

THE GLEANER

AND
NORTHUMBERLAND SCHEDIASMA.

VOLUME III.]

"Nec araneorum sane texus idso melior, quia ex se fila gignunt nec noster vilior quia ex alienis libamus ut apes."

No 2.

MIRAMICHI, TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 20, 1831.

THE GLEANER.

FROM LONDON PAPERS UP TO THE 6th OF AUGUST.

EUROPE.

FROM THE LONDON MORNING CHRONICLE.

The letter of our Correspondent O. P. Q. will be found to throw a valuable light on the cause of the retreat of M. C. PERRIER from the Ministry. After the significant manner in which the Chamber of Deputies expressed themselves, he had no alternative, for a better proof could not have been afforded of his unfitness for his situation. The event has proved that he has been under a complete delusion with respect to the state of opinion in France, and in the Chamber of Deputies.

Our correspondent infers, not merely from the number of votes in favor of M. Lafitte, but from the majority in favour of M. Dupont de L'Eure, as first Vice President, that no Ministry who do not support the principle of the *extreme gauche* can stand. M. Dupont de L'Eure, belongs to the *extreme gauche* of the *extreme gauche*, to the party of Mauguin, Odillon Barrot, Lafayette, and Bavoux, which affords a pretty convincing proof that that party is strong in the Chamber.

The King has charged Count Mole, the friend, it is said, of Prince Talleyrand, to form a new Administration. The friendship of Prince Talleyrand, we fear, will be a small recommendation, for if there is one man more disliked than another, in France, it is Prince Talleyrand. No one circumstance tends more to loosen the attachment of the people of France to their King than the preference which he seems to show for men whose chief merit is the readiness with which they can sacrifice all principles and abandon all parties, at the call of safety or interest. What has befallen M. C. Perrier ought, however, to be a lesson to Louis Philip. He has lost greatly in popularity by his attachment to men of equivocal character and of principle, and his disregard of the pledges given to the men who elevated him to power.

Whoever is Minister, it is clear that a great change must take place in the policy of the government. If the men of the *extreme gauche* are not called to the Ministry, they will be able to force their opinions on the Ministry. It is generally believed that the result of all this will be a general war. No Ministry can stand who do not interfere, without delay, in behalf of Poland.

It is understood that Marshal Soult will remain Minister of War, and Admiral de Rigny of the Marine.

It is said that the Ministry of Finance has been offered to M. Humann, the Ministry of Justice to M. Beranger, and the Interior to M. Vatistenil.

War is always a grievous calamity, and the consequences of a general war at this moment must be unspeakably calamitous. But then, on the other hand, is it no evil to see three Robber Powers remaining in possession of their respective portions of a great country which, in defiance of all principle, they petitioned among themselves? The Poles have maintained a glorious struggle to regain their independence; and is it no evil to see Russians and Prussians combined in an unholy endeavour to destroy this people? Of what use is it to talk of the balance of power, when the Robber Powers are suffered to remain in quiet possession of their spoil? The Government of England has always been ready to lavish the resources of the people in senseless or wicked wars, and looked quietly on while the first grand act of injustice was committed, having been cajoled by Catharine with the hope of an advantageous treaty of commerce. War is an evil, but if war is undertaken, let

it, at all events, not be one of those wicked wars which have disgraced this country so much, but a war for justice and the right of mankind.

It is possible that the inference on behalf of Poland may not lead to war; but the probability lies the other way. If the French fail, the sympathy of mankind will be with them; but should the King of Prussia be stripped of his possessions, and, with his children be reduced to beggary; no one would pity them. In witnessing their misery, the people would remember the crimes which led to it, and be led to believe more firmly in the close connexion between guilt and retribution.

Extract from the Letter of O. P. Q. alluded to in the above article.

