

THE GLEANER:

AND NORTHUMBERLAND, KENT, GLOUCESTER AND RESTIGOUCHE
COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL.

OLD SERIES]

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

[COMPRISED 13 VOLUMES

New Series, Vol. XI.

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 12, 1852.

No. 25.

CLEARING OUT SALE, At a Great Reduction of Prices.

The Subscriber having determined on closing his business in Newcastle, and wishing to effect the same with all possible dispatch has commenced selling off, at such unusually low prices as cannot fail to ensure a speedy sale,

HIS PRESENT STOCK,

Consisting in part of—

Grey and white cottons, striped shirtings, white and blue cotton linen, bed-tick, mole-skin, drill, Flannels, blue, red and white, Sx10 glass, cut and broadcloths, doeskins, wrought nails assort-cassimeres, buckskins, ed, 9 boxes mixed con-coburghs, cashmeres, sections, 60 bbls. su-orleans, printed cali-perfins Four, 50 do. coes, shawls, handker-Corn Meal, 30 do. Rye chiefs, gloves, stock-Flour, 60 do. Canso-ings, ribbons, muslin, Herrings, 6 puncheons and laces. Porto-Rico Molasses, Mens' ready made 40 sides Neats Lea-vests, mens' plush, furth-

A general stock of GROCERIES, and a variety of SMALL WARES.

It being the Subscriber's intention to have all business matters brought to a close early in spring, he will continue to sell, at the lowest possible prices, for Cash, wholesale or retail, until the 1st of March next, and anything remaining on hand at that time, will be disposed off at Public Auction.

Wholesale purchasers would do well to call and examine his Stock, and should they be able to make a selection, he will make the prices to please them.

He has also in the Warehouse, in Chatham, 70 Half-chests Tea, 12 3-4 Boxes Tobacco, 50 sides New York Sole Leather, which will be sold by Mr JOHN BRYSON, of the said place.

JOHN BEGNAL.

Newcastle, January 24, 1852.

New Brunswick,

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY S. S.

[L. S.] To the Sheriff of the County of Northumberland or any Constable within said County, Greeting.

Whereas GEORGE KERR, Administrator of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of JOHN MANDERSON, late of Chatham, in the said County, Farmer, deceased, hath represented to me that the Personal Estate of the said deceased is insufficient to pay the debts due by the deceased, and hath prayed that License may issue to authorise him to sell all the Real Estate of said deceased, or so much thereof as shall be necessary for the payment of said debts:

You are therefore required to cite the heirs of the said deceased, personally to be and appear before me at a Court of Probate to be held at my Office, in the Parish of Chatham, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of April next, at the hour of ELEVEN of the clock in the Forenoon, to show cause why License should not be granted to the said Administrator to Sell all or so much of the said Real Estate of the said deceased as may be necessary for paying the said debts.

And you are further required to cite the said Administrator and all and every the Creditors and other persons interested in the said Estate, personally to be and appear before me at the time and place aforesaid, with their Vouchers and Papers, in order that I may then and there proceed to hear and examine the proofs of the said parties, and the validity or legality of the debts and demands alleged to be existing against the said Estate.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the said Court, this Twentieth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty two.

W. WILKINSON, Surrogate.

GEORGE KERR, Register of Probates for said County.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

The Subscriber offers for sale that VALUABLE FARM, at present occupied by him, situate on the South side of the Main River, ten miles from the town of Richibucto, and seven miles from the Shipyard. It contains 100 Acres, 50 of which are under the plough, and well fenced. There are several good Out-houses on the Premises. There is also a healthy young ORCHARD attached.

Any person desirous of purchasing, can have the Stock and any quantity of Seed on the most reasonable terms.

THOMAS GRAHAM.

Maine River, Richibucto, January 29, 1852.

New Brunswick,

COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER, TO WIT.

[L. S.] To the Sheriff of the County of Gloucester, or any Constable within the said County, Greeting.

Whereas FRANCIS FERGUSON, of Bathurst, in the said County, Merchant, hath filed his Petition in this court, setting forth that ALEXANDER McNEIL, formerly of the parish of Bathurst, in the said County, departed this life on or about the day of November last, at Dauphine, in the State of Pennsylvania, without having, to the best of petitioner's knowledge, made any will, leaving a widow, ——— McNeil, and one daughter, him surviving, which said widow and daughter, to the best of petitioner's knowledge, still reside in the said State of Pennsylvania; and that the said Alexander McNeil died, seized of certain Real Estate, situate in the said county of Gloucester, and was, at the time of his death, indebted to the said petitioner, and praying that Letters of Administration be granted to him in due form of Law:

You are therefore required to cite the Heirs, Creditors, and all others interested in the said Estate, to be and appear before me at a Court of Probate to be held at my Office, in Bathurst, on MONDAY, the Tenth day of May next, at Eleven o'clock, A. M., to show cause, if any there be, why the Prayer of the said Petition should not be granted.

