

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 LIBANUS UT APES.

[Comprised 13 Vols.

NEW SERIES.

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 22, 1854.

Vol. XIII.

GLASGOW HOUSE, Commercial Buildings.

The Subscribers have received by recent arrivals, from Great Britain and United States, a large and varied

Stock of Dry Goods,

Ready-Made Clothing, Boots, Shoes, &c., &c.
Consisting of the following Articles, viz:

West of England blue and black BROAD CLOTHS, Beaver and Pilot do. Plain and Fancy Doeskins, blk Cassimere, Fancy Tweeds, Vestings, American Sannetts, black Russel Cord, plain and printed Mole-skins.

Blankets, Flannels, gray and white Cottons, 8-4 grey Shirting, Jean Stripes, Hungarian Gingham, plain Derrys, Bedsties and Striped Bedding, Osn- burg, grey and white Jean, Denims, blue striped and Fancy Shirtings, Scotch Hollands, Irish Linens, Lawns, Diapers, Damasked Linen Table Cloths, Table Covers, Towling, Apron and Bed Cheeks, Russia Duck Canvas Padding, and Tailors Trimmings.

Rich DRESS GOODS, in Organdy, Shot, Cir- casian and Australian Cape Robes, Muslin, Al- pacca and DeLain Robes, printed Muslin, DeLaine, and Cashmires, plain and figured Lustres, rich blue Lama, colored Coburgs and Orleans, Fancy Ging- hams, printed Muslins in Dresses, printed Calicoes, Scotch Homespun, Cordd Shirts, black and colored Silks, Brocade do., rich Plaid Silks in Dresses, Satins, white and colored Saranetts, black Crape, black and Colored Velvets

Long and square printed Cashmere Shawls, long and square Wool do., plain and embroidered black Drabs, and white do., Gents black and Fancy Silk Neck Handkerchiefs, an Opera Ties, Silk Pocket do., Ladies' Velvet and Silk Neck Ties, Linen and Cambrio Handkerchiefs, Jaconet, Book, Mull, Swiss and Cheek Muslins, Lencoes, blue, pink and white Tartan Muslins, fancy silk Parasols in great variety, Umbrellas

BONNETS, in Tuscan, Dunstable, Rice, Straw, and Fancy do., Bonnet Shaves, Mens' and Youths' Straw Hats, Misses Straw do., Boys' Beaver Hats, Panoramod and Kossuth do., Childrens' Hoods, and Booties, plain and fancy Cloth Caps, Ladies' and Gents, black, white, and colored Kid Gloves, silk, cotton and lisk Thread do., black Lace, Mitts and Gloves, Hosiery, in large variety, Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, plain Satin and Lustring, do., Cap Flow- ers, Muslin Collars, Habit Shirts and under Bieaves, Black Lace Veils, Ladies' Dress Caps, Lubrons, Laces, Edgings, plain and Fancy Nets, Mission Lace, black and white Silk Lace, white and colored Stays, Childrens' corded do., white and colored Counterpanes, Cotton Shirts, plain and embossed Casbins, rolled Lining Cotton, grey, black, and Slate Holland, black figured Aprons, fancy Cotton do., Cotton Handkerchiefs, fancy Dress Trimmings, in Gimp Fringes, &c.

Printed Oil Cloths and Centres, Letter and Note Paper, Cotton Warp and Baiding, India Rubber Braces, Brussels and Venison Carpet Bags, Trunks, Ready-Made Clothing, a choice assortment, Mens' and Boys' Summer Coats, Vests, Pants, Shirts, Drawers and Under Shirts. A few sets Tin Covers, Jewelry and Small Ware, &c. Also, Soap, and Hardware.

Good TEA warranted, at 1s. 9d. per lb.
THOMAS WALSH & Co.
N. B. Clothing made to order and a good fit Warranted.
Highest price for Country Socks and Homespun.
Chatham, 10th June, 1854.

NOTICE.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he is again prepared to CARD WOOL, at his residence Gasperaux, south of Richibucto, for two pence halfpenny per pound, until the 20th of September. After which time the charge will be three pence per pound for cash only.

The wool to be well picked and greased, with soft grease, or one penny per pound will be charged for greasing. He has engaged Mr John Main, as agent, to take in Wool where it will be called for once a week, and returned carded.

HENRY PETERS.

Steamer Lady Le Marchant.

