

The Gleaner.

Chatham, Miramichi,

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1848.

Being out of paper, we are unable to issue a full sheet to-day, but publish this slip for the accommodation of our advertising friends, and to furnish our readers with a brief summary of the week's news.

Our fall supply of paper has been some time on its passage from Halifax, we therefore are in hopes to be enabled to appear next Tuesday in our proper size.

COUNTY OF KENT.—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor arrived at Richibucto on Wednesday evening last, and on the following day was presented with an address with which we have been favored. It shall appear in our full sheet on Tuesday next.

AGRICULTURAL.—The annual Ploughing Match, Cattle Show, and Fair, came off on Tuesday last. Particulars will be given next week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—A Friend to Justice' as well as the Fourth No. of 'Political Portraits' are received, and their insertion postponed until Tuesday next.

HALIFAX.—Alderman Hemeon has been appointed Mayor of this city.

The Courier concludes an article headed 'the Fall Trade,' with the following remarks.

The catch of fish promises this season to be most abundant; and we are not without the hope that good markets will be afforded for this staple of our export trade. The articles usually held in pretty large quantities, which we receive from the West Indies as a return, are advancing in price; and all things considered, the prospects for our population look more cheering than might have been expected, more especially when taking into account the shameful manner in which the interests of the country have been tampered with, by those who have undertaken to manage our affairs. But the example of other countries has not been lost upon the people of Nova Scotia; and the day of reckoning, although it may be delayed for a season, will not be the less sure when it does arrive. The plain practical good sense that is fast making headway against the utopian theories of political schemers will be the means of ridding us of their pernicious influence and place us in a position once again to start fair in the race of improvement. Meanwhile it requires the utmost vigilance and forbearance on the part of all engaged in business, in order to extricate themselves successfully and honourably out of the labyrinth of difficulties, and perplexities, that have in a variety of ways encompassed us. So far the credit of the country remains unshaken, and every one is prepared to admit the advantages accruing to a people, from this important particular.

PR. ED. ISLAND.—The Islander of the 29th September says: We are glad to learn that Edward Palmer, Esq. our respected Representative, succeeds Mr Peters in the office of Solicitor General.

The same paper contains the following paragraph.

American Fishermen at Georgetown.—During the heavy gale of Monday the 18th instant, and throughout the whole of that day, a crowd of American Fishing Vessels, struggling under very low canvas, continued without intermission to run for the port of Georgetown. The distant view of the harbour next morning presented a regular forest of masts, and apparently a superior class of schooners, owned by enterprising individuals of that nation. We understand there was again a large fleet of fishing vessels got into the port of Georgetown on Friday the 22d.

EUROPEAN NEWS.—By yesterday's mail we obtained our British papers to the 23d September.

The Royal Mail steamer Cambria, arrived at Halifax on the night of Wednesday last, in a passage of 11½ days; and we have transferred to our columns such extracts from the papers thus obtained, as our limited space would admit of. They will be found below.

It is very satisfactory to us to be able to announce that the weather throughout Great Britain and Ireland continues to be in the highest degree auspicious. With scarcely any exception, the meteorological returns record daily, from all parts of the country, the most unvarying warm and genial atmosphere. This continued favourable weather cannot but have a most beneficial effect upon the operations of the husbandman in the northern parts of Ireland and Scotland, and must tend in a very great degree to repair the mischief occasioned by the long continued previous inclemency. The great bulk of the crops is now secured,

and as far as we can at present form an opinion, we are led to the conviction that, upon the whole, the crop is below the average of moderate good seasons. It will be seen that the Corn market has experienced a slight advance, and the prices of potatoes have much increased, as every day confirms the fact of a most extensive destruction of that esculent throughout Ireland as well as in many districts of England, and a partial failure in Scotland.

The reports of the continental harvests continue to be favourable, and the receding duty, together with the acknowledged deficiency of the grain crops, will stimulate the merchants in the Baltic ports to expediate their shipments as much as possible. As all danger of an interruption of the commerce of the Baltic and the North sea is now unequivocally postponed till March next, it is more than probable that considerable supplies will flow in from every quarter. The quantity of Wheat in bond is not large, and as the opinion generally prevails that the duty will continue to fall, it is probable that the stock in bond will increase, and being liberated at the latter period of the year, will tend to equalise prices. However, it is to Ireland that we look with most anxiety and interest on this subject. The scarcity of human food will, we fear, be very great, and not alarming. A few weeks later we shall be better able to ascertain the exact state of the crops in that country; at present the discordant reports defy any approximate calculation. The prevailing fine weather must, however, counteract to a great degree the calamitous effects of the potato disease.

England and Scotland continues to enjoy a state of profound tranquility. Several more arrests of Chartist leaders have taken place in the metropolis and in the manufacturing districts, and they have been committed for trial. True bills have been found against the Chartists committed in London some weeks ago, and their trials were fixed for yesterday. Some verdicts for seditious misdemeanors have been already obtained, but the public attention is scarcely even directed to the fact. The Chartists apprehended and in prison for offences in the manufacturing districts will be chiefly brought to trial at the assizes in our town. All excitement upon the subject appears to have subsided.

