

# THE GLEANER.

And Northumberland, Kent, Gloucester, and Restigouche Schediasma.

Volume XIII.

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

Number 34.

Miramichi, Tuesday Morning, May 3, 1842.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

To be Sold at Public Auction, on Saturday, 17th September next, in front of Hamilton's hotel, Newcastle, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, P. M.

All the Estate, Right, Title, Interest, Claim and Demand—

Of ALEXANDER HENDERSON (of Moorfield's)—in and to certain Lands situate in this county, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of J. & G. J. Parker, against said Alexander Henderson: Of GEORGE SUTTON—in and to a certain Lot of LAND situate on the Little South West, on which he formerly resided—being part of the Beckwith Tract; the same being seized by me to satisfy an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of John Cappage against the said George Sutton.

J. M. JOHNSON, SHERIFF.

Sheriff's Office, North'd }  
March 8, 1842: }

## NOTICE.

FOR SALE, or to LET, for a Term of years, That well known Property,

belonging to Colin Rankin, situate on the great line of Road leading from Chatham to Halifax, at the Village of Kouchibouguac. On the Premises are a large two story Stone House, with a commodious Kitchen in the rear; a convenient DWELLING HOUSE, suitable for a small family; a large STABLE, sufficient to contain Twenty two Horses, with a forty foot BARN, a Blacksmith's Shop and Cool House—altogether with Out Houses and Sheds: LAND, cleared and uncleared, consisting of about 700 Acres, of which from 25 to 40 Acres are under cultivation.

The above Establishment is one of the best adapted for a Public Business between Chatham and Halifax, from its local situation, being 27 miles from Chatham, and 12 from Richibucto, bounding on the Kouchibouguac River, and immediately in the neighbourhood of a first rate set of Saw and Grist Mills.

The above Premises are well worthy the attention of any person or persons desirous of entering into a Public Line. For further particulars apply to Wm. McLeod, Esq. at Richibucto, Alex. McBeath, Chatham, or the Subscriber, on the premises.

JOHN RANKIN.

Kouchibouguac, Feb. 14, 1842.

## A most desirable FARM To Let.

The FARM immediately above and adjoining the late residence of the Subscriber in Napan, will be Leased for such a period as may be agreed on Upon this Farm a NEW HOUSE has lately been erected, and it has 20 acres of clear Land in good condition, and a considerable breadth of superior Land that may be easily cleared. As the proprietor's chief wish is to enlarge and improve this Farm, he will take the rents in clearing and otherwise improving the Land,—and will afford every other reasonable encouragement and facility to a capable, sober and industrious Tenant, (and none but such need apply). Possession may be had early in the spring, so as to lay down first crop, for which 8 to 10 acres are ploughed and in fine order. For all further particulars apply early to Mr Hugh A. Caie, Shippigan, or to the Subscriber, in Chatham.

ROBERT CAIE.

Chatham, March 14, 1842.

## Female School.

DOUGLASTOWN.

MISS WYSE having been appointed to the FEMALE SCHOOL in Douglasown, in the Parish of Newcastle, begs to intimate that she has opened CLASSES in her father's residence, and is prepared to give Instructions in the following branches of Education, viz—English Reading, Grammar, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, History, and the French Language, together with plain and ornamental Needlework.

In reference to the above, Mr John Wyse begs to intimate that he has given up a House of Entertainment, and having comfortable accommodation, will be happy to receive into his family a few Female Boarders, to be placed under his daughter's tuition. Terms moderate. Douglastown, March 8, 1842.

## TO LET,

And may be entered upon immediately—The SAW MILL, HOUSE and BARN, at French Fort Cove, Newcastle; for particulars enquire of Messrs STREET & KERR, Solicitors, or J. M. JOHNSON  
25th October, 1841.

