

# THE GLEANER.

And Northumberland, Kent, Gloucester, and Restigouche Schediasma.

Volume XII:1

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

Number 6.

Miramichi, Tuesday Morning, October 20, 1840.

## THE NEW WORLD.

The Largest, Cheapest, Handsomest, and most comprehensive Newspaper in the United States.

EDITED BY PARK BENJAMIN & EPES SARGENT.

With multiplied resources for rendering the NEW WORLD more valuable than ever as a compendious newspaper and repository of elegant literature, we enter upon the second volume (folio) on the 24th of October, dressed in a beautiful garb of new type, cast expressly for the purpose. It will therefore be a fitting time to commence new subscriptions, as well as for the renewal of those which may then expire.

During the first year of the existence of the New World, it has acquired a reputation and circulation superior to that of any weekly paper in the country; and has furnished to its subscribers, during that period, (besides all the current news of the day, domestic and foreign) new and valuable works by Talfourd, D'Israeli, Thomas Moore, Miss Mitford, Mrs. Jameson, Charles Dickens, Ainsworth, Knowles, Bulwer, Marryat and others—works, which in London could not be purchased for fifty times the amount of the subscription price of the New World. In addition to works of interest by these eminent authors, it has contained the cream of the periodical literature of the day, as well as original articles from the pens of some of the most popular writers of America, among whom we may mention Miss Sedgwick, Orville Dewey, Professor Longfellow, the author of 'Yankee Notions,' Simms, Street, &c. &c.

In politics we shall, as hitherto, maintain an armed neutrality.—Our columns will as hitherto be unobjectionable in a moral point of view. In criticism we shall, in justice to the public, maintain a perfect independence, even though we incur the vengeance of all the dunces. We still, in conclusion, earnestly strive to render our sheet not only worthy of the unparalleled favor it has experienced, but of a continually extending circulation. While we continue to furnish with all possible promptitude the most attractive literature of the day, we shall, as our means enlarge, afford that compensation to native authors, which may induce them to make the New World the medium for presenting to the public their best productions. Our excellent London correspondence will be continued, and due attention will be paid to the commercial, agricultural and news departments of our paper.

### A QUARTO EDITION

Of sixteen large pages was commenced on the sixth of June last, in order to meet the wishes of a large number of our Subscribers, by giving them its rich and varied contents in a suitable form for binding. This we have done without having enhanced the price, so that new subscribers, and others on the renewal of previous subscriptions, can take their choice between the Quarto and Folio form.

TERMS—Three dollars a year in advance, for either edition; or Five Dollars for two copies. In all cases letters must be free, or post-paid, or they will remain dead in the post-office.

All Postmasters who will act for us are our authorized Agents, and may retain 25 per cent. on the subscription price, (\$3.) for commissions, if remitted in New York or Eastern money; or 50 cents on each, if in notes of other solvent banks, which may be at a discount here.

Letters relative to the editorial department must be addressed to Park Benjamin & Epes Sargent, Editors: those relative to the business department, to

J. WINCHESTER, Publisher,  
No. 30, Ann Street.

### NOTICE.

The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All Persons to whom the said Firm is indebted, will please render their Accounts, and all Persons to whom indebted will please discharge the same at their earliest convenience.

C. BOTSFORD,  
P. COUGHLAN.

Dated at Dalhousie,  
this 28th August, 1840.

NOTICE.—The Subscriber being duly authorized to collect the Debts of Charles B. Brymer, late of this county—at present of the Parish of Prince William, in the county of York, Blacksmith—and to give receipts and discharges for the same; all persons indebted to the said C. B. Brymer, will please make immediate payment to

COLIN C. BRYMER.

Chatham, 14th September, 1840.

## BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL

STEAM SHIPS of 1200 Tons, and 440 Horse Power.

Under Contract with the Lords of the Admiralty.

### FOR BOSTON,

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails, and Passengers to Halifax.

BRITANNIA, Capt. Henry Woodruff.  
ACADIA, do. Robert Miller,  
CALEDONIA, do. Richard Cleland,  
COLUMBIA, do.

The ACADIA will leave Boston on Tuesday, the 1st, and Halifax on Thursday, the 3d of September, for LIVERPOOL, G. B.

The above Vessels will be despatched from Liverpool as follows:—

Eighteen Hundred and Forty.

July 4th October 4th

August 4th Do. 19th

September 4th November 4th

Do. 19th December 4th

And will leave Boston, calling at Halifax, from whence the Vessels will sail on the 3rd August, 3rd September, 3rd and 18th November, and 3rd December.

Passage, including Provisions, Wine, and Steward's Fee:

To HALIFAX, 35 Guineas

“ BOSTON, 39 Guineas.

