

# THE GLEANER.

And Northumberland, Kent, Gloucester, and Restigouche Schediasma.

Volume XII:1

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

Number 43.

Miramichi, Tuesday Morning, July 6, 1841.

## CHEAP STORE.

### NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS.

Just received by the Queen from London, Importer from Liverpool, and John Kerr from Greenock, and now ready for inspection at the Subscriber's Establishment, his Spring Supply of **British Dry Goods:**

Also, **HARDWARE, CUTLERY, & IRON-MONGERY,** Earthen and China WARE, &c. The whole of which comprise an elegant assortment.

The Stock having been selected by himself while in Britain, on the most reasonable Terms, enable him to sell at unprecedented low prices, either for cash or approved credit.

HENRY C. D. CARMAN  
Chatham, June 1, 1841.

### Just Received,

—Per schooner Defiance, from Halifax—  
100 Kegs WHITE LEAD,  
Green, Black, and White PAINTS,  
28 lbs prime No 1 HERRING,  
Also, per Schr Dover, from E Island—  
200 bushels OATS,  
12 lbs prime PORK,  
10 cwt OAT MEAL.

The above will be sold low for CASH.  
HENRY C. D. CARMAN.  
Chatham, May 17, 1841.

### CONSIGNMENT.

On Consignment, and now offered for Sale by the Subscriber:  
20 bolts No 1 PATENT CANVASS,  
1 Ton Liverpool SOAP, in boxes of 30 & 60 lbs.  
May 17, 1841. H. C. D. CARMAN.

### Just Received—

By the Subscriber, per Schooner Watel on from Halifax:  
4 hds prime Cuba Molasses  
50 lbs No 1 Herring  
Corn Brooms  
Olive Oil.  
H. C. D. CARMAN.  
1st June 1841.

### Flour, Butter and Bread.

Just received, by the Subscriber, from Quebec:  
20 bbls FINE FLOUR,  
20 kegs BUTTER,  
10 bags SHIP BREAD.  
HENRY C. D. CARMAN.  
June 4 1841

### DRUGGIST.

The Subscriber has just received a General Assortment of **DRUGS and MEDICINES** of the finest quality—among which are the following articles—viz:

Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Essences, Sauffs, prime Sugars, Tongue Beans, Fancy Soups, Dye Stuffs, fine paints, Harvey Sauce, Mushrooms, Essence Anchovies: Confectionary, Arrowroot, Catchup, arwatto for col. cheese, cloves, cinnamon, mace, nutmegs, allspice, sago, tapioca, whole & ground Ginger, preserving Ginger and Citron, salaratus, cream tartar, Turmeric, Lemon Syrup, Honey, canary seed, Mustard, Soda and Sedlitz Powders, soda for washing, Essence of Spruce for Beer, herbs, bitter almonds, alcohol, antimony, arsenic, borax refined, salt peire, sulphur brimstone, camphor, beeswax, cawage, isinglass, fine sponge, saffron, Olive Oil, Vinegar, Copal Varnish, Spirits Turpentine, friction matches, tin foil, Trusses, wafers, Brushes, assorted Cards, Tapers, Lamp Glasses and wicks, putty knives, Glazier's Diamonds, Indelible Ink and Ink powders, corkwood, pink saucers, black lead for stoves, Spanish Brown, Venetian Red, yellow ochre, chrome yellow, Sythage, Prussian Blue, Vermilion Verdigris, Terra De Scena, Umber, rotten stone, pumice stone, ivory black, lamp black, rose pink, gold and velvet leaf, red chalk, &c. &c. Together with every thing in the above line of business, which are offered at the lowest prices.

MEDICINE CHESTS put up and refitted at the shortest notice.

The Subscriber having studied DENTISTRY, is prepared to operate upon the Teeth.  
CHARLES MARTER.  
Chatham, June 8, 1841.

### P. DONNELLY,

Begs to inform his friends and the public, that he has opened the House in which he now resides, in Richibucto, for the accommodation of TRAVELLERS, and hopes, by strict attention to their comfort, to merit a share of public patronage.  
Richibucto, May 15, 1841.

NOTICE.—All persons having any legal demands against the Estate of **Robert Marsterton**, Surgeon, late of Richibucto, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested to William Girvan, Merchant, within within Three Months from this date—and all persons indebted to the said Estate will please make immediate payment to the said William Girvan, who is authorized to receive the same, and whose receipt will be valid.

MARY MARSTERTON,

Richibucto, June 7, 1841. Administratrix.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Estate of **Harriet Mary Layton**, late of Chatham, in the county of Northumberland, deceased, will please render the same duly attested at the office of Street & Kerr, within three months from this date; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, will please make immediate payment to the same place.

