

THE GLEANER.

And Northumberland, Kent, Gloucester, and Restigouche Schediasma

Volume VII.]

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

Number 14.

Miramichi, Tuesday Morning, December 15, 1840.

NEW YORK ALBION.

We beg to announce to our subscribers that it is our intention to issue TWO NEW PLATES during the ensuing Year, in a style superior to anything of the kind that has yet issued from this office.

The first will be a Portrait of the Duke of Wellington, executed on steel by an artist of first rate abilities, recently arrived in this country. It is copied from the celebrated painting prepared for the Corporation of Dover, and represents the illustrious chief in a very favourable attitude. The plate is promised us by the engraver on the last of February, when we shall immediately cause the impressions to be forwarded to our respective subscribers as fast as they can be wrought off.

The second Plate will represent Windsor Castle; a view taken from the most favourable point. Besides the historical interest attached to this subject, it will form a picture of great beauty, excelling that of Buckingham Palace. In addition to an extensive view, it will combine much detail. The foreground is very animated, presenting, besides other living objects, a party of Her Majesty's Life Guards, mounted, and in full costume. This engraving we have entrusted to Mr. Dick, who engages to deliver it to us in July.

The delay in bringing out our prints, experienced on one or two occasions, did not originate with us, but with the artist, who, in his anxiety to produce a good picture, exceeded the time he had prescribed for himself. A few of our readers may have felt disappointment at his tardiness, but they had, in consequence, a better finished picture.

The value and excellence of these two Plates, given as they will be without cost of any kind to the subscribers—will render the Albion one of the very cheapest periodicals published in this country.

New-Brunswick, Northumberland, S. S.

To the Sheriff of the County of Northumberland, or any Constable within the said County, Greeting:

Whereas JOHN FORBES, late of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, Merchant, deceased, lately died intestate, after whose death Administration was granted by the Surrogate for the said County of Northumberland, to William Forbes, the Father of the said deceased, who after taking such administration intermeddled in the Goods, Chatties and Credits of the said deceased, and afterwards died, leaving some part thereof unadministered and not fully disposed of (as it is said). And whereas application hath been made for Administration, De bonis non on the Estate of the said John Forbes, deceased, by Alexander Fraser, Junior, of Chatham, in the County aforesaid, Merchant.

You are therefore required to cite the next of kin and nearest relations of the said deceased, and all others interested, to appear before me, at a Court of Probate, to be held at my office, in Chatham, within and for the said County, on Wednesday, the Ninth day of December next, at Eleven of the Clock in the forenoon, to accept or refuse the said Administration.

Given under my hand, and the Seal of the said Court, this 12th day of November, 1840.

THOS. H. PETERS, SURROGATE.
GEORGE KERR, Register of Probates for said County.

NOTICE.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the Subscriber, and one Richard Walsh, conducting business at the Parish of Blackville, as Shoemakers, is this day dissolved by the Subscriber: All persons indebted to the said concern will make immediate payment to the Subscriber, who alone can grant discharges for the same.
WM. MCGREGOR.
Miramichi, 25th June, 1840.

NOTICE.—All Persons indebted to the Firm of CUPPAGE & WHITE, are requested to make immediate payment, as the Subscriber intends closing the firm on the first day of November next. All unsettled accounts of unpaid obligations after that date will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.
JOHN CUPPAGE,
Surviving Partner of the Firm of Cuppage & White, and Administrator to the Estate of the late James White, deceased
Northesk, 10th October, 1840.

THE GLEANER.

From the New York Journal of Commerce. ROTTERDAM.

