

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, MARCH 18, 1850.

[NUMBER 21.

AUCTION.

To be Sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY, the 1st day of April next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., in front of the Store of JOHN FORTER, Esquire, in Douglstown:—

THE FARM

Fronting on Miramichi River, in the Parish of Newcastle, known as the

'Judge Home Place,' owned and lately occupied by Mr JOHN HARLEY.

The Farm has a front of 48 rods, and extends back the usual distance. The Land in rear of the Highway will be offered in 4 lots, each having a front of 12 rods on the Highway. The Land in front of the Highway will be divided into 2 lots, each having a front on the River and Highway of 24 rods.

One of the best BALLAST BERTHS on the River is in front of the upper lot, and a considerable portion of the Land has been under cultivation. The whole of the lower lot has been many years under cultivation; it has a GOOD FISHERY in front, and there is an excellent DWELLING HOUSE and a good BARN on the premises.

Immediate possession will be given. Terms—10 per cent. down; 15 per cent. on the 15th of June next, and the remainder by equal parts, in 1, 2, and 3 years, from 15th June next.

For terms and further particulars, apply to John Porter, Esq., Douglstown; Mr Harley, at Beauvoir's Island, or to the Subscriber, WM. SALTER, Auctioneer, Newcastle, March 11, 1850.

WANTED!

200,000 Pine Shingles,

16 inches long, 1/2 inch thick, by

WM. J. FRASER.

February 11, 1850.

Notice!

The partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers at Shippegon, in the County of Gloucester, under the name and style of "MOORE & HARDING," is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said Firm will please make immediate payment of their respective debts to John H. Harding, one of the subscribers, who is alone authorized to discharge the same; and all persons having any legal claims against the said Firm, will please render the same to the said John H. Harding by whom they will be duly settled. Dated 19th February, 1850.

WM. E. MOORE,
JOHN H. HARDING.

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 Pebody'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.

TO LET,

The PRIVILEGE OF CUTTING THE HAY and cultivating the SOIL on Sheldrake Island; together with the benefit of all the MANURE now there, for this year. Unless disposed of by the 1st of April next, at 4 o'clock, P. M., to be then sold to the highest bidder, at the residence of Alexander Goodfellow, Esq. Apply to

Alex. Goodfellow,
Richard Hutchison, } Committee,
Donald McDonald, }
Newcastle, March 7, 1850.

SCOTT'S

SOAP AND CANDLES.

ON CONSIGNMENT,

From the Manufactory of Mr A. SCOTT, Sr., JOHN, N. B.,

20 boxes MOULD CANDLES,
10 " DIPS,
30 " Common SOAP,
15 " No. 1 Pale Yellow,
10 " No. 2, Do.

The above articles only require a TRIAL to ensure a ready sale.

WM. J. FRASER.

February 18, 1850.

Provincial Legislature OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS.
DESPATCHES.

POST OFFICE.

To the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

MY LORDS,—I have the honor to transmit to your Lordships the copy of a letter from Mr Bourne, the officer recently dispatched from this Department to Washington, to arrange with the United States Post Office the additional articles, to the Postal Convention between Her Majesty and the United States of America, dated the 15th December 1848.

Mr Bourne reports that the additional articles, so far as the international correspondence is concerned, may be considered as almost concluded, but that much difficulty presents itself in arranging the details relating to the correspondence between the United States and the British North American Provinces, owing to the complicated instructions which it will be necessary to issue to the Post Masters in the United States, (nearly 17,000 in number) with respect to the varying rates of postage chargeable on all letters sent to and received from British North America.

Mr Bourne, and Major Hobbie acting on behalf of the United States Post Office, have come to the conclusion that as it is almost impracticable to carry into operation the provisions of the Convention in this respect as it now stands, the only course to pursue will be to agree to a uniform rate upon such letters both in the United States and in British North America,—and they propose a rate of 7 1/2 cents for the United States, (being the average of their two rates of 5 and 10 cents, the former being chargeable for any distance not exceeding 300 miles, and the latter for any distance exceeding 300)—and 3d. currency or 5 cents for the British North American Provinces.

The sum of 3d. currency is the rate which has been generally fixed upon in the British Provinces as the uniform charge for Letters sent by their internal Posts; whereon, by the transfer of the control of the Posts to the Colonial Governments, they may be enabled by local legislation to carry into effect a reduction of Postage. Still I am of opinion that it would be unwise at the present moment, without previous communication with the Colonial authorities, to adopt this proposed rate of 3d. currency for Letters transmitted between the British North American Provinces and the United States, and thus put it out of the power of the Colonies to establish a higher rate hereafter upon this class of correspondence, should a further consideration of the subject lead them to the belief that this sum of 3d. is lower than circumstances require or justify.

The lowest existing rate in British North America is 4d. currency, and consequently a uniform rate of 3d. currency would be an immense reduction.

Looking therefore at the difficulty which has arisen in arranging for the collection in the United States of the varying British Colonial rates, and also at the objection which exists to the establishment, without further inquiry, of a low uniform rate in lieu of such varying rates, I have considered it the best course to instruct Mr Bourne to introduce a clause into the additional articles, by which the provisions of articles 13 and 14 of the Convention shall be suspended until the two countries can agree upon uniform rates for the correspondence in question. This will in point of fact be leaving matters in their present state with respect to Letters passing between the United States and British North America, forced payment to the frontier continuing to be the rule on both sides; while the remaining points of the Convention will be satisfactorily arranged without further delay.

Under the circumstances represented I trust that the instructions I have given will meet with the approval of your Lordships.

