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Nec araneorum sane textus ideo melior, quia ex se flagrant, nec noster villior quia ex alienis libamus ut apes.

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Miramichi, Saturday Morning, September 27, 1845.

European News.

From British Papers to the 4th September, received by the Britannia, Steamer.

The following extracts were printed in a supplement, and issued on Saturday evening last. We publish them today for the information of our subscribers at a distance.

From Willmer & Smith's Times.
GREAT BRITAIN.

Now that the Parliamentary Session is over, the public and the press talk about the changes that lie in the future. Lord Chancellor Lyndhurst, full of years and honors, sighs for rest. He has attained a good round age—more than the allotted days of man; and though still hale and hearty for his years, seventy three, the woosack has ceased to delight him. The bar has always been regarded as the high road to fame and fortune; and the career of Lord Lyndhurst is one of the many brilliant examples of success with which it is studied. He has been the sole architect of his own fortune. The son of the republican painter acting as the keeper of the Royal conscience in three reigns, is confirmatory of his talents and a living proof of the irresistible progress of genius, in the case even of the most lowly born. The question is, who will succeed him? Brougham would be glad, but he has lost caste, and the Premier is too shrewd not to see that the gravity of the office would be compromised by a legal Scaramouch. A gifted man, even a great man, as times go, Lord Brougham has snuffed out his own reputation, and become a target by which the caricaturist lives. The bar talk of Mr Pemberton Leigh, an adept in Chancery practice—great as a lawyer, but small as a statesman, an orator, or a politician. One of the best men, most able, and discreet Chancellors of modern times was Lord Cottenham. He went out with the Whigs. This system of changing the man with the garment—of regarding the office as a political rather than a judicial adjunct—is bad in every point of view. Lord Lyndhurst's successor will make the fourth living Chancellor quartered upon the public. Had poor Follett lived he would have been the man—it was settled he was to have had the office.

The weather during the last few days has been nearly all that can be desired. The change seems miraculous. The warm weather, we rejoice to say, has set in with every prospect of continuance, and just in time to secure a good harvest. During the last ten days the mercury has become steady, the sun has shone out gaily, there has been considerable warmth; and, at the time we write, these appearances continue with every prospect of permanency. In many parts of the country—in the southern districts especially—reaping is general, and, in the course of the present week, the sickle will be more or less in operation over these islands. That some damage has been done to the crops from the continuous wet and the want of warmth all the accounts admit, but it is not of a nature to cause much anxiety. The fear, a short time back, was, that the injury would prove irreparable—part praying it. The crops that have been cut, although not so good as could be wished, are better than was expected.

Her Majesty's visit to Germany appears to have excited great interest.

IRELAND.

Poor distracted Ireland, long a prey to the Repeal, is now disturbed by an Orange agitation. The Government is unpopular with both Parties—both extremes hate it. Peel's policy has alienated support of every kind in that devoted land. The fact may be quoted as complimentary to his impartiality; and, alas! it is also indicative of the chronic disease of the country. Our metropolitan name-cake has sent his "own commissioner" to Ireland, to probe, for to heal is out of the question, the "ills that flesh is heir

to" in her social organization. The Irish journals, thankful for small favours, are in ecstasies at the "commissioner's" arrival. It is a spirited act, no doubt, on the part of the "leading journal, to send one of its best reporters to the sister kingdom, in order to transmit to his employers a detailed account of the physical suffering endured by the peasantry; but what will it amount to? Every one knows that the ills of Ireland are too deep for legislation, and what can a short hand writer do to remove them? They are already patent to the world, and have been during mans memory. The Government, some two years ago, sent a commission across the channel, with the Earl of Devon at its head, which, after scouring the "green isle" through its length and breadth, laid its labours before Parliament in the shape of an enormous "blue book" or report. Upon this report was grafted, in the last session of Parliament, a bill, the absurd provisions of which for regulating the relations of landlord and tenant, caused it to be snuffed out of existence, amid universal laughter and contempt.

