

From the London Morning Chronicle.

It appears that at Dungarvon a crowd were fired upon by the military, and that at least two persons were seriously wounded. How far the firing was necessary or justifiable the hurried and imperfect account does not enable us to determine. It seems probable, however that the violence of the rioters left the authorities no choice. Deplorable in every respect as this transaction is, the first consideration which it suggests is, that the government must not waver or hesitate for a moment in the use of measures necessary to maintain the peace. The public safety—the highest interests of humanity absolutely require the suppression in the minds of the people of every hope or thought that good is to be gained by violence. Whatever can be done to afford employment—whatever can be done to afford, bring within the reach of a starving people an adequate supply of food, depends upon the firm maintenance of order. Let it once be seen that the lives of those whose public duties or industrial avocations expose them to popular prejudice in a time of scarcity are not secure, or that the property of those who trade in the supply of food cannot be protected, and more mischief is done by the failure of government in these its primary duties, than its activity in other respects, though multiplied a hundredfold, can counterbalance. It is an obvious remedy for hunger to clear out the bakers shops, and persons of humane feelings may think the outrage excused by the necessity. This might be very well if there were no to-morrow in question. But the bakers will hardly continue to heat their ovens for the benefit of such customers. These are obvious truths, but they are not the less important. For the sake of the hungry multitudes, we repeat it is essential that property, and especially property in food, should be protected by the whole power of the government. Merchants and traders must be assured that they can carry on their operations without disturbance. The innumerable channels through which alone the quantity of food in the country can be beneficially distributed must now more than ever be kept open, by maintaining in full force those inducements of private interest which adapt the supply to the necessity. The situation of the government in Ireland is painful and perilous, and becomes daily more so. The call upon its sympathies and generous energies is of no common kind. But the highest and most imperative of its obligations is that of inflexibly upholding the law, and thereby saving a desperate people from the protracted miseries which violence and social convulsion would bring upon them.

From the London Pictorial Times, Oct. 10.
A SHADOW OF THE FUTURE.

It is fortunate that rumour is not always followed by Result. On Wednesday last an announcement of very startling character appeared in the columns of the "Morning Post," and next day the same paragraph was printed by the Times in very prominent way. The uninitiate should know that the Editors of the "Thunderer" have an ingenious mode of conveying to the public their opinions of the value of any information or remark admitted to their paper. There are grades of rank and value in type as are in society or in trade. The news we refer to had the post of honour and importance. It was paraded in the most conspicuous way by being printed precisely as the "Times" prints its leading articles, and directly amongst the most important intelligence of the day. The news thus sanctioned states that Louis Philippe has demanded of the English Government the surrender of the body of the young Spanish Pretender, the Count Montemolin, who recently escaped from France to seek refuge on the shores of England. The answer was, of course, prompt and decisive. Lord Palmerston had a plain, undoubted, and simple duty to perform. His reply reminded the King of the Barrièdes that England was a free country, and all who sought shelter on her shores partook the freedom of the sod. Did no blush mantle on the time-worn face of Louis Philippe, when he made the impudent demand? Did he forget the day when he himself was in exile, and enjoyed at Twickenham the freedom and security he would now invade for the gratification of his selfish and shortsighted ambition? If England was free for the son of Louis Egalité, who fled from the fury of a revolutionary mob in France, why should not England be free also for the son of Don Carlos, who by the old laws is assuredly the legal claimant of the throne, now coveted for the Duke de Montpensier? The French refugee Louis Philippe of Orleans, lived safe under the wing of British law on British ground to inherit a throne hereafter. The same law and the same soil now affords security to the Spanish refugee Carlos Louis of Spain. We claim no gift of prophecy; but the fortune that followed the one, may yet await the other.

Here is the paragraph from *The Times* of Thursday last quoted from the *Post*.

THE COUNT DE MONTMOLIN.—It is stated to us, on what we believe to be unquestionable authority, that the French Government, or, in other words, his Majesty Louis Philippe, has demanded the surrender of Don Carlos Louis Comte de Montemolin by the English Cabinet. We hear that the reply of Lord Palmerston to this monstrous requisition was the only one a British Minister ought to make—that England was a free country, and that any foreigner, no matter what might be his political opinions was entitled to an asylum so long as he respected our laws. But the vindictiveness of the French Government shows itself in every form. The "Journal des

Debats" puts forth, for the purpose of damaging the Carlist cause, a statement of certain alleged movements in London. To this statement, in all its particulars, we are enabled to give the most positive contradiction; whilst we rejoice to think that the efforts of the court of the Tuileries have not effected their object in restraining Spaniards from returning to their country in the hope of aiding the Royal cause. Accounts have been received, announcing the safe arrival in Catalonia of Major-General Don Juan Burjo, Brigadier-General Don Jose Sobrevias, and a great number of field officers and others of inferior military rank.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, NOV. 14, 1846.

