

# THE GLEANER.

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*Nec aranearum sans textus ideo melior, quia ex se fila gignunt, nec noster vilior quia ex alienis libamus ut apes.*

Miramichi, Friday Morning, September 29, 1843.

## European News.

From British Papers to the 5th September, received by the Caledonia Steamer.

From Charles Willmer's American News Letter, Sept. 5.

The papers received from the metropolis and other parts of the country this morning are barren of interest. The London papers give the particulars of the arrival of the Queen at Eu, but it is said she has no intention of proceeding onward to Paris. She will remain at Eu until Thursday, and then embark for Brighton.

Up to half past eight o'clock last night, no news had been received of the Overland Mail from India and China. It was hourly expected.

The Evening Chronicle states that the Debats telegraphed news from Barcelona. Great excitement prevailed. Rioters had pulled down the electoral lists from the doors of the provincial deputation. No troops had arrived, and this increased agitation.

The Levant Mail has brought Constantinople news to the 17th. The Porte seemed inclined to pursue an Anti Christian course of policy. The massacre of the Nestorians had caused great indignation. Izzet Pacha had been appointed to inquire into the disturbances of Bosnia. Negotiations from Erzeroum were not satisfactory, and negotiations were suspended, and the Persians collecting troops. The plague has made its appearance.

Liverpool Corn Exchange, August 29.—The weather since Friday was exceedingly fine until yesterday, when, and during the night, we had a considerable fall of rain; this morning, however, the wind has veered into a favourable quarter, and with an apparently settled aspect, the harvest is again progressing auspiciously.

Having a numerous assemblage of town and country millers at our Corn Exchange to-day, their attention more freely to the purchase of Wheat than for some weeks past, and several thousand quarters of duty paid foreign wheat have been taken by speculative buyers, the price has been extensive, enabling holders to recover the decline of Friday, and in a few instances rather to exceed the rates of this day. A small lot of new White Cork Wheat brought 6s. per 70 lb., and good English New would realise our quotations annexed.

English and Irish Flour was in good request, but somewhat dearer, but in States and Canada there was no improvement.

Friday, September 1.—The weather since Monday night has been exceedingly fine, and with a gradually rising Barometer, has now a very settled appearance, our farmers have thus been enabled to make effectual progress towards the completion of harvest work, and vegetable Corn remains uncut in the district around us, though a great portion of it has still to be housed.

Liverpool Cotton Market, September 4.—Thursday our market has been quieter, and particularly Saturday's, and to-day purchases have been made on rather more favourable terms. Speculators have ceased their operations, and consumers are disposed to look on, rather than advance considerably to their stocks at the advance of price, so that unless the next coming confirms the account of damage to the growing crops, we may remain in this quiet but steady way for some time yet. The sales today were estimated at 4500 to 5000 bales, of all descriptions.

London Corn Markets, Sept. 4.—During the week of last week the weather was exceedingly fine, and rapid progress is now being made with the harvest.

The supply of English Wheat this morning was liberal, and consisted almost entirely of new wheat, and a large quantity of foreign now offering (the duty having declined to fourteen shillings) the lowest point which it is expected to reach, and although the trade to open very heavily, and the stands were not cleared, the demand for new; the demand was rather directed to old English and foreign, which would not, however, be moved, unless at a considerable reduction.

New Atlantic Steamer.—The proprietors of the North Atlantic Mail Line have decided on building another magnificent steamer, in connection with their present fleet. The new ship will, in every respect, be similar to the *Albatross*, and so give another such clipper to the service. Messrs Robert Steele & Co., of Glasgow, are the builders; and her engines are to be from the unrivalled foundry of Robert Napier & Co., of Glasgow.

No less than sixteen fires occurred in the Metropolis, between the night of Friday the 18th, and the morning of Wednesday the 23rd ultimo. Five lives were lost, together with an immense amount of property. A suspicion of incendiarism has been suggested, but there is no ground for the belief.

Mr. Gulliver, surgeon, and Lieut. Cuddy, second to Col. Fawcett, in the late fatal duel, have surrendered to take their trials for murder. Mr. Gulliver was discharged, and appeared as a witness for the prosecution. The jury acquitted the remaining prisoner, and the verdict was received in the court with a burst of applause.

The Isle of Man Joint Stock Bank, has stopped payment, by which a general gloom has been cast on the inhabitants, many of whom were shareholders.

It has been ascertained by survey, that New Brunswick is one of the richest coal districts in the world.

On Monday week, Father Mathey breakfasted with the Duke of Wellington, at Apsley House.

The Presbytery of Edinburgh have refused to consider the proposition of the Town Council, to reduce the number of ministers in that city in consequence of the late secession.

Reorganization of the Chartists.—A new Chartist convention, similar to that which existed in London in 1839-40, is about being formed, which is to hold its sittings in Birmingham.

The average stock of bullion held by the Bank of England during the four weeks ending the 19th of August is stated to be £11,973,000; showing an increase of £101,000 as compared with the preceding month ending the 22d July, and an increase of £2,403,000, as compared with the same period last year.

