

# 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 19.

Miramichi, Tuesday Morning, January 19, 1841.

BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN  
**ROYAL MAIL**  
STEAM SHIPS of 1200 Tons, and 440  
Horse Power.  
Under Contract with the 'Lords of the Ad-  
miralty'

FOR LIVERPOOL, G. B.  
BRITANNIA, Capt. Henry Woodruff.  
ACADIA, do. Robert Miller,  
CALEDONIA, do. Richard Cleland,  
COLUMBIA, do.

The above Vessels will be despatched from  
Halifax for Liverpool:

Eighteen Hundred and Forty.  
October 3rd December 3rd  
October 18th 1841.  
November 3rd January 3rd.

Passage, including Provisions, Wine, &c.  
To LIVERPOOL, 25 Sovereigns—\$125.  
To BOSTON, \$20.

These vessels will leave Boston for Halifax  
and Liverpool on the first of each month, and  
on the 16th of the month of October and  
November; and will leave Halifax for Boston  
immediately after their arrival from Liverpool.

For Passage, apply to  
S. CUNARD & Co.  
Halifax, 2nd November, 1840.

## CARD.

M. P. TAILOR, of Miramichi, having  
appeared before the Board of Examiners, at  
the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and  
being found duly qualified to practise the various  
branches of his profession, was admitted  
Member of the College on the 24th August  
1838.

Mr. P. Taylor, Member of the Royal Col-  
lege of Surgeons, London, and formerly House  
Surgeon to the Royal Waterloo Infirmary, &c.  
begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of Mirami-  
chi and its vicinities, that he has now arrived in  
Chatham, and will on Thursday, the 27th  
October, commence practising the various  
branches of his profession, and may be con-  
sulted at his father's, Mr. George Taylor, Sen-  
ior, in his consulting Rooms, in the building  
formerly occupied by James H. Peters, Esq-  
opposite the residence of the Hon. J. Cunard.  
Mr. T. will endeavor to arrange his time so  
that he may be seen at his father's from 9 to  
10, and in his Rooms from 10 to 12 in the  
forenoon.

Mr. Taylor has had extensive opportunities  
of observing diseases of the Eye and Ear, and  
in addition to the usual certificates, submits to  
the inspection of his friends and the public  
generally, the following:—

(Copy).  
I have much pleasure in stating that Mr.  
Peter Taylor, has evinced great zeal in the  
acquisition of professional knowledge, and that  
the extent of his general information, joined  
to the propriety of his conduct, eminently qual-  
ify him to discharge the important duties  
which devolve on a Medical and Surgical  
practitioner.  
R. D. GRAINGER,  
Lecturer on Anatomy & Physiology.  
London, February 27, 1839.

(Copy).  
Wherever Mr. P. Taylor commences the  
practice of his Profession, my best wishes will  
attend him, as I am convinced from the  
talent and abilities which he displayed at his  
examination for the Diploma of the College,  
he will deserve all the success he may obtain.  
ASTLEY COOPER,  
Sergeant Surgeon to the Queen.  
London, February, 1839.

## Land for Sale

On the Renous River, about one and a half  
miles from the mouth: 150 Acres good LAND,  
more or less—30 or 40 Acres of which are  
cleared, with a good Dwelling House, and im-  
provements thereon.

Payment to be made as follows:—one third  
on the 1st June, 1841, one do. on the 1st  
June, 1842, and one do. on the 1st June,  
1843,—in cash or in good merchantable Lum-  
ber. Apply to the Subscriber, on the Pre-  
mises.  
JOHN O'KEEFFE.  
November 20, 1840.

## RUM, GIN, &c.

The Subscriber has received ex Schooner  
Dartford, Woodin, master, from Halifax—  
Punchons Demarara RUM,  
Hogsheads Hollands GIN,  
TEAS, SUGAR, &c. &c.  
Which he will sell low for Cash.  
—Also, for Sale—  
A Good WORKING HORSE.  
GEO. TAYLOR, Jun.  
Chatham, December 14, 1840.

## THE GLEANER.

### THE LAST SIEGE OF BAGDAD.

1638.