The Subscriber having been compelled to consume a large amount of time, and incur considerable expense, in his too often fruitless endeavours to collect his far-spread Outstanding Debts, he hereby notifies all persons to whom he is not indebted, and with whom he has not a running account, that orders for Advertising in the Gleaner, and for Printing, in future, must be accompanied with the CASH otherwise they will not meet with attention.

JAMES A. PIERCE.

Gleaner Office, October 23, 1846.

ANOTHER CHANGE IN THE DAY OF OUR PUBLICATION.—The authorities in the Post Office department, have compelled us very reluctantly, to make another change in the day of our publication. The short space of time which elapses between the arrival of the mail on the evening of Friday, and the early hour at which it is despatched on Saturday morning, we find does not allow us sufficient time to prepare our paper for press; we have therefore, determined to issue our paper in future on the EVENINGS of TUESDAY.

By this alteration we shall have ample time during the sitting of the Legislature, to furnish the intelligence procured from Head Quarters arriving on Saturday which we should be prevented from doing if we continued to publish on Saturday morning.

The papers for the Southward will be despatched by the mails leaving on Wednesday morning; and to the Northward on Friday—if a private opportunity does not offer earlier.

Our next publication will be issued on the Evening of TUESDAY, the 24th instant.

EUROPEAN NEWS.—The second October mail reached our Post Office on Monday evening last. It was brought to Halifax by the Britannia, which vessel arrived at that port on the afternoon of Thursday week, after a protracted passage of 15½ days. She left Liverpool on the 20th of the month, and it appears encountered a succession of gales, but fortunately sustained no injury.

The papers thus obtained, contain but little of interest; had it been otherwise, we should have issued a half-sheet on Tuesday. The intelligence from Ireland and the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, is most distressing. The inhabitants are suffering, aye, in many places starving, from the want of food, and in several districts of the first-named country riots have taken place. The Government authorities are humanely using their best exertions to alleviate the distress, by furnishing food to the destitute, and devising means by which the labouring population may obtain employment, to provide for the necessities of themselves and families.

Willmer & Smith's European Times, and the London Shipping Gazette, contain long lists of casualties which have occurred at sea—the effects of the terrific gale which swept across the Atlantic between the 19th and 23d September last.

HARVEST IN GLOUCESTER COUNTY.—The returns of the past Harvest in Gloucester County, (so writes a correspondent,) are now pretty well ascertained, and the result is as follows:

Potatoes proved little more than a half crop; a less quantity was planted than usual, but owing to the extreme drought, the roots were not only small but short in number: this was made up, however, in a great measure, by the excellence of the quality. The crop generally, (except in a few very trivial and scattered cases) presented no appearance of last year's disease, but was housed in a condition that gives little room for apprehension of decay through the winter. A novel spectacle was this year exhibited of a second crop of potatoes being obtained. Mr Raitt, of Bathurst parish, after digging his potatoes in July, when fully ripe, prepared the same ground—planted again, and in October dug his second crop, which although small sized, are perfectly sound, and seemed fully matured. A circumstance of this kind it is probable, never occurred before in these northern latitudes, where hitherto, cultivators have considered themselves fortunate when one crop escaped the frosts of spring and fall without damage.

Wheat is abundant, a larger quantity was sown, owing to the fears entertained for potatoes; and the return is exceedingly fine—it rather surpasses an average season; many samples already cleaned, weigh from 65 to 68 lbs. per bushel. The Weevil, which for the first time made its appearance in Gloucester this year, seemingly confined its ravages to the southerly border of cultivation, being less observable northwards, and at the distance of from three to five miles, was not known at all. This insect did but little damage, and it is to be hoped, that like the potato disease, with a little ordinary precaution on our parts, and God's kind providence, it may disappear altogether next year. Oats and Barley also are rather beyond an average crop, and saved in good order: Hay, owing to the dryness of the season, was light, but is sufficiently abundant for the wants of the country.

THE SEASON.—About a month ago we had a long spell of cold, boisterous, and unseasonable weather, and at one period snow to a considerable depth covered the ground. During the last fortnight affairs assumed a very different, and more agreeable aspect. We have had slight breezes from the southward and westward, the snow has entirely disappeared, and the air soft, mild, and pleasant. In fact, so light has been the wind, that several schooners bound up have been detained a considerable time in the river, notwithstanding what little wind stirring was in their favor. Some rain has also fallen. This pleasing change has very materially facilitated the loading of the large fleet of ships in port; and we learn that there is now every prospect that the whole will be got ready for sea during the early part of the ensuing week.

AMERICAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The Bermuda Gazette contains the following important piece of intelligence.

