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Nec araneorum sane textus ideo melior, quia ex se fila gignunt, nec noster vilior quia ex alienis libamus ut apes.

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EMIGRATION AND EDUCATION.

Among the new features of Irish life, none is more striking than the emigration that is going on almost the whole year round. We have met with scarcely any body who does not lament over this departure of the people as an unmitigated misfortune—it being the middle-aged and young who go, and the aged and children who are left behind. You do not need to be told that we do not share in this regret, though we can easily understand and cordially respect it. The clearance of the land by a method which secures the maintenance of the inhabitants seems to us a very great good. The aged are more safe and comfortable in workhouses than they could have been amidst the chances of Irish cabin life in these times, and as for the children, the orphans, and the deserted, they are the hope of the country. From the workhouse schools a large body of young people will be coming forth, very soon, with new ideas, good habits and qualifications which will make of them a higher order of peasantry than Ireland has ever yet known. But the landlord watches with pain the autumnal emigration which we see going forward from Cork, Waterford and Wexford. It is the respectable farming class that goes out in autumn.—Hundreds of farmers—each with his family party—are, this month paying away for passage money the cash they have received for their crops; and day by day they are sailing; here a middle-aged father and mother, with a son of twenty, and four young daughters, paying £112 for their passage to Australia; there, a younger couple, with three or four infants bound for the Mississippi valley. Tempted by no lease, detained by no engagement with the landlord, such men as these sell off their crops and go, paying their rent if they can, and if they think proper; but too many not thinking it proper, saying that the landlord has had much more than his due out of them, on the whole, and that they can't spare the cash which will take their children to a better country. We do not speak of this as a general case; but it is too common a spectacle. Of course the landlord does not like it. The spring emigration is equally distasteful to the priests. It is in spring that the poorest people go, and they are the priests' peculiar people.—*Letters from Ireland, in the London Daily News.*

THE ATTEMPTED REGICIDE IN PERSIA.

A Mahomedan gentleman, resident in London, furnishes the following elucidation on the latest news from Persia:

A person of the name of Moollah Sadique, dwelling at Sheeraz, made a public declaration that in the year of the Hegira, 1255, corresponding with the Christian era 1839, a prophet would make his appearance, and that his name would be Baub, which signifies that all the knowledge and sanctity of prophecy would be possessed by him—that his mission would nullify all the made of faith set forth by ancient prophets, and that the whole world would embrace his religion. He further announced that Baub would receive a "Heavenly Book," and that all the treasures of the world, both what was already discovered, and was yet hidden in the bowels of the earth, would be put into his possession.

Shortly after this announcement, he declared himself to be the prophesied Baub, provided a book which he called Heavenly, and obtained several followers; chiefly from amongst the ignorant and uneducated class of people. On hearing of this Mahomed Shah, of blessed memory, King of Persia, ordered the most learned men of his time to examine into and decide upon the matter. An investigation shortly took place, and the result was that Moollah Sadique, calling himself the Baub, was found to be an imposter and false prophet, and as such, was sentenced by his judges to be beheaded. His Majesty the late King of Persia, would not, however, consent to the extreme penalty of the law being executed; but spared the life of the offender, on condition of his destroying his

pretended "Heavenly Book," and making a public declaration of his repentance.

On the decease, however, of the late king, and the accession of his present Majesty to the throne of Persia, the imposter returned to his old courses, declaring that the old king being now dead, the time for his prophetic mission had arrived. He accordingly sent letters in every direction within the limits of Persia, despatched an agent to the city of Astrabad to foment disturbances there; and having assembled round his own person a band of between three and four thousand infatuated and desperate followers, he straightway began to enforce his new doctrines by means of fire and sword. Whoever refused to embrace his religion was sentenced to be burnt in his house, together with his family, and in this manner several thousand persons were barbarously murdered. A body of these fanatics, about the same time, made an attack upon the uncle of the present King of Persia, but he succeeded in effecting his escape; while a younger brother, who was so unfortunate as to fall into their hands, was burnt alive according to their custom.

As this fanatic rebellion appeared to be gaining strength, a body of the royal troops were now marched from the frontiers of Mazindran and Astrabad, for the purpose of checking it. Every effort was made by way of exhortation by the royal commanders to induce the rebels to return to their duty, but to no purpose. The infatuated men were resolved on enforcing their principle and regaining power by bloodshed and rapine. A sanguinary encounter took place between them and the royal troops, in which not less than four thousand fell on both sides. Among the few of the rebels who were made prisoners was the vicegerent or principal agent of the imposter; and even him the king did not put to death but sentenced him, with eleven other desperate fanatics, to be imprisoned for life.