It certainly strikes an American as very singular that a country—a whole kingdom,—should actually be lower than the sea; yet such is the case with Holland. Nothing but the dykes, and sand hills on the coast (called Dunes,) keep it from being submerged: Thus every river and creek is followed up in all its wanderings and ramifications, each side carefully dyked—canals, outlets, sluices, dams and locks placed wherever required, and thus, the whole kingdom is garrisoned as it were, requiring constantly a large body of Engineers at every part to watch and guard against the invasion of their subtle enemy (the water) which is incessantly wearing and washing away the embankments, requiring instant and energetic measures for repairing what injury may be sustained, and preventing their foe from over-spreading the country. Much of the land has been reclaimed from the water. The lake of Haarlem, 28 miles in circumference, averaging 6 feet water and 8 feet mud, the washings of the Rhine, was once land, and they have now commenced draining it, to make it land again, which will take about 6 years. Part of the immense number of wind-mills seen here are used for the purpose of drawing off water from the land and pumping it into canals, that lead finally into the sea. You can stand on a dyke, and see four or more levels of water, all within a few feet of each other. They have few fences, the houses in the country being surrounded by little canals with bridges, over which are gates, which are of course a protection against intruders. Many have small turning bridges, turning on a pivot placed on the house side, so that when you pass over, a small jerk with the foot, places the bridge your side of the canal, and prevents ingress from the opposite bank. In Amsterdam there are from 280 to 300 bridges through the city. It is surrounded by a fosse 80 feet wide, its walls are demolished, but it has 26 bastions, converted into corn mills, and is entered by 8 gates, (poortjes.) It is built in the form of a half circle on the Y. The Amstel River enters the city, s e side, and its waters are then conducted round and through the city, communicating with the Y, which flows into the Zuider Zee. There is a ship canal through to the sea. The city is about nine miles in circumference. It stands entirely on piles, driven in the mud—has about 27,000 houses, over 200,000 inhabitants, 22,000 of whom are Jews. The Royal Palace is a grand building, 282 feet long, 222 feet deep, 116 feet high, without the tower, which is 67 feet high. The building stands on 13,695 piles. The view from the tower is grand beyond description. The city at your feet, the Zuider Zee, Lake of Haarlem, shipping, wind-mills, canals, bridges, trees, houses, towns and villages in the distance, presenting at one view, in a few words, a little of every thing. Parts of Amsterdam and Rotterdam are lighted with gas. The Coal comes from Belgium, as well as England. The Dutch are certainly a peculiar people, they have a way of their own for every thing, and if this way is not the very best in the world, they have at least the plea that it was the way their grandfathers walked in; and in many cases in other parts of the world it might be well to do as they do. In one of my guide books, they are called uncivil. This, I beg leave to say, as far as my experience goes, is just the reverse of the truth, and I have had occasion to go nearly the whole length of the Kingdom, by night and by day, by chaise, diligence, and steamers; among the high and the low, the rich and poor, in city, town and country; mingling with soldiers, lawyers, divines, policemen, merchants, seamen and labourers, and have found universally nothing but civility and kindness. I cannot put my finger on an instance to the contrary. And in all these circumstances I have never felt more secure in person or property; no, not as much so, in my own great city of New York; for here I have no fear of being attacked by wandering dronkards. True, there are bad men here as every where, but for five weeks I cannot say that I have seen twenty drunken people; and I have seen many thousands, having been present at three great Fairs or Fetes, continuing for many days together, when the entire population of town and country seemed to be emptied in the street. I dare say there is much intemperance, but it must be kept more within doors, among the numerous grog shops which disgrace all the cities I ever saw, where I often hear the song of revelry, and can see the forms of human beings through the tobacco smoke, as I pass the door. The Dutch are mainly indebted to their East India pos-

sessions for their wealth and commerce. They have 120 fine ships, next to our New York liners, engaged in the trade. One, just launched, hauled out from the Key yesterday, of 1100 tons, mounting 12 guns, built by a Mr. Hoboken, (we can now tell where our queer named towns and villages in New York and New Jersey got their names from) being his twenty-second ship. They carry out gin, but mostly go in ballast, and return with full cargoes of Sugar, Coffee, &c. and twice a year, both here and in Amsterdam, they have sales. One took place a few nights since—merchants from all parts of the country attending; 235,000 bags of Coffee were sold in 90 minutes, in lots of 100. This puts auctioneers in some parts of the world, in the shade completed, and if imitated, would save a vast amount of time, labour and breath. They seem to bid within a fraction of what they intended to give, and there is no haggling or shuffling, but unless a higher bid is given, at the instant, it is knocked down, not with a hammer, breaking the boards in pieces, but with something like a lead pencil or piece of hard substance, which the auctioneer holds between two fingers in his left hand and when the bid is made, and to be closed, he gives one tap only on a piece of tin or tin box, that it might be distinctly heard; and from the quantity sold in the time, you can form some idea of the operation. The sale was conducted at night in a room capable of holding 1000 persons—I suppose about 600 or 800 being present. On one side was a gallery similar to those erected for musicians in hall rooms; in these sat the auctioneer and nine others, all busy with their pens. In front of this, a series of seats from the door, something like an amphitheatre, rose up to the wall, the seats and desks before them; every man his book, pencils, and almost, segars; a gallery also at the end of the building, and some open space left besides. In one corner is a table with coffee, and snaps, of gin, &c. Not the least most singular sight here was the clouds of smoke arising in the room from the segars;—but they can live without smoking for a little while. On 'Change the other day, I was surprised to see one after the other, as they approached the gate, throw away his segar, and many standing at the door taking the last draw before entering; and then throwing it away; but I found they did not allow themselves to smoke on 'Change during the regular hour, which is from 3 to 4. At 3, the gate is shut, and if you enter after that, you must pay 5 stivers, (10c.) This was done to keep out the low and idle who come to sell nicknacs and interfere with the merchants. The business is certainly conducted with great regularity and order. There is a certain place and time for each article, of course you know at once when and where to get it. Their ingenuity and perseverance are beyond all praise. Rotterdam is traced back as far as the year 900, and Amsterdam to the year 1272, at which period only a few fishermen's huts occupied the ground upon which these cities now stand. A dyke or dam was first raised to prevent the River Maas from overflowing the banks of the small stream, Rotte, that flows into the town from the north,—hence the name Rotterdam. So, I presume, with the Amsterdam. They all accent the last syllable, and pronounce all the others in fall. In the United States we generally accent the first. The Gertrude, the fine ship I alluded to before, of 1100 tons, is now firing her salute preparatory to her first departure for the Indies, and the crews and the wild pigeons, who live in the trees before my window, are flying about in great agitation.

