

# THE GLEANER.

And Northumberland, Kent, Gloucester, and Restigouche Schediasma.

Volume XII:]

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

Number 34.

Miramichi, Tuesday Morning, May 4, 1841.

## BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

The Branch is now prepared to grant Bills at three days sight for any sum not less than Five Pounds Sterling, on the different Branches of the Provincial Bank of Ireland, viz:

Dublin,	Coleraine,	Ballymena.
Cork,	Kilkenney,	Omagh,
Limerick,	Ballina,	Danganon,
Clonmel,	Trillick,	Bandon,
Londonderry,	Youghal,	Ennis,
Sligo,	Enniskillen,	Ballyshannon
Wexford,	Moaghgan,	Strabane,
Belfast,	Banbridge,	Dungarvon,
Waterford,	Parsonstown,	Mallow,
Galway,	Downpatrick,	Monemore,
Armagh,	Cavan,	Cootahill,
Athlone,	Lurgan,	Kilrush,
		Skibbereen,

R. CASSELS, Manager.

Miramichi, 1st January 1841.

## FARM in NAPAN

To be Let, for such a number of Years as may be agreed on, that

Valuable and Extensive FARM, occupied by the Subscriber, of which about Seventy Acres are under the Plough.

This Farm might advantageously be divided in two, there being a capital Dwelling House and Offices on the one side, and a new Dwelling House on the other.

A good Tenant—and none but such, need apply—might have the Stock and Crop on fair terms. Apply to Mr. James Caird, Post master, or to the Subscriber on the Farm.

ROBERT CAIE.

Chatham, 28th September, 1840.

## TO LET,

And may be entered upon immediately. The BLACKSMITH'S SHOP, formerly occupied by Cameron & Bain, and latterly by C. B. Brymer, in the Town of Chatham, situate on the Public Lot Also, the HOUSE, BARN, and FARM, at the Point, French Fort Cove, Parish of Newcastle.

For particulars, enquire of Messrs. STREET & KERR, or

JOHN M. JOHNSON.

December 1, 1840.

## To Let.

The HOUSES in Queen Street lately occupied by Mrs. Thomson, and Mr. Blanchard. These will accommodate either two or three families, and will be Let to suit applicants, and at a reduced rent—if immediate application be made to

WM. CARMAN, JUNIOR.

Nov. 23, 1840.

## Steam Grist Mill, Brewery, &c.

The subscriber tenders his sincere thanks to the Public for the liberal support he has received since he commenced his Steam Mill and Brewery business in 1832; but more particularly to his many philanthropic friends for their liberality since the destruction of his late premises by fire,—and begs to acquaint them, that he has erected a superior GRIST MILL, &c., which are now in full operation, to grind FLOUR and OATMEAL. He will endeavor to keep on hand a supply of Oatmeal, which he will exchange for Oats to accommodate customers from a distance.

GAVIN RAINNIE.

Chatham, 1st Feb., 1841.

NOTICE.—All persons having just demand against the Estate of EDWARD WHITE, late of Oak Point, Parish of Alnwick, deceased, are requested to render their accounts duly attested within Three Months from the date hereof, to Frederick Robicheaux, of Neganac, for adjustment; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the said Frederick Robicheaux.

FRED. ROBICHEAUX, } Executors.  
PETER ALLAIN, }

Neganac, January 22, 1841.

## NEW SAIL LOFT.

JOHN WAKEM, Sail Maker, in returning his sincere thanks to his friends and the public, for the encouragement and support he has received since his commencement in business, begs to inform them that he intends to continue the above business in all its branches. Any orders from the Out Ports will be attended to at the shortest notice. His Sail Loft is in the new Building a little below Dr. Key's, and immediately opposite the public landing in Chatham.

April 17, 1840.

## To Let.

The WATER PRIVILEGE in front of Lobban's property, from Gilmour & Rankin's Wharf, Chatham, down to J. Cunard's Boom, apply to

GILMOUR, RANKIN, & Co.  
Douglstown, 30th March, 1841.

## Notice to Builders.

The Justices of the Peace for the County of Gloucester, are desirous of receiving Plans and Specifications for a NEW GAOL, to be erected at Bathurst, of the following size and description, that is to say:—The Building to be constructed of Wood, raised on a Stone wall, to be twelve feet between the wall plate and basement floor; to contain on the basement story—two Debtors Rooms of unequal size, two Criminal Rooms of unequal size (the smaller one to be adapted for a Condemned Cell, when required), a good Day Room for Prisoners, with a Kitchen and Bed Room for a Gaoler.

