

land, gives his support and interest to the undertaking.

RUPTURE IN THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

The Puseyite rupture with the Anglican church has taken an important turn. Mr Newman and a number of his friends have at length formally seceded, and joined the Church of Rome. The event has not excited much surprise, for it has long been expected. The only circumstance to be regretted is, that it has not taken place sooner. Whether the church from which they have seceded will now experience peace in her bosom, rent and torn as she has been so long by jars and discord, is by no means certain. The Puseyite, or rather the Newmanite, feeling, is not confined to Oxford—the sister university is more or less tainted with it. No doubt can exist that the seceders are deep-thinking, conscientious men—men of learning, and thought, and abstraction; and, however much the world may deplore their conduct, they have everything to lose and nothing to gain—we speak in a pecuniary and worldly sense—by the transfer of their allegiance. Apostasy is, at all times, the result of deep, overwhelming conviction, or the rankest hypocrisy. But no man is a hypocrite without a motive. Self interest is usually the impelling one in such a case; but we look in vain for the existence of such a powerful instrument of propulsion in the cases before us—for Rome has nothing to offer her disciples in this country but poverty, and labour, and self-denial.

RUMOURED CABINET DISPUTE.

An article from an Irish paper—the Dublin Evening Post, has excited a good deal of attention in this locality, but respecting the truth of which there is abundant speculation afloat. The article states in substance that the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel have quarrelled—that the Duke is for blood-letting in Ireland—putting down the repeal movement by the strong arm, and that from this course the Premier shrinks. Furthermore, it states that the Duke is for supporting Peel for repealing the Corn Laws, and to such a height has these disagreements risen, that both tendered their resignations to the Queen, which were not accepted. The article is remarkable for its bold and startling announcements. The editor states that he has had them from a high Constable quarter. The paper in question is a respectable and ably conducted organ of the Whig party in Ireland and its sources of information, while the Whigs ruled that country, were excellent.—But it seems strange that the first intimation of a misunderstanding which is likely to shake political parties to pieces, and produce the most important social results, should first meet the public eye in the Irish metropolis—still more strange that Mr Conway's information should come from a party of which he (Mr Conway) is the able and vigorous assailant.—All the London papers are silent on the subject. The misunderstanding, if such it be, has not been allowed to transpire in the British metropolis, were the hack politicians are constantly on the *qui vive* for such a *bonne brouche*. We do not attach much importance to the statement, and the doctrine of probabilities seems opposed to its veracity. Still it may be true and the alleged causes of difference between the men, are those the most likely to produce a misunderstanding like the one mentioned.

INSURRECTION IN ITALY.

Forms a prominent topic with the Paris papers this week. The Debata has the following:—"We learn by a letter from Milan, dated the 29th ult., that on the 24th an attempt at insurrection was made at Rimini. This attempt had been conceived, it is said, by some inhabitants of the town and some Spanish and Piedmontese refugees. In the night of the 24th about one hundred of these refugees landed near Rimini. The insurgents immediately proceeded to fort San Lee, situated at a small distance from the town, and in which they are supposed to have had partisans. They penetrated into the fort, and set at liberty the political prisoners, who were very numerous. They next entered Rimini, where they stopped the courier and carried off the despatches. The Cardinal Legate of Forli immediately sent troops to Rimini. On the 27th, at their approach, the insurgents, who, without doubt had found no support in the people of the town and environs, hastily quitted Rimini, after abandoning their arms; some of these re-embarked, the others took refuge in the mountains. The letters from Bologna do not speak of any other movement having taken place in the Romagna. At the first report of this attempt, Marshal Radetzki, who commands the Austrian troops, reinforced the garrison of Ferrara. It was rumoured at Milan, that at Benevento some musket shots had been fired at the Cardinal Legate and his secretary, and that the latter had been killed. The news needs confirmation."