Given under my hand and the seal of the said Court, at Bathurst, in the said County, this tenth day of March, A. D., 1852.

HENRY W. BALDWIN,

Surrogate Judge of Probates.

ROBERT GORDON, Register of Probates.

New Brunswick,

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY S. S.

[L. S.] To the Sheriff of the County of Northumberland, or any Constable within the said County, Greeting.

Whereas ROWLAND CROCKER, Executor on the Estate of DANIEL MCGRAW, late of the Parish of Blackville, in the said County, Farmer, deceased, hath represented to me that the Personal Estate of the said deceased is insufficient to pay the debts due by the said deceased, and hath prayed that License may issue to authorise him to sell such parts of the Real Estate of the said deceased as shall be necessary for the payment of his debts:

You are therefore required to cite the heirs of the said deceased personally to be and appear before me at a Court of Probate, to be held at my Office in the Parish of Chatham, on TUESDAY, the Fourth day of May next, at the hour of Eleven of the clock in the forenoon, to show cause why License should not be granted to the said Executor to sell all the Real Estate of the said deceased, towards paying the said debts. And you are further required to cite and require the said Executor and all and every the Creditors and other persons interested in the said Estate, personally to be and appear before me at the time and place aforesaid, with their vouchers and papers, in order that I may then and there proceed to hear and examine the Proofs of the said parties, and the validity of the debts and demands alleged to be existing against the said Estate.

Given under my hand and the seal of the said Court this Twenty Seventh day of March, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty Two.

W. WILKINSON, Surrogate.

GEORGE KERR, Register of Probates, for said County.

FOR SALE.

The DWELLING HOUSE and LANDS, on the West side of King Street, formerly occupied by the late William Porteous, deceased, now occupied by Michael Leonard. The Two Acre FIELD with the BARN thereon, fronting the South side of the Wellington Road, bounded below by Lands of M. Samuel, Esq., and above by the Peter Brown Lands; also, about nine Acres of LAND, on the James Brown Lot, lately occupied by William Crain. The Two Story DWELLING HOUSE, at the Corner of Queen and Water Streets, occupied by William Johnston. The One Story DWELLING HOUSE, fronting on Water Street, lately occupied by Mr Andrew Mason. The DWELLING HOUSE fronting the East side of Queen Street, containing three tenements, at present occupied by Tenants. A Lot fronting 54 feet on the North side of Water Street, and extending back 70 feet. The above properties were recently owned by Mr WILLIAM JOHNSTON, and will be sold in Lots to suit purchasers, and on reasonable terms. For particulars apply at the office of

KERR & THOMSON.

Chatham, 6th December 1851.

Communications.

To the Editor of the Gleaner,

GLASGOW, 31 Lynedoch Street,
March 17, 1852.

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to the "Masonic Correspondence" in the Gleaner of 16th February. I cannot too highly censure the publication of such letters.

But as my name has been brought forward, allow me to state that Mr David P. Horne has no authority from me to call any one to account, either publicly or privately, for disobeying the Laws of the Supreme Royal Arch Chapter of Scotland, particularly when the individual whom he addresses is his superior officer. I unquestionably gave Mr Horne permission (in virtue of cap. iv. § 13) to instal certain parties who might desire to avail themselves of it, so as to qualify themselves for sitting in any of the three chairs; but if Mr Balloch has been installed already, or wishes to be installed by any other than properly installed Principals (for in cap. iii, § 3, it is declared that "a Grand Superintendent must be installed a First Principal before he can enter on the duties of his office"), Mr Horne cannot interfere; or even although Mr B. were to put himself into a state of opposition to the laws he has sworn to obey, Mr H. has no authority whatever to put matters right. All complaints as to injury done to Royal Arch Masonry by any one under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Chapter of Scotland, will be promptly attended to by that body, without the necessity of public discussion, or by myself, when holding the office I now do, of its Depute First Grand Principal.

With regard to the titles assumed by Mr Horne, allow me also to state that he labours under some misconception. He is not entitled to those of M. E., nor even to that of Z., unless during the time he may be sitting in the chair of that degree; such are reserved (cap. iv, § 14) to those who have been elected in open chapter to that office, which he never was: for the same reason he is not and cannot be a "Past Principal of the Edinburgh Chapter No. 1." He is not even entitled to wear the ribbon or medal of an elected Principal, or Past Principal, but those only of a private companion, such being the sole rank he possesses in the Order. This is clearly explained by law, cap. iv, § 18. He was merely installed in the chairs, i. e., instructed in their duties and secrets, and qualified to sit there, if called or elected to any of them: he is therefore qualified, with proper assistance, at any time to instruct others, or by means of the dispensation I gave him, he may for a limited period, and in certain circumstances, do this without assistance.

