

THE GLEANER

AND
NORTHUMBERLAND SCHEDIASMA.

VOLUME II.]

"Nec araneorum sans telus ideo melior, quia ex se fila gignunt nec noſter vitior quia ex alienis libamus ut apes?"

No. 37.

MIRAMICHI, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 24, 1831.

THE GLEANER.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Extracts from An Act to provide for opening and repairing Roads and erecting Bridges throughout the Province.

Passed 31st March, 1831.

The sum of 20l. for improving the road from the town of Dalhousie to the Charlebois farm. 30l. for a bridge over Little Nipisiquit river. 10l. for a bridge for foot passengers over Baldou river. 20l. for the road between Lower Nequac to Upper Nequac. 20l. for the road from Barn Church River to the lower line of Lot Number eighty one. 40l. to open the road from Lot number eighty one to Lot number seventy three inclusive, at Oak Point. 30l. to build a bridge on Oyster River, and repair the road from thence to Moody's Point. 20l. to assist in opening a road from the settlement in the rear of Moorfield's to the settlement in the rear of Douglas Town. 20l. to build a bridge on the little Esquedeloek, in Alnwick. 50l. to assist in opening a road in a straight line from Newcastle towards Chaplain's Island. 20l. to assist in opening a road to the settlement in the rear of Newcastle. 50l. to assist in opening a road from the Wild Cat brook to the first granted land above the Indian reserve in the Parish of Northesk. 20l. for the road from Caul's Cove to Wild Cat brook. 50l. for the road from sauber's point to the residence of Cabbage and White, in Northesk. 40l. for the road from the No 4th West branch, in Northesk, to the South West branch of Miramichi River through Williams Town settlement. 25l. to David Crocker, towards remunerating him for building a bridge across Parker's cove on the great road between Fredericton and Newcastle. 30l. to assist in opening a road from Alexander Donnelly's landing, on the South West branch of Miramichi river, to the Horse-shoe settlement, on Cain's river, Blackville. 40l. to assist in opening a road from the settlement, in the rear of P. H. Peter's towards the Nappan road in Chatham. 30l. to assist in opening a road from Rev. Samuel Bacon's to the second tier of Lots in rear thereof. 50l. for the road from Jardin's Mill on Nappan river to the mouth of said river. 50l. for the road from Wm. Gelli's residence to the Widow Murdoch's. 25l. for the road from the South West branch of Miramichi to the Cardigan settlement. 7l. 10s. to Wm. Craig, towards keeping windfalls out of the road from Nashwaik to Miramichi, on the great road. 50l. towards building a bridge over Clarke's Cove, in Chatham. 60l. for building a bridge over the Bartibog between the Parishes of Newcastle and Alnwick. 22l. 10s. to repair a bridge at Donald McCay's in Northesk, and improve the road from his residence to Newcastle.

Extracts from An Act to appropriate a part of the Public Revenue for the services therein mentioned. Passed 31st March, 1831.

To the Justices of the Peace for the County of Kent, the sum of two hundred pounds, towards paying off the debt due for building a Court House and Gaol in that County.
To Peter Joseph Dollar the sum of fifteen pounds for teaching a school at Tracadie in the County of Gloucester.
To John Smith, a licensed Teacher, the sum of fifteen pounds to make up the difference granted to him for teaching a school in the Parish of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, for the years 1816, 1827, 1828, and 1829, between the Provincial allowance for Schools and the sum granted by the Legislature; also the further sum of twenty pounds for teaching a School the past year, the Trustees of Schools for that Parish refusing to certify him to the Court of General Sessions for the County of Northumberland, owing to his being a Madras Teacher.
To John Hinchey the sum of Twenty pounds for a School taught in the Parishes of Ludlow and Newcastle in Northumberland for the period of one year.
To the Magistrates of the County of Northumberland the sum of two hundred and nine pounds fifteen shillings and three pence, for expences incurred in preventing the spreading of contagious distempers from on board of the Brig Jane from Cork, bound to Quebec, having put into Miramichi harbour to land passengers.
To His Honor the President and Commander in Chief the sum of fifty pounds to defray the expences of a Courier from Newcastle to Fredericton.
To Adam Gerrard, late Deputy Treasurer at Dalhousie, the sum of thirty eight pounds seventeen shillings and one penny, being a balance due him from the Province, as reported by the Committee on the Treasurer's accounts.
To the Governor and Trustees of the Madras School in New-Brunswick for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty one the sum of four hundred pounds towards the support of that institution throughout the Province.
The sum of fifty pounds granted in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty for the purpose of opening a road along the County line in Gloucester, from the settlement in Tracadie to the great Road leading from Miramichi to the shire town at Bathurst, to be reappropriated and expended in exploring and opening a road from Tracadie, to Pokemoche, in addition to the like sum of fifty pounds granted at this session for the same purpose, it appearing by petition from the inhabitants of Tracadie that the said appropriation in one thousand eight hundred and thirty is not expedient.