The above Sorew Steamer, now on her way from England, will, on her arrival, be placed on the route twice a week between RICHIBUCTO, SAGEDIAC and BEDEQUE.

This splendid Steamer was built in 1852 by Messrs Steele & Co., (Builders of the British and North American Royal Mail Steamships,) for a 13 years Class, is propelled by Two Engines of Eighty Horse Power collectively, built by Caird & Co., of Greenock, and is in every respect a superior Vessel.

Days of Sailing, rates of Passage, &c., will be made known in due time.

L. P. W. DESBRISAY.

Richibucto, 3rd May, 1854.

JOINERS TOOLS.

For Sale, best Scotch Planes, Thomson's Screw Augers, Chisels, Hammers, Plane Irons, Hand and Web Saws, Cross Cut Saws, &c.

FORBES & Co.

Chatham, June 7, 1854

NOTICE.

The Subscriber in returning thanks to his Retail Customers, begs to notify them that he has made an arrangement with Messrs. Forbes & Co., where they can be supplied as formerly at the Stone Store, lately occupied by him.

W. J. FRASER.

Chatham, 1st May, 1854.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Have received, ex Ship "Cambria," and "Acton", from Liverpool, and "Ann Rankin" from Glasgow.

100 Coils Cordage, assorted sizes;
31 Small snobors, assorted sizes;
2 000 lbs. Salmon, blackerol and Herring Twines
20 doz, Cod Lines;
200 Corn Sacks;

21 Kegs Patent Wrought Nail;
21 Owt. 4-1-2 to 6 In. Spikes;
10 Boxes Tipd I. D. Pip-s;
150 Pots and Ovens assorted Sizes;

1 Roll Sheet Lead;
100 Kegs White, Red and Black Paints;
20 Bags Shot;
52 Boxes Window Glass;

6 Bags Corks;
100 Boxes F. C. Tin Plates;
50 Boxes I. X. do.;

1 Ton Block Tin;
250 Bars Iron assorted sizes;
10 Bundles Sheet Iron;
20 Chests best Congou Tea;

10 Barrels Crusted Sugar;
Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Starob, Salts, Salt- petre, Alum, Glue, Indigo, Red Lead, Black Lead

Putty, Oil, Ensigns 4 6 and Sardis, Boat Compas- ses, Horse Nails, Cast Steel, Seythes;

120 Pieces Grey Cottons;
50 do White Cottons;
30 do Striped Shirtings;

5 do White and Grey Sheetings;
5 do Bed Tick;
5 doz Colored Co. Interpains;

1,000 White and Blue Cotton Warp;
62 Pieces Mole-skin;
21 do Gambroons;

21 do Scarlet Flannel;
10 do White Flannel;
10 do White Kerseys;
100 Pairs Blankets;

50 do Horse Blankets;
149 Pieces Printed Cottons;
50 do Cotton Handkerchiefs;

Woolen Carpetings, Mole-skin Trowsers, Cloth Jackets and Trowsers, Vests, Coats, Drawers,

Striped Cotton Shirt, Red and Blue Flannel Shirts, Mens' Braces, Gingham, Lining Cottons and

Jaconets, Shawls, Black and Colored Silk Handker- chiefs, brown Holland, Duck, Orleans, black and

blue Broad Cloth, Cassinets, Sarinets, Felt Hats, black and colored Tarreads, Cotton Reels, Mullins,

Sheet &c.
10 Crates Earthenware, well assorted. Also,
Ex Local, from Boston.

15 Panebeons and 15 Tierces Molasses; 29 Barrels Pitch and Tar; 5 hhds. Sugar; 40 Chests and 40

Boxes Tea; 10 boxes Coffee; 25 Kegs Cut Nails; 10 Boxes Castor Oil; 20 Barrels Rye Flour; 70 Bar- rils Corn Meal; 20 Boxes Tobacco; 1 Case fine Honey Dew Tobacco; 20 Barrels Bread; 10 doz. Paile.

Crackers, Coffee, Saleratus, Starch, Oil Clothes, Letter Paper, Spirits of Turpentine, Lard Oil, Japan Varnish, Muriatic Acid, Matches, Confection- sary, Sheet Zinc, Vinegar, Lemon and Ginger Syr- rup, Bedsteads, Chairs, Sofas, Saenaths, Rakes, Soythe Stones, Waste Oil, P. L. Hats, &c., &c.