Some time after this, in the country of Zunjaun, near Tehran, Moollah Mahomed Ully, a leader of the fanatics raised the standard of rebellion, expelled the governor of that place, took forcible possession of the magazine and artillery, and for nine months maintained himself in a state of hostility to the royal authority, and did great injury in that part of the country. At length after about four thousand of the royal troops had fallen in the endeavor to suppress this outbreak, the fanatic leader, Moollah Mahomed Ully having been killed, the rebels were worsted and dispersed.

Upon this a representation was made to the King of Persia, on behalf of the great body of the people, showing that as the most learned Mahomedans had proved the Baub to be an imposter, and sentenced him to death, it was necessary that the sentence should be enforced, seeing that as long as he should be permitted to live the peaceable inhabitants of the country would be in constant danger from the outbreak of his fanatical followers. On this representation, and by the advice and recommendation of the chief men of the kingdom, his Majesty ordered him to be beheaded. The freedom from seditious fanaticism that the kingdom of Persia enjoyed for upwards of two years may be fairly cited in proof of the salutary effect of this decision. From the private letters of friends, as well as the public intelligence from Persia, I am informed that a person named Hanjee Soolaiman Khan, who was one of the Baubs or followers of the Baub, had formed a design to kill His Majesty the King of Persia, persuading his adherents and abettors that he was then to assume the empire as prophet. This was the man who attempted the life of the King, and who was put to death for the crime.

WHOLESALE EXECUTIONS IN ITALY.

A letter from Singaglia, in the papal states, of the 3rd instant, mentions the execution of 24 political prisoners in that town. Eight were shot on the first day, six on the second and ten on the third. They refused to accept the consolations of religion, with the exception of five. Amongst the latter was a merchant named Simoncelli, the only one belonging to the wealthy class of society. He expected to have received his pardon up to the last moment, the brothers and nephews of the pope having interested themselves in his favor. Before he died

he requested the commanding officer to order his soldiers not to fire at his head, but at his breast. The others marched to death shouting for Mazzini, and singing the Marseillaise. It is stated that the execution of political prisoners at Sinigaglia is to be followed by similar scenes at Urbino and Ancona. Much sympathy was felt for the fate of Jerome Simoncelli, who was believed to be innocent of the crimes with which he was charged.

AN AMBASSADOR FROM PITCAIRN'S ISLAND.

Amongst the passengers by the Orinoco steamer, which arrived at Southampton on Saturday from the West Indies, was an inhabitant of Pitcairn's Island, celebrated as the residence of the descendants of the mutineers of the Bounty. He was the bearer of despatches from Admiral Moresby, in the Pacific Ocean, and his object in coming to England is to obtain some assistance for the religious education of the people of Pitcairn's Island, and to induce the Government to allow English ships of war to visit the island oftener than they now do.—The individual alluded to is about sixty years of age, and some twenty five years ago visited Pitcairn, and was allowed to remain on the island as a religious teacher and to practice medicine. He is almost the only stranger ever allowed to remain at Pitcairn, and to be considered as one of the community. The inhabitants of the island in question numbered, when he left, 86 females, and 88 males, who are nearly all descended of the Bounty mutineers, and three Tahitian women. They are still remarkable for their moral and religious character, chiefly through the teaching and example of Adams, the chief mutineer. A president of the community is elected every year, but he has little to do. There is no penal code, for the whole community live as one family, and having no money and prohibiting strong drinks, there is no temptation or inducement to crime. All the land is held in common, and no one is allowed to trade for himself. The coin in the island amounts to about 18 dollars value. If every waste spot were cultivated, Pitcairn, which is about four and a half miles in circumference, would maintain about 500 persons. The climate is good. The thermometer never rises to above 86 degrees, nor falls below 55. The men and boys all bear arms, and they could defend the approaches to the island against a thousand fighting men. No ship can approach without a pilot. The inhabitants are not so robust as the English, nor do they live so long. They subsist chiefly on yams, potatoes, and cocoa nuts. Once a week they taste fish or flesh, which they obtain by fishing and killing the goats on the island. They chew and smoke tobacco which they obtain from American whalers which visit them for supplies of fresh water, yams and potatoes. The island would grow Indian corn and tobacco, but neither of these is cultivated because it would impoverish the ground. Tobacco grows wild, but it is rooted up as a weed. There are no springs, and the water obtained is rain water, which is caught in reservoirs. An English ship of war calls at the island about once a year. A number of American whalers visit it, and through them the inhabitants get supplies to satisfy their simple wants and learn the news of the world. They seldom suffer any stranger to live on their island. If any are shipwrecked there, they are taken care of until the next vessel calls, when they are sent away. Almost the first person the Pitcairn inhabitant met at the Oriental Hotel in Southampton, on Saturday, was a gentleman whose cousin had been shipwrecked at Pitcairn, had lived there a fortnight and was well remembered by the inhabitant. The latter has left a wife and eleven children at Pitcairn. He has been elected president of the island more than once. His business in England will chiefly be with the Duke of Northumberland and the Bishop of London. His presence here will be the means of revealing some particulars of one of the most curious and interesting episodes in the history of human society.