JOHN M. JOHNSON, Sole Executor.  
Chatham, 1st June, 1841.

NOTICE.—All persons having any just demands against the Estate of **WILLIAM DELANY**, late of Dalhousie, in the County of Restigouche, Innkeeper, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested, within Three Months from the date hereof, to Theophilus Des Brisay, Jun. Esq. Solicitor for said Estate—and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to him or to the Subscriber.

MARY DELANY, Administratrix.  
Dalhousie, 8th May, 1841.

NOTICE.—All persons having any legal demands against the Estate of **TIMOTHY ROBINSON**, late of Nelson, in the County of Northumberland, Innkeeper, deceased, are hereby requested to hand the same into the Office of Messrs. Harding & Johnson, within Three Months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the same.

JOHN ROBINSON, Administrator.  
Newcastle, 25th June, 1841.

### New-Brunswick, County of Northumberland.

To the Sheriff of the county of Northumberland, or any Constable within the said county. Greeting:

Whereas **WILLIAM SCOFIELD**, late of Blissfield, in the said county, Yeoman, lately died intestate (as it is said) leaving Goods and Chattels in the said county to be administered, and John L. Scofield, of same place, Yeoman, one of the Brothers of the said deceased, hath prayed that Administration may be granted to him on the said Estate.

You are therefore required to cite the next of kin of the said deceased, and all other persons interested in the said Estate, to appear before me at a Court of Probate, to be held at my Office in Chatham, in the said county, on Wednesday, the Twenty-first day of July next at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, to show cause why Administration on the said Estate should not be granted to the said applicant.

Given under my hand and seal of the said Court this Twenty-second day of June, 1841.

(Signed) THOS. H. PETERS, Sargate.  
GEORGE KERR, Register of Probates for said county.

### CENTRAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

NEW-BRUNSWICK.  
FREDERICTON. Capital Stock £50,000.  
Committee of reference at Newcastle, and Chatham.

Thomas H. Peters  
John Wright  
William Abrams  
Michael Samuel  
Charles J. Peters, Jun. } Esqir's  
AGENTS

At Newcastle, C. A. HARDING, Esq.  
Chatham, GEORGE KERR, Esq.  
Bathurst, WILLIAM STEVENS, Esq.  
Dalhousie, DUGALD STEWART, Esq.

### IN THE PRESS,

And shortly will be Published:  
**A Meteorological Journal.**

Kept at Richibucto:  
For the years 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, and 1840:

WITH AN APPENDIX.  
Giving the results of other Observations made at Fredericton, St. John, and Buctouche.

Under the Patronage of  
His Excellency Major General SIR JOHN HARVEY, K. C. B., K. C. H.  
And the Honourable  
The LEGISLATURE

## THE GLEANER.

### THE LOVE OF LIFE.

From the London Polytechnic Journal. The love of life is a wise instinctive principle implanted within us. Brutes appear also to be strongly endowed with it. How often do we see persons exhibiting a reluctance to leave the world when they have been deprived of everything calculated to make existence desirable. The man, whose days and nights are rendered miserable by some painful disease, still clings tenaciously to life, and looks upon death with dread. The poor hypochondriac, with a mind tortured by imaginary miseries, cannot think of dissolution without a feeling of horror. Dr. Reid attended a poor patient at a dispensary, who was dying of asthma, caused by water in the chest: The man exhibited during the last agonies of death a strong desire to live; he at last confessed that 'he was ashamed of feeling so much attached to this last rag of life.'

The case of the great moralist and philosopher, Dr. Johnson, is familiar to most minds. He had always a great fear of death, even when in the enjoyment of perfect health. It amounted to a superstitious feeling. He says, in one of his letters to Boswell, 'I cannot think without emotion of the removal of any I know from one state to another.' In a letter to Dr. Taylor he exclaims, 'O, my friend the approach of death is very dreadful! I am afraid to think of that which I cannot avoid.' He told Dr. Hawkins that he never had a moment in which death was not terrible to him. He died eventually of dropsy. In order to prolong his life, he procured a lancet, with which he was going to puncture his legs, which were much swollen. He was, however, prevented from doing so; and when he was entreated not to do so rash an action, he said that he would not. Shortly afterwards his arm was seen to be moving under the bed clothes, and upon turning down the clothes his friends found that he had been plunging a pair of scissors into the calf of each leg. The intrepid Marshal Biron, on his death, gave way to womanish tears and raging imbecility; and the virtuous Erasmus, with miserable groans, was heard, when in the act of dying, to cry out, 'Domine, Domine, fac finem.'