In the absence of parliamentary news, domestic politics are almost wholly without interest. The Court remains in happy seclusion at Balmoral, except when the Queen joins in the rural sports got up especially for her amusement in the Highlands, which contrast not a little with the occupations of some of the unhappy and persecuted sovereigns on the continent. If it were not for the smouldering rebellion in Ireland, domestic politics would scarcely furnish a single subject for political comment.

The predial outrages which have recommenced in Ireland, still occupy a considerable share of public attention, and keep the whole southern division of that distracted country in a continual state of alarm. We are quite foiled in any attempt to learn the exact position of affairs in the mountainous districts around Carrick-on-Suir. We receive daily entire columns of news from the local papers, but the details are so shrouded in vague statements, or veiled by the interests or prejudices of party, that it is almost impossible to fix upon the precise facts of this new insurrectionary movement—if it can be dignified by such a title. It will be seen by our Irish news, that parties of armed insurgents are almost daily described on the hills, at some particular spot; the police send for the military; the troops are marched to the scene in the hopes of annihilating the rebels, and when they arrive the whole body of mountain marauders have disappeared, and invariably elude all the efforts of the police and military to capture them, or bring them into action. We hear of substantial farmers being compelled to join the insurgents at their nightly assemblages; and one story relates how a reluctant recruit now pressed into the service of the insurgents, and how he was taken before several officers dressed in 'the green and gold uniform,' but, strangely enough, was afterwards allowed to return to his home. There can be no doubt that pillage of the surrounding farmers has taken place to a considerable extent; and, indeed all the circumstances most to be relied upon tend to confirm the opinion we have already expressed, that the movement is purely of an agrarian character, and the half clad, miserable banditti, who are now harassing the troops and the police, are only brought together for the purposes of plunder. We are afraid that many of the deluded men who join these nocturnal assemblages are driven to these courses by sheer distress; the combined effects of the destruction of the potato crop, and the seizures made by the landlords of their corn for rents, have forced these unhappy men to bid defiance to the laws.

One feature is particularly observed upon by almost all the writers for the public press in Ireland—there seems to be a growing feeling of disrespect towards the clergy on account of their conduct during the late outbreak. We are not competent to speak authoritatively on the subject, but certainly, from the news which reaches us, it appears undeniable that the Catholic clergy have lost a very considerable share of their influence over their flocks; and this, taken together with the prevailing distress must render the collection of the stipends of the clergy most precarious during the forthcoming winter.

The continent of Europe appears to be still in a state of convulsion from the Mediterranean to the Baltic. Upon a reconsideration of the armistice agreed upon at Malmö between the Danes and the Prussians, the Assembly at Frankfurt voted, on the 16th inst., that the armistice should be ratified, in so far as it could be carried into effect under the present state of things.

A dense mob awaited the result, in order to insult the majority. A frightful riot ensued, and the chief members were compelled to harangue the populace. Blum and Simon instigated the mob, by the most violent language, to overawe the assembly, and a general tumult ensued, during which the windows of the hall were demolished. The military, after considerable delay, appeared and the mob moved off with yells and imprecations. The city was not quiet till two in the morning. This outbreak of popular feeling spread to Cologne, and we hear that a vast meeting assembled there and declared for a democratic and social Republic, without a dissentient voice. The subsequent intelligence from Frankfurt is of an alarming character. It is said that a serious insurrection has broken out; barricades have been erected, cannon shots are firing, great numbers have been killed, and the victory was still doubtful when the express left. We are in hourly expectation of further intelligence which we are quite prepared to learn is of a frightful character.

Serious disturbances have taken place at Potsdam, in which some of the troops sided with the mob; barricades were commenced, but a few persons were wounded, the military quelled the riot. Excesses of a revolutionary character have taken place again at Posen, and in Upper Silesia; but these desultory movements have been instantly subdued. In Saxony the manufacturing town of Chemnitz has been the scene of obstinate and sanguinary riots.

But at Vienna these disturbances have been of a still more serious complexion. The Austrian capital, during the evening of the 11th the 12th, and 13th instant, has been also the theatre of continued riots: and we regret to say that the mob have extorted from the Minister concessions which must shake public confidence to its foundation.

In Italy the armistice is now upon the point of expiration; both the Austrians and the Piedmontese seem eager to renew the war—the one to push their victories to a conclusion, the latter to redeem their dishonour. We think, however, that pending the issue of the efforts of France and England to bring about a pacification, that hostilities will hardly recommence at present.

The news of the taking of Messina by the Neapolitan troops, has been confirmed. The bombardment was of a most devastating character, and the country around presented after the fight, an aspect of great desolation. About 10,000 persons escaped on board the French and English shipping, and were afterwards conveyed to other parts of Sicily. The Neapolitan forces amount to 15 or 20,000, and are scarcely strong enough to advance. The Sicilians will fight for every inch of their territory. The bloodshed, burning, and pillage which have taken place are described as almost unexampled in atrocity.