"We mentioned in our last having received the Prospectus of the above company, and promised some detail in our present number which we now proceed to give; they propose that on every 14th day one of their vessels shall start from Demerara, calling at Trinidad, Tobago, Grenada, Barbados, St. Vincent, Montserrat, Antigua, St. Christopher, St. Martins, Totola, and St. Thomas; and on every 14th day another Steamer shall leave Vera Cruz, calling at one or two ports in Cuba, then at Jamaica, Cape Hayti, Porto Rico and St. Thomas. On the arrival of the Boats from Demerara and Vera Cruz at St. Thomas, the Goods and Passengers brought by them will be transferred to larger steamers, which will proceed thence to New York, calling at Bermuda. They expect to reach New York in time to meet the British and North American Steam boat for Boston, Halifax, and Liverpool.—On the arrival of the English Mail by the Cunard Steamers at New York, the Company's Steamers will return to St. Thomas via Bermuda.

"The establishment of such a direct line of communication with the windward Islands and Demerara, would be of much importance to our commercial community—and others, for by the present circuitous route of the Royal

Mail Steamers, letters or passengers do not reach Barbadoes until one Month from the date of leaving Bermuda. It would form a link in the chain of communication between the West American Provinces, Bermudas, and the West Indies, which we have long desired to see effected.—Bermuda, too, from its central position and the salubrity of its climate, would no doubt, be more frequently resorted to by persons in search of health from the extreme cold of the North, or from the intense heat of the Tropics."

DESPATCH.—The brig Rebecca, Captain Campbell, of Belfast, left this port on Wednesday last, on her THIRD voyage between that port and Miramichi, this season. She had a long passage out—42 days. She was consigned, each trip, to Messrs. Gilmour, Rankin & Co.

STEAM SHIP GREAT BRITAIN.—The following is the latest intelligence furnished by the British papers regarding the situation of this leviathan of the ocean. It is copied from Willmer & Smith's European Times. Captain Hosken's, it appears, seems sanguine that this noble vessel will be got off. Other parties think differently, and entertain faint hopes of her ever being released.

"By the steam-ship Caledonia, which sailed hence on the 4th instant, we gave accounts of the unfortunate position of this noble-ship up to the 2nd instant, and stated that an effort would be made on the 3rd to float her again; we also stated our doubts that the attempt would be successful, and so it has proved. On that day the steam tug-boats made an ineffectual effort to relieve her. The weather on the 3rd, 4th, and 5th, was such as to render it impossible for any of the steam-tugs to approach her; so that all the efforts which had previously been made to get her off the sands failed. Since we left Dundrum Bay she has moved about 100 yards nearer the shore, and has from ten to twelve feet of water in her hold."

"In a conversation which we had yesterday with Captain Hosken at our office, we are glad to learn that he entertains sanguine expectations of getting her off. Breakwaters, tanks, and other machinery, is now preparing, which will not be put into practical execution for six weeks; and as she now lies fast on a bed of sand, between two rocks, it is expected that she will not sustain much more damage."

Marriages.

The following Marriages have been solemnized by the Rev. WM. STEVEN, of Restigouche:—At Restigouche, on the 13th October, Mr John Downes, to Miss Jane Calder. On the 19th, Mr James Currie, to Miss Ann Nickell. On the 21st, Mr Samuel Richards, to Miss Margaret Logan. At New Richmond, County of Bonaventure, on the 24th instant, Mr John Robertson, to Miss Mary Gerar. At the same place, on the 26th, Mr Peter Cool, to Miss Ann Lynd; Mr John Weir Fallow, to Miss Grace Fairservice. At Restigouche, on the 28th, Mr William Malcolm, to Miss Elizabeth Clarke.

Deaths.

At Shediac, on Sunday the 8th inst., FANNY, daughter of Mr Lemuel Willber, aged five years and six months.

Shipping Intelligence:

PORT OF MIRAMICHI.

Entered, November 5—schr Abigail Smith, Canso; Elizabeth, McKay, P. E. Island.

6th—schr Ageroria, McKay, P. E. Island; Irish Lass, Hay, do.; Lady Smith, Boudroit, Pictou; barque Elizabeth Holderness, Predger, Hull, 66 days; Gilmour Rankin & Co.

7th—schr Mary Ann, Curry, Halifax; Herald, McLeod, P. E. Island; Venus, Bears, P. E. Island; barque Alexander, Doeg, Sydney, C. B.; schr Scotia, McDonald, Arichat.

9th—schr Sarah, Campbell, P. E. Island.

10th—schr Saint Roch, Blais, Montreal.

12th—schr Henry Carman, Campbell, P. E. Island.

13th—schr Freedom, Thomson, do.; Mariner, Pitt, do.

Cleared, November 6—schr Prince of Wales, Eisan, Pictou; barque Hopkinson, Grebour, Liverpool; brigs Rolla, Totherick, Newcastle; Hawthorne, Bell, Sunderland; Joseph Anderson, Gray, Liverpool; True Blue, Oliver, Cork; Aurora, Harwood, Liverpool; schr Elizabeth, McKay, P. E. Island.

7th—brigs Mazeppa, Bainborough, Sunderland; True Blue, Stapleton, New foundland.

9th—bark Invermore, Urquhart, Cork; sebr Jessie, Challis, Limerick.