

# The Gleaner

AND NORTHUMBERLAND SCHEDIASMA.

VOLUME V.]

*Nec araneorum sane texus ideo melior, quia ex se fila gignunt, nec nos ter vilior quia ex alienis libamus ut apes.*

[No. 40.]

MIRAMICHI, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 10, 1834.

## AUCTIONS.

To be Sold by Public Auction, on Wednesday, the 28th day of May, inst. at 12 o'clock, in front of the Post Office, Chatham.

All the Right, Title, and Interest, of Thomas Heavside, late of the city of St. John, Esquire, deceased, of, in, and to the following Tracts of LAND, viz:

All that Piece or Parcel of Land, situate on the north side of the Miramichi river, in the parish of Newcastle, and known and distinguished as Lot No. 16, and now in the possession of John Urquhart.

Also—A certain other Tract, containing 300 Acres, more or less, of WILDERNESS LAND, situate in the rear of Lots No. 15 and 16, in said parish.

Also—All the other Real Estate of the said Thomas Heavside, situate in the county of Northumberland.

Terms and other particulars may be made known by applying at the Office of Wm. Carman, Esq.

May 12, 1834. J. M. JOHNSON, Auctioneer.  
The Sale of the above Property is Postponed until Wednesday, the 18th day of June next.  
May 28, 1834.

To be sold by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 31st day of July next, at noon, in front of the Court House, in Bathurst, (if not previously disposed of by private bargain.)

All that Valuable TRACT OF LAND, fronting on the harbour of Caraquet, at present in the occupation of James Blackhall, Esq., measuring in front 134 yards or thereabouts, and extending back to the rear of the grant, containing about 150 acres, a considerable quantity of the Land is under cultivation. There is an excellent DWELLING HOUSE and a good Barn on the premises, and the property is conveniently situated as a stand for a Fishing Establishment.

Also—a Lot of LAND lying on Eel River, bounded on the east by the Bay de Chaleur, on the north by Lot No. 3, granted to Patrick Brown, and on the south by Lot No. 5, granted to Robert Ferguson, Esq. which lot was granted to the late Adam Gerard, Esq. deceased, and contains 200 acres, more or less.

And on Tuesday, the 5th of August next, at noon, will be sold on the premises at Restigouche. ALL that well known and valuable FARM, being lot no. 10, situate on the south side of the Restigouche, a little above the town of Campbelltown, on which Harvey Adams, Esq. at present resides containing 220 acres, and on which there is a Dwelling House, a small Store and several other Buildings. The Fishery in front of the above property is one of the most valuable on the Restigouche, and it possesses great advantages as a stand for Business. This property will be sold together, or in Lots to suit purchasers.

Also—all that TRACT OF LAND known as Lot No. 21, below Walker's brook, bounded on the east by Lot No. 22, granted to John Diamond, and on the west by Lot No. 20, granted to Dan. Babbitt, jun. containing 200 acres more or less.

TERMS—A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale, and the residue in 6 and 12 months. Deeds will be delivered on the whole of the purchase money being paid. For further particulars apply to Robert Noble, Esq. Halifax, or at the Office of the Subscribers here.

Miramichi, 23rd April, 1834. STREET & KERR.

## 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 outwards 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.

## WANTED.

A Schoolmaster, for the Settlement of Napan.

There is a good house, garden, barn, and about ten acres of land, which the Teacher may have as a Farm, all in a good state of cultivation, besides the Government allowance, a liberal sum subscribed by the settlers, and other perquisites.

CANDIDATES are requested to lodge their applications with the Subscriber, who will give every information respecting the situation, and none need apply who cannot produce satisfactory testimonials of character and qualifications.

Napan, May 6, 1834. JAMES JOHNSTON.

## THE GLEANER.

### POLITICAL EXTRACTS.

#### SPIRIT OF THE BRITISH JOURNALS.

LONDON STANDARD. TRADES' UNIONS.—The Trades' Unions processions went off, we are happy to say, quietly yesterday; and though we were, and must remain, hostile to all such displays of physical force, for any object, we will not withhold the expression of our admiration and gratitude for the decorous and orderly conduct of the Unionists. The difference between this, however, and former popular exhibitions can be easily explained: and it ought to be explained, in order to prevent this being drawn into a precedent. The purpose for which the Unionists met yesterday was not political. The usual incendiary missionaries of evil, the old Whig and Radical orators, were not in attendance to inflame to madness the passions of the people. Still they, or such as they, might have been there, and though the Conservative feelings of a great proportion of the Unionists, (some of them discoursed to us the best Toryism we ever heard in our lives) would have operated as a partial corrective and safeguard, still a single Whig or Radical orator might have produced great mischief, and therefore it was wrong to provide an opportunity that could be so pestilently abused.

LONDON TRUE SUN. Yesterday witnessed a glorious triumph of those principles, on which the social happiness of the mass of mankind is destined hereafter to depend. Yesterday saw tens of thousands of men, whose habitual occupations are little connected with politics, assemble to bear their testimony to the character of a portion of the laws by which they are governed. Yesterday saw unrepresented masses of the people give expression to their most deep-rooted convictions, on a matter that came home to the business and bosom of every individual amongst them, with a calmness, a self-control, a dignity, which it would be well if the legislative assemblies of the Empire could learn to imitate.

