

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. 48.]

MIRAMICHI, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 7, 1832.

J. & T. MARSHALL,

TAILORS AND HABIT MAKERS, from London.

Be leave to inform the inhabitants of Miramichi, that they intend carrying on the above business in all its various branches, in the Town of Chatham, in the House formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph Sprat; and trusts by moderate charges and strict attention to business, to meet with a share of public patronage.

N. B. Orders from the country punctually attended to.
Chatham, July 30.

JOHN DAVIS,

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER.

Returns his sincere thanks to the inhabitants of Chatham and Miramichi in general, for the support he has received since his commencement in business; and begs leave to inform them, that he has engaged a young Man who understands the CONFECTIONARY BUSINESS, and that he intends carrying it on, in all its various branches; and trusts by paying strict attention to orders to maintain a continuance of their favour and support.

N. B. Shipping supplied with BISCUIT, fine and course, on reasonable terms.
Chatham, July 31.

MIRAMICHI TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The attendance of the Members and Friends of the above society, is respectfully requested at the Quarterly Meeting, to be held at Mr. George Johnston's, on Tuesday evening next, to commence at half past seven o'clock, in the evening.

ENOCH WOOD, Secretary.

July 31, 1832.

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, Crystal Glass and Earthenware—Paints, Oils, Putty, White-ning, 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

THE SUBSCRIBER

Takes the liberty (through the medium of the Press) to give information to the inhabitants of Miramichi, that he has established the

BLACKSMITH BUSINESS

at his Shop, near the Post Office, in Chatham: where all orders given will meet with due attention, viz: Farming Utensils, Mill Irons, Ship work—where Ship Owners, Consignees, and Masters are particularly invited, &c. Axes made and warranted of Crawley, Blister, or Cast Steel, as required. HORSE SHOING and FARRIERY—Horses broke and trained to Saddle or Carriage.
L. LOCKHART

Chatham, Miramichi, May 15, 1832

FOR SALE.

Three pair of large WORKING OXEN, and Two pair of Stout HORSES, if applied for soon.

HAWBOLT & LETSON.

Chatham, 16th July, 1832.

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.

Emigrants arriving and desirous of settling, will immediately receive Crown Lands upon the Terms prescribed by Government. Copies and Plans of Surveyed Lands from Shediac to Ristigouche, can be seen by applying to Mr. James Ingram, Bathurst, Mr. Ward McDonald, at Richibucto, and the Undersigned, to whom all application must be made. (If by letter post-paid)

HENRY CUNARD

Govt. Agent for Emigrants.

Chatham, Miramichi, 10th July, 1832.

THE GLEANER.

The following is the conclusion of a long and uncommonly severe article in Blackwood's Magazine for May, entitled, "The Reform Debate in the Lords."

It was a wise maxim of Napoleon Bonaparte's—"Il ne faut pas nous facher des choses passes." To the historian will belong the consideration of the causes which forced on the English Revolution at a period when the nation had ceased to be solicitous about the matter; and a more instructive lesson for future ages never was presented to mankind. It will be found all to consist in one circumstance, the unhappy weakness which created revolutionary interests: the elevation to power and importance of a body of men on the passions of the moment, whose interests and power were dependant on forcing on innovating measures. This it is which in all ages has rendered the progress of democracy, when once it gains a place in the legislature, irresistible. The people speedily tire of changes which bring them only misery; but while passion is fleeting, interests is permanent, and the masters they have chosen for themselves never cease to struggle for the maintenance of a system which, though it has desolated their country, has elevated themselves.

To us belongs a different task. We have to consider how the mischief done may be repaired; how the vantage ground lost may be regained.

That it may be done, if the Peers have the courage, or the firmness to engage in the conflict, is self evident. When the Bill was carried by a majority of two present Peers in the House, where there was formerly a majority of forty-one against it, it is clear that their Lordships have the means of stemming the torrent and saving the country, if they are wanting in the inclination. Victory is in their hands, if they will only use it. If the nation is to be ruined; if the long line of British splendour is about to set; if the waves of democracy are to overwhelm the country of Alfred, history will know on whom to fix the infamy of having occasioned it.