From Boston and Halifax to Liverpool—125 Dollars, including Steward's Fee.

From Halifax to Boston—20 Dollars.

For Passage, apply to

S. CUNARD, & Co.

Halifax, 18th August, 1840.

### NORTHUMBERLAND STAGE.

Between FREDERICTON and MIRAMICHI.

The Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the liberal support he has obtained since he commenced running the above Stage, and now wishes to inform the public that he has commenced running on this line Twice a Week.

A Stage will start from Fredericton every Monday and Thursday, at 7 A. M., and arrive in Miramichi, on Tuesday and Friday, at 4 P. M.

Passengers and Luggage for Dooglastown and Chatham, will be conveyed there on the arrival of the Stage at Newcastle.

A Stage will start from Miramichi on Monday and Thursday, and arrive at Fredericton on Tuesday and Friday at 4 P. M. The Stage will leave Hamill's Hotel, in Newcastle, on the above mentioned days, at 7 A. M. The Subscriber will be in Chatham and Dooglastown, every Wednesday and Saturday, to deliver and receive Letters and Papers. He has made arrangements with Mr. McBeath to carry Passengers to the upper Ferry, where he will be in readiness to receive them.

FARE from Fredericton to Newcastle, 40s.

do to Dooglastown & Chatham, 42s 6d.

the same from Miramichi to Fredericton.

Each Passenger will be entitled take with him 40 lbs of Luggage. All extra Luggage to pay 2 1-2 d. per lb.

The Subscriber has on the above line, teams not inferior to those in any part of the Province, which will be attended with experienced drivers at all times.

JAMES M. KELLY.

May 26, 1840.

N. B. All Petitions for Land, Timber or Logs, will be strictly attended to, and answers brought back the same week: charge for each Petition 5s: All instalments paid, and receipts brought back, free of expense.

NOTICE.—All Letters, Papers and Parcels, left at McBeath's Hotel, Chatham, on the mornings of Monday and Thursday, before Six o'clock, for Fredericton, or to be left on the route, will be received by the Subscriber, who will guarantee their safe delivery.

JAMES M. KELLY, Courier.

### To Let,

And immediate Possession given—the APARTMENTS immediately over the Store of Messrs. Johnston & Caie. Apply to JOHNSTON & CAIE.

### NOTICE.

The Subscribers having this day entered into Co-Partnership in the TANNING and CURRYING Business—which will hereafter be carried on at Newcastle, by them, under the style and Firm of WILLARD & FRISB.

OLIVER WILLARD.  
HIRAM FISH.

Dated 30th day of November,

## THE GLEANER.

### THE BRITISH MAGAZINES

FOR SEPTEMBER.

From Tait's Edinburgh Magazine.

### PROGRESS AND ADVOCACY OF REVOLUTION.

Every year increases the number of reflecting men whom the train of events and hopelessness of social amelioration are silently bringing round to the conviction that so deeply seated and minutely ramified are all the evils and abuses ingrafted upon the political system of a country nominally free, that nothing short of a sweeping revolution can remove the deadly ills under which it labours, and which present invincible obstructions to the progress of civilization and the general happiness. It is neither to the Whig nor yet to the Tory faction that the thoughtful persons, to whom we allude, longer look, even for co-operation, in the peaceful abatement of the abuses originated and perpetrated by the domineering state church, hereditary legislation, and aristocratic privilege; in other words, by the alternate ruling factions, Whig or Tory. Thinking men have even less confidence in John Russell—the creature of prejudices and interested prepossessions of his class—than in Robert Peel, who, by so many more common ties, may be presumed to sympathise with the people, from whom he is yet but one generation removed; and the one and the other are equally averse—Lord John with the most inveterate prejudice—to those manifold social reforms, which, unless the ground be first cleared, it were, we fully believe, waste of time to attempt. Whig treachery has taught the people two memorable lessons: first, bitter and contemptuous mistrust of all public men; and, next, callous indifference to those threatened evils which waylay the path of change, and appear so appalling to timid Tories and satisfied Whigs, but which are of slight esteem to the discontented and to those whom poverty renders desperate. In one or other of those two dangerous classes the great mass of the people are now ranged. The Whig faction cannot pretend to enjoy or to deserve the confidence of the Reformers whom they have betrayed; but there remains to them the miserable ground of consolation that neither do the people trust their adversaries. The truth is, they trust neither, but they detest the Whigs. What have the half-starved uneducated millions to gain from the temporary triumph of either faction—or to dread from change which might put in peril Lord Melbourne's place, or haply his neck; or the estates of the House of Bedford and other great families; but which the millions, not unnaturally, reckon would leave them no worse than it finds them. Wherever a small amount of knowledge has enlightened the natural instincts of justice, and roused the numerous class to a sense of their rights as industrious men—the sinews and progs of society—they have become avowed revolutionists, ready to put all to the hazard for the chance which, in their desperate circumstances, appears a certainty of bettering their own condition, and improving that of their posterity.

