

# THE GLEANER.

And Northumberland, Kent, Gloucester, and Restigouche Schediasma.

Volume XII:1

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

Number 7.

Miramichi, Tuesday Morning, October 27, 1840.

## THE NEW WORLD.

The Largest, Cheapest, Handsomest, and most comprehensive Newspaper in the United States.

EDITED BY PARK BENJAMIN & EPES SARGENT.

With multiplied resources for rendering the New World more valuable than ever as a compendious newspaper and repository of elegant literature, we enter upon the second volume (folio) on the 24th of October, dressed in a beautiful garb of new type, cast expressly for the purpose. It will therefore be a fitting time to commence new subscriptions, as well as for the renewal of those which may then expire.

During the first year of the existence of the New World, it has acquired a reputation and circulation superior to that of any weekly paper in the country; and has furnished to its subscribers, during that period, (besides all the current news of the day, domestic and foreign) new and valuable works by Talford, D'Israeli, Thomas Moore, Miss Mitford, Mrs. Jameson, Charles Dickens, Amisworth, Knowles, Balwer, Marrayst and others—works, which in London could not be purchased for fifty times the amount of the subscription price of the New World. In addition to works of interest by these eminent authors, it has contained the cream of the periodical literature of the day, as well as original articles from the pens of some of the most popular writers of America, among whom we may mention Miss Sedgwick, Orville Dewey, Professor Longfellow, the author of 'Yankee Notions,' Simms, Street, &c. &c.

In politics we shall, as hitherto, maintain an armed neutrality.—Our columns will as hitherto be unobjectionable in a moral point of view. In criticism we shall, in justice to the public, maintain a perfect independence, even though we incur the vengeance of all the dunces. We shall, in conclusion, earnestly strive to render our sheet not only worthy of the unparalleled favor it has experienced, but of a continually extending circulation. While we continue to furnish with all possible promptitude the most attractive literature of the day, we shall, as our means enlarge, afford that compensation to native authors, which may induce them to make the New World the medium for presenting to the public their best productions. Our excellent London correspondence will be continued, and due attention will be paid to the commercial, agricultural and news departments of our paper.

### QUARTO EDITION

Of sixteen large pages was commenced on the sixth of June last, in order to meet the wishes of a large number of our Subscribers, by giving them its rich and varied contents in a suitable form for binding. This we have done without having enhanced the price, so that new subscribers, and others on the renewal of previous subscriptions, can take their choice between the Quarto and Folio form.

TERMS—Three dollars a year in advance, for either edition; or Five Dollars for two copies. In all cases letters must be free, or post-paid, or they will remain dead in the post-office.

All Postmasters who will act for us are our authorized Agents, and may retain 25 per cent. on the subscription price, (\$3.) for commissions, if remitted in New York or Eastern money; or 50 cents on each, if in notes of other solvent banks, which may be at a discount here.

Letters relative to the editorial department must be addressed to Park Benjamin & Epes Sargent, Editors: those relative to the business department, to

J. WINCHESTER, Publisher,  
No. 30, Ann Street.

## FARM, in NAPAN.

To be Let, for such a number of Years as may be agreed on, that

Valuable and Extensive FARM, occupied by the Subscriber, of which about Seventy Acres are under the Plough.

This Farm might advantageously be divided in two, there being a capital Dwelling House and Offices on the one side, and a new Dwelling House on the other.

A good Tenant—and none but such, need apply—might have the Stock and Crop on fair terms. Apply to Mr. James Cain, Postmaster, or to the Subscriber on the Farm.

ROBERT CAIE.

Chatham, 7th September, 1840.

## To Let,

And immediate Possession given—the APARTMENTS immediately over the Store of Messrs. Johnston & Caie. Apply to JOHNSTON & CAIE.

## 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.

### NORTHUMBERLAND

#### STAGE.

Between FREDERICTON and MIRAMICHI.

The Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the liberal support he has obtained since he commenced running the above Stage, and now wishes to inform the public that he has commenced running on this line Twice a Week.

A Stage will start from Fredericton every Monday and Thursday, at 7 A. M., and arrive in Miramichi, on Tuesday and Friday, at 4 P. M.

Passengers and Luggage for Dooglastown and Chatham, will be conveyed there on the arrival of the Stage at Newcastle.