It will be remembered that about sixty years ago eight or ten Englishmen, after committing a great crime, joined with three savage women, and selecting a lonely and diminutive island in the great and dis-

tant Southren ocean, formed, with themselves and progeny, a community, professing and practising all the virtues of Christianity. This community now numbers nearly two hundred persons who still preserve in the same spot the primitive and virtuous habits of their progenitors. They have sent an ambassador to this country, chiefly to procure the means of improving their spiritual welfare. It appears that their attention is turned to Norfolk Island, about 1000 miles distant, in case Pitcairn should become over populated, and they are in hopes the English Government will grant them that island. The person who is come over here from them, states that they still speak the English language in its purity. They have few books in the island which are chiefly religious. They rigidly adhere to the religious doctrines and ceremonies of the church of England. The only spirituous liquors allowed to be landed on the island are a few bottles of wine and brandy for the medicine chest of the doctor. One of Lord Byron's best descriptive poems was written respecting the mutiny of the Bounty, and the charms of life to be enjoyed in the beautiful islands of the South Sea. The retreat of the mutineers of the Bounty to the insignificant and solitary Pitcairn's Island was not discovered by the English for many years, when an English ship was driven there, and the crew was surprised to hear two of the swarthy natives come off and call out to those on board ship, in good English, "Hand us a rope." Admiral Bligh, who was on board the Bounty at the time of the mutiny, lived for many years at Southampton.

IRELAND.

A London engineer has arrived in Galway with a proposal to erect a breakwater at Mutton Island, in the bay, for £60,000.

The greatest sales under the Encumbered Estates Court have been in Galway, amounting to nearly £1,000,000, and the least in the industrious half-Scotch county Londonderry. The whole amount invested by Englishmen and Scotchmen is £1,100,126.

It is stated that 100,000 head of sheep and black cattle have been purchased at the great Scottish fairs for exportation to Ireland. They are the capital of Scotch agricultural colonists who are entering Ireland by one portal, while the native Irish are making their exit daily and hourly by a dozen of others.

State of Trade in Ireland.—Business seems to be greatly improving. The duties on articles consumed in the quarter ending the 10th instant, are nearly £6000 in excess of the same period last year. The Irish Bank returns are also equally indicative of increasing prosperity. The increase of circulation is to the enormous extent of £367,000, as compared with the same period of last year. There is also an increase of nearly £750,000.

The Sligo Journal speaks in high terms of the improved state of that part of the country.

Atlantic Packet Station.—Great interest has been excited in Belfast, during the last few days, by the project of a railway communication between that town and the west coast of Ireland, at the estuary of Blacksod Bay, which has been propounded by the Earl of Mayo. A numerous attended meeting was held in the Chamber of Commerce, Belfast, to consider the subject and the best means of effecting it.

The Pope and Dr. Cullen.—The ceremony of investing Dr. Cullen with the pallium took place on Sunday, with almost regal pomp, in the Church of the Conception in Marlborough-street, Dublin. The sermon was preached by the Lord Bishop of Pittsburg, who, it seems, was the delegated bearer of a "message of peace" from the Sovereign Pontiff to his well beloved sub-Primate Paul Cullen. In the course of his sermon the right rev. preacher, turning to the "Archbishop," said:—"It is my pleasing duty, in conferring this pallium in the name of our Holy Father, to communicate to your grace the most marked expression of his esteem for your person, and of his approbation of your administration. Among the many things which occupy his attention, he stated with pleasure that the administration of your grace was one of those which