The Debata of a subsequent date gives some further details. It says that the attempt was made by some Italian refugees, joined by two or three Spaniards. The insurgents, it appears, penetrated into the legations by the Republic of San Marino and the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, and there organised a vast conspiracy for a general rising of the country. At the head of the plot was Rebotti, a Piedmontese refugee, who, after 1833, served in Spain, with the rank of Colonel, and who had, since the termination of the civil war in that country, resided at Valencia. The Pontifical Government, aware of his arrival in Romagna, had issued an order for his arrest, but Rebotti, aware of it, succeeded in making his escape, and remained concealed in the town of Rimini,

where the insurrection first broke out. It was during the night of the 23rd and 24th ult., that some armed hands, headed by Rebotti, and Pasi (also an Italian refugee,) paraded the town, crying "Vive le Constitution!" They caused the gates to be closed, and thus, with 100 partisans, took possession of the town. The garrison consisting of 500 Infantry and some Artillerymen, made common cause with the insurgents. The troops preserved the Pontifical Government, provided it would grant a constitution to the country. A detachment of 40 Carabineers, which would join the insurgents, as well as a company of Coast guards without the town, were disarmed, and the soldiers imprisoned.

The town of Ravenna followed the example of Rimini; but the Cardinal Legate, who resides in that town, having at his disposal some Pontifical troops, and 1000 Swiss soldiers, together with the artillery; immediately attacked the insurgents. A sanguinary combat took place, which, according to some statements, lasted for five hours. The artillery fired grape-shot in the streets, by which several inhabitants were killed. The Pontifical troops lost on their side one officer and some Swiss Soldiers killed.

The Privileged Gazette of Bologna of the 29th ult., announces that the Pontifical troops re-entered the Rimini at eleven o'clock in the morning of the 27th ult., the insurgents having either embarked or fled into the mountains on their approach. The accounts received this morning at Bologna," adds the Gazette, "state that the rebels dispersed in the mountains had been overtaken by the Swiss troops, the Carabineers, and the Custom House Officers on the side of Balze, in the legation of Ravenna, where they were routed with the loss of some killed and wounded, in the mean time, another hand was met by the carabineers, and Pontifical volunteers, and the Custom House officers at Badi, in the legation of Bologna, and fourteen revolvers were disarmed and made prisoners of by the loyal troops."

The private letter from Italy regard the affair as virtually at an end, but state that no doubt the attempt would be renewed whenever appearances should justify it.

EXECUTIONS IN SPAIN.

A letter from Barcelona of the 7th ult. says—"Blood continues to be shed in this distracted country, and with no unsparing hand. Twelve of the fifteen unhappy young men recently tried by court martial, were sentenced to death, and this morning shot in the glacis of the citadel. It was a heart sickening sight, twelve able bodied, fine young men, the oldest not having attained the age of twenty one. They were some of those deluded beings who had fled from their homes to avoid the conscript, and, not having submitted themselves to the authorities, were declared and treated as outlaws at the expiration of the term marked out for giving themselves up.—They roamed about in small armed bands, and when pressed by hunger, entered some remote village of the mountains and demanded money or provisions. An ambuscade of the army was laid for them on one of these occasions, and these fifteen prisoners were taken. Some 20,000 people assembled on the glacis to witness the execution. The whole garrison were under arms."

Colonial News.

Prince Edward Island.

From the Charlotte Town Gazette.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, CHARLOTTE-TOWN.

The following Address was presented to the Rev. Mr Macbean, of Miramichi, at a public breakfast given to him by several gentlemen of this Town, on Friday last, to which the Rev. Gentleman, in a very feeling manner, returned *impromptu*, the reply which follows:—

To the Rev. JOHN MACBEAN, Minister of St Andrew's Church, Chatham, Miramichi.

Reverend Sir,

We, the Elders, Trustees, and other Pew-holders, on behalf of the congregation, generally, of St. James's, Charlottetown, in connection with the Church of Scotland, beg to express our warmest emotions of gratitude for the alleviation by Divine Providence, at this season, through your ministrations, of that destitution in respect of religious ordinances, under which the adherents of our beloved national Zion are here labouring, and whose cry of "come over and help us," has been responded to by you, with such ready and affectionate sympathy.

Most gladly do we recognize in you a zealous Minister of a Church approved by our understanding, and dear to our best feelings, and to memory's most cherished recollections, and we deeply appreciate the privilege of having heard you inculcate, with an eloquence rarely equalled, that brotherly love and true charity, which embraces all those in kindred communions, under whatever name they exist, who, loving the author of their common faith, give evidence of the sincerity of their own professions, in loving also one another.

Your great and protracted exertions last Sabbath, in dispensing the sacrament of the Lord's Supper to as numerous a body of communicants, as ever commemorated that sacred ordinance in this place, will long be gratefully remembered by your attached friends; and in fervently hoping that your mission of love and benevolence may have been blessed to the great and permanent advantage of this congregation, we also pray, that in looking to the high aim to which your efforts are directed, it may

be given unto you to realize, in this instance, the blessedness alike of giving and receiving.

