

# 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 3.

Miramichi, Tuesday Morning, September 29, 1840.

## Jewelry, &c.

The Subscriber begs leave to return his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage he has received since his commencement in business, and hopes by strict attention and punctuality to merit a continuance of the same.

He takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public in general that he has opened a Splendid Assortment of Articles in the FANCY LINE; among which are GOLD RINGS, BROACHES, SEALS, KEYS, Plated Branch and other CANDLESTICKS, Cruet Stands, and Toast Racks, Silver WATCH GUARDS, Ladies' Work Boxes, and Writing Desks, Silver BUTTER KNIVES, Officer's Swords and Belts, and a variety of other Articles, which he offers for Sale at unusually low prices.

C. J. WOLHAUPTER,  
Clock & Watch Maker, opposite Messrs.  
J. Canard & Co.'s Store.  
Chatham, June 9, 1840.  
N. B. The highest price given for old Gold and Silver.

## New Dry Goods and Grocery Store.

The Subscribers have opened the new Store No. 3, in the Commercial Building, in Chatham, and beg leave to inform the public, that they have on hand, a

Large Assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GLASSWARE, CROCKERYWARE, Carpenters' and Joiners' Tools, &c.; and a well selected Stock of GROCERIES: which they offer for Sale, cheap for cash, or approved credit.

HALLY & MACKENZIE.  
Chatham, June 2, 1840.

## The Subscriber

Has just received his FALL SUPPLY of British Manufactured GOODS,

Consisting of—Broadcloths, Buckskins, Pilot Cloths, Blankets, Flannels, Homespuns, Prints, plain & figured Merinoes; with a great variety of FANCY GOODS, and made-up FURS; which with his former Stock, will be sold at low prices for Cash.

N. B. The highest price will be given or all descriptions of FURS.

—In Store—  
Bohea, Congo, and Souchong TEAS; Madeira, Sherry, and Port WINES; Champagne; and superior Buffalo Robes.

J. SAMUEL.  
Chatham, 10th December, 1839.

## A Consignment

Daily expected by the Subscribers, and will be Sold low for Cash or approved credit:

10 Hhds. SUGAR,  
10 Pancheons MOLASSES,  
4 Tierces do.

—Also on Hand—  
Quebec Fine FLOUR,  
A few Hhds. London Porter & Ale,  
30 to 40 Chests good Black TEA,  
PORK,  
Hhds. Gin and Brandy,  
LOAF SUGAR,  
Boxes Pipes, 12 gross each,  
Cheshire CHEESE,  
30 Dozen London PORTER.

JOHNSTON & CAIE.  
Chatham, 20th July 1840.

## Goods! Goods!

CHEAP and CHOICE.  
The Subscribers beg respectfully to announce to their many customers, and the public generally, that they have just received by the Barques Hinda, from Greenock; Sir John Harvey, from Liverpool; and Brig Queen from London:

A Large and very Elegant Spring Supply of all kinds of GOODS,  
purchased during the past winter by Mr. Johnston, at the cheapest markets, and selected of the choicest and handsomest descriptions. These, together with a large and general Supply of West India and This Country PRODUCE,

are being exposed for Sale at their Fancy Shop opposite the Royal Hotel; and Grocery Store, adjoining the Office of Street & Kerr, in Chatham, at hitherto unequalled low prices, by Wholesale and Retail.

JOHNSTON & CAIE.  
Chatham, June 1, 1840.

## To Let.

The HOUSE in Queen Street, at present occupied by Mr Bardick: possession on the 1st August next. Apply to  
WILLIAM CARMAN, junr.  
Chatham, July 14.

## 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.

## The Ploughing Match

Of the Northumberland Agricultural Society, will take place on the Farm of Mr Wm. Fiddes, in Newcastle, on Thursday, the 24th day of September next. The following Premiums will be awarded for the Ploughing in the order of merit, subject to the undermentioned conditions:

### 1st CLASS

Open to all competitors, except the persons who have received the First Prize on any former Ploughing Match of the Society:

To the best Ploughman, \$7,

To the second best do., 5,

To the third best do., 4.

