

THE GLEANER.

AND

NORTHUMBERLAND SCHEDIASMA.

VOLUME III.]

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

[No. 42.]

MIRAMICHI, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 26, 1832.

AUCTIONS.

To be sold by Public Auction on Tuesday, the 7th day of July next, at 12 o'clock noon, on the premises, in the parish of Addington, in the county of Gloucester; by virtue of a Licence from his Excellency the Lieut. Governor, and the Hon. his Majesty's Council, of the Province of New Brunswick.

All the REAL ESTATE of RALPH CHRISTOPHER late of Addington aforesaid, deceased, consisting of that valuable TRACT of LAND known as Lot No. 9, in the said parish, fronting on the south side of the river Ristigouche, and bounded on the lower side by lands at present occupied by Mr. Robert Ducau, extending in front 60 rods, and containing by estimation 200 Acres.

For terms of sale and other particulars apply to Messrs. Street & Kerr, at Miramichi, or to the subscriber at Haddington.

JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Admr. on the Estate of Ralph Christopher.

Ristigouche, 20th April, 1832.

To be sold by Public Auction, on Saturday, the 14th day of July next, at the Court House in Richibucto, by virtue of a Licence from his Excellency the Lieut. Governor and the Honourable his Majesty's Council of this province.

The REAL ESTATE of JOHN GRAHAM, late of Richibucto, Lumberer, deceased, consisting of one Moiety or half part of six Acres of Land with the House and Store thereon, now in the occupation of David Gifford and Michael Samuel, situate on the West side of the Harbour of Richibucto, and within one hundred Rods of the Court House; or so much thereof as will pay the debts of the deceased.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.
JAMES GRAHAM, Administrator to the Estate of John Graham.

CHEAP GOODS.

JOSEPH COPP takes the earliest opportunity in announcing his arrival from England, with a splendid and fashionable assortment of SPRING GOODS, comprising—Linen Drapery, Silk Mensery, HABERDASHERY, Hosiery, Gloves, Lace, and Lace Veils, Leghorn and Straw BONNETS, Broad Cloth, Hats, ready made Clothes, Umbrellas, Hardware, a few tons of Bar IRON, and various other articles; are now ready for inspection at his Store in Newcastle.

In consequence of it being J. Copp's intention to close his business in Miramichi, the whole of his Goods must be sold off in the course of a few months, therefore every article will be offered for Sale on the most reasonable terms for Cash or good Merchantable Pine Timber on delivery.

Newcastle, 4th June, 1832.

6w

CHRISTOPHER CLARKE

Has received per the ships Ann Grant from Greenock and Harvest Home from Newcastle, part of his

SPRING IMPORTATIONS,

consisting of—Well selected assortments of British DRY GOODS, HABERDASHERY, Hosiery, Woolen Drapery, Small Wares and Stationary, Chrystal, Glass and Earthenware—Paints, Oils, Putty, White-ening, Glue, Rosen, &c. &c., and a quantity of GROCERIES, which with his very general assortment of suitable Goods, he is now selling at his usual low prices.

Chatham, 4th June, 1832.

COALS.

The Subscribers have on hand, just landed from the brigs Northumberland and James Johnson from Sunderland.

250 Tons Great COAL.

250 Tons Screened do. suitable for Blacksmith use, both kinds of very superior quality, which they offer for sale on moderate terms.

DUNCAN & LOCH.

Newcastle, 4th June, 1832.

6w

THE GLEANER.

FROM THE MONTREAL COURANT.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS.

A friend who has lately been out on a tour through the Eastern Townships of this Province has furnished us with his notes, and as the season for emigration has now opened, it will not be unacceptable to such persons as may be in search of a place of settlement to give a few extracts.

SHERBROOKE.—This flourishing and beautiful village is situated on the banks of the river St. Francis in the township of Ascott. It does not much resemble the close built towns and villages of Europe, each house standing on a lot whose dimensions preclude the necessity of touching the neighbouring buildings. This gives it a scattered appearance which becomes more visible upon entering. To European eyes this may appear somewhat uninviting but when the observer looks a little more minutely into this village and observes the appearance of comfort, cleanliness, and in several instances of wealth, which the houses present, he cannot fail to enjoy pleasant sensations. Here is a rapidly increasing town just emerging from the forest. A few years ago Sherbrooke was a non-existence and the wolf made his den in the forest that then covered its site. Now how changed the scene; a dense population a rising City, Churches of capacious and neat construction for Episcopalians (Church of England) and Roman Catholics, a large Academy, a woolen manufactory, saluting the ear with the oft repeated notes of machinery in motion; a Brick Gaol and Court Rooms, a printing-office from which a well conducted weekly paper is issued, and a number of Mechanics' workshops, Merchants' stores &c. &c. now occupy the spot, presenting to the eye of the traveller the delightful object of a rapidly increasing, industrious, moral and orderly people rising in wealth, and intelligence: and laying the foundations of those Institutions which in course of time will tend to exalt them in the higher and nobler pursuits of civilized life.