In bidding you, Reverend Sir, for a season, an affectionate farewell, we pray for your pleasant return to the society of those who are near and dear unto you, and we sincerely wish you the enjoyment of health, and the happiness which flows from the recollections of a life devoted to the service of your Lord and Master.

On behalf of the Elders, Trustees, &c.
(Signed) JOHN MACKIEFON.

To which Mr Macbean made the following

REPLY:—
The honor which you have conferred upon me by this Address, presented as it has been at a Breakfast, attended by so many kind and respected gentlemen, members of St. James's congregation, is most unexpected—most gratifying to my feelings—but, I fear, not wholly merited by the services which I may have rendered to your Church.

I rejoice that you express such strong and decided attachment to the Church of Scotland—but at the same time you profess to feel, and to regard with complacency and delight in others, brotherly affection and charity towards all those who love and honour the Lord Jesus Christ, under whatever name they exist. Bigotry is not characteristic of the true Christian, whilst a firm and steady adherence to the church of which he is a member is his bounden duty, until that church exhibits some just cause of forfeiture of his esteem; such ground for withdrawing our love, and severing our connection, the church of our common veneration has not yet given.

For the flattering reference which you make to my pulpit ministrations, during my very brief sojourn among you, accept my warmest thanks.

To myself, indeed, it was delightful and refreshing, in the highest degree, to have had an opportunity of publishing that "Gospel which is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth," to such a large and attentive congregation, as was assembled in St. James's congregation on last Lord's day, and to have been privileged to distribute the memorials of our Saviour's deathless love to "as numerous a body of communicants as ever sat around the table of their Divine Master in this place." To myself all this was truly animating, and to all others present during the holy exercises of that day. I pray that the result may be beneficial, and a permanent blessing imparted.

Your kindness on the present occasion, as well as during my former visit to this Island, is highly appreciated, and will ever be most gratefully remembered; and I need not assure you, that if at any future period my services can be of any benefit to you, it will afford me much gratification—circumstances permitting—to render them; to aid you in anything in my power, will be a pleasure and not a burden. Your love to the church of our fathers, increases the interest which I feel in your spiritual welfare,—a church so deeply rooted in my affections, that in order to serve her in these colonies, I declined embracing a favorable opportunity presented to me of being comfortably situated in my native land, and to promote whose interests, I am willing to labour to the utmost of my strength and ability.

In the management of your ecclesiastical affairs, let me entreat of you to act in harmony, whilst at the same time you act energetically. Your connection with Christ's visible church imposes on you the duty of employing your prayers, your exertions and your purses to promote his cause, whether in supporting the means of grace among yourselves, or in other destitute localities. Such a use of a portion of the benevolent Author of all your mercies bestows on you will be alike honorable and salutary—entitling you to the character, and meriting for you the praise of good and faithful Stewards.

May the great Head of the Church provide a Pastor for you who will "preach the word, be instant in season and out of season;" who will "reprove, rebuke, exhort, with all long suffering and doctrine," whose example will edify, and whose holy zeal will animate you to "adorn the doctrine of your Saviour," both in your public and private characters.

"Finally, brethren, farewell; be perfect, be of good comfort, be of one mind; live in peace, and the God of love and peace shall be with you."

CAUTION.

All persons are hereby forbid to purchase or receive in payment three NOTES OF HAND two of them Five Pounds each, and another of Two Pounds Eleven shillings, drawn by me in favor of John Goofray & Co., said notes having been endorsed over to Henry Russell, by Thomas Falle, Esq., of Shippigan, in the county of Gloucester, clerk to the said John Goofray & Co., of the Island of Jersey, the same having been paid in full by me to the said Thomas Falle, Esq., said notes have been repeatedly called for, and were refused to be given up under certain pretences.

JAMES WETZEL.

Shippigan, October 16, 1845.

All persons are hereby cautioned not to purchase or receive a NOTE OF HAND, drawn by me in favor of John Goofray & Co., for the sum of Five Pounds Four shillings, as the same has been paid in full. I have called on Thomas Falle, Esq., for the said note, but he has refused to give it up, he saying he could not find it.

PETER HARDING,
by HANNAH HARDING.

Shippigan, October 16, 1845.