A Stage will start from Miramichi on Monday and Thursday, and arrive at Fredericton on Tuesday and Friday at 4 P. M. The Stage will leave Hamill's Hotel, in Newcastle, on the above mentioned days, at 7 A. M. The Subscriber will be in Chatham and Dooglastown, every Wednesday and Saturday, to deliver and receive Letters and Papers. He has made arrangements with Mr. McBeath to carry Passengers to the upper Ferry, where he will be in readiness to receive them.

FARE from Fredericton to Newcastle, 40s.

do to Dooglastown & Chatham, 42s 6d.

do the same from Miramichi to Fredericton.

Each Passenger will be entitled take with him 40 lbs of Luggage. All extra Luggage to pay 2 1-2 d. per lb.

The Subscriber has on the above line, teams not inferior to those in any part of the Province, which will be attended with experienced drivers at all times.

JAMES M. KELLY.

On May 26, 1840. N. B. All Petitions for Land, Timber or Logs, will be strictly attended to, and answers brought back the same week: charge for each Petition 5s: All instalments paid, and receipts brought back, free of expense.

NOTICE.—All Letters, Papers and Parcels, left at McBeath's Hotel, Chatham, on the mornings of Monday and Thursday, before Six o'clock, for Fredericton, or to be left on the route, will be received by the Subscriber, who will guarantee their safe delivery.

JAMES M. KELLY, Courier.

The Subscribers having this day entered into Co-Partnership in the TANNING and CURRYING Business—which will hereafter be carried on at Newcastle, by them, under the style and Firm of WILLARD & FISH. OLIVER WILLARD. HIRAM FISH.

Dated 30th day of November,

### Candles.

The Subscriber offers for Sale—MOULD and DIP Candles, HARD and SOFT SOAP—by the Box or small quantity.

A liberal reduction made in price to Retailers and others taking 20 lbs., and upwards. WM. LETSON.

## THE GLEANER.

### THE BRITISH JOURNALS.

From The London Times.

DESTRUCTION OF THE 'TALAVERA'—THE NAVY—INCENDIARY FIRES.

When a quarrel arose with Spain in 1790, touching the capture of two or three British merchantmen for trading on a part of the north-west coast of America, which the Spaniards claimed for their own territory, what happened! No shillyshallying then—no long tail of protocols in that age. On the 5th of May, within a week of the day on which the particulars of the transaction had reached him, the Prime Minister came down with a message to the House of Commons.

On the 11th he obtained a vote of credit for 1,000,000 sterling. Within two months he had a fleet at Spithead, fully manned and fit for service, of between thirty and forty sail of line. On the 24th of July he obtained a full and formal satisfaction from Spain for the wrong which had been perpetrated upon British subjects, and for the insult offered to the crown of England, satisfaction had at first been stiffly refused by the Spanish government. Further, on the 20th of October, in less than six months from the date of His Majesty's message to Parliament, a regular and permanent convention was signed at Madrid, providing solid restitution of all rights, privileges, and property of which British subjects had suffered loss or curtailment through the injustice of Spanish functionaries, and also establishing fixed regulations for their future security against every species of aggression. This was doing business.

This was the consequence of a fleet at Spithead, whose apprehended broadsides riddled the hull of the Escuris, and brought the Spaniard to his senses, although backed by the French National Assembly, which recognized the obligations of the family compact against England. The British minister of that day was not of the race of Palmerston Melbourne, or Minto. He was a man—his name was William Pitt. But there was to support the vigorous measures of Mr. Pitt at that day a system of sound and formidable marine policy. Things were then at all times in readiness. There was not a niggardly, heggarly parsimony, covering our dockyards with desolation and despair. There was not a general dismissal of hands from that most useful depot of naval strength—the ordinary. There was no dark solitude for villains and traitors to prowl in. There were eyes and arms on duty to watch and seize incendiaries while committing their crimes, or at least to detect who it was that had set a dock-yard on fire; whereas under the Minto administration, a three-decker in ordinary, worth 100,000l., is left in the keeping of a couple of old men, or a man and boy, with no possibility of setting a night watch, no matter how many paid vagabonds may be lurking round the ship to fling a fireball on board her. It is three years since a friend of ours went to look at the 'Waterloo' at Woolwich, and in the midst of his admiration of that superb man-of-war he was shocked to see that the only other living creatures on her lower deck besides himself were two savage-looking convicts, lounging about in their irons, who wanted only a brimstone match to burn the 'Waterloo' to ashes. It ought to be known that, if report speaks truth, intelligence was conveyed to the Admiralty some time ago from another department of the public service, of attempts being meditated against one or more of our dock-yards by foreign incendiaries, who had made proposals to the French government, with a demand of remuneration for so valuable a service. We by no means aver that the government of Louis Philippe listened to any such base overture, but the fact is, that there are not men enough even to watch the ships.

