

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. 44.]

MIRAMICHI, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 10, 1832.

AUCTIONS.

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, Richibucto, 30th May, 1832.

To be sold by Public Auction on Tuesday, the 17th 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 Duncan, 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.

AUCTION.

To be Sold at Public Auction, on Thursday, 12th July next, at his former residence, at Bartibog, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

All the Household FURNITURE, Bedding, Wearing Apparel, &c. of the late John English. Also—3 Oxen, 2 Cows, 2 Bulls, 3 Heifers, 4 Sheep, and 2 Lambs; Farming UTENSILS, a quantity of Wool, and ship Iron, a number of Salmon NETTS, and a variety of other articles.

JAMES STRONACH, } Administrators
JOHN STRONACH, }

Miramichi, 25th June, 1832.

GREATROAD.

All persons desirous of entering into contracts for the WIDENING and REPAIRING of that part of the ROAD leading from Bathurst to Forri's, situate in the County of Gloucester, will take Notice, that the Supervisor will attend on said Road, on Tuesday the 7th day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of letting the same by Public Sale to the lowest bidder, when at the time specifications will be given of the manner in which he will require the Work to be performed.

He will commence at the Ferry at Bathurst and proceed towards Forri's until the distant Lots are let.

He will also Let the Erection of A BRIDGE on the Gully of Dempster's farm, Wednesday, the 18th July.

Security will be required the time of Sale for the performance of all Contracts entered into.

Payments to be made in on the completion of Contracts, agreeably to the tenor thereof.

JOSEPH READ, SUPERVISOR.

Bathurst, 29th June, 1832.

The Annual Meeting of the Miramichi Ladies Auxiliary BIBLE SOCIETY, will be postponed till the first Wednesday August; when the Meeting will be held at St. Andrew's Church, at two o'clock P. M.

CHOMSON, Secretary.

June 25, 1832.

THE GLEANER.

EUROPE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MAY 21.

ANSWER TO THE ADDRESS.

Lord R. Grosvenor presented his Majesty's answer to the Address of May 10, (Lord Ebrinton's,) which he said the King graciously received, and replied to the following effect:—"That he trusted that the object of the Address was attained, as the necessity of any change in his councils had been avoided."

SCOTISH REFORM BILL.

The Lord Advocate moved the Order of the Day for the second reading of the Scottish Reform Bill.

STATE OF THE PRESS.

Lord Stormont, then pursuant to notice, made inquiry whether the Attorney-General would commence prosecutions against certain publications, most scandalous and abominable, issued from the Press—He particularly noticed the Satirist and other publications, which he said were most detestable, and ought to be prosecuted. Also publications respecting the Queen, and others reflecting equally on King and Queen. Did the Attorney-General mean to leave such publications to the contempt and indignation of the people only?

The Attorney-General said, it appeared to be thought that he had the power of stopping these publications. He had no such power. It was true that he could proceed by *ex officio* information, but in so doing, he might be playing the game of the Libeller, and in getting him into prison, procuring for himself better board and lodgings than he had out of the prison. If the Libeller succeeded, he became a hero—otherwise a martyr. Many of the publications undoubtedly were most scandalous, abominable, and repulsive, and he hardly knew any remedy except leaving them to be worn out and exhausted by the indignation of mankind. The present state of the public mind made it, at times, unsafe to go to the jury, except on the most decided cases. He confessed that he had seen many things that he would, if he could, have punished. But he felt bound to be cautious. He, however, especially complained of the abominable reporter of the Times of Friday last, in forging a speech of Lord Lynhurst, in making call for prosecutions, &c. He would prosecute that intended libel, immediately, so soon as the Learned Lord should swear to its falsehood, for false it must be. (Loud Cheers.) He owed a debt of gratitude to that Learned Lord for being confirmed in the principles he now possessed.—He (Lord Lyndhurst) boastfully and openly declaring that it was bigotry to resist the Catholic claims, and that he should never rest till a Reform of Parliament was achieved (Loud cheers.)

Sir C. Wetherall contended that the Attorney-General ought to look at the abominable state of the Press. The freedom of the press was all on one side. There was intimidation—even the King was to lose his Crown if the torrent for Reform were to be resisted. Because the abuse was large it was not to be attacked; because it was monstrous, it was to be allowed to be overwhelming; if Reform were not granted, the King and Queen were to be extirpated. But as these were degrees of progression, he might ask, why had the evil been allowed to gain any such height? He was thankful to the Noble Lord for having brought forward this subject.

Mr J. Williams said that the Attorney-General for the Queen had no power of instituting an *ex officio* information. But, suppose he had, nevertheless he had received no commands to prosecute the libellers of her Majesty. In the time of Sir Vicary Gibbs one-half

of the Press was under prosecution, and what was the result? Why, that libels become more numerous.

Sir R. Peel, said no man who had any experience in the press in this country could advise a perpetual crusade against it. If indecent and scandalous libels were not punished, it would lead to the belief that the Government was indifferent, and that they failed in the necessary courage to discharge their duty to the public—(Cheers from the Opposition benches.) It was very true that jurors in some cases would not convict, but in these cases he would say, let the blame rest upon the jurors rather than upon the supineness of the Government.—[Hear.]

The Attorney-General and Sir R. Peel mutually explained.

Some farther discussion ensued, when

Mr J. Campbell said he thought they were improperly using the time of the House in this discussion. If the Attorney-General had failed in his duty, then it was competent for any Member to bring a charge against him. But it was not for the House to instruct him in what his duty was.

MAY 22.

BANK CHARTER COMMITTEE.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said the motion of which he had given notice was undoubtedly one of great importance, and nothing could have induced him to bring it forward at so late an hour but the necessity of an inquiry at once being gone into. He had no intention of entering upon a discussion of the subject, for it would amount to a contradiction of himself to state his views at the moment he meant to move for a Committee of Secrecy. It was generally agreed that the occasion was a fit one for inquiring into the system of banking, and therefore he felt he should not have done his duty had he let the opportunity slip. The Committee he should move for would be one of secrecy, and although that secrecy would not be complete, it would at least have this advantage—it would prevent discussion upon a subject upon which discussion was most to be deprecated. He trusted, therefore, that the House would concur with the motion he should make; and if it did, it would be the duty of the Committee to consider whether the Bank charter should be renewed or not, and whether the Bank should enjoy any exclusive privileges, and what, if any. The Committee would also have to consider the general system of banking in the country; and he did not see that any person could complain of those functions being so reviewed. The committee would also have to consider whether or not the Bank ought to be the Bank of the State; and if it ought, under what regulations. He wished it to be understood that he did not consider it a part of the duties of the Committee to inquire into the subject of the standard of value. He had made the Committee as large as it could well be, it consisting of thirty names besides his own, which he thought the greatest extent that could be given to a Secret Committee—[a laugh]—and he trusted that Hon. Members would not feel offended at not finding their names omitted.—[Hear, hear.]—Having said thus much he had only then to move—"That a secret committee be appointed to consider the question of the renewal of the Bank Charter, and also to inquire into the general system of Banking in England and Wales." The appointment of a committee was carried.

DUBLIN, May 22.

GREAT PUBLIC MEETING IN DUBLIN ON THE EAST INDIA QUESTION.

Mr Buckingham closed his course of Lectures on the past and present condition of the Eastern world, on Saturday evening, at the Dublin Institution, and at its close was honored by a vote of thanks from the