

THE GLEANER.

AND NORTHUMBERLAND, KENT, GLOUCESTER, AND RESTIGOUCHE
COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL.

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

Miramichi, Friday Morning, October 27, 1843.

European News.

From British Papers to the 4th October, received by the Hibernia Steamer.

Halifax Gazette, October 19.

ENGLAND.

A great meeting of the Corn Law League had been held in Covent Garden Theatre. The report for the first year, stated the year's subscription at £50,200, expenditure 47,814. The tracts circulated by the Society, during the year, are stated at 9,000,000, weighing 100 tons; the league has enlisted the aid of the Press to some purpose. The programme of the ensuing year comprises registration, correspondence with borough electors, visits to boroughs, contests for boroughs, prosecutions for bribery against advocates of protection, memorials for dissolution of the present House of Commons, and the raising of £100,000 to be applied to the before mentioned objects. The league had hired the theatre, for several nights of autumn and winter, at a cost of £3000. The league must be multitudinous, for it does its business accordingly.

The Court.—Prince Albert has been appointed Captain General and Colonel of the Artillery, in place of the late Duke of Sussex. Her Majesty had returned from the Continent. The royal progress there was marked by scenes of surpassing display. The pictorial papers exhaust their powers in depicting the interesting points of the tour. The King of Prussia, according to English papers had sent a very pressing invitation to her Majesty to visit Berlin, but that interchange of honors was declined, and her Majesty returned to the "fast anchored isle."

St James' Palace is in course of extensive renewal as regards the splendor of its interior.

WALES.

The difficulties continued in South Wales. Large rewards had been offered for the apprehension and conviction of persons guilty of outrages. Preparations had been made for the rapid conveyance of troops from one part to another, and steps appeared to have been organized for effectually suppressing the lawless state which has existed for several months past. Reports were prevalent that an intention existed to put parts of the country under martial law, the probability of this is doubted, and the proposition is deprecated, as uncalled for, by some newspapers of the Principality. Meetings of the farmers had taken place, respecting grievances of the country, and in furtherance of means for the prevention of insubordination and the return of peace and order.

Rebecca in North Wales.—The scenes of outrage in South Wales are about being transferred to North Wales. We do not anticipate, from the quiet and inoffensive character of the people in the northern principality, that such a melancholy result is at all likely. But we hear that the neighbourhood of Ruthian has been visited by incendiaries, whose doings have caused no little alarm.

IRELAND.

The Repeal meetings continued. The proposed Court of Arbitrators, by which decisions were to be given and enforced, without reference to the "constituted" authorities, had commenced operations. Some English journals express doubts respecting the continuance of the peace of Ireland, until the reassembling of Parliament. The Times and other papers of the same side of politics speak strongly in opposition to the course of government on present Irish affairs. At a recent meeting at Mollisist, Leitrim, Mr O'Connell denounced the slavery system of the U. States, with an intimation that he wished the intelligence to go to America. Anything like general or extreme sympathy from United States citizens, therefore he seems not to reckon among the means of influence.—A proposition had been made, at the Corn Exchange, Dublin, in the absence of Mr O'Connell, not to pay rents until Repeal was granted. The proposition was energetically denounced, and the proposer withdrew his name from the lists of the association, to avoid, it would appear, the unpleasant consequences of continuance after having taken a step so inappropriate and embarrassing.—One of the leaders stated that the Council of 300 would sit in Dublin before New Year's day. A committee of the association was appointed to draw up a list of absentee Landlords and the names submitted to them. Absenteeism forms a serious and long established grievance. The weekly rent last reported amounted to £689 11s. 6d. On the occasion of a late Repeal meeting in Liverpool a riot took place, and some tradesmen, aided by Chartists and Ribbonmen, the great leader of the movement

in Ireland appears to set himself, energetically, to the task of keeping the multitudes who acknowledge his influence, from running into any dangerous extremes,—and of moderating the action of subordinate leaders. The "arbitration courts" appear to be intended partly to supersede magistrate's jurisdiction. Lord French had accepted of the office of arbitrator for his district.

These 'Courts' have arisen from late dismissals of Magistrates, and they profess to be Magistrates' Courts appointed by the people, appointed by the people, according to ancient usage. The presiding persons do not minister oaths; parties applying for decision sign bonds that they will submit to the judgments given.

The new mode of resisting landlord's claims, by bodies of men carrying off the crops, continued to be put in practice. Several instances are given.

Fortifications of barracks are now in progress.

SCOTLAND.

A serious breach of the peace occurred at Roskeen Church, Parish of Roskeen, recently. The Presbytery of Tain assembled for the purpose of inducting Rev. J. Mackenzie. The situation, we understand, was vacant by the late separation in the Church of Scotland. A disorderly assemblage of persons, armed with bludgeons, and who proceeded to throw stones, interrupted the preliminary proceedings. The presbytery moved off towards Lower Kintraig, and were met by friends, but the whole party had to retreat, under much ill usage, as is described by papers of the vicinity. The induction was completed at Kintraig. This riotous conduct continued with much aggravation. Other inductions, to recently caused vacancies had been made,—and disorderly opposition was to be meditated, as regarded other parishes.

