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Nec arancorum sane textus ideo melior, quia ex se filigunt, nec noster vilior quia ex alienis libamus ut apes.

No. 7.

Miramichi, Wednesday Morning, November 22, 1843.

European News.

From British Papers to the 4th November, received by the Caledonia Steamer.

From Charles Willmer's American News Letter, of November 4.

Her Majesty's and Prince Albert's visit to the University of Cambridge, was accompanied by pageantry, splendour, and a demonstration of loyalty, which does honor alike to the University as to the Queen herself. His Royal Highness Prince Albert was invested with the scarlet robe of a D. C. L. The Prince visited Christ's College, where he was shown the mulberry tree said to have been planted by Milton, and Dr. Graham, the master, delivered an address on the subject. Her Majesty appeared in excellent health and spirits; and in our opinion, "her Majesty," as Bowbell would say, "is decidedly in the right," to enjoy herself, as much as she can while she is yet young, having ample means to do so. Long may she live, wisely to rule over a happy people, herself being always happy.

The King of the French will next year return the visit of our gracious Queen to France.

The Cardiff special commission has terminated with the sentences of those of "Rebecca's Daughters" who have for some time past been kept under locks, bolts, and bars; the disturbances, therefore, it is to be hoped, will speedily have a termination. The sentence of John Hughes is transportation for seven years. He thought the learned Judge used him harshly. David Jones to transportation for seven years. Rees and John Morgan to be imprisoned for twelve months, and Margaret Morgan for six months. The learned Baron observed, that the court had received intimation of the good character of the last three named prisoners, previous to these offences, and that was the reason why he had not sentenced them to hard labour also.

The city of London election has terminated with Mr. Pattison being pronounced the successful candidate, after a pretty sharp contest. The official declaration of the poll took place at Guildhall, when the sheriffs declared the numbers to be—for Mr. Pattison, 6,332; Mr. Baring, 6,387; majority for Mr. Pattison, 165.

We are exceedingly happy in being enabled to state, that throughout the whole of the manufacturing districts of Scotland and England, with the exception, perhaps, of Manchester, which has, we are sorry to say, been somewhat depressed of late, trade is greatly improving. We rejoice that Sheffield has recently received an addition to her foreign orders. On passing through Sheffield a few days past, we were absolutely struck with amazement and melancholy on beholding the sad change in appearance of that once flourishing seat of a branch of our useful manufactures. The rental of the warehouses, shops, and dwellings, which are to let, is calculated amount to 12,000 pounds! Previous to so much emigration, by which the trade of Sheffield has been much injured, by our own artizans teaching those who were formerly our good customers for cutlery to become our competitors, and when trade was really good, a man was enabled to earn his £2.10s. and even £3 per week; but now, alas, many of the same class of men may actually be seen cleansing the streets, for want of employment at their business, for the liberal remuneration of 3s. weekly. Of this we have had ocular proof. Nay, last winter, the poor fellows were paid as little as 2s. 6d., so that there is ample room for improvement in Sheffield; however, as hope is a sort of cork-jacket to us when in trouble, buoying man up to the surface of existence,—let us hope for better times.

The war in Catalonia is remarkable for a riego made on the garrison of Barcelona, by seven thousand women! who had received permission to enter with provisions and apparel. On the 29th ult. they made a very formidable attack upon the sentries, and a battalion or two of the *Patuleas* were obliged to be called to the assistance of the usual pickets and guards. Some of the boldest of the ladies, despising the bayonet, rushed upon the soldiers, tore their hair, scratched their faces, disarmed them, and threw their firelocks into a ditch! Two or three pieces of cannon were loaded and fired, and several volleys of musketry followed, which had the effect of putting this new array of "Invincibles" to flight. The shots alluded to were of course fired over their heads.

