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

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ORIGINAL.

LUDLOW, February 25, 1851.

Woodstock is situated on the southern shore of the St. John, 62 miles above Fredericton. Its situation is pleasant, and it is central to a fertile and rather populous country. It contains several public buildings, extensive iron works, and a rapidly increasing population. There is also a communication between it and Saint John, by means of steam boats, as well as between it and the Grand Falls.

Newcastle, Chatham, and Douglastown, are the principal Towns on the River Miramichi; they are all situated within a distance of six miles along its estuary, at some forty miles from the sea coast. Their trade is chiefly confined to the interchange of hewn timber and deal for European goods. The salmon and other fisheries are also prosecuted to some extent, and shipbuilding, for which the materials here found are abundant and of excellent quality, forms an important branch of industry. The best cultivated farms in New Brunswick are in the vicinity of these towns. The Miramichi and its numerous tributaries are settled to a distance of 70 miles above Newcastle, comprehending an agricultural district of much fertility, in which large tracts of excellent upland remain unoccupied and ungranted. The rich low lands along the margins of the River and its tributaries, and the islands with which they are interspersed, produce abundant crops of hay and the finest grain of almost every kind with little aid from human industry.

Sackville is situated in the County of Westmorland, in the midst of a rich and fruitful soil, where the most abundant harvests are gathered. It has an Academy of some note.

Dorchester, a neatly built place, with many good houses, is pleasantly situated on the eastern shore of the River Memramcook, and is surrounded by a district which rivals in fertility the adjacent lands of Sackville.

Saint Andrews, situated on the eastern shore of the Saint Croix, has a considerable trade, and from its position is likely hereafter to become a place of greater importance. Its exports in 1849, amounted to £37,050 sterling. Several vessels are annually built by its inhabitants. A Railroad to connect Saint Andrews with Woodstock is in course of construction.

Richibucto is situated on the northern shore of the River of the same name, and derives its chief support from the timber trade. It has some excellent steam saw mills. The progress of this town gives ample testimony of the intelligence, energy and enterprise of its inhabitants. It is favorably situated for prosecuting an extensive fishery.

Bathurst is situated on the south shore of the Nepisiguit. Its inhabitants pursue shipbuilding, agriculture, fishing, the production of hewn timber, and the manufacture of deal.

Dalhousie and Campbelltown are situated at the distance of sixteen miles apart, on the south shore of the Bay of the Restigouche. Along with the common pursuits of lumbering and fishing, the inhabitants devote their attention in an unusual degree, to agriculture; the adjacent soil being of excellent quality.

The names of the other principal towns and villages are Saint Stephen's, Gagetown, Shediac, Hopewell, Boiestown, Bartholomews, Stanley, Oromocto, Prince William, Kingsclear, Mauderville and Sheffield.

The total length of the high roads in the Province is 1269 miles. They are generally in excellent condition. There are also a great many fine wooden bridges, and numerous good bye roads. About £20,000 sterling is annually granted from the public funds towards constructing and repairing roads. Extensive surveys of projected lines of Railway

have been made at the public expense, but no Railways have been constructed, nor, indeed, have any been commenced except upon the line from St. Andrews to Woodstock. There is, in New Brunswick, a Deputy Post Master General, and 28 Postmasters, with 65 Way Office Keepers. Post communication is rapid and the rates of postage comparatively cheap. An appropriation of about £1300 sterling, is annually made by the Legislature towards the support of Packets and Couriers.

The Revenue of New Brunswick amounted in 1849 to £95,539 sterling, and the expenditure to £82,221 sterling.

The Government of New Brunswick consists of a Lieutenant Governor, appointed by the Sovereign; an Executive Council, comprising some of the principal heads of departments, chosen by the Lieutenant Governor, but partly selected from and directly responsible to the popular branch; a Legislative Council nominated by the Sovereign; and a Representative House of Assembly, elected every four years, by such of the inhabitants of the respective Counties as possess a freehold qualification of twenty five pounds and upwards. The citizens of St. John elect two members of the House of Assembly.

The judicial department consists of a Supreme Court of Judicature, Court of Chancery, Court of Governor in Council, Court for the trial and punishment of piracy, Court of Vice Admiralty, and Court for the probate of wills and granting administrations. There are 188 Barristers and Attorneys practising in the Province.