The woolen manufactory supplies the neighbouring country with woolen cloths, which when compared with the fine fabrics of Yorkshire and the West of England have but a very homely appearance, but it is found to be more serviceable in wear, and to a peasantry engaged in the heavy labour of clearing lands it is more useful and durable than English cloth. Though rude and coarse in its present appearance I doubt not that it is the germ of a manufacture which will at some future period be a source of wealth and revenue to the country. The manufacture of coarse woollens (*Etoffe du pays*) and luns is general among the Canadian peasantry and where woolen Manufactories for carding the wool, dressing the cloth &c. have been established great advantages have accrued. This may be strikingly observed in the vicinity of Sherbrooke, by the quantity of this cloth worn by the neighbouring peasantry and by the quantities of sheep, some farmers having large flocks and at almost every farmer's barn door a flock of from 40 to 80 sheep may be seen in the winter season.

In the township of Ascott and about five miles from Sherbrooke, is situated another thriving village called Lenoxville. It received that name in compliment to the Duke of Richmond. This circumstance whilst it pays a tribute to the memory of one of the most respected governors of Canada, serves also as a record of the age of the village. The site is well chosen and as the trade of the townships of Compton, Hatley and Eaton must more or less pass through or centre in this village it will in a short time become an interesting place. In this village is a beautiful and Episcopalian

church, a large tannery and several mechanics' shops. The fine farms around this village shew the riches of the township of Ascott.

TOWNSHIP OF SHIPTON.—This a very flourishing place, watered by two rivers, the St. Francis and the Nicolet. The village of Richmond, which also received its name from the nobleman of that title who assumed the reigns of Government of the Lower Province in the year 1818, is situated on the banks of the St. Francis in this township. It presents a very pleasing and prosperous appearance to the eye of a traveller, and although when compared with a European town it might be said to be only the embryo of a City, yet its aspect is promising, exhibiting to the view of the visitor several neat two story brick houses and an Episcopalian Church. Several mechanics carry on different branches of their trades and every thing bears the appearance of improvement and prosperity. There is a Roman Catholic Church in the centre of Shipton, and on the river Nicolet where there is a flourishing settlement; a Congregationalist Minister has settled and has a numerous audience. This township abounds in good land and offers advantages to settlers with small capital worthy of their attention.

Of the other townships noticed in the notes from we extract we have space at present merely to mention the following. The townships of Wickham and Durham make great progress in settlement, in Wickham a Roman Catholic Chapel has been built and was consecrated on Sunday the 1st of January last. Eaton Compton, Hatley, Ascott, Orford, Melbourne, Shipton and Stanstead are nearly all occupied with settlers, and there may now be said to be a near prospect of settling all the lands in the Townships on the River St. Francois, from Ascott down to the Seigniorial grants.

These interesting and fertile townships are worthy the attention of Emigrants and will no doubt receive a large share of the present influx of population from Great Britain.

FROM CHAMBERS' EDINBURGH JOURNAL.

THE MANUFACTURES OF ENGLAND.

The whole of England, and some of the counties in Scotland, is but one immense manufactory, sectioned into divisions, and swarming with a population whose innate skill and industry put to shame the perseverance of the ant, or the ingenious labour of the bee. Let us, for example, take a glance at this wonderful human hive. Entering England from the north, we first fall in with the great trading district on the Tyne, covered with ship-building establishments, soaperies, glass-works, potteries, iron founderies, and other works of a similar kind, connected with the coal trade and mines. In Cumberland we find manufactories of gingham, calicoes, corduroys and other cotton goods; sail-cloth, carpets, paper, pottery, and glass bottles.—The hilly district of Westmoreland, we find, gives employment to the woolen manufactories of Kendal and other towns in that quarter. In Durham are found extensive founderies and forges, producing anchors, mooring chains, files, edge-tools, sword blades, and all such hardware as is necessary for artificers.—Yorkshire comes next, and we perceive it has an extraordinary variety of manufacturers. The East Riding furnishes wool in large quantities to the weavers in the West Riding, which is, without exception, the greatest manufacturing district in the world. The manufactures of Leeds, Wakefield, Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, and places adjacent, comprise broad and narrow cloths of all qualities, shalloons, calimancoes, and flannels, with every kind of woolen goods.—From Sheffield, cutlery, printing types, and plated goods, are exported to all