WILLIAM J. FRASER & Co.
Chatham, June 8, 1854. \$w

MEDICINES.

The Subscriber is Agent for the following Patent Medicines and Curators.

Morse's invigorating Co. dials,
Wild Cherry Bitters,
Cramp and Pain Killer,
Celebrated Russian Salve,
Radway's Ready Relief,
Moffat's Pills and Bitters,
Morehead's Magnetic Plasters,
Johnson's Anodyne Liniment,
Clarified Cod Liver Oil,
Hunter's Approved Cough Syrup.

ALSO

Those Invaluable Galvanic Belts, Necklaces, Brace- lets, and Magnetic Fluid.

Aimanacs and other treatises on the above Curs- tive given free at the Shop of

W. A. LETSON.

NOTICE.

The Subscriber has had in possession for some time, a package of Wool which was returned to him from Mr Muirhead, it having remained with him unclaimed. The owner can have the same by pro- viding property and paying expenses.

JOHN FLETT.

Nelson June 9, 1854.

NOTICE.

The Co-partnership for many years carried on by the Subscribers, under the firm of JOHN & GEORGE PARKER, was dissolved on the first day of October last, all persons indebted to the said firm, are re- quested to pay their respective debts without delay to George J. Parker, who is duly authorized to set- tle the same and give discharges, and all persons having claims against the late firm will render their accounts to George J. Parker for adjustment without delay.

JOHN PARKER.

GEORGE J. PARKER.

Chatham, 5th July, 1854.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Eight Hundred Pairs of Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS AND SHOES, of all kinds in great variety, for Sale by

FORBES & Co.

Chatham, June 7, 1854.

News of the Week.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE RECIPROCITY QUESTION.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 28, 1854.

To the Editor of the New Brunwick Courier.

I have reflected with much concern on the nature and tendencies of the Treaty which Lord Elgin and Mr Hincks have lately arrang- ed at Washington, and which is now under the consideration of the Canadian Legislature; and as I feel a deep interest in the progress and advancement of New-Brunswick and the lower Provinces generally, I beg through the medium of your columns, to submit to your readers, the members of the Legislature, and the inhabitants of the Province generally the following considerations which in my mind should lead to a rejection of that or any similar Treaty.

I need not waste your space by an attempt at showing that in modern times the use of a name has accomplished in political matters many achievements which the force of the name only has effected. Many I doubt not will be gullied by the name which is appended to this Treaty.

Believing that Reciprocity is desirable— That Free Trade is the wisest policy for nations—therefore a Reciprocity Treaty, must necessarily be a good thing—I am not an oppo- nent of actual free trade, and I would not have your readers to receive the following argu- ments as coming from one who would bolster up Protection in opposition to freedom of in- tercourse. I would only contend for the legiti- mate use of names and protest against such an abuse of terms as would designate the Treaty as a reciprocal instrument, except in the Hibernian and playful use of the word when the reciprocity is all on one side.

1. So far as the lower Provinces are concern- ed it is coneded by the Treaty that the Amer- ican fishermen, my enter the bays of Brit- ish and Colonial waters and within the three mile catch and cure fish. Now, what is the reciprocity proposed here? Why forsooth Colonial fishermen may sail southward along the American coast and seeing that there are no fishing grounds on that coast, they may catch all the fish that can be found in such waters! The Yankee fishermen is to be clothed with a right as sacred as if he were a native of New-Brunswick or Nova-Scotia who pays taxes for the support of his native land, and who upholds the institutions of his country, to come into the inner waters of these Provinces and enrich himself on the marine wealth which Providence has brought to your doors, while his Government gives you nothing in return. Nay, it is even stipulated and made very plain no equivalent will be granted; for while the Yankee fisherman must be allowed to proceed under the protection of a foreign flag into your waters, and to work on your soil, you are told that your fishermen go South they must take no shell fish out of the American waters.— They may look into the Delaware, Chesapeak, and see the fleets of oyster boats engaged in that profitable trade; they may tell their own- ers of the swarm of New England citizens which they left in Colonial creeks and on Col- onial soil, but the only answer they shall re- ceive is "stand back—return whence you came—our policy is always to receive—our reciprocity is always on one side!" The truth is, the American coast has no fishery worth anything except in oysters, and the Treaty for- bids you to touch them.

