

THE GLEANER:

AND NORTHUMBERLAND, KENT, GLOUCESTER AND RESTIGOUCHE
COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL.

Old Series]

Nec araneorum sane textus ideo melior, quia ex se fila gignunt, nec noster vilior quia ex alienis libamus ut apes.

[COMPRISED 13 VOLUMES

New Series, Vol. VIII.]

MIRAMICHI, MONDAY, JULY 8, 1850.

[NUMBER 37.]

PANTECHNETHECA,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
SUPERFINE DRESS COATS, FROCK
and SACK Ditto,
SUMMER CLOTH OVER COATS,
in great variety; Rich Dress VESTS, Morn-
ing and Working VESTS; Black Doe TROW-
SERS, best quality; Blue Plaid Ditto.
All descriptions of
WALKING AND RIDING TROUSERS,
Driving and Box COATS. A great variety of
BOYS' CLOTHES.

In drawing attention now, at the commence-
ment of the Spring Trade, to our Large Estab-
lishment,

Corner of King and Cross Streets,
we wish briefly to enumerate the advantages
which we offer to our customers and the pub-
lic. We have always studiously avoided
claiming to ourselves any power of selling at
30 or 40 per cent. under others in the trade,
but simply rested our claims on our extensive
experience—buying our Goods direct from the
best manufacturers at cash prices.

In commencing the Clothing Business some
time ago, in St. John, in addition to our large
Boston Trade, we introduced a scale of prices
little known previously to the respectable
class of the public. This we were enabled to
do by entirely rejecting the long credit system,
and supplying first rate articles at a moderate
scale of profit for cash.

Our theory has invariably been, that im-
provements can always be introduced. This
year we endeavor to do better than last.
**PRICES THE LOWEST—QUALITY
THE BEST—AND WORKMEN
SUPERIOR.**

And by thus continuing to progress during the
few years we have been in business, we ap-
prehend we have now brought our business to
a point surpassed by none.

The superiority of our style of Cutting is
well known. The newest Paris and London
Styles are introduced as early as in New York
or Boston, and every improvement is at once
adopted. In alluding to the large Stock of
Clothes in our Establishment, we may merely
state that it comprises the best assortment of
**FRENCH & GERMAN TWILL'D CLOTHS
and DOESKINS,** of every shade and color to
be found.

Having thus alluded to the general arrange-
ments of our business, as far as regards the
Order Department, we wish particularly to
draw attention to the other very large and in-
creasing branch of our business, viz:

The Extensive Ready Made Department.

Of this branch we may say, that every article
in our Establishment is made up as carefully
as if ordered. No workman is too good to
be employed by us. We make all descrip-
tion of Garments, up to the highest price
COATS. Numbers have proved and acknowl-
edged the value of being at once fitted.

Some idea may be formed of the system
pursued, when we state that in Coats we keep
thirty six sizes, so that all shapes and heights
may feel a certainty of being fitted.

To enumerate the varied Stock would far
exceed the limits of an advertisement, but our
customers will find on visiting the

PANTECHNETHECA,
corner of King and Cross streets, that all their
expectations will be fully realized.

A SUIT OF MOURNING at five
minutes' notice.

GARRETT & SKILLEN.
St. John, N. B., May 17, 1850.

LOCKHART & CO.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEAP
Hat, Cap, and Fur Store.

Now opening by the Lisbon, Faside, Olive,
and Maid of Erin, and from Manufactory:

40 Dozen Mens' Paris and Plate HATS,
60 do. Mens' and Youths' Drab, Brown,
and Green Sporting HATS,
40 do. Mens' and Youths' Pearl Tampico
HATS,
40 do. Mens' and Youths' Cloth CAPS,
every style,
10 do. GLAZED HATS,
02 do. Brussels CARPET BAGS,
Glazed Hats in variety; Table Oil Cloth,
Gent's FURNISHING GOODS.

Orders received for rich heavy Cur-
tain FRINGE, newest patterns, on sight.
Cash and the highest price paid for FURS.