Willmer & Smith's European Times thus speaks of the state of Trade:—Trade in all departments remains in much the same position as at the departure of the America. In some respects there is not so much activity. The Colonial Produce markets are still depressed, notwithstanding the rapid progress which has been made in finishing the harvest; but as holders of goods are rather anxious to realize, owing to the large stock on hand, which far exceeds that of last year, and the home as well as the export deliveries continuing in an unsatisfactory manner, prices have again receded. Money is still plentiful, and can be obtained, as for some time past, on easy and moderate terms.

The second edition of the London Sun printed on the 22nd ult. has the following report of the sudden death of Lord Geo. Bentinck.

Nottingham, Friday, 9.45, a. m.—A messenger from Welbeck Abbey has just arrived, announcing the death of Lord George Bentinck. His lordship left the abbey on foot and unattended, at three o'clock yesterday afternoon, for Thoresby park, the seat of the Earl of Manvers, where he had an engagement to dine. Not arriving, inquiries were made, and at eight o'clock last night he was found on the footpath quite dead, having evidently expired of apoplexy. Thoresby is about six miles from Welbeck.

France.—Each succeeding day becomes more and more critical for the people of Paris, and the prestige of General Cavaignac has received a more fatal blow this week than ever has been aimed against him since he has been in power. Finding the tide of popular feelings setting fast against the Republic, and perceiving that the moderate party was rapidly gaining ground, the general conceived the idea of acting again upon M. Ledru Rollin's policy, and accordingly made arrangements to send commissioners into the provinces, for the purpose of democratising the people of the country. By some means his intentions were pre-

maturely disclosed, and upon questions being put to the Home Minister on Saturday, M. Senard defended the measure, declaring that the parties selected to conduct the inquiries, which had an important bearing on the Republic, would enlighten the Government by their reports. A perfect tumult ensued in the assembly, as almost all the members from the Provinces perceived that it was invasion of their rights as representing the feelings of their own constituencies.

M. Marie, the Minister of Justice, declared from the Tribunal, that if the assembly did not pass to the order of the day, General Cavaignac would resign. This threat only increased the tumult, and M. Falloux made a speech which was so much admired, that M. Thiers, amidst the loud derisive shouts of the Red Republicans, shook hands with him and complimented him at the conclusion. The upshot of the business was that all the Ministers withdrew to the antechamber to consult, and after an hour's absence the crafty president, M. Marrast, read a motion which passed to the order of the day, relying upon Ministers withdrawing their obnoxious scheme. This motion passed, and the project was at once knocked on the head. This is the first time that the Assembly has opposed the General, who finds that he can no longer support himself, except by throwing himself into the arms of the Red Republicans, the very men whom he has shot by thousands at the barricades, and since transported by hundreds.

Louis Napoleon has been elected at the head of the poll in the department of the Seine; and his return is announced for the departments of the Orne, the Tonze, the Charente Inferieure, and the Moselle, whilst no doubt exists of his success in Corsica.

Mr Editor,

In reply to a paragraph in your Journal of the 3rd instant, the Committee for the Vondy Memorial beg leave to state, that they have not been unmindful of the duty imposed upon them, and that a Tablet with an appropriate inscription (part of that memorial) has been executed in England, and is now we believe, on its way here.

SAMUEL BACON, Act. Secretary.
Rectory, Chatham, 7th Oct. 1848.

Pictou.—Supposed Murder.—The Eastern Chronicle reports that a man by the name of Niel McFadyen, has been arrested in Pictou, for the supposed murder of a young man named Carr, belonging to the County of Restigouche. The body of a man was found in the woods, near the residence of the prison, a short time after his arrest, with the skull broken, and other marks of violence on it, but decomposition was too far advanced to identify the body.

Fredericton.—The Reporter of Friday thus remarks:—The Crops in this part of the country may now be said to be secured; and the result is as follows:—Potatoes are about half a crop in the vicinity of Fredericton, and downwards along the line of the river Saint John. By the upward line of the Saint John as far as Woodstock and the Grand Falls, they approach the usual average; and they turn out pretty well in the back settlements. Wheat is light in general, and in some places a total failure. Corn, buckwheat and oats, have yielded abundantly; and hay is as plentiful as ever.

Halifax.—The College in connexion with the Free Church of Scotland, is to be opened on the 1st November.

We are requested to remind the Members of the Board of the Northumberland Agricultural Society, that a meeting of that body will take place on the morning of THURSDAY next, at 11 o'clock in the hall of the Mechanics' Institute, Chatham.

NOTICE.

All persons having any just demands against the ESTATE of the late JAMES PATTERSON, late of Chatham, County of Northumberland, Plasterer, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested, within THREE MONTHS from the date hereof:—and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to Mr James Johnson, Chatham.

JAMES PATTERSON, Administrator.
Chatham, 7th October, 1848.

To Let.

The HOUSE and PREMISES formerly occupied by the late JAMES PATTERSON, in Chatham, situate between the residences of Mr John Fitzpatrick and Mr Robert Coulson. Immediate possession can be given.

JAMES PATTERSON.
Chatham, 7th October, 1848.