

THE GLEANER.

And Northumberland, Kent, Gloucester, and Restigouche Schediasma.

Volume XIII. Nec araneorum sane textus ideo melior, quia ex se fila gignunt, nec noster vilior quia ex alienis libamus ut apes. Number 48.

Miramichi, Monday Evening, August 15, 1842.

Flour, Indian Meal, Hard Bread, &c.

The Subscriber hourly expects by the Schr. Isabella, Martin, master, from Halifax, the following Articles, which he will dispose of cheap for Cash—or in barter for ALEWIVES, and SALMON:

Barrels Wheat FLOUR,
Barrels Superfine RYE do.
Barrels CORN MEAL,
Barrels NAVY BREAD,
Barrels PORK,
Chests of CONGO TEA,
Barrels SUGAR,
Kegs TOBACCO,
Pancheons MOLASSES,
Pancheons Demetera Rum,
Hhds. Hollands Gin,
Boxes SOAP,
Boxes Candles, Cheese, &c. &c.

GEORGE TAYLOR, JUN.

Chatham, 5th July, 1842.

H. C. D. CARMAN,

Has now Landing, ex Diadem from London—Ladies Tascan and Straw Bonnets & Bonnet Shapes,

Boys and Infants Dunstable Hats,
Prunella Boots and Shoes,
Childrens Kid and Leather do,
Gents Clarence Boots,
Mens and Boys ready made Clothes
Bonnet & Cap Ribbons,
Fancy Belts, Silk Bandanas,
Color'd Satin and Persians,
Chall and Fancy Handkerchiefs,
Silk Parasols and Umbrellas,
Womens color'd and white jean Stays,
Cotton Reels, Berlin Wools,
Ladies Rosewood Work Boxes,
Hosiery, Gloves, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO—

1 Cheval GLASS, 46x21 inches,
1 gilt Chimney do 34x18 do.
Dressing Glasses

Chatham, June 27, 1842.

ALE, &c.

Lately received, ex Columbus, from Leith. EDINBURGH ALE, } in Casks of 3½ dozen
LONDON PORTER, }
Both of Superior quality.

For Sale by

DUNCAN & LOCH.

Newcastle, 18th July, 1842

BOOKS.

Just Received, per the Oxford from Glasgow, a new and large assortment of BRITISH BOOKS, containing most of the Standard Works on Divinity, History and General Literature, well worthy of inspection,—also a

New Stock of Stationary;

Comprising a Variety of Ruled, Plain, Tiseno & Blotting PAPERS, Gilt & Black Edged do. Envelopes, playing, calling, and conversation CARDS, India Rubber, Slates, Quills, Wax, Wafers, &c. &c.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.—Bibles, Testaments, prayer & psalm Books, school & account Books, Catholic Testaments & prayer Books in great variety, Blank Music Books & Paper; Instructors for Piano Forte, Flute, Violin, &c. story and song Books, Novels, Plays, Poems, Pictures, Albums, Almanacks, and Annuals for 1842.
Chatham Book Store

CHEAP CLOTHES.

The Subscriber has just received per the Oxford, an assortment of

Men's Wearing Apparel,

Consisting of—Coats; Vests, Trowsers, Shirts, Stockings, &c. &c., which will be sold at unparalleled low prices for Cash only.

G. VARY.

6th June, 1842.

Hay, for Sale.

The Subscribers have for Sale, a quantity of Excellent Hay, housed, in Newcastle—which they offer for Sale—low for Cash, or approved credit.

DANIEL WITHERELL,
HUGH MORELL

TO LET.

For one or more years, as may be agreed on, the FARM, now in the occupation of Mr William Fiddes, in the parish of Newcastle, containing 300 Acres, together with the DWELLING HOUSES, BARN, STORES, BREWERY, &c. Possession given immediately; apply to

GILMOUR, RANKIN & CO

Douglas'own, 23rd March, 1842.

NOTICE.

Messrs. JOHNSTON & CAIE, of Chatham, Miramichi, Merchants, having by Indenture bearing date the 27th day of June, instant, assigned and made over to the Subscribers all their Real and Personal Estate, Debts and Effects; also all their interest in the Tanning and Currying Business, carried on in Chatham, under the firm or title of Johnstons, & Co., for the benefit of their creditors.

The Subscribers hereby give notice to all the creditors of the said Johnston & Caie, residing in America, that they are required to execute the said Trust Deed, within Four Months from the date thereof; and to the creditors of the said Firm, residing in Great Britain, or Ireland, that there are required to execute the same within Six Months from the date thereof, otherwise they will be excluded the benefit of the said Trust. The said Deed is now lying for signature at the Office of Mr. James Johnson, in Chatham.

JAMES JOHNSON,
WM. MACKENZIE,
GAVIN RAINNIE.

Miramichi, 28th June, 1842.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to Messrs. JOHNSTON & CAIE, of Miramichi, Merchants, are hereby requested to make payment forth with at the Office of Mr. James Johnson, at Chatham.

