

THE GLEANER

AND

NORTHUMBERLAND SCHEDIASMA.

VOLUME II.]

"Nec aranearum sane texus ideo melior, quia ex se fila gignunt nec noster vilior quia ex alienis libamus ut apes."

No. 40.

MIRAMICHI, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 14, 1831.

THE GLEANER.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

HEADQUARTERS,

FREDERICTON, 30th May, 1831.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

Corps to be Inspected by Lieut. Col. Allen, 2d Batt. Northumberland.

1st Division at N. Moore's, (Ludlow) on Saturday, 2d July.

2d ditto, at M'Kenzie's field, (S. W. Branch) on Monday the 4th July.

1st Batt. Northumberland.

First Division at Saint Andrews Point, on Tuesday, the 5th July.

Second ditto, at Glenelg, at Captain M'Donald's farm, on Wednesday, 6th July.

Third ditto, at the Burnt Church, (Alnwick) on Thursday, the 7th ditto.

1st Batt. Gloucester.

First Division at Dalhousie, on Wednesday, the thirteenth July.

Second ditto, at Bathurst, on Saturday, the sixteenth ditto.

2nd Batt. Gloucester.

At Caraquet, on Tuesday, the nineteenth July.

COMMISSIONERS FOR BYE ROADS.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Benjamin Dawson to expend 30l from Carron point to the great road. Richard M'Laughlin to expend 15l from John Lavine's to Little River. Richard M'Laughlin to expend 25l for erecting a bridge over Little River. Richard M'Laughlin to expend 16l from Little River to Middle River. Frederick and Samuel Sutherland to expend 20l from James Sutherland's to Bass River. Thomas M. Deblois and Bela Packard to expend 30l from the shire town of Bathurst to the Papineau river. William Carman to expend 20l from the great road to the Tettagouche settlement. James White to expend 20l from Teague's Brook to Bass River. John and Mathew Parrot to expend 20l from Teague's brook to Pokeshaw. Gavin Kerr to expend 20l from Richard Dawson's to the Mill Settlement in the rear. John Young and Richard Dawson to expend 10l to improve the road down the bank at Pokeshaw. John Young and Richard Dawson to expend 10l for improving passages down the Capes. William End. Esq. to expend 40l for a bridge over the Northwest branch of Carraquet river. Joseph Read to expend 15l from M'Donnell's cove to the Tettagouche river. John Young and Richard Dawson to expend 30l from Pokeshaw to the intended Bridge over the northwest branch of Carraquet River, through the Grand Aunce Settlement. George Sevrett to expend 15l on the road from the northwest branch of Carraquet River to the Southwest branch. John Gionet and Peter Robicheau to expend 80l for the portage between Pokemouche and Carraquet according to the exploration of James Blackhall. R. H. Peters to expend 30l from Dalhousie to Robert Ferguson's mill stream. Edward Boutilier to expend 20l from the lower part of the Carraquet settlement towards Shipagan. John Gionet and Peter Robicheau to expend 20l from the bridge over the river Wough, to be erected where the Carraquet portage strikes the said river. Nicholas Robicheau to expend 20l from the bridge to be erected on the river Wough to Joseph Sewel's. Charles Commeau and Augustin Landry to expend 50l to explore and open a road from Pokemouche to Tracad. James Fleming to expend 40l to finish the bridge over Benjamin river. Jacob Nash to expend 20l to erect a bridge over Nash's brook. Wm. Fleming to expend 50l for a bridge over the Louisgong river near Archibald M'Nairs. Dougald Stewart to expend 20l for improving the road from the Town of Dalhousie to the Charlefoix farm. Daniel Hadley to expend 35l for a bridge over little Nepisquit river to aid subscription. James Lee to expend

10l for a bridge for foot passengers over Beldown River.

COUNTY OF KENT.

James Long and Raphael Porrier to expend 25l granted for the road from Raphael Porrier's at the grand Dig to Casey's at the Cocagne Cape. Pascal Porrier to expend 10l granted for the road from the main road to Barter's creek, on the north side of Chediac River. William Hanington, Jr. and Pollet Burk to expend 30l granted for the erection of bridges over Burk's and Mill creek, and to improve the road from Burk's to the Cocagne Bar. James Long to expend 55l, granted for the road from Thomson's to M'Lachlan's road on the south side of Mahalawadiac river, leading up to Finney's. Peter M'Phelim to expend 25l, granted for the road on the south side of the main Buctouche river. Michael Harris to expend 8l granted to open and improve a road from the mouth of the Chockpish river to the new road from Buctouche to Richibucto. John Jardine to expend 35l granted towards building a bridge over Child's creek on the south side of the Richibucto river. John Wheten and David M'Almon to expend 60l granted for the road on the north side of the Richibucto river. Josepa F. Daigle to expend 35l, granted towards the completion of the bridge over Child's creek. James A. Clare to expend 27l granted for the road on south side of Richibucto, commencing at Saint Nicholas river and leading up stream. John P Ford to expend 30l granted for the opening of a road from St. Nicholas river through the woods to Ford's mills. Colin Rankin to expend 30l granted for the roads on the south and north side of the Richibouguac river. Jacob Kolcork and William Saunders to expend 25l granted to improve the road from Richibouguac to the Kichebouguacis. Placid Porrier to expend 15l granted to improve the road from the main road on the south side of the Richibouguacis to the head of the tide.

