

THE GLEANER.

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

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

Miramichi, Friday Morning, October 6, 1843.

European News.

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

IRELAND.

At the usual meeting of the Repeal association on Monday, the 21st ultimo, the rent for the week was announced to be £1,130. Mr O'Connell was not present, and the meeting adjourned till next day; when he propounded his plan for the restoration of the Irish Parliament, as prepared by a committee.

PLAN FOR THE RENEWED ACTION OF THE IRISH PARLIAMENT.

"1. The Irish people recognize, acknowledge, maintain, and will continually preserve and uphold upon the throne of Ireland, her Majesty Queen Victoria, (whom God protect!) as Queen of Ireland, and her heirs and successors for ever. The people of Ireland recognize, acknowledge, maintain, and will continually preserve and uphold all the prerogatives of her Majesty, and of her heirs and successors, belonging to and inherent in the imperial crown of Ireland; and they will true allegiance bear, pure, undivided, and indivisible, to her Majesty, her heirs and successors, for ever.

"2. The people of Ireland acknowledge, and will maintain and preserve for ever, the privileges, hereditary and personal, of the peers of Ireland; together with the legislative and judicial authority of the Irish House of Lords, and the exercise of the prerogative in augmenting and limiting the peerage, as the same did exist before the year 1800.

"3. The people of Ireland do firmly insist upon the restoration of the Irish House of Commons, consisting of three hundred representatives of the Irish people; and claim in the presence of their Creator the right of the people of Ireland to such restoration. They have submitted to the Union as being binding as a law; and they declare solemnly that it is not founded on right, or on constitutional principle, and that it is not obligatory upon conscience. They agree with the Tory Attorney General Saunderson, that the only binding power of the Union is the strength of the English domination. They also agree with him that resistance to the Union is the abstract duty, and the exhibition of that resistance a mere question of prudence. They will therefore resist the Union by all legal, peaceful, and constitutional means.

"4. The plan for the restoration of the Irish Parliament is as follows:—1. That the county members should be increased to 173, in the manner hereafter specified. 2. That there should be 127 members returned from cities and towns, in the manner hereinafter mentioned. 3. That the county of Carlow, being the only county in Ireland with less than 100,000 inhabitants, should get an increase of one member; every other county having above 100,000 inhabitants should get an increase of two members; that every county ranging above 150,000 inhabitants should get an increase of three members; that every county ranging above 250,000 inhabitants should get an increase of four members.

"5. That the county of Tipperary, having more than 400,000 inhabitants, but less than 500,000, should get an increase of eight members. 6. That the county of Cork, having more than 500,000 inhabitants, should get an increase of ten members.

"6. With respect to the towns and cities, it is proposed that the city of Dublin, having more than 200,000 inhabitants, should have six representatives; four for the parts north of the Liffey, and four for the parts south of the Liffey.

"7. That the university of Dublin should consist on the basis of its present constituency, of two members.

"8. It is proposed that the city of Cork, having more than 100,000 inhabitants, should have five members.

"9. That the city of Limerick and town of Drogheda, having respectively more than 100,000 inhabitants, should send four members to Parliament.

"10. It is proposed that the town of Galway, and the cities of Waterford and Kilkenny, having respectively more than 20,000 inhabitants, should send each three members to Parliament.

"11. That other towns having about 7,000 inhabitants should each send two members to Parliament; and that forty nine other towns, next highest in the ratio of population, should send one member each.

"12. The population is taken from the returns of the census, and without any reference whatever to the repeal of the Union, furnish a scale of representation as follows:—1. It is proposed that the right of voting should be what is called "household"; requir-

ing six months' residence in the counties; with the addition in the towns of married men resident for twelve months, whether householders or not.

"7. It is proposed that the mode of voting for Members of Parliament should certainly be by ballot.

"8. The Monarch *de facto* of England at all times hereafter, whoever he may be, shall be Monarch *de jure* in Ireland. And so in case of a future Regency, the Regent *de facto* in England to be Regent *de jure* in Ireland.

"9. The connection between Great Britain and Ireland, by means of the power, authority, and prerogatives of the Crown, to be perpetual, and incapable of change, or any severance or separation.

"10. The foregoing plan to be carried into effect according to recognized law and strict constitutional principle.

"Signed by order,
DANIEL O'CONNELL,
Chairman of the Committee."

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

The total increase of members in the Wesleyan connexion, last year, was 8514, namely,—Great Britain, 4297, Ireland 374, Foreign Stations 3943. The total sum actually paid to the treasurer of the Centenary Fund is £221,000.

If kitchen flags be laid on black sand from the foundries, no cockroaches or other vermin will live amongst it.

Mr. Buxton states that 150,000 slaves are still annually taken from Africa, of whom 90,000 are imported into Brazil.

Paper money.—The total amount of paper money in circulation in the three kingdoms during the last eight months, was £34,242,794. The balloon in the Bank of England during that period was £11,876,000.

