198

Session, as to the importance of Railroads, and follow it up by sayin -- Viewing the re-lative position of the North American Colo-nies, and the great importance in a national point of view, of improving the facilities for mutual intercourse, we consider it a matter of the greatest moment for the permanency of the British colonies on this continent, that a Railway should be laid down to connect the Lower Provinces with the waters of Canada.' And in another they say, 'We believe that no other means can be devised which will so certainly consolidate the colonies, and porpetuate our connexion with Great Britain,² &c. And then they say, ⁶ On our part we are willing to make any reasonable sacrifice for the security of British interests on this continent.' And what is the reasonable sacrifice they propose should be made-that we should tax ourselves? No. That we should set aside the Casual Revenue to pay a portion of the interest on the on the meney expended? No. But that we should give land, valueless to us, and that will continue to be so for fifty years, unless the rail-road is built, to the extent of ten miles on ei-ther side of the line, knowing at the same time that the line will run so near to the wa-ter and to granted lands that there is not that quantity to give. And they also propose that we purchase the right of way and the necessary stations in the granted lands. How very libestations in the granted lands. How very libe-ral this is, knowing that the people have volun-tarily come forward and offered this and more, and that it will cost us nothing. But they do not stop here; in the plentitade of their genero-sity they consent to a modification of the pre-sent protective daty on pine timber, knowing at the same time that England will not do this, as she mest nave our timber and cannot do as she must have our timber and cannot do without it. And these are the sacrifices we are willing to make for the 'permanency of Bri-tish interests on this continent.'—These are the sacrifices we are willing to make ' to per-petuate our connexion with Great Britain. On referring to the report of the hon. George R. Young, who was appointed by the Govern-ment of Nova Scotia, in pursuance of Resoluti-ons passed by the Assembly of that Province, in relation to the Halitax and Quebec Rail-road, he found that the getleman states, that on his visit to this province he learned that reof this House, recommending a free grant of the public lands lying contiguous to the line, to any company who would undertake the con-struction of the Railroad, and also to pledge the credit of the Province to the extent of four hundred thousand pounds, so as to provide a fund of twenty five thousand pounds per annum, to be appropriated for sixteen years. If this was the opinion of the Committee last year, what has occurred to induce hon. Gentlemen to alter that opinion, for on referring to the present report he found the names of several gentlemen who composed that committee. He now came to what, in his opinion, was a very bow came to what, in me opinion, was a very objectionable paragraph, and more particularly that part of it printed in italics—" Do the peo-ple of England wish to retain the North Amer-ican colonies or not ?" Was it necessary, he would ask, to put this question? Has anything transpired to induce us to believe that they do Autopheo Makes as to be before that hey do not? What was the language of William the 4th to Earl Durham !-" Recollect, sir, the North American colonies must not be lost or given away." Has not the conduct of the Ministry and the British Parliament been such Ministry and the British Parliament been such as to convince us that they are willing to keep us as long as we are willing to remain with them? They have given up their patronage in these colonies; they have given up their patronage in these colonies; they have given us such a constitution as was desired; they not only allow us to tax their manufactures, but also their people land-ing on our shores; and last year they voted £130,000 to reimburse these colonies for the sums expended by them in providing for the sums expended by them in providing for the wants of the destitute, driven from their native soil by over taxation, to seek an asylum in this favored land. "Better throw us off at once," says the report, " and not leave us as at present adys into report, " and not have us as at present depending upon hopes never to be realized, and looking for aid from whence it can never be derived." Throw us off, and what would be-come of us? We could not stand one day by ourselves, for as sure as large bodies attract the smaller, so sure will these colonies become part of the great Resplic, and the time would be of the great Republic, and the time would be bat short when the stars and stripes would take

THE GLEANER.

they had already a better market than Saint John would afford. To plunge the province in a debt to the amount of five hundred thousand pounds for an object of this description, was a thing which he could not bring himself to do, and if it was done, he feared posterity would deeply regret the day when such a measure passed the Lagislature of this province. With respect to the Saint Andrews Line, he thought the Province had already done all they were called upon to do, and he thought the bet-ter way would be to let them know at once that if they could not go on with the encou-ragement already afforded, that nothing more could be done for them. If the Saint Andrews and Shediac Railway should be undertaken, he feared that the resources of this province would be embarrassed for fifty years to come, and be he neped that they would meturely consider what they were about to do before perilling their schools, their roads, and their bridges for the purpose of erecting a Railway.