The University of King's College, which is well endowed, is under the direction of a Principal of exalted talent and numerous and manifold attainments, and is provided with Professors in the most useful branches of classical learning. Besides this there are in the Province, 2 Academies, 14 Grammar or County Schools, and 544 parish or common schools, which are attended by 17,732 children. About £12,000 is appropriated annually out of the public funds, towards the support of these schools.

There are seventeen weekly and two tri-weekly newspapers published in New Brunswick.

The number of Clergy, of the various denominations, is 208. Of them, the greatest number of one denomination are clergymen of the Church of England. The Baptist and Methodist clergy are the next in point of numbers; but the Established Church of Scotland, the Church of Rome, the Free Presbyterian Church of Scotland, the Congregational Church, and many other sects, are well supplied with clergymen of their respective creeds. In 1840, there were 270 places of worship.

The true principles of Religious toleration are well understood, and universally adopted in New Brunswick; no restrictions or restraints exist, grounded on a difference of religious opinion.

Besides the Lunatic Asylum, there is a Vaccini establishment at St. John, and a Marine Hospital at Saint John and at Miramichi. There is also an Hospital at Fredericton.

Physicians, however are neither numerous nor in much request; the general good health which prevails rendering their services of little importance.

There are nine Provincial Banks, of which total number two are in Saint John, two at Woodstock, two at Fredericton, one at Miramichi, one at Saint Andrew's, and one at St. Stephen's. There is also a Savings' Bank at St. John.

The Insurance Companies are five in number, of which three are in St. John, one in Fredericton, and one in King's County.—There are also numerous Joint Stock Companies connected with the industry and trade of the Province. The Light Houses which occupy every point of great danger upon the

coast, are eleven in number. The principal Islands on the coast which pertain to New Brunswick, are Miscou, Shippigan, Deer Island, Campobello, and Grand Manan.

The defence of the Province is amply secured, without cost to its inhabitants, by the uninterrupted presence of adequate portions of the army and navy of Great Britain. The Militia of New Brunswick, amounting to 27,360 men form an additional protective force.

In conclusion, I cannot forbear to express my surprise that a country which possesses so many advantages, natural, political, and social, should have failed to attract, to a greater degree, the attention of capitalists and of agricultural emigrants.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES L. PRICH.

Deputy Surveyor of Crown Lands.

To John Wright, Esq., President of the Northumberland Agricultural Society.

European News.

From Willmer and Smith's European Times, February 22.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, February 17.

THE BUDGET.

In a Committee of Ways and Means, the Chancellor of the Exchequer made his financial statement for the year. He began by referring the Committee to the balance sheet made up to the fifth of January last, which would afford, he thought, a not incorrect criterion of the state of the revenue, for the financial year ending the 5th of April next. The income he had estimated last year at 52,285,000; the actual income turned out to be 52,810,877 up to January, and he estimated that its amount up to the 5th of April would exceed 52,636,000. The Excise duties had increased beyond his estimate of last year no less than 688,000. The actual expenditure to the first of January last was 50,205,879, and he believed that its amount on the 5th of April would be less than 50,134,900, showing a reduction below the expenditure of last year of 641,000. The probable surplus on the 5th of April would be 2,521,000. He then proceeded to estimate the income for the ensuing year. The Customs up to January amounted to upwards of 20,400,000, and he thought he should be justified in taking this branch of the revenue, in the ensuing year at the same sum. The Excise he thought he could not estimate at so large an amount as that of the last year, owing to the inferior quality of the barley in the last harvest; he took it, therefore, at 14,000. In the Stamps there would be a further diminution in the ensuing year, as the late act would not be in full operation until October, so that he should estimate the stamp duties at 6,310,000. The other taxes, including the property tax, he took at the same amount as last year, making an estimated income altogether of 52,140,000. The charges upon the Consolidated Fund he estimated at 30,692,000. The estimates for the army were 6,593,945; for the navy, 6,537,055; for the ordnance, 2,424,171. There had been some reductions in these estimates, which would have been larger but for certain circumstances, which he explained. The Government had not been of opinion that it would be advisable to reduce the number of our forces, and they had continued the expenditure on account of certain defences at home believing that Parliament would not desire to see the country left in an unprotected state.—The reduction in the estimates was 457,000, from which deductions were to be made to the amount of 246,000. The reduction would have been larger but for the commutation of a money compensation to seamen for a diminution of their grog, and for a curtailment of stoppages from the pay of soldiers serving abroad. These two items amounted to 140,000. The miscellaneous estimates had amounted to 4,065,000. The census the ensuing year would cost 110,000, but he would take these estimates at 4,000,000. The total expenditure would, therefore, be 50,247,171. Deducting this from the probable income, there remained an estimated surplus in round numbers, of 1,892,000. The first point to consider was, how far this state of our finances bore upon the question of the renewal of the income tax and the stamp duties in Ireland. The amount of the former was 5,400,000, that of the latter 120,000, but he would take it at 100,000. If therefore, these taxes were not renewed, a revenue of 5,500,000 would lapse, and deducting from that sum the surplus of 1,890,000, there would be a deficiency to the extent of 3,610,000. In