'The city's taken, but not rendered;' the  
Ottomans were in possession of the outer de-  
fences, but 25,000 Persians were still in arms  
in the interior of the town, and on the morn-  
ing of Christmas day the victors were prepar-  
ing to complete their conquest, when 'those  
accursed swine of Sheahs cried from the bat-  
tlements of the fortified houses to the glorious  
Sultan—'Aman, Aman (mercy.) Lord of the  
Kheran and Caliph of the world! for the love  
of God, and for the souls of your ancestors,  
grant us quarter!' A suspension of arms was  
accordingly proclaimed, and the remainder of  
that day granted for the vanquished to evac-  
uate the city. The Governor, Bektah-Khan,  
repaired to the Ottoman camp, and was ushered  
through a double rank of spahis and janis-  
saries, 'each of whose unsheathed swords was  
terrible as a seven headed dragon,' to the tent  
of Mourad, who at first received him with  
sternness, but speedily relenting, complimented  
him on his gallant defence, and invested him  
with a peliss of honor and a plume of  
heron's feathers; after which the Persian retired  
to the quarters of the grand vizir, and sent  
a written mandate to Meer-Futah, the second  
in command, and Khalaf-Khan, the General  
of the tuffenkjis, desiring them to evacuate  
the place with their troops before noon of that  
day.

But in the interim the work of blood had re-  
commenced within the city; a rumor spread  
within the Persian ranks that the Governor  
had betrayed them in order to provide for his  
own safety. The Ottomans were already pil-  
laging the houses in defiance of the capitulation;  
the garrison again stood to their arms, and  
partial conflicts took place in the streets and  
among the ruins. The officers sent into the  
town by the Sultan to enforce the terms of the  
surrender, in vain strove to re-establish order;  
and while a number of Roumiliot troops,  
crowding into the presence of Mourad, remon-  
strated with loud cries and facious gestures  
against the extension of mercy to the heretics,  
beneath whose weapons so many of their com-  
rades had fallen, a party of Persians conceiv-  
ing their fate to be inevitable, took refuge in a  
tower which had remained uninjured, and re-  
opened a heavy fire on the Turks who thronged  
the streets. Their first discharge killed the  
Reis-Effendi; and Mourad, exasperated to fury  
by the announcement of his minister's fall,  
instantly ordered Ali Pasha Arslan Zedah to  
enter the town at the head of the janissaries,  
and slaughter without mercy every one who  
resisted. All the gates were now thrown open,  
and myriads of Turks, thirsting for plunder and  
ravens, poured into the doomed city. Khalaf  
Khan and some other superior officers threw  
themselves on the protection of the Silih-dar-  
pasha, and were sent to the camp as prisoners;  
but the remainder of the garrison, after a short  
and fruitless struggle against the overwhelming  
numbers of their enemies, gave way, and  
crowded in wild confusion towards the Gate of  
Darkness, 'invoking blessings' in the quaint  
language of the Turkish narrative before quoted,  
'on the whip and the stirrup, by the aid  
of which they hoped to urge their horses in  
successful flight. But this hoped for avenue  
of escape was already in possession of the  
troops of Damascus and Egypt, and all who  
attempted to issue from it were instantly cut  
to pieces. The Persians, surrounded on every  
side, were exposed without defence to the  
murderous fire of the artillery, which wrought  
fearful havoc among their dense and disordered  
masses, and scimitar and yataghan completed  
the horrible butchery. Through the whole  
day the massacre continued; the vaults and  
cellars were choked with the bodies of victims  
who had in vain sought concealment; 'the  
blood flowed in a torrent which would sweep  
away a horse, and the face of the orthodox  
soldiers attained a resplendent whiteness from  
their holy zeal in the extermination of the  
Sheahs whose presence had profaned the city  
of the caliphate!' Of 30,000 men, the num-  
ber of which the garrison had originally con-  
sisted, scarcely 300 remained alive. And on  
the evening of Christmas day, the 16th anni-  
versary of the fall of Rhodes before the arms  
of Soliman the Magnificent, Mourad Ghazi  
entered Bagdad through the white gate, sur-  
rounded by the ensigns of imperial pomp, and  
traversing the corpse-encumbered streets, took  
up his residence in the palace of the Governor,  
whence, on the following day, after having  
published an amnesty for the lives and property  
of the resident inhabitants, he repaired in state  
to the shrine of the Imam-Azam Abu-Ilanfab  
in order to offer thanksgiving for the restora-  
tion of the city to the rule of the Soonis, and

to superintend in person the obsequies of the  
slain grand vizir, who was interred with the  
honors due to a martyr in the burial place of  
his father, a former Pasha of Bagdad, close  
to the venerated tomb of the Imam.

