

# THE GLEANER.

And Northumberland, Kent, Gloucester, and Restigouche Schediasma.

Volume XXI.]

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

Number 2.

Miramichi, Tuesday Morning, September 22, 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. Cunard & 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, CROCKERY-WARE, 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 Sauchong 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 Chesis 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 Burdick: 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 3d August, 3d September, 3rd and 18th November, and 3d 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 3 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.

## NEW GOODS.

HENRY C. D. CARMAN,

Has received by the Sir Walter Scott, Sir John Harvey, from Liverpool, Queen, from London, and Hinda, from Greenock, his usual Extensive Assortment of

BRITISH DRY GOODS.

Also, Hardware, Cutlery, and Ironmongery, Earthenware, Glassware, Paints, Oil, &c.

On Hand—GROCERIES of all descriptions:  
Chatham, June 9.

## THE GLEANER.

Montreal Courier, Aug. 31.

MR. BUCKINGHAM'S LECTURES.

In his last lecture (on Thursday evening,) Mr. Buckingham gave some interesting details respecting the present Ruler of Egypt, Mehemet, or Mohammed Ali, who by a perfidious massacre put an end to a race of Sovereigns who had reigned for four centuries, raising himself upon their extinction. The race in question was that of the Memlooks, or Mamelukes, as it is generally written.

They were a foreign, self-perpetuating caste drawn originally from Georgian and Circassian slaves who were formed into a military privileged class in Egypt, and annually recruited by selections of the most promising youths of the same nativity. The Mamelukes were admitted by Napoleon to be the best cavalry in the world, and Mr. Buckingham shewed that from their early training, and natural qualities, they could not fail to surpass the whole world in horsemanship, as they were themselves unsurpassed in bravery? Of this body, 24 were elected by the rest as Beys, and these upon the death of the ruling Bey elected another from among themselves.—The form of Government was, therefore, an elective military despotism. This Government acknowledged the Turkish Sultan as superior and paid tribute. In 1811, Mohammed Ali, the present Ruler, who had risen from the ranks in the Turkish army to be a Colonel, invited the 24 Beys to a festival, in the midst of which his guards set upon them and slew all but four, who cut a way for themselves through their assassins and escaped in the confusion. Mr. B. described this Eastern butcher as a man of considerable sagacity and intelligence, who has brought all modern Arts and Sciences into the ancient land of their adoption, and who devoted all his energies to bring the white sail of commerce to his country. The lecturer traced the succession of Egyptian dynasties from the first King on record, Menes, 2,000 years B. C. down to the end of the Pharaohs,—which means, not as is vulgarly supposed, a proper name, but is simply a prefix equivalent to the term King—to the accession of the Persian race after the conquest by Cambyses, 525 years B. C., thence to the conquest by Alexander of Macedon, two hundred years B. C., and through the reign of the Macedonian successors, the Ptolemies, to the much celebrated adventures of the beautiful Cleopatra and the Roman succession under Augustus Cesar, 30 years before the coming of the Saviour. Mr. B.'s description of Cleopatra's attractions and the state in which she travelled, and of Marc Anthony's 'Colossal' love present to her of 200,000 manuscript volumes as a commencement or nest egg of a public Library, which the lecturer contrasted with the biblical offering of a pigmy Annual or Album by the suitors for female favour in the present day, was extremely amusing and animating, and seemed to afford much pleasure to the ladies. The Alexandrian library, of which this was the beginning, afterwards extended to 700,000 volumes, some say to 1,200,000. Its extraordinary increase was accounted for by the decree of Cleopatra which required all persons coming to Alexandria to take their books to the public Library to be copied, and as a bait decreed a copy of each work to be returned to the owner with the original. This brought many speculators from all parts of the world with cargoes of books for the sake of the extra copy. The Alexandrian Library was burned upon the capture of the city by the Mohammedan Caliph Omar in the year of our Lord 638.—Omar forwarded the petition of the inhabitants for mercy to their books to the Sultan his master; but the Sultan having consulted his divan learnedly replied, that if these volumes were opposed to the Koran, they were pernicious and must be destroyed, and if they were in accordance with it, they were mere surplusage, for the Koran was sufficient for this life and the next. This was so perfectly satisfactory to the believers in the Koran that they set are to the Library, and after many days burning there yet remained stores of written wisdom sufficient to heat the baths of the City of Alexandria, 4,000 in number, for six months. Thus ignobly perished this Colossal library which had been upwards of six centuries in formation, and with regard to which, as the lecturer remark-

ed, it was difficult to say whether its origin, progress, or end were the most singular.

