

The Gleaner

AND NORTHUMBERLAND SCHEDIASMA.

VOLUME V.]

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

[No. 52.]

MIRAMICHI, TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 2, 1834.

AUCTION.

ESTATE OF DANIEL ENGLISH.

To be sold at Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of September next, at the Court House, in Richibucto, by virtue of a License from his Excellency the Lieut. Governor, and the Hon. His Majesty's Council, of this Province.

The REAL ESTATE of Daniel English, late of Richibucto, Farmer, deceased; consisting of three hundred acres of LAND, with the HOUSE and BARN thereon, situate on the North side of the West Branch of the Saint Nicholas River, in the parish of Richibucto, in the county of Kent; or so much thereof as will pay the debts of the deceased. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

By Order of the Administrator,
MICHAEL SAMUEL, Auctioneer.

Richibucto, 29th July, 1834.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, and immediate possession given.

That well known and eligible ESTABLISHMENT at Newcastle, owned and heretofore occupied by G. & R. HENDERSON, consisting of a Wharf, extending to the channel of the river; with 2 Stores and Stable thereon; a convenient Landing Slip, together with the residue of Lot 29, adjoining the Store of Thomas C. Allan, Esq. affording an excellent Boom Privilege and Building Lot. These premises have been recently built of the very best materials, are at present in excellent repair, and fitted up with every attention to convenience and comfort. The Wharf from the Store fronting Castle-street to the slip is 180 feet long by 40 feet wide; from thence onwards 272 feet long by 30 feet wide making the total length of the wharf 452 feet, being one of the most eligible situations for carrying on the trade of the country in the town of Newcastle.

Also a well-finished HOUSE and GARDEN, in Water-street
Apply to
Newcastle, April 21, 1834. GILBERT HENDERSON.

FOR SALE,

and immediate possession given.

That delightful Situation on the North side of the River Restigouche, Baie de Chaleurs, known as Point a la Garde, owned and occupied by the Subscriber, being Lot No. —, containing 770 acres, 40 of which are cleared, and 20 thereof under cultivation. On the Premises is an excellent DWELLING HOUSE, 38 by 28 feet, with a kitchen 16 by 21 feet attached, each having a cellar underneath. There are also two STORES, one 24 by 30 feet, and the other 18 by 30 feet; a SAW MILL on the tide-way, with double gear, which may be kept in operation during the summer, quite new and completely finished, from whence the Lumber can be immediately removed by water together with an Extensive MARSH, which now cuts from 25; to 30 tons of Hay.

Any Person intending to enter into the Lumbering business, will find the situation a most eligible one, as Ships of the largest class may load with perfect safety within 200 yards of the shore; as a place for Ship Building, it is replete with advantages.

Reference may be made to Messrs. J. Cunard, & Co's, Miramichi, Hugh M'Kay, & Co. St. John, or to the Subscriber on the Premises.
PETER SUTHERLAND.

Point a la Garde, Restigouche, Baie }
de Chaleur, 23rd July, 1834. }

N. B. The subscriber being about to leave the Province, requests all persons having demands against him, to render the same immediately for adjustment; and all those indebted to him are informed, that an early settlement is required; otherwise they will be placed in the hands of A. Barbarie, Esq. for that purpose.

CIRCULAR.—All such of our SUBSCRIBERS as are in arrears for the last Three Years and upwards, are respectfully informed, that if arrangements are not made for settlement by the expiration of the present volume, their accounts will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for that purpose.
Gleaner Office, August 19.

NOTICE.—The Commissioners appointed to examine and settle all the Claims against the ESTATE of DANIEL ROACH, late of Nelson, in the County of Northumberland, deceased, will meet at Hamill's Hotel, Newcastle, on Wednesday, the third day of September next, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, for the purpose of examining and settling all the Claims against the said Estate; when and where all persons interested will attend with their claims and proofs.

H. B. ALLISON, }
WILLARD BROAD, } Commissioners.
THOMAS C. ALLAN. }

Newcastle, 11th August, 1834.

NOTICE.—The Creditors of the late WALTER GLENDENNING, will receive a final DIVIDEND by applying at the Office of ARTHUR RITCHIE, & Co., Restigouche.