Much remonstrance had been caused by the refusal of certain proprietors of land to give portions of it as sites for "Free Churches." The refusal, if persisted in, is expected to be disastrous, as widening dispute between different classes of the people, and subverting religious questions with the seeds of narrow animosities. Those who refuse, however, no doubt plead conscience, and the circumstances of the division, as their excuse.

London Shipping Gazette, October 3.

Loss of the East India Company's Steamship Memnon with the Indian Mail, Crew and Passengers saved.

We have received by extraordinary express from Paris, letters from our correspondents in Syria, Egypt, Malta, and Marzeilles, announcing, we regret to say, the total loss of the Hon. East India Company's steam ship Memnon, off Cape Guardafui, on the coast of Africa, near to Aden, on the evening of the 1st of August. The crew, passengers, and treasure were saved, but the mails and the effects of the passengers went down in the wreck.

We must, however, at this late hour, confine ourselves to the correspondence which acquaints us with this melancholy event.

Caro, Sept. 13, 1843.—The Hindostan arrived on the morning of the 12th, at 4 a. m., at Suez. She brings 108 passengers, and the sad intelligence of the total wreck of the Memnon, from Bombay, at or near the African coast, opposite Aden. All the mails were totally destroyed. The commander was Captain Powell, who, I believe, lost the Semiramis in her first trip, being the first steam frigate of the Indian navy. Much blame is attached on this occasion to him. She struck on a reef after the commander had been warned by the officer on watch of the vicinity of land and the consequent danger. The mail was large, but entirely lost; the passengers and treasure all saved. Two passengers of the Memnon arrived off Suez by the Hindostan. We have no sickness in this city, and I push through the bazzars with impunity. Mehmet Ali is expected up here in a fortnight, and will take up his residence at his garden at Shobra. The old projected plan of a railroad across the desert is now again revived very earnestly, and it is generally believed that if it really be set on foot that Mr Galloway, the brother of Galloway Bey, will be the man who will carry it out.

Alexandria, Sept. 16.—The Peninsula and Oriental Company's steamship Hindostan, Capt. Moresby, arrived at Suez on the night of the 11th inst., from Calcutta, which place she left on the 10th of August, with some cargo and 108 passengers, the greater part of which intend to proceed to England by the steamer Oriental.

She has brought the melancholy intelligence of the total loss, on the evening of the 1st of August, of the East India Company's new steam frigate Memnon off Cape Guardafui, on the coast of Africa. There were on board, 170 persons who were fortunately all saved, but none of their properties have been recovered.

The Mails are entirely lost, and it is to be regretted that, owing to their late arrival at Bombay the preceding month, there had been an accumulation of mails from Madras and Ceylon.

The Memnon had entirely gone to pieces, and nothing has been saved, but five cases of treasure, which were fortunately on deck at the time of the accident.

Captain Haines, political agent at Aden, had sent to the assistance of the shipwrecked people three small steamers. Two passengers who were on board of the Memnon, Messrs. Southey and Crawford, have arrived at Suez from Aden, by the Hindostan.

From the London Standard.

REVIVAL OF TRADE.

We have rarely enjoyed so high a gratification in the perusal of a newspaper as has been afforded us by the leading article of this day's Morning Chronicle. The returning prosperity of our trade and manufactures is frankly and generously admitted by our whig-Radical contemporary. This happy change is admitted to be accompanied by a great amelioration in the temper of the people, both as traced to the improved prospects of agriculture arising from the blessing of two not unfavorable harvests in succession, and even the share which the Queen's ministers have had in directing the bounties of the Divine goodness, to the greatest benefit of the people is not denied, though not expressly admitted. We shall make extracts from this most agreeable and extremely well-written article:—

"The first and most obvious thing which strikes an observer is the undoubted general revival of trade and commerce. Everything seems to indicate that the morning is breaking, that the dreary night of disaster and suffering, through which all our material interests have been passing since 1836, is now well nigh over. The hum of busy industry is once more heard throughout our manufacturing districts; our seaports begin once more to smir with business; merchants on 'Change' have smiling faces; and the laboring population are once more finding employment easier of access, and wages are gently, slowly rising. This has not come upon us suddenly. It has been in operation since the end of last year, but so terrible was the depression, so gradual the improvement that the effects of the revival could not be perceptible till within a recent period. Our exports of cotton and wool during the present year very considerably exceed those of a similar period in the preceding; and though there might be an increase of exports without increase of profit, the simple fact that the districts of our great manufacturing staples are now more active and busy than they have been for a considerable period, coupled with the apparently well founded belief that this increased activity is produced, not by speculative, but genuine demand, are indications of the most pleasing and gratifying kind to all who are in the least concerned about the prosperity of the country. In addition to the improvement manifested in our staple articles of industry, other important interests are showing symptoms of decided improvement; even the iron trade has got over its 'crisis,' and though we are very far indeed from having attained to a condition of prosperity the steady, tho' slow, revival of every branch of industry is a proof that the cause of the improvement must be a general one, operating universally."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Political.—News papers announce the report that Sir R. Peel has made overtures to Lord John Russell, respecting a coalition ministry. His Lordship has been very active and efficient as one of the opposition, during late political discussion.

