

THE GLEANER:

AND

NORTHUMBERLAND SCHEDIASMA.

No. 39.

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

VOLUME III.]

MIRAMICHI, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 5, 1832.

THE GLEANER.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES FROM LATE ENGLISH PAPERS.

EMIGRATION.

The Crown, C. Hopper, commander of the Quebec line of packet ships, left the London Docks on Monday with settlers for Upper Canada. We understand there is about 250 passengers going out in this vessel; a great portion of them—comprise agricultural labourers, mechanics, and small farmers—most of them with large families—they are chiefly from the counties of Kent, Suffolk and Essex, the parishes in which are relieving themselves from an overabundant population, and from the great pressure of poor rates, by furnishing those with the means of emigration to our colonies who have been unable to gain a livelihood in this country. The scene on board the ship at the moment of her departure would have affected the most indifferent observer of human nature. Groups of hardy rustics, whose strongly built and healthy appearance seemed to fit them for enduring any fatigue in the wilds of America, were scattered about the vessel, some taking leave of their friends, others, who could recognise no familiar face in the crowd that assembled to witness their departure appeared unconcerned as to their future destiny. But the sunburnt countenances of many bore ample testimony that it was not without regret they left the land of their birth, and the homes of their childhood, to form new associations in the lands of Canada. That the prospects they embark with may not prove delusive ones, will, we are sure, be the wish of their more fortunate countrymen at home.

The London Docks have, during the past week, presented a scene of unusual bustle and interest, in consequence of the sailing of several large ships, bound to Quebec and Montreal, with at least 1000 men, women, and children on board, amongst whom were several respectable persons, small tradesmen in London, who have disposed of their business, and farmers from the metropolis, with their families. On Tuesday the Bullfinch, and the Brankan Moore, Capt. Sharp, two second class vessels, left the Dock with 250 passengers on board. On Wednesday, another vessel followed, with about 150 passengers. On Saturday, the Justinian, Captain T. Reay, and the Rosalind, Capt. Wilson, left the Dock for Quebec direct. On Sunday afternoon an extraordinary spectacle presented itself. It having been announced that the Esther of 600 tons burthen, Capt. Clarkson, for Montreal, with 150 passengers, barque Navarino, of 600 tons, Capt. Cragg for Quebec, with 250 passengers, and the bark Crown, Capt. Hoppe, 350 tons, with 120 passengers on board, were to leave the Dock, a large concourse of persons assembled on the pier-head to witness their departure. About one the 3 vessels, with their decks crowded with emigrants, were hauled out of the great basin amidst the cheers of the people on the quay, which was returned by those on board, the greater portion of whom appeared in high spirits, and were continually calling out to their friends on the quay "good bye, farewell," which was returned by those they have left behind them by exclamations of "God bless you, success, &c." until the passengers were out of hearing. There were, however, not a few who cried bitterly at parting with their dearest friends and relatives whom they may never see again, and the sympathy of the bystanders was commensurate with the affecting sight. Amongst the passengers going out in the Crown are several substantial farmers and agriculturists from the neighbourhood of Sydenham, in Kent, and several from Surrey, who have made purchases of large tracts of land in Canada, which they intend to cultivate. There

are now seven large ships in the London Dock (including the Hebe and Hunt, which will each carry 500 passengers) fitting out to carry emigrants to Canada. They will all sail during this and the next week.

Saturday the ship Mansfield, Capt. Stainbank, left the St. Catharine's Dock with 150 passengers on board, for Hobart Town and Launceston, Van Diemen's Land. The emigrants are chiefly persons who have moved in a respectable sphere of life, and the vessel is well provided with live stock of all kinds. The Governor Halkett sailed from the London Dock for the same colony with upwards of 100 passengers; in addition to which there are 12 vessels fitting out in the St. Catharine and London Docks for Van Diemen's Land and New South Wales. Two ships, each containing 190 females under 21 years of age, sent out at the expence of government, left Woolwich last week for Hobart Town and Sydney. Three American ships sailed for the United States from the port of London last week with 500 emigrants on board, principally from the metropolis. The rage for emigration has done much good for the shipping interests.

Several Palatine families from the neighbourhood of Adare arrived in town to embark for America. A great many Chelsea and Kilmainham pensioners are emigrants this season to America, after compromising their stipend for four years' payment in advance. Sixteen Protestant families, tenants of Mr Ponsonby Barker, left Kilscooly, county Kilkenny, on Monday, to embark for America.—*Limerick Chronicle*.