The great fact cannot be erased by all the commissioners or reports, in the world, that the English and Irish aristocracy own the land—are absentees—drain the milk and honey and leave the people to starve, or agitate, or hang themselves, as they may deem best. Add to this the infliction of the Irish Church, a standing blister, not less by what it draws than by the irritation it produces—and, to crown all, a divided people—two distinct opposing races—and you have the ill of Ireland enumerated in a sentence. The removal of the British court to Dublin for some two or three months of the year—the erection of an Irish Windsor or Buckingham Palace, or some such residence of royalty—any thing, in short, to make the country fashionable, to draw capital to it, would do more to restore it to "sound pristine health" than the nostrums which the grievance mongers of either party have or ever can propound.

Repeal progresses rapidly.—the rent announced at the meeting at Conciliation Hall on the 18th ult. was £224 13s 4d, and at the meeting of the 25th £207 13s. 7d.

Foreign.—Conflict between the British and the Natives of Madagascar.—In the beginning of May last Ranavalo Manjaka, the Queen of Madagascar, issued orders that all the English and French residing in her dominions should within eleven days, become her subjects, by having themselves registered and naturalised as Malagaches, or that they should immediately quit the Island. On receipt of this intelligence the Governor of the Mauritius, Sir William Gomm, dispatched H. M. Sehr Thunder with the information to the Admiral of the station at the Cape of Good Hope, giving the Captain instructions to touch on his way at Tamatave, and to tell the terrified foreigners there that the British Governor of Mauritius and the French Governor of Bourbon would, without delay, send succour to them. The Thunder sailed from the Mauritius on the 5th June, and H. M. Ship Conway proceeded to Tamatave on the 7th, and the Governor of Bourbon sent the French ships of war Zelee and Berceau to meet the Conway. It appears that the attempt to negotiate was unsuccessful, and an obstinate conflict took place. Finally both the English and French ships returned to the Mauritius and Bourbon for reinforcements, taking off from Tamatave the English and French subjects, who were the immediate cause of the quarrel. The following account of the affair is taken from a Mauritius paper of June 23rd:—"Her Majesty's frigate Conway, and his French Majesty's ship Zelee and the Berceau, met in Tamatave Roads, according to the arrangement agreed to by the Governors of Bourbon and Mauritius.—The objects of their voyage was to obtain from Ranavalo Manjaka less harsh conditions than those she had imposed upon the European traders, whom she had threatened with immediate expulsion and the confiscation of their property if they did not become naturalised Malagach, that is, slaves. The representa-

tives of the two nations not having succeeded in their negotiations an obstinate combat took place, the details of which have been brought by the Conway.

350 men, of whom 100 were French soldiers, and the others belonging to the crews of the three ships, under the command of Feiseck and Lieut. Heseltine, landed on the afternoon of the 5th instant and advanced across a plain, under a sharp fire from the fort and battery of grape and musketry. The enemy was driven out of the battery, and the guns were spiked.

The out work or screen which had been supposed to be the fort itself, was stormed and taken. They here discovered the real fort, which is a circular one, and mounting about 30 guns, which were casemated, and in a circular gallery. The wall is about 30 feet, and surrounded by a ditch of same width. Possession was kept of the top of the screen for upwards of half an hour, and a constant fire kept up. Having no means of breaching the wall, and the men falling fast, they retired, carrying off the flag, for the possession of which the French and English sailors disputed for a long time, but it was finally settled that it should be equally divided between the two parties, the one obtaining a portion with the word 'Ranavalo' and the other with 'Manjaka' inscribed. They burnt the guard house, custom house, and considerable part of the town. The firing from the ships of war was excellent. They landed next day, and carried away all the remaining European property. The wounded were all brought off, but not the killed, whose heads were next day exposed on the beach, stuck on pikes. The men of war and all the merchant ships sailed from the harbour.

English—Four men killed, and one officer and eleven men wounded.

French—Three officers and fourteen men killed, and one officer and forty two men wounded.

The Zelee and the Berceau lost each a topmast from the fire of the enemy; the Conway had only a few ropes cut. Nearly all their balls passed over the ships, which had anchored about 100 yards from the shore.—*Bombay Gazette, July 14.*

Germany.—Berlin, August 26.—The great topic of interest at present is the visit of the Queen of England to our King. I cannot attempt to give you any details of that visit, for space does not permit it, but I must state that Her Majesty's reception was really most enthusiastic everywhere.

