and co-operation; and he was compelled to say, that great as the sacrifices were which he would be prepared to make for forwarding this measure, that the hopes of its accomplishment were fast dying away within him, and that he was afraid that instead of this Railroad going into operation, that the day was not distant when the Atlantic steamers would cease to touch at Halifax, and these Colonies would be deprived of their English mails, unless by branch steamers. To think of this Province attempting to make 240 miles of Railroad, on its own resources, was utterly out of the question, and the prospect of the British Government undertaking this most important national improvement, was becoming every day more and more doubtful. In this respect the Government had done all they could do in the matter. What other measures the Government could have adopted the hon. and learned members who opposed the Government had not told them. They accused the Government of dealing in general promises. He thought he had shown that the Government did not deal in generalities, but had descended to plain, practical measures, which they were prepared to carry out. Yet this was the Government which the learned member from Northumberland called a mongrel and a hermaphrodite Government, to which his opposition was general and not particular. Why did not that hon. member and his supporters, when they called on the Government to act, come to the House with measures which they were prepared to carry out if they should come into power, and present such a Bill as they thought the Government ought to have introduced? But no. They contented themselves with finding fault with the Government without proposing a remedy, and treading on his (Hon. Attorney General's) corns, as the hon. and learned member from Northumberland (Mr. Street) had classically expressed it. There were also other matters to which this promising, non-performing Government had turned their attention. They had also prepared a Minute of Council, which required a good deal of labor and research, and which exhibited in a short compass what he believed to be a fair statement of the present circumstances and capabilities of this fine Province. The mines of the Province were not regulated by law as they ought to be, and his hon. colleague (Mr. Fisher) had turned his attention to the subject, and such rules and regulations regarding them would be provided, as will secure to the Province the full benefit which should be derived from our mineral resources. The subject of the Post Office had also occupied their attention, but it was found that no measure effecting that department could be introduced, until an Act of the Imperial Parliament was obtained, giving authority for the transfer of that department to the colonial authorities. But the Government of this Province had been in communication with the Governments of Canada and Nova Scotia on the subject, and he hoped the day was not distant when that question would be satisfactorily arranged, and the postage charges reduced.

We publish the following letter from our Correspondent at Fredericton, received yesterday's mail:

FREDERICTON, March 14, 1849.

Dear Pierce,—Since I last addressed you, the House have got through with that all-important measure, the Revenue Bill, a copy of which I now send you. Although it has not yet been sent to the Council, it may be considered the Revenue Bill for this year, as there is very little doubt but that it will be concurred in by the other branch. In some cases, it no doubt will operate hard upon your side of the Province, but it cannot be helped; the Mem-

bers from the North, as they are termed, looked sharp after your interest, and contested the Bill inch by inch, and yielded only when overpowered by numbers. St. John is too strong for you, and your only remedy will be a "repeal of the union," or a separate Revenue Bill for the Gulf Shore.

The Finance Committee have made their report, by which they estimate that £72,000 will be realized by this Bill, which will leave about £60,000 to be granted in supply; but as part of this sum must be appropriated towards liquidating the floating debt, it is the opinion that not more than £10,000 can this year be appropriated towards the roads. Last year, you recollect, £32,800 was granted for this service; but then it must be borne in mind that the House upon that occasion broke through one of their standing rules, for the reasons set forth in the preamble to the resolution, as follows:—"Whereas in consequence of the unusually distressed state of many parts of the Province, occasioned by the successive failures of the Potatoe crop for three years last past, as well as from the embarrassments now affecting the trade of the country, it is desirable that liberal grants should be made to the Road service, with a view of giving the most substantial relief to the people thus suffering in the rural districts, by affording such employment as will advance the best interests of the Province." The grant thus made for roads, and the enormous sums expended in providing for the wants of the poor Emigrants cast upon our shores in 1847, and the grant for seed, increased the expenditure of that year over the previous; and as the Legislature has been severely censured, and charged with reckless extravagance, I do not think it likely they will again fall into the same error (if error it can be called) of granting a larger sum for the road service than the finances of the Province will warrant, although the reason for their doing so is nearly as great this year as last.

I am sorry to say there has been another destructive fire in St. John. I need not enter into detail, as you will receive the account through the public prints, at the same time you receive this. In addition to its being a severe loss to individuals and the city, it has cost the Province £10,000. You will recollect that the day before the former fire, a Bill was before a Committee of the House, for giving up to the Water Company the £5000 borrowed, provided they expended the further sum of £10,000 for a more plentiful supply of water. This Bill met with serious opposition from several members; but to-day the Bill was re-committed, and in consequence of the recent calamity, the opponents to the Bill consented to withdraw their opposition, provided a clause (suggested by Mr. Carman) was inserted, to supply the poor gratis. A clause was introduced, requiring the Company to furnish a supply of water to six tanks or fountains, to be erected by the Corporation of the City, for two hours each day, and the Bill passed without a division.

On motion of Mr. Partelow, £2000 was entered on the Supply Book, for the immediate relief of the destitute, which, it is said, amounts to about \$3000.

The House were occupied two days in discussing the first measure introduced by the Government for developing the resources of the Province—a Bill for improving the navigation of the River St. John, and giving to the Government £2000 a year, for five years. This Bill was strenuously opposed by the members from the North, but the Shediac and St. Andrews' Railroads interest, combined with that of the Government, was too strong for them, and the Bill passed by a large majority; as the names were taken on the division, I refer you to the Journals, by which you will perceive that St. John, Charlotte, Kings, Sunbury, York, and Carleton, went in favor of, and Northumberland, Kent, Gloucester, Restigouche, and Albert against the Bill. Westmoreland was divided. Hanington and Botsford voting for, and Wilson and Landry against the measure.

Mr. Allison has not yet taken his seat in the Council, and report says he has declined the proffered honor.

The Railroad Committee have not yet reported, but I suppose they will do so to-day.

PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.—An attempt was made in the Legislature of this Island, to prevent the exportation of produce the approaching season. It was strenuously opposed, and the measure being put, there appeared but two members in favor of it.

STATE OF THE PROVINCE.—The Morning News reports:—

In the course of his speech on Wednesday, at the Court House, Dr. Livingston stated, that there was a farm in this Province, not long since, offered for sale, for the sum of £100, containing as follows—300 acres of land, 50 of which were cleared—30 tons of hay, 4 cows, 1 yoke of oxen, 1 horse, 18 sheep, and all the crops! If this be any criterion of the condition of the Province, then we must say that "this is a great country" indeed.

We are apprehensive that there are very many persons in this County who would cheerfully part with their farms, equally extensive, with the cattle thereon, for the sum mentioned by the Dr. From what we can hear from persons who have ample means of forming a correct opinion, and whose impartiality can be relied on, that there is much distress and destitution among our rural population, and this will be considerably augmented,