FROM LATE ENGLISH PAPERS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.

[From the London Gazette Extraordinary, April 23]

BY THE KING.

A Proclamation for Dissolving the present Parliament, and declaring the calling of another.

WILLIAM R.—Whereas, we have thought fit by and with the advice of our Privy Council: to dissolve this present Parliament, which stands prorogued to Tuesday the 10th day of May next: We do for that end publish this our Royal Proclamation, and do hereby dissolve the said Parliament accordingly; and the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, and the Commissioners for Shires and Burghs of the House of Commons are discharged from their meeting and attendance, on the said Tuesday the 10th day of May next; and we being desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet our people, and to have their advice in Parliament, do hereby make known to all our loving subjects our Royal will and pleasure to call a new Parliament. And do further hereby declare, that with the advice of our Privy Council, we have given orders to our Chancellor of that part of our United Kingdom called Great Britain, and our Chancellor of Ireland, that they do respectively, upon notice thereof, forthwith to issue our writs in due form, and according to law, for calling a new Parliament; and we do hereby also, by this our Royal Proclamation, under our Great Seal of our United Kingdom, require writs forthwith to be issued accordingly by our said Chancellors respectively, by causing the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, who are to serve in the said Parliament, to be duly returned to and give their attendance in our said Parliament; which writs are to be returnable on Tuesday the 14th day of June next.

Given at our Court at St. James's, the 24th day of April, One Thousand, Eight Hundred and Thirty-One, and in the First year of our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

[This Proclamation is followed by another for the election of sixteen peers to represent Scotland in the ensuing parliament. The peers on whom the right of election devolves are commanded to assemble at Holy-rood house, on the 3d of June, between twelve and two, and then and there to make their return.]

SIR WALTER SCOTT.—The Scots Times, in allusion to this distinguished individual, says—'It seems to be a sort of fashion now a days, to get a periodical account of the illness of this distinguished man—for what purpose we can scarcely guess. Three short months ago, he had a stroke of palsy, when we knew him to be very busy on the second volume of Robert Count of Paris. Last week, he had a most alarming attack, according to the Edinburgh Courant—and some journals fond of copying personal paragraphs, are at this moment busy in propagating the delirious intelligence. We have transferred neither piece of veracious news to our columns, for the single reason, that we knew neither to be true. What, for example is the foundation of the last report? Neither more nor less than this—that the excellent Baronet had a dinner party 'other day, and in amusing his guests caught a smart cold. To prevent any bad consequences, he was advised, and of course, submitted, to have blood taking from him—and all was well. This is the whole truth respecting the latest, which we hope will also be the last, absurd story respecting Sir Walter Scott's health. For the satisfaction of those who are so anxious to transfer his corpus to the Necropolis of Melrose, or any other sacred spot, we may add, that he is now in excellent health, and that in the words of Dr Abercrombie, who saw him ten days ago he may not only exist but labour as admirably as he has hitherto done, for twenty years to come, if he will but take care of himself.'

Young, the actor, on taking his farewell of the stage in Edinburgh, said he was now fifty-four years of age, and having acquired the possession of a moderate independence, he thought it better to retire at that age than at sixty-four, if he should even live so long, and enjoy the same physical strength. Mr. Young, after bidding farewell, heard amidst the loudest plaudits ever heard within the walls of the theatre.

The contribution so honorable to the working classes leads us to notice the exertions of a similar kind which have been made in London. No class in the metropolis has more distinguished itself in this way than the printers, who have felt themselves more particularly identified with the great instrument through which the spirit of the people has been kept alive. If Sir R. Peel and the boroughmongers were by any accident to find their way to power—succeeded they certainly could not, in resisting the will of the nation—they would, no doubt, attempt to extinguish Journalism, and thus extinguish the liberty of the press. Of this the printers are aware, and they have been zealous contributors to the Patriotic Fund.

We have fully prepared the public for results such as the Times anticipates, but there is no ground for despondency. The reform bill must be carried; virtually, indeed, it is already carried—and well pleased ought the anti-reformers to be at finding the people determined on reform without commotion. But if the friends of the reform measure in the new Parliament should be overpowered by the boroughmongers—would the latter then have cause for rejoicing? Would not the prerogative of dissolution be again resorted to, with the forcible but constitutional disfranchisement of certain boroughs; and would not the advocates of corruption, and the enemies of their Sovereign, be delivered over to the indignation of an insulted people; or if,—which, however is impossible—the anti-reformers should be able for a short month or so, to have a Parliament of their own—a Ministry of their own—what a dreadful final