The murder of Lord Norbury.—Peter Dolan late of Durrow, in the King's county, was on Wednesday fully committed by Sir Nicholas Fitzsimmons, to Kilmalnam, for transmission to Tullamore gaol, in order to take his trial at the next assizes for the murder of the late lamented Lord Norbury.

Colonial News.

Nova-Scotia.

Halifax Royal Gazette, Sept. 23.

Public Meeting.—A meeting was held, yesterday, pursuant to notice, of persons favorable to the establishment of one College for this Province; the place of meeting was the large room, Mason Hall, (unexpected occupation of space prevents any thing more than a brief notice of the meeting, in to-day's number; we will present our readers with a report of the proceedings, in a supplement, except other publications will appear to supersede the desirableness of doing so.)

The business of the meeting commenced soon after 1 o'clock. A large and respectable body of persons were present.

Hon. H. Bell was called to the chair, and described the objects of the meeting with his usual clearness. He went into the merits of the question, and stated his opinion strongly, in favour of the College, as compared with the present mode. At the conclusion of his remarks the chairman read a string of resolutions, which was to be submitted for the opinion of the meeting.

The resolutions were eleven in number, they stated as follows: that the time had arrived when the people of Halifax and of the Province were called on to express an opinion on the subject of general and Collegiate Education. That a sound system of Common School Education was the best foundation of individual and general prosperity,—and was promotive of public virtue, freedom, wealth and happiness. That the legislature of a young country was called on to devote the larger part of funds appropriated to Education, to the support of Common Schools, because they extended education to the greater number and to those who most wanted assistance. That of 12,000 pounds appropriated annually from the public revenue, to Education, sums amounting to 5000 pounds went to Grammar Schools, Academies and Colleges,—and that it would be unfair and injudicious to increase that amount by diminishing the 7000 pounds given to Common Schools. That Collegiate institutions required large endowments, or liberal contributions from the public funds. That one College founded on liberal principles, and free from denominational control, would be adequate to the requirements of the province, and that the meeting explored the agitation whose success would pre-

vent a sound respectable system, and would be subversive of religious and general harmony. That the plan of denominational College involved the existence and support of six, which would require grants from the legislature, disproportionate to the claims of those who sought Collegiate advances. That a concentration of the energy and means of the true friends of Education, to oppose a system of inefficient Colleges, and to encourage the founding of one, which should be adequate to the demands of the country. That the establishment of a general Institution did not involve the destruction of these in existence, which might be sustained by the bodies to whom they belonged. That, without attempting to influence the Legislature in the choice of a site for one College, the meeting did not agree with those who decried the capital less fit for such site, than the cities of the United Kingdom were for the colleges established in them. That a committee be appointed to convey a copy of the resolutions to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,—to aid in the organization of similar meetings in other parts of the Province,—to prepare petitions, and generally, to exercise their discretion in carrying out the views of the meeting.

Depot.—A depot for the reception of P. E. Island produce, is projected: site, the Market Wharf. A well conducted depot cannot fail to be of decided advantage to P. E. Island traders, and a convenience to the town,—preventing glut and occasional scarcity of supply, which are consequent on the present mode.

The Regatta took place on Tuesday. The Admiral's ship was arrayed in colours, and was free to visitors. The steamer North America and Sir Charles Ogle plied about the harbour with pleasure parties,—and boats of all classes specked the harbour in competition for the various honors.

From the Halifax Guardian.

The Light House on Cape Bonavista, Newfoundland, which has for some time been in course of erection, was to be lighted up, from and after the 11th instant, from sunset to sunrise. It is a revolving light, at regulated intervals of two minutes, exhibiting alternately a red and white light, at an elevation of 150 feet above the level of the sea. It will be visible in every direction, seaward, to the distance it is expected, of thirty miles; and kept open, with Spiller's point, will take vessels clear of the sunken rocks, called the Flowers, lying between the North head of Catalina head and Bird island cove.

New-Brunswick.

St. John Observer, September 23.

His Excellency the Governor General of Canada, has been received on his provincial tour, at Toronto, with an enthusiasm that has seldom been extended to his numerous predecessors.

Hazards of Commerce.—The New Orleans Republican says perhaps no stronger proof of the disasters which have afflicted the commercial community of that city during the last seven years than this—that out of sixty three merchants whose names are mentioned in the act creating the Chamber of Commerce, forty have been compelled by the times to submit to bankruptcy.

Twelve persons were seriously, some of them it is feared fatally injured, in consequence of the axle-tree of a railway passenger car breaking near Baltimore, on the 12th inst.

New Brunswicker, September 23.