A new Exploring expedition, towards the North Pole, is said to be in contemplation, under the command of Capt. Ross. (Some particulars of the last expedition are on another page of to-day's Gazette.)

An Avalanche, at Torres, in Spain, is said to have caused the death of 200 persons, and the destruction of 42 buildings, on the 3d of September.

A Steam Ship, to be called the Janus is in course of construction at Chatham Dock Yard. Both ends are to be shaped alike and a rudder is to be fitted to each, so that she can go either way without turning.

Mr Newman, a celebrated leader of the Puseyite party, had resigned his living of St. Mary's Oxford. Great changes were expected in the Church, but of what nature does not appear.

Trade was reported to be, generally, improving. Activity pervaded the manufacturing districts. Cotton had advanced in price, and the sales in one day amounted to 20,000 bags.

France.—Much discussion had arisen on the subject of completing and arming the fortifications of Paris. The arming was left consequent on a period of necessity, from insurrection, but Journals assert that it will be resorted to as a mode of controlling Paris, relative to designs of the minister.—The precise mode of arming had not been decided on, and funds for the pur-

pose had not been granted, but intrigue was said to be sufficient to surmount those difficulties in the way of speedy completion.

A state conspiracy, or a conspiracy against persons and property, for it seems to assume one character nearly as much as the other, was discovered at Paris, on the 9th of September. About 20 persons appear to have been engaged, in the anticipated criminality; they were furnished with ample means of mischief. Arrests were made.

A conflagration, by which several hundred houses were destroyed, occurred in Hungary on the 4th, August.

News from China was some weeks later than that last given to readers in this part of the world, but it was destitute of general interest.

Destruction of Ships by Fire.—English papers give an account of serious losses by fire on the sea. The French East Indiaman, St. Amedee Constance, valued, with cargo, £30,000 sailed for the Antilles for Vera Cruz, in July. After about 3 weeks progress, she was discovered among her cargo, she was deserted by her crew, and had burned to the water's edge when they finally parted from the wreck. Much suffering ensued to the crew; they reached land, near Guadaloupe, after nine days' toil in their boats.—The Brig Euphemia encountered tempestuous weather, on her passage from Sunderland for Athbroath; she attempted to make harbour for shelter, grounded at the entrance of South Shields, and was totally destroyed by combustion. Her cargo was lime.—The Alert, Schooner, about 160 tons burthen, from the coast of Spain, for England, with a cargo of cork, ignited in the hold, and was consumed. The crew escaped and were landed at Dover.

The Wesleyan Theological Institution, Richmond, was opened on Sept. 15th, with appropriate religious services. It occupies a splendid position, and has, it is said, cost about £11,000.

Colonial News.

Canada.

Halifax Royal Gazette, Oct. 19.

A rock, used as a land mark, and situated in front of Cape Gaspe, disappeared, and the attention of mariners is called to the circumstance. The rock went by the following names occasionally, "The Old Woman," "Ship Head" and "Flower Pot Rock." The rock was much admired by the curious in such matters; its summit overhung its base in an extraordinary manner;—the circumference of the latter is stated at 13 fathoms, of the former 350. The fall of the rock has caused a new passage for small vessels.

A disastrous fire occurred at Quebec on Oct. 7th. The result is said to be the destruction of 60 buildings, 500 chaldrons of coal and 1000 cords of wood. The fuel was the property of government.

Signor Blitz had arrived in Quebec.

Nova-Scotia.

Church of England.—The Bishop of Jamaica preached a sermon in St. Paul's on last Sunday in behalf of the Colonial Bishops' fund, with reference to the erection of New Brunswick into a separate Episcopal See. The eloquent prelate dwelt on the advantages of the proposed separate supervision, and urged contributions towards the object. To complete the plan respecting New Brunswick, a sum of £30,000 was required, by way of endowment. Of this, a Committee in England, which has charge of such matters, contributed £20,000; an additional £10,000 was requisite and various efforts have produced contributions towards this. The collection in St. Paul's amounted to £54, 3s. 6d. The Rector and Curate of that church are named as ready to receive further contributions from persons who may feel desirous of promoting the object.

Produce.—The Country Markets exhibit low prices, for good articles. Lamb, and Mutton 2 1-2d to 3 1-2d per lb. by the quarter.—Butter 8d to 9d per lb., by the box;—Turkey 7d to 8d per lb.—Cheese 4d to 5d.

The Essex Chronicle states the prices at Pictou, as follows:

Wheat, payable in goods, 6s. per bushel;—Flour 12s to 14s per cwt.;—Meal 9s to 11s per do.;—Potatoes 10d to 1s per bushel;—Oats 1s 3d to 1s 4d;—Beef 2d to 2 1-2d per lb.;—Hay 35s to 60s per ton.

Extract of a Letter from Mr Keefer's Correspondent, dated Bermuda, 9th October.

"The Fever is still, (I sincerely regret to inform you) having its victims. Within the last week, Mrs. Robert Tocher, a Lady recently from Baltimore, Captain Newman, 20th Regt.