O'Connell has appointed Sunday, Sept. 10, for the great repeal demonstration and banquet of Loughrea.

The colliery proprietors of West Cumberland, understanding there was a general strike agreed upon by their workmen, to take place on the first of October, last week held a meeting, and came to the resolution not to admit any one into their pits until he had renounced the union; this brought on at once the stand out, and at present the pits in the whole districts are standing still.

Threatened Strike of the South Staffordshire Miners.—The men have served notice on the masters that they will strike work in 14 days, unless they received 6d. a day additional wages. They are at present receiving, on an average, 2s. 3d. a day, while some few superior workmen are paid 10s. The general opinion is that the contemplated strike is at the suggestion of some few wealthy masters, who have plenty of coal and iron ready for sale, in order that they may reduce to insolvency the small masters, and that they may thus avail themselves of the favourable change that has taken place in the trade. Pig iron has been raised. Orders from Liverpool, are very brisk. In consequence of the stoppage of the Dudley Bank, and the return dishonoured of many bills, all sales are for cash.

It is satisfactory to observe that the discontented parties in Wales are beginning to take some more reasonable means than the violent destruction of property for the redress of their grievances. A meeting has been lately held at Swansea, which was attended by several gentlemen of the county, and the chair was filled by a highly respectable magistrate. A petition to the Queen, stating the grievances, was unanimously agreed to.

Dublin, Aug. 27.—The accounts of the harvest are most favourable. Very little injury has been done by the recent falls of rain. The crops are more than an average, and the grain excellent. The new produce begins already to appear at market.

### SPAIN.

According to the Madrid papers of the 23d ult., everything seems to favour the prospect of another change, and the "dramatis personae" of the late insurrection, lately so clamorous for place, are now declining the responsibility on all hands. The partisans of legal progress were beginning to raise their heads, and the "Expectador" speaks with confidence of their success at the next election, at least at the capital. In Cadix the authorities had been obliged to adopt energetic measures for the maintenance of public order. Barcelona was tranquil on the 25th ult. Only one member of the Junta remained in the city. The Junta of Saragossa retained the character of supreme, and had raised three battalions of volunteers, who were to be at its orders.

### ITALY.

Troubles in the Roman States.—We have received a letter from the Roman States, giving an account of the agitation and the troubles which have arisen there. It seems that an insurrection was prepared for the month of August, in Sicily and Naples, as well as in the Le-

gations. The king of Naples had, however, taken every precaution. He had sent a number of troops to Sicily, and has taken steps to fortify Messina and Syracuse. It was on the rumour of some troubles in Naples that the Liberals of Ravenna thought the time was come to make a demonstration. The Papal Legate, Spinola, was, however, on his guard, and most of those suspected were seized.

### HOUSE OF LORDS—August 24.

The House of Lords was opened to-day a little after twelve o'clock, and immediately a considerable number of ladies were admitted, and occupied the benches usually appropriated to the Peers. Several seats were reserved for Peers, who came rather later. Long before two o'clock the strangers' gallery, the two small side galleries, intended for Peers, and the body of the House, were completely filled, and chiefly with ladies; several very young ones were present. The place appropriated to the Foreign Ministers, on the left hand of the throne, was also filled before two o'clock. We noticed the Russian and Prussian Ambassadors, the Belgian Charge d'Affairs, the American Minister (Mr. Everett,) and we believe the whole corps diplomatique were present. If any were absent, no vacant places were left, and more room must have been provided had more arrived. Her Majesty then read the following SPEECH:

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*  
The state of public business enables me to close this protracted session, and to release you from further attendance of your parliamentary duties.

I thank you for the measures you have adopted for enabling me to give full effect to the several treaties which I have concluded with foreign powers.

I have given my cordial assent to the bill which you presented to me for increasing the means of spiritual instruction in populous parishes, by making a portion of the revenues of the church available for the endowment of additional ministers.

I confidently trust that the wise and benevolent intentions of the legislature will be aided by the zeal and liberality of my subjects, and that better provision will thus be made for public worship and for pastoral superintendance in many districts of the country.

I view with satisfaction the passing of the act for removing doubts respecting the jurisdiction of the Church of Scotland in the admission of ministers, and for securing to the people and to the courts of the church the full exercise of their respective rights.

It is my earnest hope that this measure will tend to restore religious peace in Scotland, and to avert the dangers which have threatened a sacred institution of the utmost importance to the happiness and welfare of that part of my dominions.

I continue to receive from all foreign powers assurances of their friendly disposition, and of their earnest desire for the maintenance of peace.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*  
I thank you for the readiness and liberality with which you have voted the supplies for the current year. It will be my constant object to combine a strict regard to economy with the consideration which is due to the exigencies of the public service.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*  
In some districts of Wales the public peace has been interrupted by lawless combinations and disturbances unconnected with political causes. I have adopted the measures which I deemed best calculated for the repression of outrage, and for the detection and punishment of the offenders.

I have at the same time directed an inquiry to be made into the circumstances which led to insubordination and violence in a part of the country usually distinguished for good order and willing obedience to the law.