LOCKHART & CO.,
No. 1, Prince William Street,
St. John, N. B., May 16, 1850.

Fashionable Summer Goods, 1850.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully tenders
his warmest thanks to his many personal
friends, and his customers generally, for the
very liberal countenance with which they have
hitherto favored him; and humbly solicits the
continuance of their kindness.

The Subscriber begs to announce that he
has just received an AMPLE and MOST AD-
MIRABLE ASSORTMENT of all kinds of

British Merchandize,

Comprising the most NOVEL and most
FASHIONABLE articles suited to the
Season, such as Ladies' DRESSES, Bonnets,
Ribbons, SHAWLS, Neck Ties, Chemizettes,
Fench Flowers, Gloves, Parasols, Genos and
Chinelle Trimmings, Fancy Reticules, Shawl
Pins, Bracelets, Ladies' Companions, Ladies'
Pages, Cinderella Dress Fasteners, &c. &c.
&c., purchased at the CHEAPEST MARKETS,
and selected of the choicest descriptions, and
with the greatest care, by himself, during his
late visit to the mother countries.

The Subscriber has also received by late
arrivals a large and well chosen supply of

WEST INDIA GOODS:

FLOUR, Earthenware and Glassware, Sta-
tionary, BOOKS, &c. &c.; all of which are
now offered for sale, WHOLESALE AND
RETAIL, at unusually low prices, at his
STORES in CHATHAM and at RICHIBUC-
TO.

JOHN MACDOUGALL.
Chatham, May 25, 1850.

Victoria House, May 25, 1850.

EDWARD DALEY & SON

Return their sincere thanks to the public for
the liberal support they have received during
the time they have been in business, and beg
to intimate that they have just received from
St. John, their monthly supply of well selected

DRY GOODS,

Among which may be found—Grey and White
COTTONS, printed do., black and colored
Orleans and Coburg CLOTHS, California
Stripes, and Chameleon Cloths, Mohair Dress
Materials, Delaines and Oregon Checks, Rus-
sell Cord, and fancy embroidered Dresses,
Scotch Homespuns, Gingham, printed Muslin
Dresses; SHAWLS, in Satin, Ducape, Indi-
ana and Cashmere; Handkerchiefs and Neck
Ties, Gloves, Hosiery, Muslins, Laces, Rib-
bons, Parasols, and Bonnets; white and brown
Table Cloths, and oil cloth Covers; Pranela
Boots and Shoes; fancy Kid Walking Shoes,
children's red Morocco do. A Variety of

READY MADE CLOTHING:

consisting of Coats, Pants, and Vests; cloth
and glazed Caps; Regatta Shirts; palm leaf
and glazed Hats; Braces; Small Wares, &c.
Which, together with their former Stock,
will be sold low for Cash.

Chatham, May 25, 1850.

FOR SALE.

The Subscribers will dispose of

The Steam Ferry Boat,

on reasonable terms. The boat has been put
in first rate order this Spring. The Engine
and Boilers are also in excellent condition.
There are also about 150 cords Wood cut and
ready for use.

JOHNSON & MACKIE.
Chatham, June 24, 1850.

SCOTT'S Soap and Candles.

The Subscriber has received another Con-
signment of SOAP AND CANDLES from the
Manufactory of Mr A. SCOTT, St. John,
N. B., as follows:—

50 boxes MOULD CANDLES,
10 boxes DIPT Do.,
100 boxes Common SOAP,
40 boxes Pale Yellow Soap.

The attention of Families is particularly re-
quested to the Pale Yellow Soap, as a superior
article. This Consignment will be sold at
prices much lower than yet offered in this
market for Cash only. Also,

500 lbs. CONFECTIONS, assorted, and
A superior LIGHT WAGGON.

WM. J. FRASER.
June 17, 1850.

The Politician.

UNITED STATES PRESS.