The mercy at first extended to the peaceful  
inhabitants has been attributed by some writers  
to the emotions of pity excited in the mind of  
Mourad by the plaintive strains of Shah-Kooli,  
(servant of the Shah,) a famous Persian musi-  
cian, who was a prisoner in the Turkish camp;  
but this unwonted mood was of short dura-  
tion; and the slaughter of the Soonis which  
had marked the occupation of Bagdad by  
Shah Abbas fifteen years previously, was des-  
tined ere long to be fearfully avenged. The  
explosion of a powder magazine, by which  
800 janissaries were killed and wounded,  
aroused the sanguinary temperament of the  
Sultan to fresh deeds of destruction; the calami-  
ty was attributed, without examination or  
proof, to a conspiracy among the Persians;  
and a firman was proclaimed through the army  
by the *tchaushes*, ordaining the instant execu-  
tion of every one of that nation, without  
distinction, in the camp or the city! The  
streets again ran red with blood: two Koor-  
dish soldiers, detected in attempting to favor  
the escape of one of the proscribed creed,  
were summarily impaled alive, as a warning  
to their comrades of the danger of misplaced  
humanity. And while the lower classes were  
confounded in indiscriminate doom, a thou-  
sand captives of superior station, including  
three hundred pilgrims on their way to the  
shrines of Meshed and Kerhelah, were mar-  
shalled before the tent of the Sultan. A sol-  
dier, with ready weapon, was posted at the  
side of each victim. After an interval of  
dreadful suspense, the curtains of the pavilion  
were thrown open at a signal given; and, as  
Mourad ascended his throne, a thousand se-  
vered heads fell in the same instant to the  
ground, and the skill of the executioners was  
rewarded by a donation from the monarch!  
'Having thus,' in the language of the Ottoman  
historian Abdul Rahman Effendi, 'effectually  
cleansed Bagdad from the presence of a pesti-  
lent sect who were equally unfit to live and  
to die,' and having restored to their pristine  
splendour the tombs of the *soons* which  
had been despoiled of their treasures and or-  
naments by Shah Abbas, Mourad at length bade  
adieu to the blood drenched ruins of the fallen  
Queen of the East, and, after appointing the  
aga of the janissaries Pasha of Bagdad with a  
garrison of 12,000 men, set out in triumph  
with the rest of his army, (February 1639)  
on his return to Constantinople.

The martial pomp of the procession which  
signalized his entry into the capital has been  
described in detail by several Turkish annal-  
ists, and merits commemoration as the last oc-  
casion on which the people of Constantinople  
witnessed the spectacle, so frequent in earlier  
times, of their monarch returning victorious  
from the scene of his warlike achievements.  
Mourad arrived by sea from Nicomedia, escorted  
by a squadron of fifty eight galleys, on the  
9th of June, and on the following morning he  
'repaired to his palace with a splendour and  
magnificence which no tongue can tell, nor pen  
adequately illustrate. The balconies and roofs  
of the houses were every where thronged with  
people, who exclaimed with enthusiasm,  
'The blessing of God be on thee, O conquer-  
or! Welcome, Mourad! May thy victories be  
fortunate!' The Sultan was sheathed in res-  
plendent armour of polished steel with a leopard  
skin thrown over his shoulders, and wore in  
his turban a triple aigrette, placed obliquely  
in the Persian mode. He rode a Negay  
charger, and was followed by seven Arab led  
horses with jewelled caparisons, while trumpets  
and cymbals resounded before him, and  
twenty two Persian Khans wore led captives  
at the imperial stirrup. As he passed along,  
he looked proudly on each side, like a lion  
who has seized his prey, and saluted the peo-  
ple, who shouted Barik-Allah! and threw  
themselves with their faces to the ground. All  
the vessels of war fired constant salutes, so  
that the sea seemed in a blaze; and seven days  
and nights were devoted to constant rejoicings.  
The next day the Sultan gave audience in  
grand divan to the residents of the European  
powers, and received the felicitations of his  
ministers, and the adulatory odes of the court  
poets on his recent conquest. A passage from  
one of these compositions, by Joari, the cele-  
brated Turkish lyricist of the age, may be cited  
as a delectable instance of the extravagance of  
Oriental panegyric.—Thou (Mourad) art the  
magnetic pole towards which the universe  
turns trembling, like the needle of the compass,  
but trembling not with the dread of annihila-  
tion from thy might, so much as from the ear-  
nest desire of laying thy homage, in token of  
absolute submission to thy will, before thy au-  
gust footstool.'

