

# THE GLEANER:

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

Old Series]

*Nec aranearum 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, MAY 6, 1850.

[NUMBER 28.]

## New Brunswick. COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

[L. S.] To the Sheriff of the County of Northumberland, or any Constable of the said County, Greeting:

Whereas HUGH HAMILL, late of Newcastle, in the said County, Saddler, lately died intestate (as it is said), leaving Goods and Chattels in the said County to be administered; and whereas ALLAN A. DAVIDSON, of Newcastle aforesaid, Esquire, hath 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 WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of May next, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, to show 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 17th day of April, 1850  
THOS H. PETERS, Surrogate.  
GEORGE KERR, Register of Probates for said County.

## Valuable Farm to Let.

That Valuable Farm in Napan, belonging to the heirs of the late Samuel McKnight. This property is situated on the North side of the Napan River, and about seven miles from Chatham: cuts from 25 to 30 tons of hay, annually. The quantity of ground ready for the Plough is upwards of 50 acres. The property can be divided and let in Two or more Lots. For further particulars apply at the office of  
JOHNSON & MACKIE.  
Chatham, April 9, 1850.

## Auctioneer and Commission Merchant.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has received a Commission to act in the above capacity, and shall be happy to attend to any orders in that line.

CHARLES L. HAWBOLT.  
Chatham, 25th March, 1850.

## WANTED!

Immediately, FOUR or FIVE ACTIVE MEN, practically acquainted with the work of a Saw Mill, to whom liberal wages will be given. Apply personally or by letter (post paid) at the office of  
H. & J. MONTGOMERY.  
Dalhousie, April 9, 1850.

## SEED GRAIN.

SPRING WHEAT,  
POTATO OATS,  
PURE BLACK OATS,  
Of superior quality—also  
TIMOTHY AND CLOVER SEEDS,  
For Sale by  
FERGUSON, RANKIN & CO.  
Bathurst, April 1, 1850.

## TO LET,

FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS.  
A Good DWELLING HOUSE, containing 12 apartments well finished, and a large Barn attached, lately occupied by the Subscriber. If required, he would fit up the Barn as a SHOP, and have it in readiness by the first of May.  
Also, a STORE on Peabody's Wharf, capable of holding 1500 Barrels. All will be let together, or the Dwelling House separate if required. For further particulars apply to  
JOHN NOONAN.  
Chatham, March 6, 1850.

## NOTICE.

The Subscriber, grateful for the patronage he has received, begs to intimate to his friends and the public, that he has made arrangements for the exclusive privilege of the Water Power in French Fort Cove, as the most central situation in the County, and is about removing his establishment thither. He has also made arrangements for a

## FULLING AND DRESSING APPARATUS,

which he will have in operation at once. And should he receive that support from the public which his reasonable expectations warrant him to anticipate, he will, in addition to the above, procure Machinery for Spinning and Weaving. Price of Carding, when the Wool is clean, well picked and oiled to his satisfaction, will be Three Pence per pound.  
WM. WILSON.  
Upper Nelson, March 25, 1850.