Editor's Department. MIRAMICHI: CHATHAM, TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1849

IF The Subscriber having been compelled to consume a large amount of time, and incur considerable 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

JAMES A. PIERCE.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE. - The Lecture season of our Institute was brought to a season of our institute was orought to a close on Thursday last, when the Sccreta-ry, JOHN M. JOHNSON, JUN., Esq., addres-sed the audience, and gave a very luvid and interesting sketch of the past history of the Institution, and briefly noticed the subjects of the Lectures during the season. He then spoke at some length on the subject of the present depressed state of our trade, and threw out some valuable suggestions for the amelioration of our present condition.

As we conceive that the general dis-semination of much of the matter embodied in this excellent Address, must prove beneficial to our community, we give below a brief synopsis of it.

Mr Johnston spoke-

1st-of the difficulties through which the Institution had struggled—the position it now oc-cupied and its future prospects—the advantages likely to arise to this Institution and the pub-lic, from the formation of a Mechanics' Institute in Newcastle, whose Lecturer's it was expected, would assist us and receive their pay in kind. He next counterated the Lec-tures delivered this season, these being fit-teen in number—The 1st by James Caie, Esq. on the Advantages of Knowledge, and the be-nefits to be derived from Literary and Scientifie Institutions. The 2nd on the Mechanical properties of Atmospheric Air; and the 3d and 4th on Phrenology, by himselt. The 5th and 6th, on the Chemical composition and Mechan-ical properties of Water, illustrated by very interesting and instructive experiments with the separate Gases, by the Rev. Mr Hender-son. The 7th, on Geology, or rather as introductory to that subject, by himself. The 8th, on Heat, by Dr. Thomson. The 9th and 10th, on Comparative Anatomy and the Circulation of the Blood, by the Rev. Mr. Stewart. The 12th, by James Caie, Esq. on Physiology, mo-rally considered. The 13th, by Edward Wil-liston, Esq on the Great Trunk Railway. The 14th, on Civil and Municipal Law, by William Wilkinson, Esq. And the 15th, on Self Culture, by Peter Mitchell, Esq.

By way of filling up the evening, he then re-marked upon the state and prospects of the Country, in continuation of the closing Lec-ture of last season. When last year he compared the Imports and Exports of this County, he could hardly credit the result, a yearly ba-lance against us of £28,363; but when this season he extended the same comparison to incial Imports and Exports for a period of 18 years, up to 1845, he found a balance against the Province of £5,232,579 in that pe-The imports being £16 209,630, and the Exports £10,977,051 The consequences of such trading, if continued, must be evident to every reflecting mind, and in this Province, unfortunately, the consequences were too depressing and destructive to permit of calm re-flection-we had already become impoverished and almost despirited as a people, and discovered too late, that by annually importing two thirds more than we were paying for, the debit side of the account must rapidly increase against us, and insolvency or bankraptcy was as certain as that night would succeed to twi light. The Province was now in a state of Baukruptcy, and so desperate had our case come, that the most cautious among our Po-liticians had felt and admitted the necessity for a bold stroke, and that in the words of Poet-