AFFECTING STORY.—The mania for emigration rages just now in this part of the country to an unheard of extent. People of all ages and trades are quitting their native country for the western hemisphere. Some time ago two individuals, man and wife, the former 80 and the latter 76, determined, in compliance with the wishes of their family, all of whom had located themselves in the new world, to undergo the pains and penalties of a voyage across the Atlantic. The aged pair, who belonged to a neighbouring county, took coach for Aberdeen, where a vessel was awaiting to carry them from the land of their birth. They arrived at Aberdeen the day they quitted their homes. At sight of the sea both the aged emigrants turned pale, and so great was the impression on the woman's mind, that she took ill the day after her arrival, and in two days died. The vessel was to sail the day after her funeral, and it now became a question with the survivor whether he should proceed, or remain and die in the land of his fathers. The struggle was hard between attachment to the place of his nativity, and a wish to see his family; the latter feeling preponderated, and the man of fourscore went on board the vessel, which sailed for the United States. What between grief for his wife, regret at leaving his country, and the fatigues of the voyage, the old man took seriously ill after the vessel had been three weeks out. Five weeks after the ship sailed the mate shouted "Land! Land!" The shout was answered by a deep groan from the old man; it was the groan of expiration.—*Elgin Courier*.

WESLEYAN MISSIONARIES.—This body of Christians have no less than 160 foreign missionary stations, they employ 220 missionaries, and in the schools under the supervision of those missionaries there are the amazing number of 40,000 children. The contributions within the last year were nearly £50,000.

THE MISFORTUNE OF IMPATIENCE.—A man named Bouttell was committed to Essex county gaol, on Tuesday, for sheep stealing. The next day he learnt the death of his grandfather, and that he had left him an estate in land of the estimated value of £5,000!—*Country Paper*.

CURIOUS PARTICULARS.—One or two rather curious

circumstances, connected with the progress of the measure in the House of Lords, seem to have escaped general observation, though not unworthy of notice. When the bill was introduced last session, Lord Wharncliffe, hurried on by the zeal of political partisanship, committed a parliamentary blunder in proposing, by way of amendment, that "the bill be now rejected." This, however, was withdrawn, as disrespectful to the House of Commons; and another amendment, proposed by the Duke of Buckingham, "that the bill be read a second time that day six months," was substituted. The division on the latter motion took place, at six o'clock on the morning of Saturday, the 8th of April: but neither the noble Duke, nor any of his party, ever conceived that Earl Grey would have been so polite as to comply with their proposition even to the very day. The present bill was announced for second reading, on Monday, the 9th of April, and Sunday being a dies non, in all legal transactions, it will be seen that exactly six months have elapsed since the rejection of the former bill. The first discussion lasted five nights, or about forty-two hours. On the present occasion, there have been four nights debate extending to thirty-five hours. In both instances, the division took place on Saturday morning.

AGREEABLE ANNOUNCEMENT.—The news of the division in the House of Lords arrived in Liverpool on Saturday evening, during the performance at the Theatre. The managers, having learnt it before the audience, determined to communicate it to them; and, in order to do it without interrupting the performance, they desired one of the actors, who had to deliver a letter in the course of it, to convey the intelligence. Coming on the stage just at the time when the plot required his presence, he addressed another actor on the stage as follows:—"Sir, I am desired to deliver this letter to you; and also to inform you that the second reading of the Reform Bill was carried this morning, by a majority of nine." The moment this announcement was made the whole of the audience sprung up, and announced their joy by the most vehement cheering.—*Liverpool Times*.

Various sums—and some to a considerable amount—changed hands in the City, on Saturday morning, upon the announcement of the division in the House of Lords. An eminent (a violent Anti-Reformer,) who had betted three to two that the bill would be thrown out, lost upwards of three thousand pounds! He is a gentleman known in the purlieu of Capel-court by the cognomen of *Chareley Careful*. Another Anti-Reformer, a merchant, has lost four or five new hats (yet the loss will not be much felt), two coats and a pair of Wellingtons. Numerous "dinner bets" have likewise been laid; and "rumps and dozens" will become the order of the day during the Easter week.—*Morning paper*.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S PROTEST.

On Saturday the Duke of Wellington entered this Protest on the Journals of the House of Lords against the second reading of the Reform Bill:—

"DISSENTIENT."

First—Because, in providing for the correction of abuses in the election of Members to serve in the Commons' House of Parliament, we are bound above all things to bear in mind that the Government of this country is, what from the earliest period of our history it has ever been, a Monarchy; that this Monarchy, limited by the laws and customs of the realm, and by the necessity imposed on the Sovereign of having constant recourse to the advice and aid of Parliament, is the form of Government best adapted to the habits, wants, and wishes of the people; and, consequently, that no changes, however specious, can be worthy of adoption which would either strike at the principles of the Monarchy itself, or would leave the Sovereign without