### 2nd CLASS

Open to natives of the Colonies, and persons from the Old Country, who arrived in the Colonies when under 15 years of age:

To the best Ploughman, \$7,

To the second best do., 5,

To the third best do., 4.

N. B. The winner of the First Prize in this Class last year not to be eligible to compete in the same Class this year.

### —CONDITIONS—

1st. The Premiums to be awarded by three Judges, whose names shall be announced by the Board on the morning of competition.

2nd. The Teams intended to compete must be the property of Members of the Society.

3rd. The owner of a Team may, if he sees fit, employ his son or his servant to hold the Plough.

4th. No Driver to be allowed.

5th. The particular ridge or portion assigned to each Team, to be determined by Lots.

6th. The size of the Furrow to be 8 inches broad by 5 inches deep.

7th. The Teams to be on the ground by half past 9 o'clock, and ready to start by 10 o'clock, A. M.

8th. The Judges to determine and announce before starting the quantity of ground to be ploughed: the length of time allowed for the performance of it, and any further conditions that may be deemed necessary.

The Judges shall be at liberty to reserve the 3rd Premium on each class, should the work performed in their opinion not deserve this mark of approbation; or in case of a sufficient number of Teams not coming forward to afford fair scope for competition.

### NOTICE.

The Subscribers having entered into Co-Partnership, their Business of Attornies, Solicitors, &c., will in future be conducted under the firm of HARDING & JOHNSON, at their Offices in Newcastle and Chatham.

C. A. HARDING,  
J. M. JOHNSON, JUN.  
Miramichi, 20th June, 1840.

### BLANKS.

Blank forms required at the Custom House, and Treasury, for sale at the Gleaner Office.

## THE GLEANER.

### THE BRITISH JOURNALS.

From the London Times.

### THE AFFAIRS OF THE EAST.

In spite of the apparently pacific assurances of the government press, that the 'result of M. Guizot's proposal may easily be anticipated,' the intelligence from the Levant is of the most serious character. Our original opinion is fully corroborated, that the policy of the four powers already baffles the control of human statesmanship, and that we are borne irresistibly onwards in a course in which the worst misfortunes are possible, and the peace of the world is staked against the obstinacy of a Mussulman, and that Mussulman is Mehmet Ali. The instructions to the fleet and to the British ambassador at Constantinople were despatched from London on the 17th July; they appear to have arrived at Constantinople on the 3d of August (some accounts say the 6th) Rifaat Bey set sail for Alexandria on the 7th with the ultimatum of the four powers: he would reach his destination on the 10th or 11th, and allowing time for the communication to be made to the Pasha, and 20 days for deliberation, we presume that on or about the 1st of September the execution of the treaty will actually commence. The last Courier who brought this intelligence probably brought the Turkish ratification of the convention, so that literally, before all the powers were well aware of what was to be done, the preliminary steps to the execution of the plan had been taken.

This then is the crisis. This very day is perhaps the supreme moment on which the event will turn; and, without reverting to the topics of dissension between ourselves and the French, we propose to pass in review the several positions of the most prominent actors in the transaction.

Admiral Stopford, with at least three British ships of the line, an Austrian frigate, and an Austrian archduke, has reached Alexandria. In the mean time attempts are made, obviously proceeding from and directly connected with Lord Ponsoby himself, to revive the Syrian insurrection, and to encourage the unfortunate tribes of Mount Lebanon to struggle against the vast preponderating power of Ibrahim. To support them we are informed by the Chronicle, that 8,000 (!) stand of arms have been sent from Malta and a blockade will be attempted. We shall not pause to argue the question of the legal possibility of the Sultan and the Sultan's allies (if that is the formal faction on which the treaty of London proceeds) establishing a blockade of his own ports in Syria, by way of asserting an indefeasible right to the sovereignty of them. We venture to assert, without any fear of contradiction, that this blockade is simply to consist in the interception of military supplies transmitted by sea to the Egyptian army in Syria. There will be no interruption of commercial intercourse at all; the commerce of English and French vessels trading to these 'blockaded' ports will not be hindered. Consequently, no pressure will be applied to the ordinary exports or the commercial profits of the Pasha; and the inventors of this notable plan cannot even prevent their own countrymen or the French from buying a cargo of cotton of the man from whom they demand a province. These are the means on which Lord Palmerston rests his confident expectations of safe and certain success.