and by day; portaging through the snows of the forest, and brook driving through the ra-pids at the risque of life and the expense of health-did not our aching bones, our rheumatic frames, and our broken constitutions pro-claim that we had not been idle. Now all this was true; but 'twas management rather than hard labour which accumulated wealth or avoided poverty, and this management was wanting. We had all been working in the same branches of trade-lumbering, milling, and ship building, to the detriment of each other, and the run of all ; we had been cutting each others' throats, by glutting the market with the only commodity which we had chosen as our export. What portion of our population had been employed in clearing our broad acres, producing by, oats, beef, pork, and bread stuffs, the necessary supplies for tumbering operations? from whence did these supplies come? from abroad : what then had we to pay for our food and raiment? our lumber : who received that pay ? the foreign agriculturalist and manufacturer : in what was that food and raiment expended ? in lumbering: and what had we left for our labour? literally nothing but the stumps in the forest; thus had we been working-he had almost said in a circle-but unfortunately it was not even that, we could never complete the circle; in eighteen years we could not make both ends meet by £5,000,000, and did we not make some speedy change for the better, or loose all eredit, eighteen years hence we should be $\pounds 5,000,000$ more behind hand. Had we raised one half, nay, one third of the supplies re-quired in the manufacture of our umber, deals and ships. We had already sent out of the Province sufficient to have made us a wealthy he has not a running account, that orders to advertising in the Gleaner, and for Printing in future, must be accompanied with the CASH otherwise they will not meet with at-come to those of California. Gold was only come to those of California. wealth to a country when it enabled the inhabitants permanently to better their social con-dition, and to increase their individual comforts-'twas but the standard of wealth, as the weight in one scale was the measure of the commodity in the other. The timber of this country, like the gold of California, might be made the means of wealth, by enabling the people to settle and cultivate the country, but like it too, it might be, and surely had been made a mean of impoverishing by its export, the soil which its foliage had adorned, and which its growth was naturally designed to enrich, and of demoralizing in its manufacture a people to whose permanent welfare it should have formed the basis; and did we now get the balance of £5,000,000 remitted to us as a bonus, we should still be poorer than we had been eighteen years ago, by the amount of stuff exported, because our imports had been articles of consumption which had long since ceased to exist, without leaving behind any permanent improvement or lasting benefit But there was another thing which operated strongly against the interests and advancement of the Province, viz: that it was not known to the people of Great Britam. 'Twas indeed true, that the Mother Country sent us out a Governor, and the Colonial Secretary occasionally favored us with a Despatch, and this was done to Prince Edward's Island, which did contain one half of the number of acres which this, one out ofthirteen counties in this Province measured-Pr. Ed. Island containing 1,380,700 acres, and the County of Northum-berland, 2,980,000 acres. But it was not by the officials of the British Government only, that the Colonies should be known, but by the whole people—for by what influence was the protection taken off the colonial exports to the mother country? By the pressure from without; by the people who called for cheap bread to an overneouled country—bat had they been aware overpeopled country-but had they been aware that by protecting the trade of the Colonies, and by sending that surplus population to them with sufficient means from the public chest, to settle them in the country with a fair pros-pect of success, they would not only have relieved themselves of a burthen, but have established a country to consume a vastly increas-ed amount of their manufactures; and those who were at present a tax upon the people at home, might be made a colony of paying consumers to the British, and a revenue paying people to us, and thus make us a prosperous part of the British dominions-British in feeling and in interest-ready and able to add to the national prosperity in peace, or to furnish strong arms and stout hearts for the national protection in war. But on the contrary we were fast becoming a discontented people; we had been deprived of a fair market for our produce in the mother country, and prohibited by an enormous duty from the only trade which could relieve us. The Americans wanted our woods, our coal, our irou and other minerals; they wanted our fish, or rather our coasts whereon to cure them, for the fish they already took;and we wanted their market, but as a foreign country we could not expect from them terms which our parent state refused us. The Americans knew how to protect their own trade, and advance their national interests, and per haps they felt, that by imposing prohibitory duties upon colonial commodities, we must ultimately forego our loyally rather than starve. That the British people did not know anything about this colony was evident, for independant of the circumstance that the lately imported Geography for the Training School, called the 'New Brunswickers, a people who cut timber and drove it down the River to Halifax.' There was now in Chatham, a large map lately published for the Society for promoting christian knowledge, upon which New Branswick was not even named, though it con tained 16,207,360 acres, or including that part lately claimed by Canada. 18,907,360 acres, about 11,000,000 of which were still government property,

"Twas known, too. that frequeatly in the autumn our goods for the port of Miramichi were shipped to St. J. hu, New Brunswick, rather than to the port of Halifax, when no vessel could be found coming direct; the shipping agents being ignorant of the fact that in order to get the goods from St. John, they must be shipped from thence to Halifax, and thence te-shiped to Miramichi, with frequently more trouble, greater loss of time and less certanity than importing direct from Great Britsin But there was another fact which to him proved the ignorance of the Colonies then existing in Great Britein. In the winter of 1847 the Brit-ish expended out of private subscriptions and the nublic sheat 514 000 colors for the start ish expended out of private subscriptions and the public chest £14,000,000 to feed the starv-ing population of the Highlands of Scotland and Ireland, this being at the rate of 10s per head for the whole population, which was a httle over 27,000,000, and yet furnished but a temporary relief to the suffering, or kept them alive to require and call for similar aid in future swasons. This sum would have been equal to £200 each to 70,000 emigrants, and with less than half that sum 70,000 settlers might have been established in New Branswick, to the permanent relief of the mother constry, and the constantly increasing benefit of this colonythe constantly increasing benefit of this colony. But on the contrary none but the very poorest class of emigrants landed upon our shores. It Class of emigrants landed upon our shores. It was a well known fact that scarcely one out of a hundred of the emigrants to New Brue-wick had 20s, belonging to them, or in their possession when they landed. They came in poverty, in ignorance of the work of the cour-try, and most of them with but little knowledge of farming beyond the new of the new end the iry, and most of them with but little knowledge of farming beyond the use of the spade and the shovel. They were consequently for the first years at a upon the industry of our people-instead of a benefit to the country; or in many cases when they began to be fit for the work they lett for Ganada or the United States in time to make room for another importation for like support and export. But suppose for in-stance that the £14,000,000 thus thrown away had been expended through the hands of our Government, or some indicious officers ap-Government, or some judicious officers ap-pointed for the purpose, that 70,000 emigrants had been sent out and established as settlers in the country, or even three times that number, including their wives and families, how different would the case have stood. The following calculation would give some