Latest from Bermuda.—By the arrival of the steamer Herald from Windsor yesterday, we have received the Halifax Post of Tuesday morning.—The steamer Hermes arrived at Halifax on Monday, in five days from Bermuda. The Post says,—“We learn, on the best authority, that there was no appearance of the yellow fever having subsided, but that happily. His Excellency Lieut. Governor Reid was recovering.”

Wheat.—The estimates of the surplus of wheat of the United States for 1843, is about 118,600,000 bushels.

Some alarm is felt in the western part of Long Island, in consequence of the sinking of several wells in that section. The people conclude rationally enough that if the bottoms of wells drop out, the foundations of houses may give way.

St. John Herald, Sept. 20.

Our Prospects.—The fall shipping are already appearing, in good numbers—many more vessels are expected, and a great demand is anticipated for our staple export, timber. We are credibly informed that large sized timber will be much required for the Home market, and prices may be expected that will return a handsome profit to all parties concerned. The stock of timber in the St. John Market is not at all as large as the Liverpool merchants calculated, which gives us a good reason to suppose a rise will take place there. The export business of our city, since spring, we are informed, has been profitable; offering every encouragement to

the lumberer—and returning good profits to the shipper. On the whole our prospects are brightening—provided we continue that caution and prudence so necessary to be observed in these times of general depression. Our imports this year fall short of our exports—and so long as this continues we may look for better days. St. John has suffered much by calamitous fires, and a great deal by over-speculation; but a more prudent and saving community there is not on this side of the Atlantic—and notwithstanding the series of misfortunes which have surrounded us, we believe there is no place of the same extent of business that has paid her just debts more honorably—although jealous enemies abroad have falsely asserted to the contrary. The mechanical part of our population are anxiously looking forward to the day when there will be a demand for ships, and ship building once more actively pursued. This cannot be far off—already have the docks in the principal home cities been cleared, and not a tithe of the vessels offered there for sale that were a twelve month ago—a great number of vessels have been shipwrecked—and an additional number put in the trade to China and the East Indies, and very few vessels built. These combined must produce a gradual demand for Colonial shipping; and before another season passes round, we expect to see our ship builders busily employed at their trade—an expectation that every one wishes to see realized, who has the interest at heart of the most industrious portion of our population.

The Buffalo and Niagara Falls Railroad, together with the real estate, car house, &c. was sold, a few days since, at public auction, for \$7,200. The road is 22 miles, and is said to have originally, cost \$100,000.

The Toronto, U. C. Herald, says that 930 packages of American goods have already been received at that city the duty on which was about £800. The Herald farther says, that the coarser cotton goods of the United States are likely to rival the manufacture of Great Britain in that market.

St. John Courier, Sept. 30.

The Fredericton Sentinel of yesterday contains the titles of a number of Acts, passed during the last session of the provincial Legislature, which have received the approbation of Her Majesty, and are accordingly left to their operation. Among them we notice the Act in amendment of the Law of Bankruptcy, and the Act for the Amendment of the Charter of the City of St. John. The editor of the Sentinel remarks—

“The Act to facilitate the negotiation of a Loan of 70,000 sterling, to pay off the public debt,” has also received Her Majesty's special confirmation. By this Act a duty of one per cent. is laid on all articles imported into the Province, to provide for the payment, half yearly, of the interest, and ultimate liquidation of the debt so to be contracted. To ensure which, the entire Revenue of the Province is to be liable; and the principle is to be paid off by fourteen annual instalments, to commence on the 1st day of September, 1844; but if the Loan shall be contracted in London, the Commissioners who are appointed to negotiate it, are authorized to extend the period of the first payment to Sept. 1849. The Debentures are not to exceed 1000 sterling or currency each, and are to be negotiated in England or British North America.

“Most of the Warrants that have not been paid, we believe, are held by the different Banks and during the Session, it was understood that one or other of those institutions would contract for the Loan. It matters little to the public by whom the Debentures are purchased—whether in England or the Colonies. In either case the relief will be widely felt, and we trust it will give a new impetus to the affairs of the Province.”

“The Act to vacate the seats of members of the Assembly in certain cases, has as we anticipated last winter, been disallowed by Her Majesty. This Act it will be recollected, was passed during the Session of 1842; and in addition to vacating the seats of members, who should accept offices of trust and emolument, extended its provisions to those who might become members of the Executive Council; a democratic principle, totally at variance with those of the British Constitution; and as was the case last winter, preventing the reconstruction of the government during the sitting of the Assembly.”

“The Act was returned for amendment, and in the meantime was allowed to go into operation; and two of the present members of the Executive vacated their seats under its provisions immediately after the last sitting of the legislature. If the House is desirous of effecting the reform contemplated by the Act, it will be passed next Session in such a way as to ensure its becoming a permanent Law.”

“The Act for holding Elections simultaneously, we believe, remains in *statu quo*, until a registration bill shall have been passed; and that which went to provide for the collection of duties on timber at the shipping port, it is understood, will not become a Law, as it will materially affect the claims of Canada and the