2. There is a mere serious question now to be considered, the future of the British Pro- vinces must necessarily be either—1. A Con- federation under British Protection; 2. An in- dependant northern Confederacy in which the interest of freedom shall be maintained on this Continent in contrast with the slavery and de- graded national turpitude which the Southern Union seems resolved to perpetuate; or—3. Absorption, wholesale or gradually, Province by Province into the United States Confederation. I might state a fourth condition which I should put first, and which if the people and Government of Great Britain had really en- larged views, such as the lessons of the past are calculated to teach them, they would with all zeal endeavour to realize, I mean, incorpo- ration, of the Provinces as constituent parts of the British Empire, with a full and fair repre- sentation in both Houses of Legislation. This I know would be pronounced the dream of a

visionary, and therefore I only specify the three prospects, which I have here enumerated.

Now under any of the contingencies thus sup- posed, I am confident that the influence of this Treaty would be most disastrous. Are the Colonists, are Lord Elgin and Mr Hincks, aware that under the American Constitution the fishermen of Philadelphia or the Pennsylva- nia coast have no right to fish in the waters of the Chesapeake, Maryland, Delaware and Vir- ginia, as Sovereign States guard these waters from all intruders. Nay Congress itself could not force a Philadelphia boat into a Maryland creek to lift a cargo of oysters—the States de- fend their national prerogatives and permit no intrusion on their respective possessions. Whe- ther then New Brunswick and Nova Scotia become incorporated with Britain—form con- stituent portions of Northern Confederacy, or actually yielded to absorption into these United States—this Treaty will enable the general government of this country to demand from you for American Citizens of Maine, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, &c., what the people or Legislature of no State in the Union would grant to another. Grant what the Treaty yields and you have conced- ed those privileges which are indispensable to your free and perfect national existence. You have parted with the attributes of nationality if you permit a foreign people and a foreign flag thus to intrude into your waters and use your soil. You will be preparing a crop of en- tanglements and difficulties which the grasping and reckless fishermen of a power which des- pises you and which only values you and your territories and immunities so far as they can be made subservient to the increase of their own wealth and aggrandizement and will be sure to use to their own advantage, and in every of such settlement conflicting questions the conces- sion as heretofore will be on our part, and the gain on the part of those whom you foolishly consent to enrich with the treasures which should be altogether your own.

3. But again, in this Reciprocity Treaty lumber will be taken from you free of duty, and you may have lumber from the States in exchange. No doubt! Do you want the lumber of the United States? It is well known that your lumber is wanted in the ship and other building yards of Boston, New York, &c., and you have only to wait, and as things are, you may soon enter your lumber in Ame- rican ports at remunerating prices, while you have no need of any such commodity in re- turn.

4. In a treaty which deserves the name of Reciprocity, it would undoubtedly have been guaranteed that your vessels should have been taken by American merchants and entered under a United States Register. Has this been done? You know it has not. You may build as many vessels as you please, with all the symmetry of form and sailing excellencies of the Mareo Polo, and you may offer them at five or ten or even twenty dollars per ton to the American Merchant lower than he can buy in Boston, New York or Philadelphia, but the United States will permit them to rot in your yards or in your waters sooner than take them off your hands. They will take your valuable timber because they want it, and they will use it in ship-building in their leading seaports, and thus remunerate their shipbuilders and workmen, keeping money in their own hands and improving their marine architecture. Your ships they will not take. Your workmen on the St. John and elsewhere may stand and look at your timber going past their doors to enrich the mechanics and em- ployers of another State, and unless they can find labour in building for the English mer- chant they may either leave for Boston, go to the woods and become lumberers, or turn to the cultivation of the soil. Are you willing to sanction such a Reciprocity as this?

5. The United States requires a navy.— Your fishing grounds in the Bays of Fundy and Chaleur and the waters on the gulf shores, form the best nursery in the world for the ob- ject of their desires. You say to them, do you ask us to give what Maryland, Delaware, and others of your own States would not give you—nay, what your Congress could not compe- l them to concede to you—do you need a fishing ground and come to us to gain one—then let us into your bays—exchange your oysters for our mackerel—give us a right on your territory—give us reciprocity. Can you say to them, do you want men trained for your navy. We have a training ground and we have also ships. In exchange for the use of our training ground allow our ships to go into the hands of our