James Johnson,
William Mackenzie,
Gavin Rainnie.

Chatham, 4th July, 1842.

Wanted!

An active intelligent PERSON as a DEPUTY SHERIFF for Northumberland. One acquainted with the localities of the County would be preferred. Security will be required; and residence at or in the vicinity of the Court House. Apply to

J. M. JOHNSON, Sheriff.

6th June, 1842.

NOTICE.

All persons having any just demands against the Estate of WILLIAM ARTHUR STERLING, late of Saumarez, in the County of Gloucester, Schoolmaster, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested within Three Months from the date hereof; and all persons are requested to make immediate payment to

HUGH A. CAIE, Administrator.
Shippegan, 25th June, 1842.

NOTICE.

All persons having any just demands against the Estate of JAMES O'DONNELL, late of Saumarez, in the County of Gloucester, Blacksmith, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested, within Three Months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

HUGH A. CAIE, Administrator.
Shippegan, 25th June, 1842.

Notice.

The Subscriber, lately arrived from Scotland, begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Miramichi, and its vicinity, that he has commenced the business of TAILOR in the House occupied by Mr James Henderson, Cabinet Maker, opposite to Mr Henry Wyse, Baker, in Chatham; and hopes by strict attention to business, and superior workmanship, to merit a share of public patronage.

THOMPSON GILLON.

Chatham, 6th July, 1842.

* * * Expected daily, a large assortment of Trowser and Vest Pieces, of the latest fashions which will be sold on moderate terms for cash.

NOTICE.

The Public are hereby notified not to purchase Three NOTES OF HAND, drawn by the Subscriber, in favour of Cuppage & White or Order, for £200, payable as follows—£66 13s 4d. on the 1st July, 1838; £66 13s 4d. on the 1st of July, 1839; and £66 13s 4d. on the 1st July, 1840,—as the respective Notes have been fully paid and satisfied by the Subscriber, and the said Cuppage & White have refused to give them up.

MICHAEL MCKENDREK.

Dated 7th June, 1842.

BLANK FORMS

Magistrates, Lawyers, and Custom House BLANKS—for Sale at the Gleaner Office.

THE GLEANER.

MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS.

RAILWAY AND PUBLIC ROADS.

The first public railway in England was begun in 1801, and was that insignificant horse track from Croydon to Wandsworth. Others, of a similar description, rapidly followed; but only 20 Acts of Parliament for this purpose were passed in the first 20 years of the present century. In the next ten years (1820-30) 49 railway bills were procured, and others are in contemplation. Mr Wislaw, in his 'Analysis of Railways,' estimated them in 1836 or 1837, at upwards of 840 miles, and those in contemplation would extend considerably beyond that distance when completed. The turnpike roads in England and Wales reach to upwards of 20,000 miles; the other public highways to 95,000,—the navigable canals exceed 2,200 miles in length,—the rivers naturally navigable or made so, 1,800, giving a total water navigation of 4,000 miles. If all these works had been constructed with the durability of the Roman roads and aqueducts (some few of them may have been) what a monument they would have remained of our national grandeur. Yet it may be questioned whether they will be allowed—whether any nation, vigorous enough to conquer us, however fallen, could become other than civilized with such an important element of civilization at hand. In 1818 there existed in England and Wales paved streets and turnpike roads to the extent of 19,725 miles.—other public highways, 95,104,—total, 114,829 miles. From the report of the Lord's Commissioners upon turnpike trusts, it appears that in the year 1829 the extent of turnpike roads in England was 18,244 miles, Wales, 2,631, Scotland, 366.

BRITISH SETTLEMENT AT HONG KONG.

I have recently traversed on foot, says a correspondent of the Times, nearly the whole of this new settlement in company with those well able to judge of its capabilities, and can assure you that the most unfavourable account you may have received of it cannot exceed the truth. The site that has been selected for a town is undoubtedly the best on the whole Island, but it is nevertheless totally unfit for such a purpose. It is the declivity of a barren and rocky mountain facing the north, and upon which the south west monsoon of our tropical summer never blows, but where the vertical rays of a fiery sun scorch by day and the radiation of the heat by night amidst mists and vapours, which must carry disease and death into the heart of the population; its effects upon the natives are visible in their wretched, equalid, and unhealthy appearance. We visited the three principal hamlets, the abode of fishermen, but could nowhere discover traces of any thing like cultivation,—in fact, in a place where hill towers over hill, and the deep precipitate ravines separating them are by the heavy rains converted into waterfalls and courses, how is it possible for man to subsist? Except in the valley of little Hong Kong arboreal vegetation and verdure exist not: the sides of the mountains to the south west are covered with a long, coarse grass, but sand and bare rock for the most part prevail. The harbour is certainly a fine one, and were Sir Henry Pottinger to take the peninsula of Cowloon, forming its eastern boundary and separated from Hong Kong (which forms the southern side of the harbor) by a narrow and deep channel, we should possess all its advantages and have an admirable site for a town besides. This peninsula is about three miles long and one and a half broad, gently undulating with a good soil, and separated from the Chinese village of Cowloon by a natural dike and barrier running across the northern end, which distinctly defines the boundary, and this with a couple of martello towers would bid defiance to all the hosts of China, as well as offer efficient protection against a European enemy. The water deepens so suddenly here, that the largest ships might safely lay within a few yards of the beach. In this respect it has the advantage of the Hong Kong side, where the slope of the shore is much more gradual. In short, Cowloon is the place, and not Hong Kong, though the latter should likewise be retained, and I trust Sir Henry Pottinger on his return will see the absolute necessity of adding it to the British possessions in these seas. Even Elliot admitted that Cowloon had natural advantages, calculated to render it in all respects a most desirable spot for a settlement, and the only objection he could urge was the reluctance which the Chinese government would evince to our establishing ourselves on the mainland, an objection that originated entirely with himself, as the Portuguese settlement of