- From the New Yorker.  
EVENTS OF 1840.
- Jan. 10. Uniform Penny Postage went into oper-  
ation in England.
  - The Khan of Khiva signally defeated  
by the Russians.
  - 13. Steamboat Lexington burnt on the  
Sound, 140 lives lost.
  - 16. British Parliament opened with a  
speech by the Queen.
  - 17. Great Fire at Wilmington, N. C., 150  
buildings burnt.
  - 17. Antarctic Continent discovered by US  
Exploring Expedition.
  - 22. Blumenbach, the Naturalist died, aged  
88.
  - 23. The Sub-Treasury Bill passed U. S.  
Senate, 24 to 18.
  - 27. Destructive fire in this city; loss \$1,-  
600,000.
  - 28. Another large fire broke out at 10,  
P. M., loss \$250,000.
  - Feb. 10. Victoria, Queen of England, married  
to Prince Albert of Saxe Gotha.
  - 11. New Orleans City Exchange burnt;  
loss \$600,000.
  - 20. French (Seul) Ministry resign upon  
a vote of the Deputies.
  - 24. Great Freshet on Connecticut River;  
Sunderland Bridge Destroyed.
  - Mar. 1. New French Ministry formed under  
Thiers.
  - 2. Dr. Olbers, the Astronomer, died at  
Bremen, aged 81.
  - 10. New Hampshire Election: Gov. Page,  
(V. B.) elected; majority 8,406.
  - 26. Fire at Louisville, Ky., loss \$300,000.
  - 26. Riot in Jamaica, 166 blacks killed.
  - Mexican insurgents under Canales de-  
feated by Arista
  - New French Ministry sustained by the  
Deputies, 246 to 160.
  - Apr. 1. Rencontre at Belleview, Iowa, between  
a Sheriff's posse and a gang of horse  
thieves, counterfeiters, &c.; 10 men  
killed.
  - 3. British Order in Council against China  
tending to hostilities
  - 3. The Carlists of Arragon surprised by  
Zurbano, 419 taken.
  - Connecticut Election: Gov. Ellsworth  
elected.
  - 10. Gaston and Raleigh Railroad, N. C.  
opened; 84 miles.
  - 13. Great flood in Rhode Island; 18 lives  
lost—property \$12,000.
  - New York City election: Varian (V.B.)  
elected Mayor; majority 1,617.
  - 15. Wilmington and Roanoke Railroad,  
N. C. opened; 161 miles.
  - Rhode Island Election: Gov. King  
(Whig) elected; majority 1,379.
  - 17. Great fire at Kingston; U. C., 75  
buildings burnt—loss \$500,000.
  - 23. Virginia Election: (V. B.) majority  
712.
  - 30. Overflow of the Mississippi and other  
Western Rivers.
  - Fire at Pontiac, Michigan; 25 houses  
burnt—loss \$25,000.
  - May 4. National Convention of Whig Young  
Men at Baltimore: 15 to 20,000 pres-  
ent; J. V. L. McMahon, President
  - 5. National Democratic Convention: Mr.  
Van Buren re-nominated for Presi-  
dent; no Vice President.
  - 7. Tornado at Natchez, Miss.; 317 lives  
and \$1,500,000 property lost.
  - 16. Ship Poland burnt by lightning; loss  
\$150,000.
  - 18. Steamboat Greenfield burnt on the  
Connecticut River; 2 lives lost.
  - 26. Great Freshet on The Savannah, loss  
\$500,000 and several lives.
  - 27. Paganini, the Violinist, died aged  
58.
  - June 7. Frederick William III. King of Prus-  
sia, died, aged 70.
  - 17. Chancellor Livingston died at Albany.
  - 27. Lucien Bonaparte died in Italy, aged  
66.
  - 30. Sub-Treasury Bill passed House of  
Representatives, 124 to 106.
  - July 2. Canton blockaded by the English.
  - 6. Louisiana Election, Whig majority  
2,075.
  - 15. Attack upon Mexico by Urrea, 80  
insurgents and 460 of the attack kil-  
led.
  - 16. Battle in Buenos Ayres between La-  
valles and Echagoe.
  - 18. Steamship Britannia arrived at Boston
  - 20. A new Spanish Ministry formed, Gon-  
zales President.
  - 21. The XXVth Congress adjourned.
  - 23. The bill uniting the Canadas signed  
by the Queen.
  - 24. Kheilat, in Affghaistan, retaken from  
the English.
  - Aug. 1. Indiana Election, Bigger (Whig) elect-  
ed Governor, majority 9,637.