We presume that all expectations of the Pasha's immediate and willing submission to the conditions of the four powers are already despatched, even in the sanguine minds of the Foreign-office. Mehmet Ali, abandoning Arabia to the Wahabees, is bent on concentrating his forces in Syria, where, according to his own most recent declarations, they will not amount to much less than 150,000 men. The rising of the Nile, which occurs exactly at the present time of year, will not, we presume, facilitate military operations in the Delta: the Pasha has retired to Damietta to be present at the annual solemnities which accompany that event, but in reality to decide between the two alternatives of defensive and aggressive war.

The defensive system consists in remaining in his present positions. The army of Ibrahim, covered by the now fortified passes of the Taurus, would continue to menace Asia

Minor. The fleets would continue to ride within the harbour of Alexandria, until such time at least as the four powers should resort to those ulterior measures, known only to themselves, which will neither provoke the hostile remonstrance of France, nor call down to Constantinople Count Orloff and the armies of Russia. But it is by no means certain that the Pasha will adhere to the defensive system: actual aggression may be the answer he will make to the four powers, confident that an European war will be the result, eager to force France, however unwilling, to make a demonstration in his favour, and ready to play out the last chance of his wild and successful life, in the desperate act of occupying Asia Minor from the Taurus to the Bosphorus. By our last accounts direct from Alexandria his mind was not yet made up between these two lines of conduct; the whole influence of France had been used to confine him to the strict necessities of defence; but very little attention seemed to be paid to Lord Palmerston's alternative of immediate surrender.

But whilst we receive accounts from Paris, from Constantinople, and from Alexandria, which only confirm the doubts and apprehensions felt nearer home, at the court of St. Petersburg everything wears the aspect of triumphant success. The Emperor Nicholas is at no pains to conceal the satisfaction he feels, or the result he anticipates. That alliance of France and England which he long ago declared to be 'the pest of Europe'—that alliance which even Lord Durham assured him in 1833 that he would never shake—has been dissolved on the very point which most affects his own interests. From that instant the barrier falls behind which the whole power of Russia lay fettered and controlled, and from the very instant at which a manifestation of her power becomes possible, it may be too late to prevent her from displaying it. The Emperor expresses his confidence in open and unmeasured language; for, however wily and indiscreet he may be in the pursuit, he is fierce and vehement when he strikes his prey. It is no secret at St. Petersburg that he declares his intention, if necessary, of executing the treaty of London alone. The most vigorous efforts are made to hasten the still incomplete preparations of the army in the south: Count Orloff immediately assumes the chief command.

This much, then, is certain—that whilst France and England, deeply interested, as all free and civilized nations must be in the maintenance of peace, are endeavouring to lay aside their difference on a question from which neither of them seeks nor anticipates any other benefit than the pacification of the East, in the meanwhile two warlike, fierce, despotic powers, represented by two men who have nothing to govern them but their own lust of fame and dominion, are uncaged, at the northern and southern extremities of the Turkish empire, and preparing for that struggle which may confer on either of them the prize of empire.

Such is the state of things to which the ministers of England have assented. Careless of the result, or ignorant of the chances which may instantly arise, the cabinet naturally indulge in their wonted relaxations. The Colonial Secretary and the President of the Board of Trade visit the Highlands; the Lord President crosses the Irish Channel; the Lord Chancellor retires to the Isle of Man; the Secretary-at-War is at the Bureau de la Guerre in Paris, instead of the Horse Guards; the ministers nearest to the metropolis are not supposed to be the most cordial supporters of these measures, and on Lord Palmerston alone rests the burden of these transactions; from him, first and foremost, will the nation demand a reckoning at the proper time.

### London Morning Chronicle.

### BRITISH INDIA.

In speaking of British India, many of our orators at public meetings confound two things quite distinct—the rent of land and taxation.

In most parts of the world the land is considered as the property, not of individuals, but the nation; and the government, as representing the nation, defrays the public expenditure out of that share of the produce which, in the west of Europe, is paid to individual owners of the soil.

How in the west of Europe the soil came to be assigned to individuals would require more space than we can now bestow on the