BLANKS.

For Sale at the Gleaner Office.

H. C. D. CARMAN

Has Received by RECENT ARRIVALS the following ARTICLES, which he now Offers FOR SALE at his usual Low Prices for Cash or approved Credit:

10 hhds Sugar, 10 puns. Molasses,

6 puncheons Remerara RUM, (excellent flavour)

30 chests & half chests Congou & Souchong TEA.

15 kegs No 1 Fig Tobacco.

100 bbls Fine Quebec FLOUR.

50 do American Superfine ditto.

100 do CORN MEAL.

1 hhd Geneva.

1 do Brandy.

1-4 cask superior Port Wine.

75 bbls prime Canso HERRING.

1 bbl Beans and Split Peas.

1 Tierce Rice, 10 boxes Raisins.

1 box London Sperm Candles.

30 boxes Liverpool Soap.

2 bags Coffee.

Bbls Pale Seal and Whale Oil.

50 bbls prime & prime MESS PORK.

6 Buffalo Robes.

2 casks Quebec Cheese.

20 bbls Apples.

20 boxes Candles.

5 bbls Pilot Bread.

50 kegs Butter.

5 bbls Onions.

Hourly Expected, by the British Union,

His Winter STOCK of

London and Manchester Goods.

—Among which are the following—

50 pieces black and coloured Orleans.

100 pieces white and gray Cottons.

White and coloured cotton Counterpanes.

Scotch Homespuns, Apron Checks.

Fancy Drills.

Linen and Cotton Bed Tick.

Stripe Shirting.

Gala Plaids, Saxony Cloakings.

Mouselain Delane Dresses.

Saxony Cloths.

Printed Cottons.

Moleskins.

Doe kins, Fancy Tweeds.

Roll'd Jaconets.

Blue Cloth, Swansdown and fancy printed

Vests.

Moleskin Trowsers, monkey and pea Jackets.

Pilot cloth Chesterfields, assorted.

Cotton Shirts, Lambs' Wool do.

Lambs' wool Drawers.

Red Flannel Shirts.

Kersey Drawers.

Beaver and plated Hats.

White and red Fannels, Kerseys.

Beaver and Pilot Cloths.

6 & 7 point Blankets.

Ladies' Prunella Boots & Shoes.

Womens' Web shoes, womens' leather Slippers.

Childrens' Shoes.

Winter Bonnet and Cap Ribbons.

Black, red and yellow Bandana Hdks.

Black and coloured Gros de Naples.

Embroidered Velvet, Ajaques.

Black and white Lace Mitts.

Ladies' Thibbet Gloves.

Childrens' do do do

Gents' do do & Aberdeen do

Color'd kid Gloves Fur Tops, lined.

Drab Beaver Gloves, lined & skin'd, Leopold

Fur backs.

Color'd kid Habits.

Woollen Mullers.

Printed Cashmere Shawls, cotton Fil'd do.

Fancy Britannia cotton Hdks.

Swiss and Book Muslins.

Color'd Sewing Thread.

Web Braces, drab & white Jean Stays.

Gents' & childrens' Merino Socks.

Youths' color'd Merino half Hose.

Womens' white & color'd cotton, and wool,

and merino Hose.

Brown Holland, color'd cotton Velvets.

Plaid Woollen Shawls, sealot Caps.

Mock sable skull Caps.

Sealot Imperial Cravats.

Ladies' Ruffs.

Mock sable Boas and Muffs.

Squirrel Boas and Muffs.

Black & blue Cloths and Cassimeres.

Shoe Threads, Fancy Dresses.

Also, in store, a General

Assortment of Fancy GOODS,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

IRONMONGERY,

Glass & Earthenware, &c. &c. &c.

Chatham, October 30, 1845.

For Sale or To Let.

That valuable and extensive BREWERY, formerly in the occupation of ALEXANDER KELMAN, and now owned by the subscriber, situate in the Town of Newcastle. The Building is admirably situated, and well adapted for the purpose of a Brewery, with a commodious Dwelling House situate in the building for a family. Terms made liberal, and the time of payment extended to any reasonable length.

WILLIAM MASSON.

Newcastle, 2nd September, 1845.

JOSEPH CUNARD & Co., will take

Pork, Wheat, Beef Cattle, Oats

&c., in payment, in Exchange for Goods or

Cash, at their stores in Chatham, Bathurst,

and Shippigan.