## Provincial Legislature OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

### DEBATE ON THE STATE OF THE PROVINCE.

Mr Wark said, this subject was one of very great importance, and should in his opinion, be put off no longer. He believed that if the British North American Colonies, and the British West Indies had two or three years since, selected delegates, and these delegates had met together and devised some plan for the relief of these colonies, and had made a united effort to carry it out, much good would have been the result, and the colonies would now have been in a different state. In England it was well known there were two parties, one in favor of free trade and the other in favor of the colonial protective system. The former party appeared determined to sacrifice every other interest, if necessary, to extend British manufactures, and he thought that, if the colonies had thrown their united influence in favor of the other party, free trade measures might not have been carried to the extent they now were—an extent ruinous to the colonial interests. The withdrawal of the protective duties affected different industrial pursuits in the several colonies, but in this province it chiefly affected our lumber trade, which there was no use in disguising, had been ruined by it. (The hon. member then went into a history of Napoleon's policy in issuing the Berlin and Milan Decrees to exclude British goods from the continent of Europe; the retaliatory measures of the British Government in issuing the orders in Council, to encourage the importation of raw materials from her own colonies, &c. showing that this preference first gave rise to the lumber trade of this Province. He also quoted extensively from statistics showing the progress of that trade at different intervals until it reached its maximum, and its decline since the duties on foreign lumber was reduced.) When he (Mr Wark) first came to this Province, some years after the lumber trade originated, he travelled among the people and found every where good respectable farmers, clad in homespun and wearing moccasins. They were comfortable, and many of them wealthy but they had not yet made those advances in the exporting trade which induced them to take the luxurious productions of other countries in exchange. These primitive habits changed, however, as the trade advanced, until much of the capital and energy of the country was spent in procuring and preparing for exportation the staple article. The trade was thus originated, fostered, and carried on by this protective duty—a duty not put on at first to benefit the colonist, but to retaliate on those parts of the continent of Europe then under the sway of Napoleon Bonaparte; neither was it ever asked for by the people of this Province. The withdrawal of that duty, after the trade which had grown to such magnitude under it, left the Province in its present depressed condition, and, in his opinion, if the English Government was so circumstanced that it could not impose protective duties again, the power should at once be ceded to us to enter into trade treaties, and make the best bargains we could with other countries. Instead of this, however, we were restricted from doing what we considered best in those matters, solely affecting our own welfare. He need but allude to a despatch on their journals recently received from Earl Grey upon the subject of bounties. His lordship, it was true, argued the question, but he concludes by denying the privilege, and the Lieut. Gov. has instructions to relax his assent to any Bill for bounty for growing hemp, and of course by the same rule a bill giving bounty for catching fish, or anything else, must share the same fate. His Lordship's argument against it was, that it would direct capital from its natural channel; but he (Mr W.) held the contrary opinion; he believed that by giving bounties temporarily—not as permanent grants—they would induce

people to turn their attention to branches of industry, now neglected, that would prove so profitable as soon to be carried on without the aid of bounties. The giving of bounties, for instance, might encourage agriculture among a people who have but little capital. His lordship expresses a hope that our present distress would be of short duration, but before his lordship's hopes were verified, he (Mr W.) feared our embarrassments would increase and our population diminish; we could not live on hope. He did not intend to occupy much more of the time of the committee, but would remark that if hon. members objected to the phraseology of the resolution he was about to offer, he should not object to its being altered, provided that the principle was retained. He had no idea of expressing himself in a disrespectful or disloyal manner towards the mother country, but as there could be no doubt that her free trade policy had been the cause of our distress, his desire was to say so, and to point out what the consequences would be if that course be continued. He (Mr Wark) was in Ireland last year on the occasion of her Majesty's visit, and was highly gratified at the warm reception she received. He returned to this country in the steamer that brought out the account of her visit, and was much pleased to see the press of this country, and the people, chiefly occupied with the topic, and expressing their general satisfaction and delight at her reception. All this showed the warm attachment of the people of this colony to monarchical institutions and to the Queen's person. But while this is all right, and he was pleased to see it, they had a duty to perform—a duty which patriotism towards the country in which they dwelt demanded of them. He had watched the progress of the change, and regretted to be compelled to say, that the Imperial Parliament no longer legislated for the empire at large, but for certain classes. He thought we should express our opinion respectfully, but boldly, and he hoped it might produce some effect. The British empire, extending as it did into every quarter of the world—into all climes, was capable of producing in her own soil everything she wanted, and living within herself. If any country in the world could do so it was Great Britain, and in his opinion she should have been the very last to forsake the protective system. The hon. member then read and moved his first resolution:—

Resolved, That the British Colonies having been reared up under a commercial system, by which the productions of the various parts of the empire enjoyed mutual protection in their respective markets, the abandoning of this system must check, derange, and in a great measure destroy our commerce, while the interposition of Imperial authority prohibits our entering into commercial treaties with foreign countries, or so regulating our tariff as to give what we conceive would be the most advantageous direction to our trade. We have, therefore, reason to fear, that unless a timely remedy be applied, these causes, depreciating the value of property, cramping our energies, and retarding our prosperity, will produce such feelings of dissatisfaction as must inevitably lead to a separation from the mother country.