idea of this: £14.000,000 divided among 70,000, would

be £200 each, distributed in this way-Passage money to New Brunswick, £:0 0 0 100 acres-of wilderness land at 3s. 0 .0 Amount to assist in support 1st year, 25 0 0

£50 0 0 This would leave to clear and stock the land, build house, &c. in stg. £150 0 0 100 acres each to 70,000 people would take up seven millions of acres, which at 3s, would add to the provincial coffers £1,059,000. Then the average amount of revenue paid by each inhabitant was 149, per head, at which rate these settlers would increase our casual revenue for ano Less esticers would increase our casual revenue $\mathcal{E}49,000$ per annum, or more than double the interest required to be secured for the Great Trunk Railway. Nor would the benefit end here, for at the rate of our present consumption of British Goods, these settlers would open a market to the British manufacturer for an additional supply equal to £70,000 per annum, instead of annually requiring that amount ex-pended at home to relieve them. Indeed the British Government need not fear a surplus population if they would make use of this outlet for it; we should be happy to take them off their hands at a far cheaper rate than they could support them at home; and if they wished to retain these Colonies they would only they were now constantly squandering at home. The whole area of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick was 287,926,618 acres, and the population about two millions. The amount of ungranted land in these three provinces was 148.077,038, or nearly double the whole area of Great Britain, without an inhabitant. The area of Great Britain was 77,394.455, with a population of 27,019 558; and the whole area of France was less than the ungranted lands in these provinces by more than seventeen milli-ons of acres; France containing 130,339,000, with a population of 35,409,486, and is Canada alone there was 121,455 350 acres still ungrunted Let it not be said then that the human race were becoming too numerous; there was

more than sufficient land in America to support the whole population of the world, and in no part of America could better prospects be held be held out to emigrants than in New Brunswick, How was i: then that all those emigrants who had any means were pouring into the United States or Canada West, and none but the poorest coming this way; simply because we not known. The three Colonies were called Canada in the mother country, and only known such; and had some portion of the money which had been uselessly expended in sending a copy of the Royal Gazette to every magie trate and petty officer in the province, properly expended in publishing information respecting the extent, capabilities, and resources of the province, for the free use of the British people, he could not help thinking that we should have had the benefit of some part of that British capital which had so enriched the United States, and abundance of which was now laying unemployed in England. He observed a comparison instituted by the Hon, G. R. Young, et Nova Scotia, in his Report upon the Railway, by which it appeared that while the State of Maine, with only two-fiths of the extent of New Brunswick - a rocky coast on the sea -three rivers running inland -a sterile soil-nor mines, nor minerals, nor fisheries-contained 700,000 inhabitants - with steam boats, rail roads, and factories of all

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the place of that flag now waving in front of Government House, and which "has braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze." Where, he would ask, did Britain hold out hopes to us that were not realized ? When did we seek for succor that we did not obtain ? Such language was calculated to alienate the affections of the people of these Provinces from the mother country. He did not like to hear it spoken in that House, much less to see it printed and sent abread. He had no doubt there had been quackery in the colonial office, and that this quackery had a tendency to weak-en the ties to the mother country. Her Majesty's coat of arms had already been removed from over the Speaker's Chair, to give place to the portrait of one colonial quack, and if such hadgarge was tolerated in that Hoase, they would, ere long, give place to those of Ameri-ca. He would vote against the amendment, because we were not in a condition to embark in undertakings of so great magnitude, and would vote for the Resolution, as he was anx-

ious to encourage the main Trank Line. MR CRANNEY pointed out the fallacy of the argments used by those who contended the building the Saint John and Shedire Railwhy would withdraw the fish caught in the Gulf from the ports on the north eastern shore give that export trade to Saint John, conteading that in Halifax, Quebec and Montreal,

"When desperate ills require a speedy care, Caution is cowardize, and prudence folly.' But 'twas asked by some, how could these things be-had we not been working like slaves a: all seasons, during the heat of summer and the winter's cold-in wet and dry-by night