the ensuing financial year, half a year's income tax would be receivable, so that in the next year the deficiency would be only 910,000, but in future years it would be 3,600,000. The House must consequently be prepared to have an annual deficit to that amount, or to reduce to an equal extent the expenditure, which, upon an amount of 16,000,000, was impracticable, or to impose new taxes, where as there were taxes still existing which it was desirable to get rid of. When these were reduced or repealed, and the inequalities and anomalies of our system of taxation were corrected, the question would fairly arise whether the income tax should be retained, retained, reduced, or removed. Till, however, our present commercial policy was fully carried out, he trusted the House would not refuse to continue this tax, under the cover of which so many objects beneficial to the country had been accomplished. He did not think it advisable to get into the details of the tax until the bill was before the House. He had, however, come to the conclusion that, upon the whole, an equal and uniform rate upon all descriptions of income, from whatever source, was the fairest and most practicable mode of assessment. He proposed to continue the exemption of Ireland. Sir Charles then, having replied to certain suggestions made to him respecting a revision of taxation, and having claimed for the Government the merit of having contributed to the augmentation of the revenue by economy, proceeded to consider the mode in which the anticipated surplus should be disposed of. The first claim, he observed, was for some reduction of the debt. Since 1830 we had borrowed 25,000,000, of which we had paid off 8,000,000; so that in 20 years of peace we had added 27,000,000 to our debt. He did not think it necessary to make a great effort to reduce this debt, but a portion of the surplus ought to be applied to its reduction, and he proposed to retain about 1,000,000. What was to be done with the remainder? Of all the claims made upon him, he thought he was bound to attend to that of mitigating a tax which bore upon the health and morals of the lower classes, namely the window duty. The amount of that tax was 1,558,000, which would absorb the whole of the surplus, and this would be unjust to other classes. Sanitary relief might be obtained without sacrificing the whole tax, by changing the mode of levying it, which was most objectionable. He proposed, therefore, to repeal the existing mode of assessment, and to substitute a tax upon houses, according to the principle of the value of the house, and to apply it to new houses, with considerable modifications, however, in respect to existing houses. Sir Charles explained the manner in which he proposed to effect the substitution, the result of which, he said, would be to exempt from the tax 120,000 houses, to lay two-thirds of the present tax upon 30,000 houses, to exempt the great majority of farm houses, and to levy upon the remaining houses about one half of the present window duty. The loss to the revenue would be 700,000. The next proposal was intended to check the adulteration of coffee by the admixture of chicory, by reducing the duty upon foreign as well as colonial coffee, levying a uniform rate of 3d. per pound on both. The loss would be 176,000. The duty upon foreign timber he should propose to reduce by one half of its present amount, which would be 256,000. Another item was agricultural seeds, the duty upon which he proposed to reduce to 1s. per cwt. upon all seeds, foreign and colonial. Lastly, he should propose to transfer to the State a portion of the local charge for the maintenance of pauper lunatics to such an amount as would leave a little more than the expense of an ordinary pauper. This charge would amount to 150,000. Under the Sugar Act there would be a reduction of the duty on sugar in July of about 330,000; but this would be made up, and the total loss of revenue through reductions he did not calculate at more than 1,280,000. Deducting this from the surplus, there would remain 612,000; but half of the present window duty would be receivable next year, which would make the surplus in future years 926,000, the permanent surplus in future years being 612,000. Sir Charles concluded by moving that the income tax and the stamp duties in Ireland be further continued for a time to be limited.

PROGRESS OF THE LAST HALF CENTURY.

Perhaps the best way of realising to our conceptions the actual progress of the last half century would be to fancy ourselves suddenly transported back to the year 1800, with all our habits, expectations, requirements, and standard of living, formed upon the luxuries and appliances collected round us in the year 1850. In the first year of the century we should find ourselves eating bread at 1s. 10d. the quarter loaf, and those who could not afford this price were driven to short commons, to entire abstinence, or to