## Groceries, Hardware &c.

The Subscriber informs his friends and the public that he has commenced business in a General Line in the Commercial Building, Chatham, where he offers for Sale at present an assortment of HARDWARE, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c &c, viz:

Flour, Oatmeal, kiln dried Indian Meal, Barley, Rice, Sago: salt Beef & Pork, Butter, Hogs Lard, Cheese: loaf and brown Sugar, Tea, Split Peas, whole and ground Coffee, do Pepper, do Allspice, ginger, cinnamon, nutmegs, mace, isinglass, Raisins, currants, sheld Almonds, Moissas, Onions, Virgin Honey, arrow root, senna, magnesia, epsom salts, sulphur, roll brimstone, camphor, sclaratus, citron, orange, and lemon peel. A good assortment of confectionary; spermaceti, Turlington's Balsam, British Oil, Opadeldock, Essence of Peppermint, horehound candy, castor Oil, Indian Balsam of Giverwort, a superior article, Clover Seed and Linden Beans, hard and soft Soap, mould candles, Tobacco, Snuff, Segars, snuff boxes, pipes, ground logwood, logwood, copperas, black lead, fig blue, starch, indigo, cotton warp, basket salt. Scythes handles, do rifles and stones, hay rakes, water buckets, men's and youth's palm leaf hats, beaver and felt hats, canvass Trousers, horse traces, iron pots, bake pan covers, smoothing irons, grid irons, fire shovel pans, griddles, carpenter's hammers, whip hand saws, shoe hammers, shoe maker's and farrier's rasps, pinchers, shoe knives, lasting tacks, brass and iron shoe bills, polished awl blades, hemp stitching and closing thread, punches—heel ball—copperas, shoe blacking—rose pink, red and yellow Ochres—whitening—glue. 15 and 18 thread cod lines cod and trout hooks, splitting and cut throat Knives, Knives & Forks, double and single blade pocket and pen Knives, Razors & Scissors, sheep and trimming Shears, gun locks, lathing hammers, hearth, black lead & scrubbing brushes, carpet brooms, sheep's wool and wool cards—men's strong Boots and Shoes, writing paper, copy and memorandum books, Murray's Fennings' and Dilworth's Spelling Books—assortment of picture and other Books for children. Marbles—black lead and slate pencils, Slates, lucifer and congrue matches—Church Prayer Books, colored Threads, cotton balls and reels, sail and Sewing Needles, Pins &c &c. And a variety of other Articles—the smallest quantity made to accommodate. All of which he offers for sale low for cash. The smallest favor will be thankfully received.

Also—A good assortment of CONFECTIONARY, by wholesale, at very low prices to retailers.]

WILLIAM ALBRO LETSON.

Chatham, June 8, 1841.

## SESSION NOTICE.

At a General Sessions of the Peace, of our Lady the Queen, held at the Court House at Newcastle, in and for the County of Northumberland, on Tuesday, the 11th January, 1842:

Ordered—That no BULL or BULLS be allowed to run at large in any part of the Parishes of Chatham or Newcastle at any season of the year, under the penalty of FIVE SHILLINGS for each Bull so found running or going at large.

And further Ordered—That it be the duty of the Hogreaves in the respective Parishes to take up and impound any and every Bull so found running or going at large in violation of this Regulation. And that such hogreaves be entitled to receive the sum of Five Shillings for each and every Bull taken up and impounded by them, to be paid together with the charge of the Pound Keeper, before the same shall be delivered from pound.

And it is further Ordered—That a fine of Five Shillings be levied on the owner or owners of each Bull so found running or going at large contrary to, or in violation of, the foregoing Regulation, to be paid to the Overseers of the Poor, for the use of the Poor of the Parish wherein the said offence or violation of the said Regulation shall be committed. And that the Keeper of the Pound or Pounds in the said Parishes are hereby authorized to collect and pay the same, pursuant to the act of the General Assembly in such case made and provided.

Extract from the Minutes,  
T. H. PETERS, CLERK.