proportion in one thousand eight hundred and thirty is not expedient.

To William Hannington, Junior, the sum of twenty five pounds as a compensation in having erected an oat mill and Kill in a central situation in the Parish of Dandas, County of Kent.

To the Clerk of the Peace for the county of Gloucester, the sum of twenty-seven pounds, ten shillings, to enable him to provide copies of the revised edition of the Province Laws for the Magistrates and other other officers of the said County entitled to receive the same.

SPIRIT OF THE ENGLISH JOURNALS.

FROM THE LIVERPOOL ALBION.

Lord Grey's Speech on Thursday night in the House of Lords, was a specimen of manly eloquence, and a model of plain dealing with his political antagonists and the country. We beg particular attention to two passages: In the first he clearly demonstrates the principle on which our noble hearted Sovereign accepted the services of his new ministers:

"When the situation which he now filled was offered to him—under circumstances which, he conceived, made it his duty not to decline the proposal—by his gracious Sovereign, in a manner which would command his respect, gratitude and affection, as long as he lived, he strongly urged to his Sovereign—and his services were accepted upon that condition—that he could not faithfully and usefully serve his Majesty if he were not permitted to propose a measure to Parliament of the description which had been submitted to the other house."—(Hear, hear!)

In the second, his lordship, in unequivocal language, and with an earnestness of expression worthy of the great cause of political regeneration to which he is devoting all his energies, thus proclaims his fixed determination, that, in order to maintain his bill, he will shrink from no proceeding dictated by public duty:

"The noble marquis had also complained that threats had been held out of a dissolution of Parliament, in the event of the rejection of the measure, and he had called upon him for some explicit declaration upon that point. He would make no such explicit declaration.—(Hear!) All he would state was this, that he considered himself as committed to the proposed measure, without the possibility of compromise or retreat.—(Hear! hear!) by that measure he would stand or fall; and he was determined not to consent to anything which would detract from its efficiency.—(Cheers.) He said, again, by that measure he would stand or fall.—(Hear, hear!) and, without wishing to throw out any threat, yet he declared that, to carry a measure which, he believed, was calculated to do the greatest good it was possible for any measure to do, by silencing the voice of complaint, by removing the cause of discontent, by uniting in confidence and affection to the Government of the country the people of the country,—to carry a measure of this description, to which he stood committed, there was no proceeding dictated by public duty from which he would shrink."—(Cheers.)

People of England, such is your KING—such is his Prime Minister. Will not you, in support of your own rights, stand by such a King and such a Minister? Every corner of the empire answers—"Yes."—TIMES.

Lord Grey proposes the measure, because his notions as to the interests most entitled to protection differ from the notions of the Duke of Wellington and the Marquis of Londonderry. "The noble marquis," said his lordship, has said that I have too great a regard for my order; a regard which at one time was imputed to be almost a crime—to desire to promote any revolutionary measure. I have supported, and will support, that order, because I think that it is necessary to the preservation of the constitution that it should exist. I am by station, and still more by disposition and habit, a member of the aristocracy. But I support it as an order only because it is a necessary order in the state, because it is a necessary link between the crown and the people, and because its existence contributes to the good of the community. Whenever the aristocracy cease to be this, then I am no longer a member of the aristocracy; but while it continues to be this, and while its rights and privileges are conducive to the preservation of the rights and privileges of all, I repeat that I am ready to stand or fall by it. It is to support and preserve that order that I have taken from them by this measure a power which renders them odious to the people, and restored to them the means of cultivating a good understanding with the people, and of satisfactorily discharging those public trusts for which the privileges were given them."