Mr End made the following admirable speech while the House was in a Committee of the whole on a Bill to continue and amend the Act relating to PARISH SCHOOLS.

Mr End said, that he heard the speech just delivered by the Hon. the Attorney General, with feelings of great satisfaction. The description which he gave of the progress of education in the United States was highly interesting, and the impression the system which there prevailed appeared to have made on that hon. gentleman, was creditable to him as a philosopher, a moralist, and a man. Nothing could be more delightful than to witness the effects of those admirable schools in the state of New York, where the true principle seems well understood, that public instruction is public property.

It would be the bounden duty of the Legislature of this Province to adopt that principle, so far as was practicable; but he (Mr End) regretted to be under the necessity of recording his belief that in the remote and poorer sections of the Province it would be impossible to carry out the principle to its full extent. The hon. Attorney General would understand him (Mr End) to mean that in the remote sections of the Province assessment for the support of schools would become an intolerable burden, and instead of infusing vigor into the system of education, would in his (Mr End's) opinion, render it unpopular, as being, in fact, a grievous burden. The assessment principle, in theory, at least, was not to be disputed; the education of the community was as much an object of public interest as was the general health, or any other matter in which the well-being of the whole public was involved. It is obviously the interest of every member of the community that the individuals who are to perform the duties of parochial officers, jurors, witnesses, magistrates, and constituents should be fitted for the trust by education. Had this principle been in operation, we should not witness the scenes which sometimes occur, to the disgrace of the witness stand, the jury box, the bench, and the hustings—we should not see men polluting those rights which have been achieved by the blood of our ancestors, or throwing away their dearest and most valuable privileges, to swell the train of some unprincipled demagogue; those atrocious lies which are circulated at elections would not be so greedily swallowed, for it was well known that the more atrocious the lie, the more greedily it was swallowed. He (Mr End) said, that he was constrained to declare that assessment was entirely impracticable in the northern section of the Province. Some hon. members who live at this side of the Province might doubt this opinion, but those hon. members had very little idea of the extreme scarcity of money in some parts of the Province.—(Cries of "Speak for your own county.") Well, he (Mr End) only wished to speak for his own county, and it was in particular reference to his own county, which he had represented for twenty years, and whose interests and capabilities he well knew, that he now solemnly protested against assessment. He (Mr End) said that many persons in his own county, who were possessed of farms, and stock, and in fact all the ordinary blessings of life, so far as food and raiment, were positively unable to pay a shilling in cash. Hon. members might doubt this statement, but they must remember that the farmer has no market at the North; there are no public offices—no military there, to give a fair price for his produce. He must take it to a store and truck it away for what his farm cannot raise, at such price as the merchant thinks fit to give in barter; but as for cash, it is out of the question. Hon. members must remember that the only channel by which money drains into the northern counties is the road money, the school money, and the bounty on the destruction of bears and wolves. These are the only sources and they are often obstructed, for the merchants are ever on the alert to obtain road and school warrants from trustees and commissioners, even at a premium of five or six, and even as high as nine per cent, thus stopping the diffusion of the money, and paying the teachers and road contractors by the abominable system of truck, and enriching the merchant, no doubt, but keeping the whole country in a state of poverty and subservience. He (Mr E.) would ask how it was possible for people so circumstanced to pay a money assessment. If such a law is passed, it will be productive of the worst results, for he could tell the committee that the present assessment for county and parish rates, payable in money, was, to his certain knowledge an intolerable burden to many. He wished therefore, that his bill involving assessment as a general measure, would be allowed to pass the house. He (Mr E.) would go cheerfully with the Attorney General in theory, and a little in practice too. The