By the *Pusha*, steam vessel, of the Panipular line of packets, we have received intelligence of an insurrectionary movement at Vigo, which, though few particulars of it are as yet obtained, seems to have assumed rather an important character. Fighting commenced on the 23rd ult., and from that time to the arrival of the ship above named, the city was in possession of the National Guard, who had begun the attack. In the battle which occurred between the National Guard and the government regular troops, the latter were worsted; but only one

life was lost, and the colonel commanding the government troops was wounded in the thigh; and this, for the present, is all the information which can be collected.

COMMERCIAL.

During the past ten days the effect of the recent immense speculation in the Cotton Market has been severely felt; and it has, as usual, produced dulness in the manufacturing districts. Since we issued our last number, the accounts from Manchester have been of an unfavourable complexion; but this is the effect not of any scarcity or orders, but owing entirely to the fluctuation in the price of the raw material. Previously to the 19th ult. there existed a good deal of speculation in Cotton, and prices were, by no small degree of *trickery*, run up to such a pitch as to forbid the manufacturer from purchasing. This has been followed by a corresponding lull, and fall in prices; and further advices (by the Acadia and Great Western) having been received, which dispel to a considerable extent the delusion as to the failure of the forthcoming crop, the market is at present in an unsettled state, and spinners rather at a loss how to act. In the mean time cotton is fully one half penny per pound lower at the sailing of the last steam ship, though the tone of the market the last two days has been somewhat more firm.

In the condition of the Money Market there has been no change of moment. Money continues abundant and cheap. Good Bills can be readily discounted in London at 2 or 2½ per cent. The prices of public securities have been pretty steady, and the transactions during the past fortnight have been to a fair extent.

There is a disposition on the part of moneyed men to invest largely in Railway Shares just now.

IRELAND.

The State Prosecutions.—Dublin, Thursday, November 2.—The Court of Queen's Bench was opened this day, the Hon. Judge Burton presiding; when after calling of the County Grand Jury and the City Grand Jury, his lordship addressed the latter in a speech chiefly on the subject of the pending prosecution of the principal parties connected with the regal movement.

The following are the names of the Grand Jury:—George Frederick Brooke, Esq., foreman; Robert Latoche, jun. B. L. Guinness, Philip Eoyce, Henry Keo; Sir Beresford McMahon, Bart.; Sir Robert Harty, Bart.; Richard Armit, Andrew Vance, George Bin (Quaker), F. A. Codd, R. W. Law, Patrick Waldron, Thos. Hutton, Richard O'Gorman, Simon Foot, Henry Courtney, John Wisdom, B. M. Tabuteau, R. Baldwin, W. Henry, W. Newcombe, and Wm. Snerrard, Esqs.

In the course of his address to the jury, his lordship said the charge in the indictment would be to this effect, namely, "that the persons charged conspired unlawfully and seditiously to disaffection and discontent amongst the Queen's subjects, and to excite them so hatred and contempt of the government and constitution as by law established, and to unlawful opposition and resistance thereto; and it is to this description of opposition to the constitution and government, as now established, that, in your consideration of the indictment, you will direct your attention; and you will also direct your attention to it, not merely with reference to that particular count, but also as it will give or throw any light to you on your examination of all, or any other of the counts in the indictment."

It would appear to me that a principal object, and an earnest request of those multitudes, was to strictly abstain at those times to hazard any breach of the peace. The charge, as I understand it, is this—namely, an intention to intimidate, by the demonstration of great physical force, all persons who might be adverse to an alteration of the constitution and government of this country, and also and especially by such demonstrations to affect or endeavour to affect the proceedings of the legislature on the subject. The exhibition of immense bodies of men, being persons petitioning for a repeal of the Union, and at the same time asserting in their presence, that in part, at least, by their intervention it must and should take place, seems to me to afford ground for charging it in the indictment as a purpose of intimidation.