ALEXANDER RANKIN, }
ARTHUR RITCHIE, } Administrators.

Miramichi, 1st August, 1834.

THE GLEANER.

From English Papers to the 26th July.

HOUSE OF LORDS, JULY 17.

THE COERCION BILL.

Viscount Melbourne said, (in reply to the Earl of Wicklow) the noble Earl opposite, in the speech which he has made to your Lordships, has accused my noble and learned lord on the woolsack, of not speaking with any measured language. I cannot think that the noble Earl has measured his own language in a speech in which he has accused us (his Majesty's Ministers) of baseness of tergiversation, and of submitting to the lowest species of indignation, rather than to quit our places. I now tell that noble earl, as I told him on a former occasion, that with him I will not enter into a contest of insult and contumely. (Cheers.) I could call, I might call as hard names as that Noble Earl. (Cheers.) I might impute to him base, and factious, and personal motives. (Continued cheers.) I might impute to him that he was actuated by two passions, the strongest that human nature can be actuated by—mortified vanity and disappointed ambition. (Great cheering from the Ministerial side of the house.) As to the coercion bill, on whatever grounds the opinion of Ministers might have at first rested, the question to be considered was, would it be right now, and under present circumstances, to force these extraordinary powers on the Irish Government without looking to the results that might arise from such a step in this country. It was upon this view of the case, and under such circumstances, that upon the resignation of both his noble friends, he was called upon by his Sovereign to form a Government. He felt as deeply as any man, the difficulties of the situation in which he was placed. Even if he were wrong in making concessions which he was unwilling to make as regarded some important parts of the bill, still, under all the circumstances, if not in his own name, in the name of his Sovereign, he would call upon their Lordships for their support, their indulgence, and their co-operation. (Hear.) It was said, that they were by this course of conduct, sacrificing the welfare, the peace, and tranquillity of Ireland, perhaps the lasting union of both countries, to clamour. He felt as strongly as any man could feel the force of these observations; but still he could not remain blind and indifferent to the consequences that might follow from a different line of conduct. All that he could say was, that if after the measure passed with the alterations that should be proposed—if meetings of a dangerous tendency should be held—if associations should grow to any thing of a threatening magnitude, as to endanger the peace and tranquillity of the country, he should not hesitate, no matter at what season of the year, to call upon Parliament to grant the powers necessary for meeting the evil.

The Duke of Buckingham said the noble and learned Lord (Brougham) upon all occasions of this kind, had a very active and tenacious recollection of what others said, but was extremely liable to forget what he said himself. It was not a little singular to see the noble viscount within one little week after the political sepulture of the noble Earl (Grey) stepping into his shoes. Ministers were deceived if they thought they had buried the noble earl so effectually that his spirit was never to reappear. They might be assured, however, that he would rise again to push them from their arm chairs, to disturb the self complacency of the noble viscount (Melbourne) and the festivities and 'potations pottle deep' of the noble and learned Lord on the woolsack.

The Marquis of Lansdowne and the Lord Chancellor rose at the same time, and the former having given way,

The Lord Chancellor, apparently much excited, said, he must express his surprise at the language of the noble duke. He did not know from what alehouse or pothouse, the noble Duke borrowed such slang, for though he had met the noble duke elsewhere, he never met him in such places. (Order.)

Earl Mansfield rose to order, and deprecated the introduction of such language.

The Lord Chancellor said that if the quotation was intended as he believed it was, as a joke, he was prepared to receive it with the utmost placidity, but if as a statement of a fact, there never was any thing more entirely destitute of foundation.

The Duke of Buckingham said the allusion was meant jocularly.

The Marquis of Lansdowne denied that his noble friend had resigned because he had been 'betrayed,' by one of the members of his Cabinet.

Lord Ellenborough asked whether the right hon. gentleman still held the office of Secretary for Ireland?

Viscount Melbourne said, that Mr Littleton was still Secretary for Ireland, and that the indiscretion was not in making a communication to Mr O'Connell. Their Lordships were to remember, however, that even though chief agitator of Ireland, he was also a leading member of the opposition, and he repeated, therefore, that Mr Littleton's indiscretion was in the extent of the communication, and not in the communication itself.