## TO LET.

For one or more years, as may be agreed on, the FARM, now in the occupation of Mr William Fiddes, in the parish of Newcastle, containing 300 Acres, together with the DWELLING-HOUSES, BARN, STORES, BREWERY, &c. Possession given immediately; apply to GILMOUR, RANKIN & CO.  
Douglastown, 25th March, 1842.

## THE GLEANER.

### THE BRITISH PRESS.

London Morning Herald.

#### THE PROPOSED INCOME TAX.

The feeling which we predicted would be produced by the factious opposition which Sir Robert Peel's budget met in the House of Commons gradually increases; and the removal or modification, of the defective and unjust item of the tax proposed to be levied upon income is scarcely anticipated—unless indeed it spring spontaneously from the Easter deliberations of the sagacious Premier, upon whom the expression of moderate and reasonable public opinion is rarely thrown away—if, on the re-assembling of the legislature, the howl of faction shall be raised as strongly and as loudly as the declamatory noise with which the recess opened. No honest Conservative can join the opposition cry, or endanger the existence of the ministry, until, or unless he is certain, that the Whigs and Radicals will again, on a division, bite the dust. Formidable and irremovable as are our objections to a tax which shall press with equal severity upon income derived from property and that raised by industry and actively employed capital, still greater and more insuperable are our objections to aid, in the slightest degree, the faction and selfishness which oppose the entire scheme brought forward by Sir Robert Peel.

The arguments used by the opposition in the recent debate are certainly the most sickly and disgusting twaddle that was ever drivelled out by faction. Let us glance at one example thereof. Mr Charles Buller—whose good humour degenerates into buffoonery whenever he attempts to entertain the house beyond thirty minutes—threatened Sir Robert Peel with an emigration of capital should his income tax be imposed on dormant capital. The hon. member for Liskeard gravely propounded this threat with British Consols at 89; Bank Stock at 169; Exchequer Bills at a premium of 27s; while joint stock banks are paying dividends of 8 and 10 per cent; and two thirds of our railway shares and other public securities at a premium, with money so plentiful in the money market that it is said a loan of 20 millions sterling might be raised without seriously affecting the prices of British Stocks. This threat is made with the United States, from north to south and east to west, in a state of insolvency: its government unable to save their envoy's draughts upon the public treasury from protest, or to discharge the weekly wages of the workmen in the national dockyards; its states either refusing or incapable to discharge the interest of their loans; and its merchants and traders rushing to be whitewashed under the general bankrupt law. This threat was held out when Spanish bonds were 26, Portuguese stock at 34, when South American securities were at a fearful discount; when France dare not negotiate the loan her finances require, and her chambers have authorized; when Austria would willingly enter, did her credit stand sufficiently high, into the money markets of Amsterdam and London; and when Russia confesses her inability to borrow for the maintenance of her huge military establishment, by the application of a system of economy as stern and rigid as it is vexatious and unpalatable to the imperial will.

Mr C. Buller's threat would be vain and empty had Sir Robert Peel's budget contained only the proposition for an income tax; but, accompanied as it is by other measures which will give the fundholder an equivalent for the amount to be deducted from his dividends by a relief from superstitious taxation, the threat degenerates into burlesque. The advancement of it as an argument is, however, useful. It shows the shifts to which opposition consciences are put for palliatives for the factious conduct of their owners. It is not the first time that Mr C. Buller and his fellows have resorted to such a threat. During the recess the anti corn law league attempted to frighten the people of England out of protection to domestic agriculture by the allegation that, unless the price of living here was considerably reduced, actively employed capital would emigrate to France, Belgium, Switzerland, and Germany,—and, now that Sir Robert Peel has proposed measures which must reduce the cost of living, Mr Buller turns round and wishes to alarm the country by holding up to its vision an emigration of dormant capital should a tax be imposed on income. How little do these people understand the greatness of their country. The symptoms of national debility, which to their jaundiced eyes exhibit only the effects of Whig misrule, they—out of office—attribute to internal decay. A factious parliament, Sir William Temple profoundly remarked one hundred and fifty years ago,