After alluding to the charge of publishing documents in newspapers, he said—"Gentlemen, there is another charge with the same view—that is, its relation to charge of design in relation to the administration of fiscal affairs, that deserves, as it appears to me, particular attention, Gentlemen, this is the charge of soliciting and obtaining, as well from different parts of the United Kingdom, as from foreign countries, large sums of money in order to promote and effectuate the object charged by the indictment. Gentlemen, there is certainly evidence, and I think I may venture to say clear evidence, of the receipt of contributions from different parts of the United Kingdom, and also from foreign countries, and as it may appear by the manner and terms of

the acknowledgement of such receipts, of encouraging, if not directly soliciting the continuance of them, Gentlemen, the question on this will then, as I apprehend, be whether these contributions were so received for the purposes charged by the indictment, or at least whether it does not so raise the question, or presumption on the evidence, either direct or inferential, as to make it a case requiring a defence from the parties charged in the indictment. . . . Gentlemen, there is another circumstance, upon which I confess I feel some difficulty in speaking to you; but at the same time I feel that it may not, perhaps, be improper or inexpedient to offer an observation in reference to it. It is, I believe, very generally understood, and the circumstance is one of which it is not likely that you should yourselves be unaware, that one of the witnesses from whom informations on oath have been taken, and he, too, one upon whose evidence the indictment may probably be partly, if not in a large degree, grounded, has been publicly charged with a misrepresentation in a matter of identification—that is to say, in identifying some one or other of the parties accused. You, gentlemen, will probably, if this witness should be brought before you, carefully cross examine him in reference to this subject; and I have only to observe, that if it should appear to you that a misrepresentation has been made by this person upon his oath, and that you should be of opinion that such misrepresentation has been made willfully and deliberately, and in the full consciousness that the matter to which he swore was not the truth, such a misrepresentation justly disentitles him to any credit at your hands; and I will even say further, if it should appear to you that the misrepresentation has been made, not willfully, but through any negligence or inadvertence on his part—that is to say, through a want of proper care and attention to the important duties he had to discharge—the fact may, under all circumstances, be sufficient to materially affect his credit, although not sufficient to deprive him of all credit as to the truth of the other portions of his testimony."

His Lordship concluded as follows:—"You will now therefore, proceed, gentlemen, to the careful examination of the evidence that may be adduced before you; but previous to your retiring to your rooms, allow me to entreat of you to bring to the consideration of this case, minds free from every taint of prejudice or of prepossession; I mean as far as concerns the alleged guilt of the parties upon whose case you are called to decide. Gentlemen, it is a most important case; indeed, important is scarcely a sufficiently important adjective to apply to it—for, from the moment which has led to it, from the means used in the conduct of that movement, and from its possible results, it is in my mind a most awful charge; but this I only mention as proving the great necessity for a strictly impartial judgment upon its legal character. You will bear in mind, gentlemen, what I have already said to you, that at the present moment the parties are not even, legally speaking, accused. Offences are imputed to them, but upon that imputation you are to judge, in this respect, however, not whether the parties be guilty or not, but whether such a case has been proven against them as would render it proper that they should be called upon either to admit, or otherwise to disclaim the imputations, and in case of their disclaiming them, to reply to the accusation by evidence adduced on their part to subvert the evidence offered by the Crown, or by explanatory construction and legal argument upon the evidence of the prosecution. Upon all these topics the jury which will have to decide upon the guilt or innocence of the parties [in case you find a true bill] will be assisted by an accurate and minute exposition of the law on every question that may arise as to the construction of it.

His Lordship's charge, which lasted forty-three minutes, was listened to with breathless interest.

Charge of Perjury against the Government Informer.

An application was made this morning to the Clerk of the Crown, by Mr Cantwell, Solicitor of Mr Barrett, to receive informations to sustain a charge of perjury against the Government informer, but that functionary declined to take them.

At about three o'clock this day, when Judge Burton had concluded his charge to the Grand Jury, an application was made to his Lordship on the part of Mr Barrett, to have the informations sworn against the Government informer, and a statement made that they had been previously tendered to the Clerk of the Crown and refused by him. The application was granted, and the informations will be taken to-morrow morning at half past ten o'clock.