From the New York Morning Express.
TRADE WITH CANADA, NOVA SCO-
TIA, AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

The British colonies are indulging, as we
understand, in some strange ideas of recipro-
city, which, as it seems to us, should be dis-
pelled as soon as possible. They are expect-
ing to have all benefits and blessings of our
Union, with its wide extent of latitude and
longitude without sharing with us any of the
responsibilities or cost of protecting it. New
Brunswick and Nova Scotia now send to
Washington, we remark, a sort of Minister
after the manner one was sent from Canada,
offering us the right of fisheries on condition
that we will give to the Provincialists our
fish market, &c., &c. We can fish, as we fish-
ed up to the last war with Great Britain, off
Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, and
Newfoundland, and cure and dry the fish, as
then, on shore, upon condition that we will
throw open all our ports free of duty, to all
British fishermen: that is, British fishermen
can have all the range and benefit of our mar-
ket, as our own people have it, without pay-
ing taxes for custom house offices, or any-
thing else. Nay, more is required of us, we
believe, and that is a free market and free
ports for coal, plaster, &c. &c.

The British colonists seem to forget that
the United States have a right to the fisher-
ies, and that it is not a boon that is asked, but
a right that is demanded. Under the treaty of
1783, the right of our people to the fisheries
was not given, but continued, to them, as the
British had it from the French under the
treaty of Utrecht. It was so continued, from
the treaty recognizing our independence, in
1783, down to the war of 1812, when, of
course, it was broken up by war. The treaty
of Ghent was silent upon the silent, because
the rights we had under the treaty of 1783
were not taken from us by the treaty of Ghent,
but believed to be continued. We did not
think ourselves less "Independent" than we
were in 1783, or that we had lost rights by the
war of 1812; and it was much to our amaze-
ment, after the treaty of Ghent was signed,
that we found our fishermen driven off from
the shores of Nova Scotia and Newfoundland.
The convention of 1818, subsequently agreed
upon between us and Great Britain, gave us
the right to fish a marine league off the coast,
—not on the coast, as previously—but cut us
off from curing and drying our fish save on
the inhospitable and unsettled shores of La-
brador, and some few barren islands. We
may say, therefore, that under the construc-
tion which the British gave to the treaty of
Ghent, we were cheated out of our rights to
cure and dry fish, which we had and won as
British colonists. We built up the fisheries.
We took from the French their practical mon-
opoly of them, and for these fisheries Great
Britain was indebted to us, their then col-
onists.

Mr Young, the colonial ambassador from
the lower British provinces, now in Wash-
ington, will, therefore, as we understand his
claims, have some difficulty in impressing
them either upon the Administration or upon
Congress. To what extent, under our form
of government, "reciprocity" in a tariff of du-
ties between parts of our own country and
parts of a foreign country can be given or ta-
ken, we are not now prepared to say. It is
impossible, however, to disguise the fact that
there are some constitutional treaty difficul-
ties in the way. Congress has power under
the constitution to collect imposts; "but all
duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform
throughout the United States. Is that uni-
formity which admits in Lake ports timber,
lumber, corn and grain free of duty, but lev-
ies a duty upon them in Atlantic ports? Again:
what will foreign nations say, with
whom we have treaties in which is the usual
clause of "the most favored nations"? To
favor the British colonies is *disfavor* to other
foreign nations. These are embarrassments
that have to be met, and have to be got over,
before we can get a start at all. Then comes
the question whether the grain growing States
of Ohio, Maryland, Virginia, and North Car-
olina will let their grain come into conflict
with the granary of the Northwest, and that is
Upper Canada, or whether Maine will put her
lumber in competition with Canada.

The boon which the British colonies offer
for the use of our markets is the free naviga-
tion of the St. Lawrence. The right to an
outlet for waters which bathe our own lakes
is a right which, under the laws and customs
of nations, we ought to have without negotia-
tion; but whether Great Britain gives us a
boon or not, is questionable. The Welland
Canal is worth nothing to Canada, unless it
has our lake commerce to pay tolls upon it.
It is a boon to Canada that we put our ves-

sels upon that canal, and pay the tolls. The
canal, however, is of so light a draught of
water that no lake vessels which go through
it can profitably, if safely, navigate the At-
lantic ocean. The vessels of larger draught
of water here would take all the freights, be-
cause they can take them cheaper. But that
we should have the free navigation of the St.
Lawrence is of more importance to the trade
and commerce of Canada than to the United
States, inasmuch as we are about to have nu-
merous artificial outlets in a warmer and bet-
ter climate, with which the outlet of the Gulf
of St. Lawrence, in a high northern latitude,
can never compete successfully.