Strictly speaking, no one is entitled to have the chair degrees, unless elected by a chapter to one of the chairs; but our laws give power to the First Grand Principal, or his Depute, when either deem it necessary, and for the good of the Order, to dispense with such election. The circumstance, that not one Principal in Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, had been regularly installed, being brought under my notice, and as it would have been absurd to expect any of them to come to Scotland for the purpose, I availed myself of Mr Horne's return, and gave him the permission or dispensation he possesses. Such dispensation does not, like a diploma or charter, emanate from the Supreme Chapter, nor qualify the individual who obtains it for life: from its peculiar and personal nature, it necessarily ceases the moment the granter's own power ceases by going out of office. Now in the Supreme Chapter all the office-bearers vacate their offices on the 21st March annually: and therefore the permission I gave Mr H. ceases in the course of four days from this date, unless it be renewed by the newly-elected First Grand, or Depute First Grand Principal of Scotland. Although I have reason to believe that I am to be re-elected, I do not intend to renew, at least at present, any of the special powers I conferred by letter last year on Mr Horne: this, of course, does not affect his diploma or certificate of installation.

I have only to say, in conclusion, that Mr Horne has received no appointment from the Supreme Chapter or from me, which entitles him to call himself the "Especial Commissioner and Protector of Masonry."

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

G. A. WALKER ARNOTT.

TO THE

HON. JOHN AMBROSE STREET,
ATTORNEY GENERAL AND Leader of the
Government!

Sir,—In my former letter to you, want of space prevented me from fully answering your reply to the requisition from "so small a portion of the constituency," and I will therefore now continue the subject, noticing the mis-statements or suppression of important facts, and pointing out such illogical conclusions as may occur to me.

In continuing your reply, you say "I felt, and still feel satisfied, that it would be for the interest of every part of the Province that an undertaking of the character in question should be carried, although the Northern Counties might not derive so great a benefit therefrom as the Southern side of the Province." If you mean by this that a great Trunk Railway, connecting the three Colonies, for national and commercial purposes, as a means of developing our resources, and opening up in our fertile (though vacant) lands, a field for diverting the stream of emigration that is annually setting to the western plains of the Great Republic, I think there are few persons disposed to dispute your position; but which of these great objects will be secured by the present scheme? for in order correctly to appreciate your *magnanimous and patriotic course*, we must in justice to you ascertain that. The national advantages (on which, in my opinion, the British guarantee was mainly founded, and which presented the chief inducement in facilitating our obtaining the cash), cannot for a moment be compared on the two lines. The southern line extends for hundreds of miles in the vicinity of a foreign territory, and it is admitted that it will for 50 or 60 miles pass within gun shot of the American line, liable at any moment to interruption in case of war. One of the Government organs proposes to remedy this objection by building a fort at the Grand Falls, and maintaining troops to protect it; while another of the Railway organs repudiates the idea of such a remedy, and freely admits that any fort which might be erected could not afford protection beyond a limited distance. Such a proposal only required to be mentioned to be at once abandoned. Let me reverse the question, and place the forts on the other side of the line, with a few mortars or guns prepared to salute the cars as they passed, and what would the result be? Why, that the trains would be shattered if they attempted to pass, or if they escaped the guns of the forts, the vicinity to the line would enable the enemy to remove the rails, and the passengers would meet with inevitable death either by the one act or the other. The fact is, that the first note of war will be the signal for stopping the traffic on the line, from the Bay of Fundy to Quebec, should it ever be built, and as a means of defence (which, in a national point of view, is of the greatest importance) it would be comparatively useless.

These objections cannot be urged against the Eastern route, which passes through the interior of the Province in a great portion of its course, though on the Bay shore it approaches within a few miles of the coast, which would be just as secure as tho' it were more remote, for no enemy would venture into our Bay to attempt to obstruct a Railway, as such an act would require the landing of a considerable force, and would incur great risk.

I would ask you, Sir, how these national objections have been surmounted by a *patriotic* Government? and why these obstacles have not been met and answered, instead of evading them by simply saying that the objects of the line are "*pacific not military*," as stated by Mr Chandler; and that the "hostile feeling of the Americans" was daily fading away—"that the speeches of her great men were for peace," as stated by Mr Gray. Are these sufficient reasons for a Government of a country