From the Colonial Magazine.

### WARNINGS OF AND ARGUMENTS AGAINST A REVOLUTION.

We admit fully the poverty and distress pervading a large part of our fellow-subjects in England, Ireland, and Scotland, and we shall proceed in successive numbers of this journal to show how the pressure of taxation on the labouring poor may be lightened, the enormous debt diminished, and the industry of the people remunerated. But to attain salutary advantages, far different measures are necessary than political expedients—universal suffrage, vote by ballot, or annual parliaments. The adoption of these insane propositions would be the certain prelude to an agrarian war and civil discord, the bare contemplation of which is frightful. We want social not political reform. What benefit have the poor gained by the destruction of the influence of property in the legislature under Lord Grey's bill? On the contrary, they have been positively injured; their taxes have been augmented, while the prices of the necessities of life have been increased in a far greater ratio than their earnings. It is idle to tell the poor man that the tax on French wines or silks is reduced; that he gets

this newspaper or letter cheaper than before; unless he has an abundance of wholesome food, warm clothing, and a comfortable, however humble home, all else is but a stimulus to madden his feelings, and drive him to desperation. We know that there is a deep under-current of political feeling among the great mass of the labouring classes in this country, which it is worse than folly to overlook. But let even the poorest or humblest workman remember, that we have nothing to gain, and every thing to lose by revolution—in which physical force would prostrate the empire of reason—our lands would be untilled—our workshops silent—our manufacturers beggared—our peasants starved!—fire and famine would desolate the country— anarchy usurp the place of order—revenge, of justice—despotism, of liberty; the green fields would be crimsoned with the blood of the innocent—our lovely rivers empurpled with the gory victims of popular fury—and a brief and sanguinary period would be succeeded by an age of mental slavery.

From Fraser's Magazine.

### RESULTS OF THE LATE SESSION.

Thus ended the session, a session such as no former British government ever went thro'; and such as may safely be predicted, as no other British government will ever repeat. The sum total of the whole may be thus estimated:—One measure of church reform, wholly Sir Robert Peel's; passed, not merely with his permission, but by his aid, after having been absurdly delayed, on various pretexts, ever since 1836; one measure of civil reform, the Irish corporation bill, passed, submissively, this year, in such shape as the Conservatives chose to put it, being less favourable to the O'Connellites than would have been granted them in 1838, but which they then refused; a Canada Government bill, an experiment which they are permitted to try; a Canada Clergy Bill, dictated by the Conservatives; and a Registration Bill, honest, and necessary in its provisions, but fatal to the O'Connell interest; postponed by trick and manoeuvre, but certain of success next session, in spite of all the opposition of the Whigs and the tail, sealing as it does, the death warrant of both. And such is the general result of the parliamentary labours of 1840.

From the Monthly Chronicle.

### IRELAND, HER OFFENCES AND THEIR CAUSE.

'The cause of dispeopling estates,' says Mr. Baron Foster, 'is going on in Ireland wherever it can be effected. If your lordships should ask me what becomes of the surplus stock of population, it is a matter upon which I have in my late journeys through Ireland endeavoured to form an opinion, and conceive that in many instances they wander about the country as mere mendicants; but that more frequently they betake themselves to the nearest large towns, and there occupy the most wretched hovels in the most miserable outlets, in the vain hope of getting occasionally a day's work. Though this expectation too often is unfounded, it is the only course possible for them to take. Their resort to these towns produces such misery as it is impossible to describe.' Was there ever in the world such a state of affairs? The dispeopling of estates is going on wherever it can be effected! that is to say, the people, who have committed no offence except that of coming into existence at the command of nature, are put to death wherever it can be done—obliged, in the language of a committee of the legislature, above quoted, 'to die of want.' And the functionary who makes this statement—one of the Queen's judges—a man deeply imbued in the statistics of Ireland, who has been for the greatest part of his life employed in different public capacities, which afforded him the best means of becoming acquainted with the state of the population;—this man, so circumstanced, does not know how or where the ejected population perishes. He has been endeavouring to form an opinion as to the situation of the national morgue; and at last he conceives that they perish principally in the towns, after having 'suffered such misery as it is impossible to describe.' The offences for which this 'indescribable misery' is inflicted upon the Irish population are two. First, and principally, the crime of being at all in existence upon the soil of which their ancestors had been robbed by confiscations, the enormous