Who, after such a display, shall venture to say that the labouring classes are unfitted to exercise the elective franchise? Who, that reflects on the great lessons which the last few years have taught, and on the more familiar manifestations which every day brings before us, can fail to be convinced that the labouring classes have not suffered in vain—or fail to perceive, that in the most valuable of all kinds of knowledge, they greatly surpass the unproductive orders of society? And who, that feels these mighty truths, can believe that the labouring classes shall long continue to be the wretched puppets in the hands of the designing Few, which, since the commencement of the world, it has been the melancholy fate of the Many to be.

LONDON ALBION. That this vast assemblage should have ultimately dispersed without any violation of the public peace, must be matter of sincere congratulation to all those who value order and respect the laws; but the very tranquility that prevailed, is so strong proof of the implicit obedience of the Unionists to the orders of the leaders, as to afford the most cogent reason why some legislative measure should immediately be adopted, in order to prevent the possible perversion of the principle, on some future occasion, to other, and perhaps fatal objects.

Again, therefore, with no party feeling, but in a spirit of friendly warning, we urge upon his Majesty's Ministers to lose no time in calling for the concurrence of Parliament in such a law, as shall effectually guard the lives and property of their fellow subjects, against the consequences of attempts, to which, at no distant time, a designing few may succeed in persuading the thoughtless and unreflecting multitude.

We are the more earnest on this point, because every moment of delay aggravates the danger, and tends to prepare the way for what above all things we deprecate—the enactment of some measure of Whig vengeance.

To the close observer of human nature, the intensity of hatred and ferocity of purpose that actuate a man, conscious of having basely deceived his friend, are unhappily but too well known; and it is solely to prevent the giving effect to such feelings, that we now feel so deeply anxious.

LONDON GLOBE. It is gratifying to be able to state that the foolish and unnecessary display of yesterday has passed over with not the slightest tumult or disorderly accident. It was so obviously the interest of those who got up this demonstration that such should be the case, we never doubted but they would do their best to render it a peaceable one. The government, on the other hand, by wisely discarding all appearance of alarm or intimidation, and by exhibiting all the composure of calm determination, left no possible excuse for any breach of the peace, should such have been intended. Thus the sole effect has been to show that such an organization of a certain number of thousands of men of a particular class has been attained, as will call them into the disciplined performance of any farce which the covert views of certain demagogues among themselves may render it expedient for them to perform.

We will not dwell upon the wisdom of the determination not to receive a petition thus attended, because we cannot tell how, with the slightest attention to circumstances, any other course could have been adopted. Every silly or unreasonable request might by these means have been thus accompanied, to the paralysis of general business and the alarm of all the country, to whom such spectacles in the seat of government must be anything but indifferent; for the peace and order preserved on one occasion by no means prove that they could always be maintained under similar circumstances. The exhibition of yesterday was an affair of great preparation and drill, a sort of dramatised enactment, which, when the novelty was worn off, could not be expected to eternally suppress the usual feelings and passions of men; so that sooner or later some of those melancholy collisions would unavoidably ensue, which are at once so destructive to public confidence and the social tranquillity by which it alone can be engendered. Nay, even supposing these fooleries could be quietly carried on, what a precious appropriation of the time of the industrious classes! A morning paper, which has made a calculation upon a very moderate assumption of rates of wages, has estimated the loss of yesterday to the artisans themselves at upwards of £10,000. And for what? To effect that which now cannot be complied with even were it proper that it should.

We are not among those who anticipate much repetition of this folly. Got-up demonstrations and social masquerading are not congenial with English habits. We firmly believe that a vast majority of those who attended yesterday scarcely knew, and still less cared for, the object of the petition, but thought so strong a muster showed their consequence as a class. This vanity gratified, let us hope their more spontaneous good feelings and habits will again prevail, and that they will continue to preserve the national characteristics of Englishmen, among which a contempt for the theatrical in their own department so widely prevails. Dictation and leadership, too, after a while will exhibit their thorns, and the consciousness of the degradation of being puppets in the hands of a few managers of the wires must finally prevail. In a word, we perceive so much loss and inconvenience to the parties themselves—so many things attendant upon such pranks uncongenial with the habits and plain sense of Englishmen—we are involuntarily disposed to hope that the first folly of the kind will be the last.

Mr Owen, it seems, enacted the Peter the Hermit of this assemblage, of whom we should like to know how many are of his opinion. The government neither oppose parallelograms nor labour exchanges; consequently the operations of the worthy gentleman are no way impeded, and he might hive all the bees of yesterday in square buildings without opposition in any quarter. There was no bad policy, however in assuming the credit of so many disciples. What grave farces can human beings be found occasionally to perform!

WESTMINSTER REVIEW. *British Foreign Policy.*—To sum up,—the European powers, extending over about four millions and a quarter of square miles, with a population of two hundred and thirty millions, a public revenue of one hundred and seventy millions, and a debt of between fourteen and fifteen hundred millions sterling, may be arranged under the five following divisions, viz:—Great Britain, France, Russia, Austria, and Prussia, in the first class; Spain, Portugal, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, and Belgium in the second; Turkey, Sardinia, Naples, Bavaria, Saxony, and Switzer-