

back the natives to Thanna in the ship's boat, in charge of the chief mate, and several of the men. The ship left Erromanga on the evening of the 23rd of April, and at day-break the next morning, the 24th, she was found to be close in upon the eastern coast of Sandwich. She was immediately hauled on a wind, and two boats were lowered for the purpose of keeping her off the land, but being within the influence of the ground swell the boats had no effect upon her, and she soon struck on a rock, within a cable's length of the shore. She then fell on her broadside, and though her masts were cut, and every means adopted to save the vessel, she in a few hours broke up and became a total wreck. For three days the crew remained near the wreck, in the hope of saving some of the stores, the natives behaving in the kindest manner. The captain and the crew, it should be observed, were rescued from the rock by the natives, who threw ropes to them from the shore. They wished them to remain, but it was considered expedient by the captain to make to the leeward harbour, to which vessels resort in visiting the island. After about four days' travelling they came to a bay on the south side of the island, where the natives appeared on the same friendly terms. They gave them sugar-canes and coconuts to eat, and the chief to whom they were introduced took great liking to a child, a fine little boy, who was along with the captain. Amidst this apparent good feeling a tumult broke out among the natives, who fell upon the unfortunate crew, who were off their guard, and most of them were brutally slaughtered. The captain endeavoured to escape and retreated into the water. They were, however, too close upon him, and his scull was smashed in. A man named Weir, and three others, succeeded in getting clear by springing forward into the sea, and swimming to a canoe, with which they reached an adjacent island. The natives pursued them, and Weir's companions were overtaken, but their fates were unknown; Weir contrived to conceal himself in the bush, where he remained for several days. Fortunately, the first day he ventured out to the beach, the Isabella Anna hove in sight, when he swam off, and was picked up. The number supposed to have been massacred is twenty-nine.

REPEAL OF THE NAVIGATION LAWS. A demonstration in favor of protection to the shipping interest took place on the river Thames, on the occasion and representation of a memorial to her Majesty against the repeal of the navigation laws, agreed upon by the masters, mates, and seamen now in London. The demonstration was determined upon in consequence of the alleged apathy of the seamen themselves upon this subject; and an application having been made to the Lord Mayor to allow of a procession of 20000 seamen through the city to Whitehall, his lordship refused this permission, on the ground of interruption to business which so vast a concourse would necessarily occasion. The promoters of the movement thereupon wisely altered their original design, and determined to have a boat procession to Westminster bridge. At daybreak almost every vessel in the river and in the docks below London Bridge hoisted its colours. The wind being brisk, the flags floated gaily in the breeze, and it was stated by old sailors that so brilliant a display had not taken place on the Thames since the coronation of George IV. The procession was divided into three bodies; each of which was headed by a steamer, and consisted altogether of upwards of 200 ships' boats, manned by from five to ten men each. The boats from the lower part of the river having approached Shadwell, at about one o'clock the whole proceeded slowly up the river towards Westminster. A great concourse of people had assembled at the Shadwell entrance of the London docks, who cheered the procession as it started, and several guns were fired here and elsewhere up the river. The Thames Tunnel-pier and the yards, commanding a view of a procession, were crowded with persons. The crews in the colliers and other vessels exchanged lusty cheers with the seamen in the procession as it passed. The spectacle, in one division in mid-stream, each carrying the union jack, and passing between the forest of masts which crowded the pool, almost every ship on each side being decorated with flags of all colours, was exceedingly animated and picturesque. The Tower-wharf quay, the Custom-house quay, and the fishing vessels and wharfs at Ballingsgate, exhibited a sea of faces, and to up this point the procession was received with considerable cheering. London bridge was a favourable point of view, and this popu-

lar thoroughfare was blocked up with spectators. The best idea we can give of the length of the procession will be to state, that when the steamer in tow of the first division reached Southwark bridge the last of the monster tail of boats had just cleared London bridge. The second division was about half this length. The procession reached the latter bridge about half past two o'clock. The masters and mates then left the steamers, and the seamen their boats, and a walking procession was formed in Bridge-street, which wended its way in some disorder of march up Parliament-street to Trafalgar square. Each boat's crew carried the union jack; at the head marched a band of music playing 'Rule Britannia' 'Hearts of oak,' and other national airs. A dense crowd assembled to see the procession land, and an almost perfect interruption of the thoroughfare for carriages took place in Bridge-street and parliament-street, while the seamen slowly turned up Whitehall. On passing the Admiralty, Admiral Dundas, M. P., the first naval lord, the Hon. W. F. Cowper, M. P., and Mr. Ward, M. P. secretary to the Admiralty, appeared on the balcony and watched the procession with much interest. On arriving in Trafalgar square thousands of persons had assembled, and the procession was here formed in more correct order than the denseness of the crowd had hitherto permitted. After a short delay here the seamen returned down Whitehall, and drew up when the band had reached Downing-street. On passing the Admiralty three cheers were given for the navy, a similar compliment was paid to the Duke of Wellington at the Horse Guards, and three cheers were given for the Queen opposite Whitehall. The deputation appointed to present the memorial to Sir G. Grey then left the main body, and repaired to the Home-office. The deputation which consisted of Mr. Mather, a delegate from the Tyne, Captain Butehead, of the port of London, Captain T. Elliot, of Limerick; Captain Wright of South Shields; Mr. Edgar, of London; Captain M. Smith, and Mr. J. Dunn, of Sunderland, secretary to the committee, were introduced to Sir G. Grey by Mr Wawn, M. P. for South Shields.