The new religion is continuing its career with alternate successes and defeats. At Halberstadt, Ronge, the leader of the movement, was nearly assassinated when preaching a violent sermon against Rome; but at other places he has had greater success. Our Government is alarmed at the aspect the business is assuming; and has accordingly given orders that the preachers of the new faith shall not be admitted into the Protestant chapels, and that the newspapers, with a few exceptions, shall refrain from writing about it. In some of the minor duchies the same proceedings have been adopted, and in Austria they were adopted months ago.

From Austria we have intelligence that immense inundations have happened in Hungary, and have done immense damage as well as caused an extensive sacrifice of human life.

FRANCE.

Paris, September 1.—An expedition has lately been made to Delly by Marshal Bugeaud, at the head of 5000 men; and it appears to have been one of the most favorable of which the French can boast, for, immediately on the appearance of the troops, the people made submission. Abd el Kader has retreated into the interior, but he is still as far from being conquered as he was years ago. Marshal Bugeaud is now on his way to France on leave of absence, and some people say that he will not return to Algiers, Soult intending to resign, and Bugeaud being destined to succeed him in the Ministry of War. All I can say is, that, if Soult

should resign, he will exhibit a piece of self-denial for which people are not at all prepared to give him credit; for the *illustre epee*, as he is called, has declared over and over again that he will never give up his place but with his life.

The treaty between France and Morocco has at length been ratified by the Moorish Emperor, and published in the Bulletin des Lois. It fixes the limits of the territory between Algiers and Morocco, and is remarkable for containing an express acknowledgment on the part of the Emperor of Morocco, that Algiers is "a French possession."

Speculation in railway shares is pushed to an extraordinary extreme, and even promises of shares in companies not yet definitely constituted, are sold at high premiums.

A large piratical Slaver has been captured by the boats of H. M. S. Pantaloon, at St. Thomas, after a severe engagement.

Russia.—St. Petersburg, August 21.

—It is very rare that our Gazette has teemed with so much information as of late, for our government, as a general rule, does not like to have its actions, whether good or bad, made public. The information in question is chiefly relative to the campaign in Caucasus; but although it occupies much space, and is interesting enough in its way, I fear I must content myself by summing it up in one line—and that line is—that Count Woronzow had followed the mountaineers, had had several affairs with them, in all of which he was successful, and finally he succeeded, after some very severe engagements, fought with desperate courage on both sides, in capturing the village of Dargo, the residence of Iman Schannil, chief of all the Mohammedan tribes of the Caucasus and of the Daghestan.

A detail of the military operations by which this was effected could not be made intelligible without a man.

Large Robbery.—The warehouse of Messrs Whittaker and Sons, of Manchester, was entered on the night of the 30th ult., and £569 in cash and £4202 in checks was stolen therefrom, by some person who entered the premises with false keys. On the same evening the checks were put into one of the Branch Post Offices, without any address. No trace of the robbers has yet been discovered.

Holyhead and Kingstown Harbours.—The new harbour at Holyhead, about to be commenced, will be erected outside the present one, and will be ten times its extent. The Government engineers have we understand, perfected their plans, and the estimated cost is £2,000,000. The object is to establish a great harbour, corresponding with that of Kingstown, for communication between the two countries. The works upon the eastern pier at Kingstown are rapidly advancing to completion. The new lighthouse, a beautiful building, quite massive in construction, is nearly finished.

Merchant Seamen.—On Monday next, a part of the act of the last session for the protection of seamen entering on board merchant ships will come into operation. It seems that these men have been greatly imposed upon by persons undertaking to procure them ships, and the object of the Legislature has been to afford them protection from future impositions. The Board of Trade is, from the 1st instant, to license persons to procure seamen for merchant ships. "And every license shall be granted for such period, and upon such terms and upon such security being given, and shall be revocable upon such conditions as the Lords of the said Committee may at any time or times appoint." There are penalties for offences against the act. The other provisions are to take effect from the 1st of November.

Plymouth Breakwater Lighthouse Bell.

—The Plymouth Breakwater Lighthouse Bell, which is rung in foggy weather to warn the shipping of their position, having been found too small for so important a purpose, has been removed, and will be replaced by a larger one.