I have observed with the deepest concern the persevering efforts which are made to stir up discontent and disaffection among my subjects in Ireland, and to excite them to demand a repeal of the legislative union.

It has been and ever will be my earnest desire to administer the government of that country in a spirit of strict justice and impartiality, and to co-operate with parliament in effecting such amendments in the existing laws as may tend to improve the social condition and to develop the natural resources of Ireland.

From a deep conviction that the legislative union is not less essential to the attainment of these objects than to the strength and stability of the empire, it is my firm determination, with your support, and under the blessing of Divine Providence, to maintain inviolate that great bond of connection between the two countries.

I have foreborne from requiring additional powers for the counteraction of designs hostile to the concord and welfare of my dominions, as well from my unwillingness to distrust the efficacy of the ordinary law, as from my reliance on the good sense and patriotism of my people,

and on the solemn declaration of parliament in support of the legislative union.

I feel assured that those of my faithful subjects who have influence and authority in Ireland, will discourage to the utmost of their power a system of pernicious agitation which disturbs the industry and retards the improvement of that country, and excites feelings of mutual distrust and animosity between different classes of my people.

### ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY IN FRANCE.

We have the extreme gratification of announcing Her Majesty's safe arrival on the shores of France on Saturday night.

The village of "Eu," where Her Majesty was expected to land, presented during the whole of last week a scene of bustle and excitement, to which it has never since the first moments of its existence been witness. At eight o'clock on Saturday, the sound of the guns at the Battery of Treport put everybody on the *qui vive*. Nearly 4,000 troops were stationed at Treport. During the whole of the morning and afternoon expectations were on tiptoe, and at five o'clock, p. m., the sound of the gun at Treport announced the arrival of the Royal Squadron; and the French Royal Carriages, amongst which was a very superb *chais-a-bané*, painted Orleans blue, and emblazoned with the Royal arms of France, drawn by eight horses in state harness of Russia leather, entered the *cours d'honneur*, to take up the Royal party. They departed at twenty minutes after five. In the first carriage were the King of the French, the Queen of the French, the Queen of the Belgians, the Princess Clementine, the Duchess of Orleans, the Princess of Joinville, and Madame Adelaide. In the second carriage, M. Guizot, Marshal Sebastiani, Admiral Mackau, and other ministers; and in the other carriages, the great officers of the Palace, and other functionaries. The Duke D'Annals and Prince Augustus of Saxe Coburg were on horseback, accompanied by a numerous cavalcade.

At 5 o'clock, a squadron of the 1st Regiment of Carabiniers arrived at Eu from Treport, preceded by its band, and drew up on the quay, opposite to the place fixed for the landing of the Queen. A flight of steps, covered with a Persian carpet and the balusters of which were lined with crimson velvet, led from the quay to the deck of the pleasure boat of the Royal barge, rowed by twenty four picked men, dressed in white, with an awning of crimson silk in the stern, for the accommodation of the Royal party. Shortly afterwards, a signal was made that three sail of vessels were in sight. Soon after six, the King, his sons, and several of the Ministers descended into the barge, amidst the roaring of artillery from the batteries, fets, and ships in the roads. The sea was as smooth as glass. Queen Amelia, Madame Adelaide, the Duchess of Orleans and Coburg, and the Princess de Joinville, proceeded with their ladies of honor to the end of the left pier. In less than twenty minutes the King's boat was by the side of the steamer on board of which were the Queen and Prince Albert, and a general volley was fired from the ramparts and ships when His Majesty went on board, as also when the Royal visitors descended into the barge. The latter then passed before the line of steamers and coast guards, saluted by the crews, and soon after entered the harbour, amidst the acclamations of multitudes assembled on both piers. After saluting Her Majesty Queen Victoria, as she passed near, the Queen of the French, the Princess and suite, repaired to the landing place, where the Queen of England soon made her appearance, leaning on the arm of the King of the French. The moment the two Sovereigns set their feet on the quay the air resounded with cries of "Vive le Roi!" and "Vive le Reine!" and the band of the Carabiniers struck up the air, "God save the Queen."

The King then presented Her Majesty to His Queen, who conducted her to the Pavilion, on which waved the flags of England and France. The King followed them at some distance, with Prince Albert, and the Princes and Princesses of the Royal Family. Her Majesty, after resting a while at the Pavilion, received the felicitations of the authorities, including the parish priests of Eu and Treport. After this ceremony was over, the King, taking Queen Victoria by the hand, retired with her to the extremity of the Pavilion, and the whole court and authorities defiled before them, bowing respectfully as they passed. The band of the Carabiniers played again, "God save the Queen," and the squadron then galloped off in the direction of the Chateau.

The eight horse state carriage next advanced to the entrance of the Pavilion. The King handed in Queen Victoria and Queen Amelia, who sat by her side, and then seated himself opposite to Her Majesty, with Prince Albert on his right. The Princess de Joinville, and Coburg, and the Duke d'Annals having mounted their horses, the Royal party set out, saluted every where on their passage with the loudest cheers. The suites of both sovereigns got into the other carriages, and drove off to the Chateau.