The Attic to contain three Apartments not to be used as prison rooms. The whole Building not to be materially larger than 30 by 46 feet. The Plans to be conceived with a due consideration to ensure strength, facility for warming in winter, ventilating in summer, and the convenience of Water Closets without foul air.

The Plans and Specifications to be lodged at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace, on or before the first Tuesday in June next, on which day they will be submitted to a Special Sessions of the Peace, for consideration. Five Pounds will be paid for the approved plan.

Estimates and Tenders to build according to the Plan there adopted, will be received until the last Tuesday in July next succeeding.

WILLIAM END, Clerk of the Peace.  
Bathurst, 12th April, 1841.

NOTICE.—The subscriber will feel obliged to any person who has Razors, Scissors, or any kind of cutlery to sharpen, to furnish him with the same. He is also prepared to do any work in making or repairing Tin Ware. Residence—nearly opposite the Methodist Chapel. Orders will meet with prompt attention.

CHARLES PAREN.

Chatham, April 6, 1841.

## NOTICE.

The Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of BENJAMIN MILLER & Co is this day dissolved by mutual consent; all persons standing indebted to the said firm, are requested to make payment to; and all persons having just claims against the said firm, will exhibit the same to Shepherd J. Frost for payment.

BEN. MILLER,  
S. J. FROST.

Chatham April 6, 1841.

## To Let.

The DWELLING HOUSE and BARN, with the Gardens in front and in rear, now occupied by Mr Andrew Duncan, near the Steam Mill, in Chatham, known as the House and Premises belonging to the Estate of the late Robert Graham, deceased. For particulars, apply to John Graham, Napan, or at the Office of STREET & KERR.

Chatham, 26th April, 1841.

## 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.

## CARD.

The subscribers, parents and brothers in law of the late JOHN HEWITT, killed by the falling of a limb of a tree at Buctouche, on Friday the 22nd February last, beg leave to present their deep acknowledgments to those friends whose kindness and humanity were so conspicuous on the distressing occasion. To Mrs M. Milan, the Coroner, George Pagan, Esq., and the Jury, their thanks are especially due, not only for their humane consolations, but for what they so kindly bestowed to alleviate the feelings of the deceased's afflicted parents and relations.

Michael Hewitt, for wife and family.

Henry L. Dwyer, wife and family.

John Mackey, wife and family.

Wolfdorf, 13th April, 1841.

## THE GLEANER.

### THE BRITISH JOURNALS.

From Bell's New Weekly Messenger.

THE GREAT UNTAXED.

Another instance has occurred this week of the indifference of the people's representatives to matters which the people have most at heart: Mr Scholefield having brought forward a motion to the effect that the assessment of all Property, real and personal, within the United Kingdom, would be a fit and proper substitute for such taxes of excise and customs, as press most heavily on the middle and industrious classes—which motion was rejected by 40 in a house of only 67 members. Indeed, at one portion of the debate, there were not 40 members present; and if any one had had sufficient audacity to move that the house be counted, the motion might have been got rid of without the formality and show of respect which was paid to it by a division on its merits.

The motion of Mr Scholefield was very cavalierly treated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the only minister who condescended to honour the discussion with his presence. The honourable gentleman derived his strongest argument against the motion from the admitted fact that a former tax of the nature was odious, vexatious, and universally execrated; but the right honourable gentleman in his gross ignorance, or his wanton levity, confounded two principles which are as opposite in their characters and effects, as light and darkness, happiness and misery: the one being wholesome, salutary, and just, the other offensive, wicked, and pernicious. It is the studied design of the great holders of property, to confound an Income Tax with a Property Tax; it is their object to make it appear that the two are identical, one and the same; that a property tax means a tax upon the gains of the tradesman, the profits of trades and occupations; that the baker or the butcher who clears five hundred pounds in one year, and two hundred the next, would be liable to have the per centage on five hundred demanded every year—than which, of course, nothing could possibly be more unjust and abominable. Yet this was done in the days of Tory tyranny, when the miscreants who pandered to the dark prejudices and the vile passions of crowned madmen and enthroned sensualists, plundered the people, and cruelly oppressed the middle and industrious classes, by virtue of their majorities in both Houses of Parliament. The Tories of 1841 would make it appear that a property tax would renew those impositions and frauds upon the public, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer has the effrontery to uphold the false doctrine of wealthy and insolent men, and parade his ungracious levity in the face of thousands, and tens of thousands of honest artisans, reduced to a state bordering upon starvation and frenzy, by the taxes on food, which Mr. Scholefield proposed to abate, by compelling the property of the nation to contribute its proper share towards the expenses of the state.