What the Conservative Peers have to do, therefore is clear: They must extract all the democratic clauses from the Bill in the committee; they must render it a bill consistent with existing rights; they must mould it into the Duke of Buckingham's Bill. Nothing short of this will do. It would not do to make a few nominal changes; it would not do to reject the metropolitan members, change the £10 clause into a rate instead of a rent, or cut off the whole of the schedule B. All these are improvements, but they leave the Bill substantially the same as before. If schedule A and the £10 clause stand, there is an end of the Monarchy, the Aristocracy, the Church, and the Funds. Universal misery must ensue, if these portals of Pandemonium stand open. No existing rights must be extinguished without compensation, or the King's title to his throne may, on the same principle be destroyed. No mob of electors in the great towns must be permitted to banish every man of respectability from the poll; none of the existing avenues to colonial representation must be closed. The only changes which can safely be made, plainly are, the consolidation of the decayed boroughs in proportion to the extension of the franchise to great towns now unrepresented, upon making full compensation to the subsisting freemen for the contraction or diminution of their rights, and the formation of a class of freemen in the new places at a different rate according to the size of the town. Ten pounds would be a high franchise in some small boroughs; forty pounds would be too low in most of the great towns. All the other boroughs must be allowed to stand on the sub-

sisting rights, or the colonies will cease to be represented, and the empire will be dismembered.

The Conservative party, all those who, in October, 1831, voted against the second reading, must strike at these pillars of democratic ascendancy, the £10 clause, and schedule A, or they do nothing. If these stand, all they may now gain is not worth contending for. It will be rescued from them in the first session of a Reformed Parliament.

No danger, no threats must be permitted to stand between them and the discharge of this great duty to their descendants, their country, and the human race. No threatened creation of Peers must be allowed to shake their resolution. What does it signify, if the bill is carried by a creation of five, or five hundred? There will be no peerage in existence in five years. The result will be the same, with this difference, that if they yield they will receive the lasting execrations of mankind for their pusillanimity; if they hold out, they may yet regain the day, by the admiration which their firmness will excite.

Nothing could be imagined so favourable to the ultimate restoration of British freedom, as that of the Reform Bill, if it is to be carried at all, should be thrust upon the country by such a violent act. That at once commits the reformers into an illegal course: it stamps usurpation and tyranny upon their colours. Let them thus go on, then, with the flag of usurpation flying: we shall see whether British feeling do not at last recoil against the loss of their liberties; and when the day of legal and constitutional reaction comes, the creation of Peers will point to the period from which the work of demolition is to commence. Every thing following on it may be swept from the statute-book, and the constitution will be restored to its ancient freedom.

We do not now arraign the motives of the vacillating Peers, whose conversion has opened the flood-gates of the constitution to the torrent of democracy. We shall judge of them as history will do, by their actions. If they succeed in new-modelling the Bill in its essential parts in Committee, they may yet deserve well of the country, if they do not they will incur the infamy of having betrayed it. But let them recollect, their countrymen and their descendants will judge of them by a sterner rule than they apply to those who always supported Reform. They have shewn by their speeches and their conduct that they were fully aware of the dangers of passing the Rubicon; their opponents have all along been insensible to their existence. If the Bill passes, history will have no mercy for the men, who, seeing the danger, would not resist; who, appreciating the misery, would not avert it. It will stigmatize the reformers as rash and insane, but the waverers as weak and wicked men. It will condemn them out of their own mouths; and hold them up to the latest posterity as those who, gifted with talent, polished by rank, and enlightened by knowledge, were seduced by ambition, or intimidated by imagination; who yielded when the danger was over, who volunteered to man the breach, and fled upon the assault; who might have saved England, and by their weakness were overwhelmed in its ruins.

JERUSALEM REFORMED, AND BY A TURK!—In the month of February, Ibrahim Pacha, the governor of Dgidida, addressed the following firman to the Mollah, the Sheikh, and the other Magistrates of Jerusalem:—"Jerusalem contains temples and monuments which Christians and Jews come from the most distant countries to visit. But these numerous pilgrims have to complain of the enormous duties levied upon them on the road. Being desirous to put an end to so crying an abuse, we order all the Mussulmans of the pashaliks