What Canada and the British Provinces
want of us, therefore, is a commercial union,
not a political union, which is at present es-
chewed. Annexation of commerce and trade
is desired, not annexation of States. What
shall be done, is a debatable question, and
we have set forth some of the *pros* and *cons* in
the questions.

Miscellaneous.

From the Liverpool Mercury.

THE SHIP DUNCAN—EXTRAORDI- NARY NARRATIVE.

The following letter will, we are sure, be
perused with deep interest by all our readers.
The writer is a young man about 21 years of
age, the son of Mr Cleaver, lace-manufactur-
er, of this town. And it is worthy of note,
that the ship Duncan is the vessel formerly
commanded by Captain Henrichson of Liver-
pool, husband of Mrs Henrichson, and father
of the unfortunate family so cruelly murdered
by the ruffian Gleeson Wilson. What adds
still more to the interest of this communica-
tion is, that the unfortunate boy whose death
is so graphically described by the writer, and
to save whom from death he so generously
and heroically risked his own life—was the
son of the unfortunate servant woman, named
Parr, who was murdered along with Mrs Hen-
richson and her children. Captain Parry was
first mate of the Duncan under Captain Hen-
richson. He had been married only five days
before he left England to a young lady to
whom he had been engaged for some time
past—the union only being deferred until he
could obtain a ship.

"Ship Duncan, Calcutta.
"Dear Parents,—You will see by the dates
of this letter that it has been written at dif-
ferent periods, shortly after anything worthy
of remark occurred. We had a very good
run, and tolerable weather, up to the 25th of
October, when we were in 37° 0 min. north
latitude, and 19° 0 min. west longitude,
when a most melancholy accident took place.

"You must understand that I am in the
captain's watch, and we went below at 4 o-
clock, A. M., being relieved by the harbor
watch, and, of course, we were all soon fast
asleep. About 7 o'clock, A. M., I was awake
by a shout upon deck, and I heard the chief
mate sing out, 'Good God, the boy is over-
board!' Of course, I instantly jumped out
of my hammock, and rushed upon deck in my
shirt and drawers, where I saw the ship sail-
ing about two knots an hour, the boat lashed
upon the poop, bottom up, and the boy Johnny
(the little boy whose mother was killed at
the same time as Mrs Henrichson) struggling
in the water about 15 yards from the ship,
with the life buoy about ten yards on the other
side of him. It instantly occurred to me that
if I could get him to the life buoy he might
be saved. The next moment I was in the
water, striking out in the direction of the lad,
whom I got hold of by the back of the neck
and succeeded in getting a few yards nearer
the life-buoy, amidst the loud shouts and
cheers of the whole ship's company, when
the lad threw himself underneath me, and in
spite of all my endeavors grasped my other
arm with the grasp of a giant. As a matter
of course we both sank, and after a sharp
struggle I got clear of him. After breathing,
I dived in quest of him, and brought him to
the surface, where I kept his face above wa-
ter. He had not been in that position five se-
conds before he began to struggle again, and
again we both sank. This time I had great
difficulty in getting clear from him, and when
I rose to the surface I was so exhausted that
for some time I was not able to search for him,
and when I did it was too late, for he had sunk
to rise no more.

"When I looked around after searching for
the boy, there was a seaman in the water,
bringing the life-buoy towards me, for it had
drifted some distance from me during my
struggles with the boy. After he reached me,
we both clung to the life-buoy, and I had time
to look around me, when I found the ship
about half a mile from me; but we distinctly
heard the cheer of the men as they launched
the boat, and never did a landsman feel half
the joy as we did in the water, as we saw the
boat pulling towards us; for after the excite-