Mr. Mather (addressing the Home Secretary) said he had the honour to place in Sir G. Grey's hands the memorial of the seamen of the various ports in Great Britain against the proposed repeal of the navigation laws, and he begged that the right hon. baronet would in presenting it to the Queen, impress it upon her Majesty that the memorial expressed the true sentiments of the British seamen. They did not wish to leave the service of the mercantile marine of their country, but he was bound to state his belief that if the proposed changes in the navigation laws were made, they would leave the British flag and enter into the service of another country. Sir G. Grey said he was himself the son of an old naval officer, and he should be sorry to see the result anticipated by Mr. Mather. Mr. Mather.—I am sure, Sir George, that if your gallant father had been alive, he would not advise the measure which it is believed her Majesty's Government have in contemplation. If their country forsake our sailors I am afraid they will forsake their flag.

FOREIGN. DENMARK AND SWEDEN.—King Frederick VII. has commenced his reign by an act of clemency which augurs well for his constitutional spirit. By a royal receipt, all proceedings now pending for political offences, or for the violation of the laws which regulate the press, are to be at once cancelled and annulled. On the 28th the King signed an ordinance, by which he grants a constitution to his states. There are to be established Commons States for the kingdom of Denmark and the duchies of Sleswick and Holstein, to assemble, at fixed periods, alternately in the kingdom of Denmark and the duchies. The new Constitution consecrates the principle of voting the taxes by the states and of their participation in the Legislative powers. It changes nothing in the relation between the duchies of Holstein and Lauenberg with the German Confederation. It preserves also the optional use of the Danish and German languages, in the mixed districts of the duchy of Sleswick. The constitution is to be submitted to the examination of Deputies, the majority of whom are to be elected by the provincial states. Their number is to be twenty six for Denmark, and twenty six for the duchies. PRUSSIA.—The King, the German journals state, has decided upon having a regular periodical session of the general Diet, every two years; and the letters

patent for this measure will be published as soon as the present committee have terminated their labors. AUSTRIA.—The affairs of this country are every day becoming more critical. The army of Italy alone now amounts to 150,000. Before the commencement of the present agitation the Austrian Government had no money to spare. What must be the state of the treasury now? Some time since the house of Rothschild was reported to have replied in these terms to an intimation from Prince Metternich, that he might have occasion for their assistance. 'We will advance no money for war purposes.' And now a superior officer of the Austrian treasury, has left Vienna for St Petersburg, to negotiate with the emperor direct, or with Russian capitalists, a loan of fifty millions of roubles,—something beyond four million pounds sterling. It is now asserted that the house of Rothschild has advanced 20,000,000 (£800,000) to the Government, but declined having anything to do with a loan, and it was in consequence of that resolve that application is made to Russia. The cost of the army assembled, and to be assembled, in Lombardy, is enormous.

Circulating Library. For Sale.

The advertiser offers for Sale, 500 Novels, all new, English editions, and uniformly half bound in roan. They are all works of merit, and by authors of note. They will be sold at cost, viz: 1s 10d per volume, cash. They would form an excellent foundation for the commencement of a PUBLIC CIRCULATING LIBRARY and to one, or several persons clubbing together, would prove an advantageous investment for a small capital, as the whole outlay would return in a few months after the library was in operation. If the purchaser would not require the whole, any portion of them, say 200, 300 or 400 vols. may be had at the same price—the advertiser having the choice of selecting from the lot the number not taken. A list of titles, and further particulars made known upon application at the Gleaner Office February 1, 1848.

FARM to LET.

For a term of years, all that valuable advantageously situated and well known FARM, in the parish of Newcastle, opposite Chatham, lately owned and occupied by the late JOHN LYONS, deceased. None need apply, but such as can give satisfactory security for the due fulfillment of the conditions of Leases. For particulars apply to R. HUTCHISON, JOHN PORTER, } Executors Newcastle, February 21, 1848.

Books and Hats.

For sale by the Subscriber, Sears' History of the Bible. do Pictorial Illustrations do. do Bible Biography. do Guide to Knowledge. do Wonders of the World. do Sunday Book. do Pictorial Library. do History American Revolution. do History of Great Britain & Ireland do Information for the People. Also—an assortment of Hats:—Black and low crown Hats, Silk and Beaver do. JOHN RUE. Chatham, July 5th, 1847

Notice.