I now beg leave to propose that this

matter be brought under the consideration of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, with a request that he will communicate on the subject with the Colonial authorities, and decide whether a Warrant shall at once be prepared, fixing the low uniform rate of Postage recommended for Letters between the United States and British North America, or whether it will be more expedient to defer the settlement of the question and the execution of the additional articles relative to those letters, until the Posts shall have been transferred to the Provincial Governments, and they shall have had an opportunity of considering the amount of the rate which they deem consistent with the interests of the several Provinces.

I have, &c. CLANRICARDE.

Colonial News.

Novascotia.

Halifax Sun, March 6.
LEGISLATIVE.

Since our last an event has transpired in the lower Branch of the Legislature, which bids fair to lead to renewed political excitement and agitation in this Colony. Soon after the House met on Monday, the Hon. Mr Johnston laid upon the table the following Resolutions involving an important proposition for organic change in our Provincial Constitution:—

Whereas, The said Government extended to the British North American Provinces by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, having placed the local affairs of the Province in the hands of the Executive Council unrestrained by any control on the part of the Lieutenant Governor or the Imperial Government, it is necessary to correct the anomalies and inconveniences unavoidable in the application of Imperial usages to a Colony; and a common duty is created, irrespective of party interests, to cast the Institutions of the Province into such forms as may unite the freest operation of the public sentiment with the most efficient, upright and economical exercise of the Executive, Legislative and Municipal functions: nor is it less obligatory on this House to obtain more perfect stability and certainty for the principles of Provincial Government than can now be relied on—the present Secretary of State for the Colonies having, both in declarations and acts, shown that a Minister of the Crown in the administration of Colonial affairs may hold himself free to disallow what a predecessor in the exercise of his official functions had established:

And whereas, First: As regards the Lieutenant Governor—This officer while in theory possessed of the Executive authority has been in reality denuded of all power, and should he attempt to exercise an independent control over the affairs of the Province he would disturb the principle of responsibility under which the Executive Council are now called to exercise the functions of Government. Hence so long as the Lieutenant Governor shall continue to be viewed as the head of the Provincial Administration, he must either sink into insignificance or become the instrument of Executive obstruction; in the one case the reverence due the Sovereign being insensibly diminished by the contempt engendered for the office of Her Representative; in the other the harmony of the Province being endangered by the violation of a principle which the British Government in the last two years has affirmed, and Earl Grey as Colonial Secretary has sealed by acts of unmistakable significance:

Resolved therefore, That to avert the evils of renewing questions of Government which, after years of agitation and uncertainty, have been established by Imperial authority, it is proper that the Lieutenant Governor of this Colony should be unquestionably recognized as an Imperial functionary, charged with the protection of national interests and as the official organ of communication between the Parent State and the Colony, but holding no relation to Colonial affairs

beyond the ceremonial of Office.

Resolved further, That to fix this character to the Office it is proper that the Lieutenant Governor should be paid entirely by the Imperial Government.

Resolved further, That if this Province shall be required to contribute any portion of the Lieutenant Governor's Salary, the sum of £1000 would fully meet the just proportion of this Colony and the value of his services under the present system—this House deeming it unjust that so large a sum as £8000 Sterling should be now paid by the Province, and absurd that £250 Sterling, or any sum, should be granted for the Private Secretary of an Officer who himself has but to subscribe the documents that others are required to prepare.

And whereas, Secondly: As regards the Legislative Council—The construction of the Legislative Council is inconsistent with the harmonious working of the present mode of Government and its useful influence as a Legislative Body; with a majority created by the Government of the day for securing party measures, the Legislative Council is for most essential purposes but the subservient instrument of the Provincial Government. The same majority on a change of parties would make it an obstructive Body opposed to the existing Administration and the wishes of the people as expressed by their Representatives in this House.

Resolved, That the most efficient remedy is to be found in the Election of the Legislative Council by the people for a limited period—the Members going out by Sections periodically: Thus the body would be brought nearer to the feelings and would more perfectly reflect the opinions of the Country while the periodical Elections would enable the people to correct the inconveniences that occasionally might arise from its composition by an infusion of new Members.

United States News.

Halifax Novascotian, March 6.

The favorite Packet brig Halifax, S. Laybold, Master, arrived on Sunday morning from Boston. This splendid specimen of Nova Scotia Marine Architecture has again accomplished the distance between the two ports in thirty six hours! The news from the States is important and highly interesting. We have room only for a few brief items.—The doings at Washington appear to be of a most exciting character. One would suppose the whole body politic was on the eve of a grand convulsion. Henry Clay having failed to heal existing difficulties, has given place to Daniel Webster who was to have submitted a compromise yesterday—backed up by all the force and influence of his cultivated mind and powerful oratory.

Immense gatherings have taken place in several of the cities, and the preservation of the Union is being clamoured for by men of all parties. The plain truth of the matter is that the absurd restrictions on commerce which the Whigs of the Union (answering to our Conservatives) have managed to build up and perpetuate are beginning to produce their natural and inevitable results. The partnership between the North and the South has long since ceased to be advantageous to the latter. Self interest has sundered stronger ties than those existing between the Northern and the Southern States. The deep game now being played by those two sectional interests is necessarily intensely interesting to the people of the North American Colonies. All other questions sink into utter insignificance when contrasted with it; they are as mere bagatelles in comparison.

But the signs of the time are auspicious for a speedy settlement of these important differences. A bold stroke on the part of these Colonies would secure to them inestimable privileges of Reciprocal trade; and at once and forever sink into oblivion, the present causes of complaint on the part of our neighbors. It cannot be denied that the South has viewed with evident alarm the probability