Macao is on the mainland—a voluntary grant of the Chinese Government, and possessing a less distinct line of demarcation than the peninsula of Cowloon.

United Service Gazette.

SOUTH POLE EXPEDITION.

We have been favored with a sight of a letter from an officer of this expedition, dated the Falkland Islands, May 1st, received this morning, from which we extract the following details of the return of the expedition. It will return to the ice next year.—The Erebus and Terror were at the Falkland Islands on the 1st of May last. They left New Zealand on the 23rd of November, entered the ice on the 18th of December, were beset in it nearly seven weeks, but succeeded in taking up a position for exploring near the place they retired from the summer before—about 78 degrees south—but were unable to add more than 80 or 90 miles to former discoveries. This was in a continuation of the barrier of ice (connected with the volcano) which they still found stretching east and west, but they had the satisfaction of making seven miles more southing, for on the 23rd February, when they were compelled by the season to make their way northward, the ships were in latitude 78° 10', longitude 162° 20' W., within three or four miles of the barrier. They saw no land, although at one time they were within 100 miles of Franklin Island, where a landing was effected last year. They did not leave an hour too soon; for, before they got clear of the region of icebergs, dark nights overtook them, and on a stormy night, while hauling away from a cluster of them, both ships unavoidably came in contact. The Terror got off with the loss of some spars, but the Erebus lost her bowsprit and fore topmast. They, however, had a fair passage afterwards, and arrived at the Falkland Islands on the 6th of April. One man belonging to the Erebus was unfortunately drowned off Cape Horn. Every one else was quite well. Captain Ross had appointed E. J. Bird to be commander of the Erebus; A. J. Smith to be lieutenant of the Erebus, and G. H. Mowbray purser of the Terror.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

BRISTOL, July 4.—Yesterday, at 6 o'clock, the Council Dinner took place at the Victoria Rooms, and upwards of 500 noblemen, gentlemen, and farmers sat down at the tables, which were covered with dishes, principally of cold meats and turkeys of turtle. At the cross table was seated the president of the society, Mr Handley, who acted as chairman, supported by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the Dukes of Beaufort and Richmond, the Marquises of Downshire and Worcester, the American minister, (hon. Edward Everett) Lords Spencer, Somers, Ilchester, Bunsen, the Dean of Bristol, Dr Laub, the Mayor of Bristol, &c., and amongst the guests at the other tables were a great number of the nobility and gentry in connection with the meeting of the society, and a vast number of persons of rank and influence. After dinner the usual toasts were drunk, which were followed by appropriate speeches from several noblemen and gentlemen, members of the society. The prizes were subsequently awarded to the successful competitors, and about nine o'clock the proceedings terminated.

SHARK CAUGHT IN THE FORTH.

While some of the fishermen engaged in the Falbut fishing, off the Isle of May, in the Firth of Forth, a few days ago, were drawing their nets, they discovered in one of them a young shark shark measuring 6½ feet in length, which they succeeded in capturing and bringing on shore. It was exhibited during the day at Edinburgh, and in the evening the animal was opened, and to the amazement of those present, there was found in his stomach a tin canister, containing 34 coins of silver, brass, and copper—principally of very old dates—part of a number of the Edinburgh Courier, dated 1811, and part of the London Courier of same date.

BREADFUL SURGICAL OPERATION.

One of the most appalling and arduous surgical operations perhaps ever attempted, was performed at the King's College Hospital, last week, on a young girl of twelve, who had a tumour in a cavity of the upper jaw bone, which actually pushed the eye ball out of its socket, and produced the most hideous deformity. In order to get at the tumor, incisions had to be made in the integuments of the face, and the cheek bones riven through, and removed from their various attachments. For about sixteen minutes, the time which the operation took, the whole of the right side of the face was laid bare, exposing the back part of the throat, tongue and palate. Some of the spec-