All persons having any just demands against the Estate of the late JOHN LYONS, late of the parish of Newcastle, Farmer, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested, within three months, and all persons indebted to the said Estate will please make immediate payment to RICHARD HUTCHISON, JOHN PORTER, } Executors. Newcastle, February 4, 1848.

HERRINGS & COD-FISH

50 Barrels No 1 Labra dot Herrings. 50 Barrels No 1 Canso Herring. 30 Barrels Pickled Codfish, 50 Quintals Codfish, 2 Barrels Cod Oil. For sale low by WM. J. FRASER. Feb. 8, 1848.

NOTICE.

All persons having any just claims against the Estate of the late HENRY McCULLAM, late of Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland, farmer, deceased, are requested to render the same, duly attested, within three months from this date, to Messrs STREET & DAVIDSON, Solicitors, Newcastle, and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to MARY McCULLAM, Executrix THOMAS C. ALLAN, Executor Newcastle, Feb. 17, 1848.

NEW-BRUNSWICK Benefit Building Society AND Savings' Fund.

Established under Act of Assembly, 10th Victoria, chap. 83, at a Public Meeting held at the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, Saint John, September, 1847. Shares £120.—Monthly Subscriptions 12s per share.—Management Fee 7s4d per share. Present Entrance Fee 7s. The Monthly subscriptions are payable in Saint John on the first Monday in every month and at the Branch Offices, or Agencies, on the Thursday previous. The first subscription is due on the third day of January, 1848. Trustees—with a seat at the board—Wm. Wright, Robert F. Hazen, Henry Caubb. Directors—Charles Drury, Charles E. Raymond, William C. Dunham, John H. Gray, James Agnew, George Wheeler, James Poyntz John C. Littlehale, Samuel Huyghue. Bankers—The Bank of New Brunswick. Secretary & Treasurer—Mr Ch. L. Street. This Society is established on a mutual, simplified system—the most approved in England; and founded on a basis so sound as to give the most effectual security to its members. THE DESIGN OF THIS SOCIETY IS First—To enable persons to become their own Landlords, and purchase Freehold or Leasehold property, by advances made by the society. (300 positively advanced for £36 a year, for about eleven and a half years, which sum pays both principal and interest. Other some proportion.) Second—To provide a safe and profitable Fund to savings, or investments for small or large sums of money. (This Society offers opportunities in this respect which no other institution in this province can do.—Savings' banks only pay five per cent, whereas this Society pays six per cent, compound interest.) THE OTHER IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES ARE 1st—No money is lent but on security of real property. 2nd—New members are admitted up to the time the society will end, with equal proportionate advantages. 3rd—Any member may withdraw the amount of his shares at any time after the first year with the compound interest thereon. Shares may be transferred at any time. 4th—Members may invest their money in paid up shares, which will necessarily be doubled—sixty pounds at the commencement being worth one hundred and twenty pounds at the conclusion. 5th—Mortgages can be repaid at any time with proper notice. 6th—The account and bank books are open for inspection of members at every monthly meeting. 7th—Securities given by all officers of trust. The board of directors in St John have the general management of the society—but for the purpose of accommodating persons resident in other parts of the province, branch offices, or agencies, are formed—where shares can be obtained, and all the payments made, in various districts, and Local Boards of management will be established as soon as the number of shares taken in any district render it advisable. The funds are procured from the monthly subscriptions of the members, and also from monies invested in paid up shares, which will always ensure ample means for meeting the advances required. The profits are certain, because the amount paid by the borrower, for advance, must necessarily form the fund for paying the lender. The expenses of the society are small, as the officers act gratuitously, with the exception of the Secretary and Treasurer. The fees and fines form a contingent fund, out of which the expenses are paid, and the balance, which will be very considerable, will go into the general fund which will lessen the duration of the society. Every information, with copious prospectus, Rules, &c, can be obtained on application at the office of the society, or at the offices of the agents. By order of the Board, CHARLES L. STEE T, Secretary and Treasurer. Prince William Street, St John, N B. Agent for Chatham—WM. CARMAN, Esq.—for Newcastle—ALLAN DAVIDSON, Esq.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

The Subscribers have for Sale—6 Fanning Machines, of superior description. Copies of the one imported by them last fall, which has been highly approved of. The above articles are manufactured here, and well worthy the attention of our Farmers. Terms liberal. JOHNSON & MACKIE. Chatham, Feb. 22, 1847.

Female School.

Mrs MARGARET FAYLE informs the public, that she intends opening a School, on Monday, 3rd of April, in the house on St. Mary's hill, opposite the residence of James Care, Esquire, in which will be taught the usual branches of an elementary Female School. Should she meet with encouragement, her husband will attend an hour each day, without interfering with his own School-time. Chatham, Feb. 25, 1848.