They have not much confidence here, as far as I can learn, in the prospect of a war. Fre h news reaches us via London, three times a week, and at times some wild reports of battles. The King here, and the people generally, no doubt feel the importance of being ready. A servant told me at the Hague, the King had received a letter to get his army and navy ready. This is the talk of a servant, but there may be something in it. I have seen camp wagons, boat loads of shot, swords, &c. going about, and no doubt, there is a quiet, but careful preparation going on. But what will become of this little Kingdom, if the great Powers of England, France and Russia get at loggerheads around about her ears—she would be but a mouthful for some one of them. But heaven avert such an awful evil as a war. The prevailing sentiment as far as I know, is, that a war ought not to be, at this age of the world. A British Major the other day, when speaking on the fortification of Paris, looked very quizzical; why should they do it, said he, if they did not apprehend a reputation of certain former scenes, when troops of various nations encamped within and around the city. He himself expressed the most decided disapprobation of war, how-

BEYROUT.

A seaport town of Syria, on the South side of an extensive bay open to the north, 48m. s. s w Tripoli, 19 m. n. w. Sidon, and about 3m. E. from Cape Beyrout, the latter being in latitude 23, 49, 45. N; longitude 35, 27, 54. E. Population 12,000 or 15,000. There are here no Public Buildings of any beauty or importance, nor are many remains of antiquity to be met with; for, though the modern town occupies the site of the ancient one, the latter was long since destroyed by repeated earthquakes, and the recent buildings are erected over the ruins of those which they have superseded. Along the shore, however, and in part under the water, are some mosaic pavements, fragments of columns, and (west end of the town) a thick wall supposed to be of the time of Herod the Great. The bazaars are large and well frequented; but there seems to be a deficiency of private shops, and the streets are, in general, narrow and crooked. A plentiful supply of water from a tolerably large river, and a great number of wells, modify, in some degree, the heat of the atmosphere, and render the town much cleaner than the generality of those in the East. The walls (of a soft sandstone) are about three miles in circumference, and the suburbs are perhaps equal in extent to the town itself. The neighbourhood is very fertile, producing all kinds of fruits; but the chief article of cultivation is the mulberry tree, an extensive and important manufacture being carried on here of silk goods especially of sashes. Beyrout had formerly a small port, formed by a strong mole; but its present mole or jetty is of very inferior dimensions, and is scarcely sufficient to shelter boats. There is, however, good anchorage half a mile from the town, in six or seven fathoms; and large ships may anchor a little further on in ten or eleven fathoms. After centuries of neglect, it seems to be again rising into some importance as a place of trade. Its exports are galls, madder, gums, silks (raw and wrought) wine, and oil. The imports are muslins, cotton, hardware, cloths, and West India produce. There are about twelve European establishments in the place, and, previously to 1832, the only English consul in Syria was resident here. Beyrout was a very ancient town of the Phœnicians, deriving its name, according to Stephen by Byzantium, from the number of its wells, the prefix *beer* signifying a well in the language of the country. Under the Romans it rose to great eminence, notwithstanding it had been entirely destroyed in the wars of Alexander's successors, about eighty years before the Roman conquest of Syria. Augustus planted in it a colony, gave it his daughter's name, with the addition of the epithet Felix. A school of law, established here in the beginning of the third century (probably by Alexander Severus,) continued for 300 years, or till the town was destroyed by an earthquake in 551, to be the most celebrated institution of the kind in the empire. But the town again revived; and, under the Saracens, attained considerable importance. It was frequently captured and recaptured during the crusades, during which period, the mole, forming its port, was destroyed. In the seventeenth century, it was, for a short while, the capital of the famous Druse Emir, Fakr-ed-Din; and latterly it fell into the hands of Djazzar, Pasha of Acre, who built its present walls, cut a canal from the river to the town, erected several fountains, and otherwise improved and beautified the place. At present it is the capital of a small pashalik, the pasha being a French renegade, formerly a colonel in Napoleon's army. The Phœnician deity, Baal Beerith (Lord of Wells,) is said to have been named from, or to have given name to, this place, which is also famous in Christian legends as the scene of St. George's victory over the dragon.

Halifax Morning Post, Nov. 14.

HIGH COURT OF CHANCERY.

Cause:—CRAIG versus ROSS.

Mr. Stewart continued—Suppose the Master of the Rolls in England were to make an order directing that the Lord Chancellor should be advised by himself and prohibit him from consulting with the Judges of the Courts of Westminster Hall; or that his Lordship should, as Lord Chancellor, make some similar order in his Court in that Hall, directing the peers of England to consult himself, or that the fifteen Scotch judges should so prescribe to the Lords Cottenham and Langdale, and Broggham and Lyndhurst?

Whatever the law of this Colony may be, that propounded is at least not English. We have not imported it and be (Mr. S.) would not willingly believe it to be indigenous, for our soil is favorable to the cultivation of the principles of British freedom. By and by he