Lord Ellenborough said, what the noble Viscount now stated was correct; Mr Littleton was a most ill-used man, for he had been left for many days labouring under the imputation of having made a communication wholly unauthorised by the head of the Government of which he was a member.

The Lord Chancellor said he had not stated that the Secretary for Ireland had been guilty of an indiscretion; but, at the same time, nothing could be more incorrect than to say that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had authorized the communication to the extent to which it had been made. The noble Earl (Grey) had not stated that he disapproved of all communication. ("Yes, yes," from the opposition side.) He did not think that the noble earl had said any thing of the kind. ("Yes, yes.") The noble earl had disapproved of the extent of the communication only. ("No, no.") He (the Lord Chancellor) might be wrong; but he was desirous of observing that it was a very usual parliamentary course for the ministers of the crown to hold communication with the parliamentary leaders of the House of Commons. He had, himself, held such communications again and again with Lord Castlereagh, with Mr. Canning, and more particularly with Mr. Perceval, towards whom his opposition was so strenuous as to almost amount to personality, and towards whom he was opposed politically with a degree of bitterness more deep than he had entertained towards any other minister.

After a short conversation, the house adjourned.

Friday, July 18.

Lord Wharncliffe then rose to make his promised motion for additional papers on the subject of the Coercion Bill. His Lordship entered at some length into a history of the measure, and dwelt particularly on the change which had taken place in the opinion of his Majesty's government as to the necessity of retaining the clauses directed against agitation at political meetings. His Lordship concluded by moving for the production of the letter addressed by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to Earl Grey, and from which the change of opinion in some members of the Cabinet had arisen.

Lord Melbourne resisted the production of the letter now applied for, because it was a private and privileged communication. With respect to the renewal of the coercion act, he should not disguise from their Lordships that they were placed in a situation of great difficulty. He had never in the course of his life considered a question upon which he had more difficulty in coming to a satisfactory conclusion—(hear, hear)—as to the mode of proceeding which ought to be adopted. The government had at length adopted a mode which he conceived to be the most candid, the fairest, and the most respectful to their Lordships—[hear, hear,]—which was that of not pressing the bill farther in that house, but to wait until the bill, with its alterations, should be introduced from the other house of parliament. [Hear, hear.] He did not know what other course they could have adopted. If they had determined on moving the third reading of the bill, their Lordships would have naturally asked if their colleagues in the other house were prepared to support it there—[hear, hear]—to which the answer must have been, no. (Hear, hear.) The government was, therefore, in a most painful dilemma—it was in a state of great doubt and embarrassment, and had at length chosen that which he believed to be the best, the wisest, and the most honourable course—(hear, hear,)—and had acted in the fairest manner and in the greatest respect towards their Lordships.

Lord Ellenborough thought the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland ought to consent to the production of the letter.

Earl Grey justified his Majesty's present government in altering the bill as they had done, though he conceived that the most useful clauses were those which were omitted. But the course was rendered inevitable by the disclosures which had taken place. The consequences were such as their Lordships had seen in their retirement from office, having, under all the circumstances, taken that opportunity of carrying that into effect which had long been his intention. [Hear.] These occurrences had only hastened an event upon which he had previously determined. Even had they not taken place, his retirement must have occurred within a few months, perhaps within a few weeks. He felt the difficulty in which his Majesty was placed by his retirement, and he felt the great importance that the Chancellor of the Exchequer should remain in the government. He felt the advantage of his high character to the government, and of the influence which that character had established for him in the House of Commons. (Cheers.) When the cabinet, therefore, was about to be reconstructed, he did all that he could to overcome the reluctance of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to remain in office. [Hear, hear.] He told them that he was bound in duty to the public to remain. He was aware that by remaining his noble friend would expose himself to much obloquy, and it was by his earnest desire only that he consented to remain, lest his secession should fling upon him the responsibility he must inevitably incur, if the re-construction of the ministry should be thereby prevented. (Hear, hear.) He at last agreed to remain, well knowing that he would thereby subject