FROM THE GLASGOW FREE PRESS.

In the second edition of our Tuesday's paper we were enabled to give the gratifying result of the Dumbartonshire County Meeting; and in our present publication we have now pleasure of referring our readers to the interesting proceedings, and to the Constitutional and conservative Resolutions, which, at that meeting, were carried by a triumphant majority of 36 to 25 against Lord John Russell's Revolutionary Reform Bill. We particularly call their attention to the statesman-like speech of Sir Archibald Campbell of Succoth on the occasion; and we trust his views and

his sentiments, on this momentous subject, are reciprocated by all who have the best interests of their country at heart. A powerful re-action has now taken place among the intelligent classes on this question. Even at the Dumbarton meeting, it will be observed that those who opposed the Resolutions, and came there to support Ministers, granted at once that they were unfriendly to the details of the bill, but trusted these would be pared down in the Committee. All they struggled for was the admission, on the part of their opponents, of the principle of Reform: it was obvious that, with a solitary exception or two, all shuddered at a Reform to the extent contemplated by Ministers. Here, then, is a division of opinion, upon the mere course of policy which should be pursued in these agitated times: by those who are anxious to preserve unimpaired the institutions of their country. We decidedly hold to the straight-forward course of non-concession, and non-admission of any kind, in present circumstances, for it is impossible to foresee to what base and selfish purposes such concessions may hereafter be applied. There is not a bit of defensive harness, on back or breast, which can be well thrown away at a time when the embattled squadrons of Republicanism and Infidelity are bearing down, in such fearful numbers, against all that has ever been held dear to Britons, and for the defence of which all are bound, like liege-men and patriots, to stake life and property, when such great sacrifice may be demanded at our hands. As to Reform, we repeat the sentiments of the greatest, the brightest, and the most towering mind of the age in which we live—

"God forbid!" said Sir Walter Scott, at the Roxburgh meeting, "that I should be against all Reform. We have occasion no doubt, for Reform, but it ought to begin first in our own bosoms. What I am against is proceeding incautiously. With regard to the Constitution of this country, it is 'ponderibus librata suis'—her own powers balance each other. It is very seldom that these powers come into violent contact with each other: If we destroy any of these powers we destroy the balance of the Constitution, by extending the power of the people, and deprive ourselves of the means of mending it. I can only compare the present measure to a watch placed in the hands of an unskillful person, who by turning the regulator backwards and forwards, without a knowledge of its machinery, broke it in pieces: and now we have got a repeater in the hands of children, and God knows what is to become of it."

These sentiments we have again and again pressed on the attention of our countrymen. And under all the opprobrium which falls upon those who, according to the disgusting cant of the day, are stigmatized as illiberal in their sentiments, and enemies to freedom—(laugh! how terms are prostituted)—we shall continue to uplift our voice against the dangerous innovations of unprincipled men, and the worse than treasonable plots of mock-patriots or undisguised demagogues. We glory in being

The only faithful found
Among the faithless.

The Counties of Aberdeen, Mid Lothian, Roxburgh, Berwick, and Dumbarton, have solemnly protested against the sweeping and destructive measure which has been meted forth to them by Liberal Ministry. By the bill for Scotland, the landed interest will never be able to send a representative to Parliament, except in a few isolated cases. There is not a manufacturing county thickly studded with small villages, (as what part of Scotland is not now?) but the whole power of returning a member will be wrested from the real proprietors of the soil and the gentry, and confided to the small portioners, and village-feuars, possessed of a house and kail yard. These landlords deceive themselves grossly, who imagine that by their tenantry enjoying the elective franchise, they will be able to