Latest Intelligence. Received by this Morning's Mail.—Dublin, Friday Night.—The Grand Jury assembled this morning at a few minutes before eleven o'clock, when bills of indictment were laid before them charging Mr O'Connell and others with "Conspiracy and other Misde-

A long discussion took place as to the mode of proceeding, when it was agreed that the indictment and the informations should be read at length. This having been done, it was intimated that witnesses were in attendance to sustain the several charges set down in the indictment. Up to four o'clock the examination of witnesses had not commenced, and as the number in attendance is about 35, it is believed that the bills will not be returned till to-morrow (Saturday, 4th November) evening. There is, however, no doubt entertained as to the futility of "True Bills." Should the question go to a division there are eighteen Tories to five Liberals, and a majority of the Grand Jury is only necessary to return the Bills; there is no question as to the result.

TRAITORS IN THE CAMP.—I must inform you that during the last few days, strange rumours are afloat as to certain members of the Committee of the Repeal Association having in plain terms sold themselves to the Castle, and trust they will be brought forward to maintain the case on the part of the Crown.

Of course it would be injudicious in me to mention names, but that such rumours are afloat and currently believed is beyond question. The result only can prove its correctness, nor should I feel surprised at the rumour proving true.—Liverpool Chronicle.

ITALY.

A letter from Bologna, of the 15th ult, states, that fresh disturbances had taken place in that city and its neighbourhood. On the evening of the 3rd the populace came to blows with the Carbiniers and Swiss in the streets of Borgo, San Pietro, and San Donato. Four soldiers and a workman were dangerously wounded. The Swiss having given way, a troop of dragoons were immediately sent to the assistance of the Carbiniers, and soon restored order. On the 8th several military posts were attacked in the lower city. The prisons of Bologna contained seventy political offenders, and fifty more were detained at Porsano until they could be safely removed to Perù San Leo.

SPAIN.

The intelligence from Spain is of little interest. At Madrid the session of the Cortes was opened, on the 15th, by commission, as we should say; and the members continued to arrive daily in considerable numbers. The Government party hastened the preliminaries, declaring the elections valid, without examining the objections against them; inasmuch that they are accused of "indecency"; of excluding the liberals in a body; and of "packing" the Cortes. The work is still going forward on the 18th inst. At Barcelona matters remain in statu quo. Concha opened his batteries against Saragosa on the 19th. Another insurrectionary movement at Seville had failed; but Leon had "pronounced"; Salamanca is said to have done so; and there was some uneasiness apparent in Valencia, Estremadura, and Galicia.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Most important advices have been received from the Cape of Good Hope. The date is to the 22nd of August, and the accounts announce the interesting fact "that Natal had been pacificated." On the 7th August, a meeting was held by the emigrant farmers at Pretoria, and there the terms of his Excellency's proclamation for the settlement of the Natal affairs had been accepted. Thus the supremacy and authority of her Majesty has been acknowledged and restored, and thus by conciliation the great work of pacification is concluded. The *Zuid African* of the latest date on the subject remarks:—"Every colonist, on this satisfactory news becoming known, sincerely rejoiced at the issue, and gave vent to expressions of gratitude towards his Excellency, and those who aided him in bringing about so desirable an event."

The frontier continued in an excited state. The exportations of wool to this country were proceeding with rapidity. In the quarter ending the 5th of July last there had been shipped off—555,370 lbs. from Port Elizabeth, 100,354 lbs. from Port Beaufort, and 33,000 lbs. from other ports. The total exports of the colony in the same quarter were valued at £45,261.

INDIA.

The news from India is not of a remarkable kind. Tranquillity prevailed in the interior. An army of observation was, it is said, to be formed on the Saldage, and another in the neighbourhood of Guator. Both were to be ready in the month of October. The new commander-in-chief, Sir Hugh Gough, would, it was stated, take the command of the former, and General Sir W. Nott of the latter.

Lord Ellenborough, whose presence in Calcutta had produced the best results there was, it is reported, to come himself to the neighbourhood of Agra, or Allahabad, in October, in order to direct the settlement of the Guator Government.

Sind is perfectly quiet; the troops were healthy; and the native princes and the people