A property tax does not mean an income tax. Only wilful knavery or gross ignorance could possibly confound one with another. The tax which Mr. Scholefield, and the little patriotic band, contended for in the House of Commons on Tuesday night, was a tax, upon houses, upon lands, upon money, upon the rent-rolls of the proprietors of the land, which the taxes are raised for the support and defence of, and on the dividends of holders of stock in the public funds. It avoids the tradesman, and all who belong to the tradesman's class; it fixes upon the actual holders of land and monies, which we contend, are the things from which taxation ought to be chiefly raised, but which yield, at the present moment, little or nothing to the revenue. The holders of this wealth are the law makers in both Houses of Parliament; and they exercise their authority for the protection of their own worldly goods, while the producers of the wealth are made to bear the great burthen of taxation. We will explain this. The land is not taxed at all; the source from which the affluent derive their means of living luxuriously, is unvisited by the tax-gatherer; but the articles necessary for subsistence, which are consumed by the artisan, and which he must have, in order to enable him to keep life in his body, are taxed to the very uttermost. Bacon and

hams pay a duty of 28s per cwt.; salt beef 12s per cwt.; butter 20s per cwt.; cheese 10s 6d per cwt. Sugar, tea, and corn, have heavier duties still, imposed on them; and all these articles which a poor man requires as large a quantity of as a rich man; and very often the labours of the latter sharpening his appetite, cause him to want more of them than the lazy aristocrat, who passes his days in a down bed, and gets up at night to cheat his friends at a gaming house, wrench off honest people's knockers and bell-handles, or gratify his destructive propensities by breaking policemen's heads, which the justice of the tribunals enable him to heal, when he is detected, with five pound notes.

The Customs in 1839-40, produced the sum of £23,508,681 0s 9<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d; the Excise £15,488,284 11s 2<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d—an undue proportion of which great amount was wrung from the middle and labouring classes. Mr Montgomery Martin, one of the most able of statistical writers, thus estimates the taxation of a working man. Income £22 10s: being 1s 6d per day for 300 days. Estimated cost of food, £15 4 2<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d; at 10d per diem.

Taxation	£	s	d
Taxation upon the food	3	0	0
Do clothing	10	0	
Do malt	4	11	3
Do sugar	17	0	
Do tea and coffee	1	4	0
Do soap	13	0	
Do housing	12	0	

11 7 7

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Goulbourn, and others, have told us that the rich man does pay his just proportion to the national revenue; but will any one of these honourable gentlemen shew us a rich man that pays more than one half of his income in taxes? We have shewn that the labouring man does this; now, then, produce a parallel from the aristocracy. Shew us the wonder, and we will have his likeness taken, and exhibited for the world's admiration; drag him forth from his obscurity; let not his modesty permit him to remain in concealment; let him not blush unseen; but rather elevate him on a colossal candlestick, that his light may shine in the eyes of man, and his glory be visible afar off. There are tens of thousands of poor men who give half of their hard earnings for the support of the state; shew us one rich man that does the like, and we will at once join in the opposition to a property tax, and at once admit that the aristocracy are inclined to be honest and just, and well disposed to the poor.

It was recently stated in the papers, in an account of the sports and pastimes with which the men of untaxed wealth 'kill time,' that the cost of a pack of hounds, amounts to not less than four thousand pounds a year; we turn from this statement to the report of the hand-loom weavers, and find the following account of the condition of the industrious poor of Chalford, (Gloucestershire.) 'Many outdoor weavers cannot afford to taste meat, many cannot have tea for breakfast. That meal consists of bread and water, and a little salt; it is called 'tea kettle tea.' A journeyman weaver, named William Evans, states that his breakfast is warm water, with a little salt or some pepper in it, and a crust of bread; but he cannot have enough of that at time. The dinner of a weaver is generally a piece of bread and cheese, or some potatoes for himself and family, with fat or 'flick' poured upon them.' Francis Berry, out door weaver, wife and three children, was found to be in debt for rent, his clothes are pawned, owes 2l. to the broker; was in the workhouse ten weeks; now receives four shillings a week from the parish. Thoroughly understands his calling; is an honest hard working man. Cannot earn on an average more than five or six shillings weekly. He has tasted neither tea nor sugar for some time, and his breakfast is nothing more than some bread, hot water, and salt.' The industrious weavers, honest, hard-working men, are actually far worse off than the squire's dogs, kept for hunting foxes, which are bred for the express purpose of enabling the voluptuous to kill game!

## THE QUEEN'S LEVEL.—COURT PRESENTATIONS.

The Duke of Sussex, on his being allowed by the Duchess of Inverness to present half a dozen new napkins for the use of the Princess Royal, which were bequeathed to him by the Duke of Gloucester. The Archbishop