only can ruin England. All our sources of wealth are unexhausted, and our instruments of production are unimpaired,—we have still the same soil, the same mines, the same inter-stratification of minerals, and the same position,—we have increasing advantages of internal communication,—our mechanical inventions are in a course of continuous improvement, and our working population are increasing in energy, intelligence and skill; our foreign commerce is yearly extending, and our present rulers encourage every nation to ask and receive from us reciprocal trading concessions,—our colonial empire is spreading to the uttermost parts of the earth, and creating for us advantages such as no other nation can anticipate, and for itself future nationalities; year by year our shipping is augmented, and no item of trade, however remote or distant, or obscure its seat, is left undisturbed. Here are indeed elements of renewed prosperity,—but these faction overlooks to insinuate a false charge, or disgorge itself of a lie. Well may Sir Robert Peel, with these ample materials of national well-doing constantly before him, and understanding how to work wealth and national prosperity thereout, declare that he entertains no desponding view of public affairs, and believes existing distress to be an incidental occurrence. The elastic force of British industry under pressure baffles calculation: had the occasional prevalence of distress been symptomatic of organic disease England would have years ago fallen into deep and irretrievable decline. The one great cause of these periodical visitations of distress is the misapplication of taxation,—is the absorption by the national treasury, and throwing away, by means of erroneous principles of taxation, of so large a portion of the produce of industry as almost to exterminate the producer's profit.

Now Sir Robert Peel's financial and commercial plan, with one small but vastly important exception, is calculated to increase the profits of producers,—it will diminish the cost of living by reducing the duties on articles of consumption,—it will stimulate trade, by removing the suicidal imposts on the raw material of manufactures,—it will enforce public economy, by increasing the interest which the rich have in the diminution of public expenditure;—and it will levy upwards of one half of the proposed amount of the tax on income on dormant capital—a mode of taxation which does not operate to diminish the annual produce of land and labour, or to reduce the profits on which reproductions is dependent. But to these beneficial results there is a counterpoise,—from them a great and serious deduction to be made, should Sir Robert Peel persist in taxing the profits of actively employed in the same proportion as he will income derived from dormant capital.

London Morning Advertiser.

SIR ROBERT PEEL.

Of all impossibilities it were most impossible to suppose that Sir Robert Peel has the confidence of the nation. In absolute truthfulness we are warranted in asserting there is that in Sir Robert Peel to which the people of this country can never trust, in his very plausibilities—a character which speaks of enormous disingenuousness. To be blunt, no Englishman can feel a confidence in Sir Robert Peel; no one can trust to him,—and we imagine there are good grounds for supposing that even among his Conservative allies there are but few exceptions to the fact that he is universally distrusted. And he is distrusted because it is distinctly perceived that he would consider no departure from principle a motive for abstaining from the grasp of personal power. It is the very excessiveness of his cunning which renders him suspected; and he is suspected of what?—of attempting to concentrate in himself, through an unconstitutionally obtained majority in the Commons, a degree of power and authority which, exercised one inch beyond the formally prescribed bounds of political jurisdiction, would render him liable to be impeached.

Substantially we regard the principles of the constitution as at present overthrown. People are to be taxed that have not the smallest voice in the legislature,—the executive commands, and it is done,—and opinion, as represented by the press, the wants of the country, the demands of commerce, the rights of industry, are clearly at this moment at the feet of the privileged orders and of a minister who is their alternate slave and despot.

But when it is inquired, what must shortly be the result of this state of things? The answer is obvious. As the Gazette of the Glasgow Reformers asserts, "it will do more to disturb the existing FRANCHISE than all the arguments of statesmen during ten times the period." We echo the opinion, and confess we are decidedly impressed with the conviction that both the present parliament and the reign of the