Mr. Buckingham gave an interesting description of Alexandria, built by Alexander as Capital of the wide spread dominions over which he ruled by the right of conquest, adverting with minute details to its architecture and monuments, its street five miles in length, and 800 feet wide with Colonnade on either side the whole length—to Cleopatra's needles, two Obelisks, 67 feet high each composed of a single unbroken piece of granite, Pompey's pillar of the same 90 feet in length &c. So difficult was it to move these obelisks, that the French and English armies after the battle of Alexandria and the peace of 1801 made them friends attempted to move one which lay prostrate and found after seven days labour that they had only succeeded in moving it a space of seven inches. Pompey's pillar is said to be 276 tons weight. Yet of these Obelisks which modern engineering with all its wondrous powers can scarcely move, the ancient Egyptians planted 1,000 upon the banks of the Nile alone. Mr. Buckingham described modern Cairo and other Cities, and gave anecdotes and descriptions illustrative of the manners of the people, concluding by assuring the ladies of that which they seemed rather hard of believing viz: that the Mohammedan fair were perfectly happy in the polygamic state of matrimony. He declared himself both by inclination and moral principle to be an advocate for the blessed state of single matrimony enjoined by Christianity and practiced by all enlightened people; but he persisted in declaring that polygamy did not in those countries bring misery upon the female, and that the females would oppose a proposal to change the law as an insult upon their institutions and ancestry.—The Chapel was quite full.

From the New York Signal.

## BURIAL OF LADY HESTER STANHOPE.

The following original and authentic account, from the journal of an American traveller, of an event which is of no inconsiderable historical interest, is the only one we have seen. Lady Hester Stanhope will long be regarded as one of the most remarkable characters of the age; and the details, which follow, throw some new light upon the mysterious history of this extraordinary person.

After a fatiguing ride of nine hours, we reached her ladyship's curiously situated and more curiously constructed Castle. It was 10 o'clock at night, and an armed sentry rudely demanded who we were, and immediately introduced us when his military question had been answered. Guided by many servants and lighted by lanterns, we wound our way through shaded avenues, dark alleys, and covered courts, until at last we reached the place where the body lay.

It was an open court between two rooms, and, upon a low bench lay the corpse, covered with a dark cloth dipped in some kind of spirit. She had evidently been sick a long time, and had gone down to the grave in the extreme of emaciation. Her mouth had been suffered to fall open, and some of her poor servants had filled it with small red flowers, which, at first sight, and seen in the dim light of a faint taper, looked like blood, and sent the shivering horrors dancing down my nerves like a fit of ague.

What a group of dismal objects! There lay the wreck of beauty, wit, and learning, which adorned and enlivened the family of Pitt, and shone in the court of St. James in the glorious days of Chatham! That group of dirty, half clothed, and silly blacks, and her only female attendants! Those fine looking Moslem Arabs had composed her household! Not one European, male or female, in her whole family! Not one Christian, native or foreign, I was told, was with her in the last days of life! She must have suffered greatly; and where is the heart that will not feel, and the eye that can restrain, the tear of compassion, at the melancholy termination of a career once so brilliant.

So long a time having elapsed since her death, and the weather being extremely hot, the Consul wished to have the burial take place immediately. A coffin, or rather a rudely constructed box, had been prepared, and her ladyship had given direction before her death to be buried in a vault in her garden. The Arab servants put the body in the box, nailed down the cover with stones, in