From the London Chronicle.

POSITION OF FRANCE AND ENGLAND WITH REGARD TO EGYPT.

What is England in this affair any more than the other powers, that she alone is to be singled out to bear the brunt of a war with France, because France for her own purposes may choose to violate a blockade of Egypt, which the Ottoman Sultan has thought fit to establish? Is the convention so little understood that England is regarded as principal in the business, instead of auxiliary, as she only

is? The whole question, from beginning to end, may be summed up in a few words. A Pacha of the Porte rises in rebellion, and, taking advantage of a moment of weakness, despises the orders of his sovereign, the Sultan, defeats the troops that are sent against him, and attempts to establish his own independence. Unable alone to reduce him to obedience, the Sultan applies for aid from England; but her force at the moment is employed otherwise, or perhaps by an error of the existing ministry, this aid is not granted. The Sultan then applies to Russia, and the assistance he required is immediately accorded. Russia, then, to advance her views, offers to assist him on every occasion, provided he will cede to her peculiar advantages, and will bind himself to it by the faith of a treaty, and to this, in his difficulties, the Sultan is at length induced to consent, and at length signs the treaty of Unkiar Seklessi. The privileges, however, which this accords, are of a nature injurious to the rest of Europe; and the powers therefore, protest against it, reserving to themselves by this act the facility of opposing it when they think fitting. The *casus fœderis* at length arrives; the pacha again is in open rebellion; the Sultan now is determined to crush him, and requires aid from his old ally. To prevent the consequences they had already foreseen, the other powers now come forward, and offer to the Sultan to assist him also, that none may enjoy an exclusive privilege. To this the Sultan consents; and Russia, seeing her plans are frustrated, dares not refuse to be a party to the arrangement. The present convention is then signed, by which the Four Powers have pledged themselves equally to render to the Sultan the assistance he demands and to maintain inviolate the integrity of his empire, and with the aid of these Powers the Sultan is now effecting his object. What then is England in the business but a mere auxiliary of the Ottoman Porte, in conjunction with Russia, Austria, and Prussia? Why, therefore, should she be fixed on to declare war against France, because France refused to respect the blockade? The Porte alone is the insulted party; and if the Porte resents the insult, it then, of course, becomes a fresh question whether the Powers will aid the Sultan in a French war; and as the chances are that they would do so, the probability that France will interfere in the matter, and incur the risk of such consequences, I conceive materially diminished.

London Morning Chronicle.

WHAT GROUNDS HAS FRANCE FOR GOING TO WAR.

The only justifiable grounds for interference on the part of France would be evidence of intention on the part of the allies to seek their own aggrandizement under cover of affording aid to Turkey. But if France attributes to Russia views on Constantinople, in what manner can she connect the transport of troops to Syria or Cyprus with the furtherance of these views. We are told, indeed, that Ibrahim Pacha will immediately march on Constantinople, and that this will bring a Russian army into that capital. But those who have paid most attention to the subject doubt very much the possibility of the advance of Ibrahim Pacha on Constantinople. From the neighbourhood of Aleppo, where his forces are, it is thirty days march to Constantinople. An army is not easily marched such a distance through a country like Turkey, in which no preparations have been made for it; and we may, therefore, assume that, without striking a blow, Ibrahim's army would, at the march, be reduced at least one half in numbers. Should he experience a check at such a distance from his resources, his army would disperse in all directions.

But let us suppose that he overcomes the difficulties of the march, and reaches the neighbourhood of Constantinople without having experienced a check, the ruler of Egypt knows that the allies of the Porte will be able to destroy his army. Why should Mehemet Ali then attempt an enterprise, which, whatever the consequences in other respects, must be fatal to him? Is it supposed that he is fool enough to sacrifice himself merely to embroil the powers of Europe with each other? These heroics are not to the taste of the crafty and selfish ruler of Egypt. We are therefore unable to discover any grounds which would afford to France even a shadow of justification for opposing the measures of