Many have, with the notion that the fear of death is beneficial to the mind, done their best to keep the idea constantly before them. Young raised an artificial idea of death: he darkened his sepulchral study, and placed a skull on his table by moonlight. Dr. J. Donne, the celebrated English divine and poet, is said to have longed for the hour of dissolution. Previous to his death he gave instructions for a monument, which his friends contemplated erec to his memory. A carver made him in wood a figure of an urn, which was brought into the doctor's chamber. Having taken off his clothes, he procured a white sheet, which was put on him, and tied with knots at his hands and feet. In this state he stood on the urn, with his eyes closed, and a portion of the sheet turned aside in order to exhibit his lean, pale, and death like face. In this posture he was sketched by a painter. This monument was kept constantly by his bedside until the day of his death.

The fear of death acts most injuriously on the mind. If the subject be considered in the spirit of true Christian philosophy, it would not excite such unnatural emotions. 'Of the great number to whom it has been my painful professional duty to have administered in the last hour of their lives,' says Sir H. Hallford, 'I have some times felt surprised that so few have appeared reluctant to go to the undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveller returns.' Many, we may easily suppose, have manifested this willingness to die, from an impatience of suffering, or from that passive indifference which is sometimes the result of debility and extreme bodily exhaustion. But we have seen those who have arrived at a fearless contemplation of the future, from faith in the doctrine which our holy religion teaches; such men were not only calm and collected, but even cheerful in the hour of death; and I never quitted such a sick chamber without a wish that my last end might be like theirs.'

From Edward Taylor's Gresham Lectures THE EMPIRE OF MUSIC.  
The empire of music may with truth be

said to be universal, and the pleasure which it is the means of diffusing seems to over-spread all created existence. In the song of the lark in its jocund and instinctive welcome to the newborn day, we are also taught that the highest created intelligencies circle their Maker's throne with songs of praise; and every intermediate link of that golden chain which descends from heaven to earth vibrates at its touch. Music is the language of nature, and is for that reason, a beautiful, expressive, and varied language. It echoes in the forest and the groves, it whispers in the breeze, it murmurs in the brook, it rushes in the torrent, and roars in the tempest. Its presence is everywhere—on earth, in sea, in air—in the world that is, and that which is to come. There is music in every accent of joy, there is music in every response of gratitude, there is music in the plaint of sorrow, and there is music in the voice of pity. We meet and own the power of this language in every walk of daily life,

In every burst of sympathy,  
In every voice of love.

Suppose the world destitute of all these sweet and melting accents, the solemn and majestic voices, this daily and hourly appeal to the heart and the imagination; suppose this enchanting and endless variety all withdrawn, even for a short and single day, and in its stead dull monotony or death like silence. Oh, how would the most insensible or the obtusest ear long and pray for its return, and own the beneficence of that Power which has made all na vre vocal!—Music is therefore a language bestowed on man in common with other created existences, but in larger measure, in higher perfection, and for a nobler purpose. And it has been so regarded and so employed in all nations and ages of the world. Other sciences have come to the musician's aid, who, thus enabled to investigate and to reduce the rule, the laws which govern the production and propagation of sound, has acquired the art of arranging, applying, and extending the power which nature has bestowed. These laws, though immutable, are yet susceptible of an endless diversity of application. To whatever eminence we reach, the horizon still appears boundless as before. Our early masters surveyed what we now see to have been but a small and scanty spot in the field of musical culture, and if they had glimpses of regions yet more fair and fertile, these were but dim and distant. Every successive generation of laborers has outrun the former; in some cases neglecting, or only partially cultivating, that soil to which its predecessors have devoted their exclusive attention; still there remained beyond, a land more rich and more diversified than that which they beheld. The same boundless horizon yet lies before us; and those who come after us, by gaining a yet higher elevation, will command an ampler survey; while to our remotest posterity, the distant, however vast, shall yet appear unlimited as at first.

From Raike's Fance since 1830.

### FRENCH ECONOMY.

In the present day the fortunes in France are, with some few exceptions, not large, and the law of inheritance can only tend to diminish them; but here in society are to be seen no instances of men of rank and family who plunge headlong into ruin. The temptations to extravagance are certainly as alluring here as in any other capital; but not only every father of a family, but every young man who enjoys an independence, seems anxious to regulate his expenses by the scale of order and prudence. It would be considered an act of very bad taste to incur large debts without the immediate means of paying them; but as to that reckless profusion which consigns whole estates to the hammer of the auctioneer, and entails poverty on future generations, it is a almost unknown in France; and certainly an epithet would be wanting to stigmatize it with obliquity and dishonor. There are to be seen here and there a few ignoble squanderers, who suddenly gain money, and as suddenly disperse it; but as these are neither known nor heeded in the world such obscure examples can never be contagious. The French families of distinction live more on their estates than formerly; la vie du chateau is not without its charms; the example of England has given a taste for agriculture; and when the economy of a country life is combined with projects for the improvements of landed property, a four months' year