* * * There will most probably be an European war! Do I rejoice at this? By no means! Abstractedly I deplore it; but I prefer war to slavery—war, to the triumph of M. Perrier's system—war, to the success of Russia against Poland, of Prussia against Belgium, of Austria against Italy—and of Spain against liberty all over the world. I prefer war to the humiliation of France—to the triumph of Absolutism—to the re-establishment of a Holy Alliance system of conferences at London, and to the success of Prince Talleyrand's diplomacy! If compelled to choose between two evils, I will take the least; I will take the evil which, though great, must be temporary; and I will prefer war and liberty, to peace and tyranny. If we must fight the last battle between the eiphers and the millions—between the Kings and the People—between error, vice, absolutism, and injustice, and truth, virtue, civilization and freedom, let us have it begun and terminated as soon as possible. Louis Philip, by his timidity and avarice, aided by the Guizots and the Periers of France has already given to the Austrian and Prussian Governments twelve months in which to arm—and I know of my own personal knowledge, that the Prussian and Austrian Ambassadors both speak in very civil terms of Louis Philip for the delay which has thus been accorded and for the opportunities thus afforded to Austria and Prussia thus to arm! The Governments of Vienna and Berlin are not, however, more grateful than the Court of St. Petersburg; for if Louis Philip had understood the Revolution of July, and had marched with it and had sacrificed his private moneyed interests, or had merely required their sacrifice—to the honour and glory of France, and the freedom and happiness of millions of the human race, he might, in November last, and even in February last, have given freedom to Poland, to Belgium, to Italy, and to Spain. Since that time Louis Philip has preached peace—peace upon any terms—peace on any conditions—and has risked the happiness of this generation in a manner and to an extent for which he can never be really pardoned. But still it is not too late. Still the Belgium question is as unsettled as ever. Still the Italians are ready to revolt, and still the Poles hold out against their iron heated and barbarous oppressors. If the freedom and happiness of the human race can be permanently and effectually assured without war, so much the better; but, if otherwise, then let the last battle be fought against thrones and sceptres, and let the happiness of man and the civilized world, succeed to the destruction of absolutism and tyranny. We are come to this; and therefore, though, abstractedly, war is a great evil, yet let us desire it in preference to the rivetting of chains, and the tortures of a moral and political Inquisition, in the nineteenth century of the Christian era.

At Paris, we find by the latest private advices, that the panic there had been carried to an extraordinary pitch, and the depreciation in French Stock, likely to amount to a much heavier per centage in the event of

Count Mole remaining at the head of the new Ministry, known as he is to be a decided advocate for war on the first opportunity that presents itself, hostilities will be commenced against Russia, by which nearly the whole of Europe might be thrown into a general war. In this strain, at least, the advices before us are written, evincing more alarm than has been expressed for some time past. In the French Stock Market it was impossible to have effected any large sales in the 3 per Cents. until the price had dropped below 53. The banking interest were the largest operators on the market, by which confidence was so much destroyed among the speculators. Unless, we are told, something is done to check the alarm, the prices of the Public Securities in France will fall lower than they have been sold for the last two years.

The general impression in the city this afternoon is, that the bombardment of Antwerp by the Dutch fleet would have commenced to day. (August 5.)

Unpleasant news respecting the situation of our army at Algiers has been circulated on 'Change. It was said that the model farm had been burnt, and that the city was closely invested by the Arabs, in order to reduce it. General Berthezine is said to have ordered a sally of the garrison at different points. Paris, Aug. 1.

TOULON, July 26.—The Eclipse, arrived yesterday from Navarin, from which place she sailed on the 1st; she had on board several Italian Refugees. She brought some dispatches which were immediately delivered to the Prefect of the Marine. It seems that the Government of Count Capo D'Istria is daily growing weaker from the effects of the insurrection; and it will probably fall entirely, unless it receives speedy succour. It is said that General Schneider has asked the French Government for an additional number of troops, those under his command not seeming to him to be sufficient to act hostilely against the insurgents. Three hundred men have already been sent on board the Rhone transport; these men are drafted from the 3rd battalion of the 21st Regiment of Light Infantry, which is here to reconnoitre. The same battalion will, in a few days, land 300 men more. The wheat harvest in general promises to be very fine; it has begun in several places. The almost daily rains are very unfavourable, and cause some apprehension, otherwise it is probable that the prices of corn would fall considerably.

LORD NORBURY'S Last, AND THE Last OF LORD NORBURY.—Died, on Wednesday, the 27th of July, at his house in this city (Dublin), John Toler, Earl of Norbury and Norwood, in the 88th year of his age. He was a venerable relic of those good old times, the shadow of whose glory, now about to be extinguished for ever, he could not be expected to survive. As a punster he was unrivalled; as a judge it may be a consolidation to his friends, as well as to the public, to know that he has not left his match upon the Bench. Long may his memory reign here without a compeer! Mercy droops not beside his tomb, nor will Justice, Eloquence, or Learning, stretch themselves in his grave. He leaves no "insuppliable interest in the science of British jurisprudence," and the country takes comfort in his fall, from the recovery of a good round pension. His title and estates descend, in gavel kind, to his sons, one of whom is Lord Norwood and Norbury; the other Earl Norbury and Viscount Glendine. Peter Henchy and Isaac Bethel will have to cast lots for his patronomic mantle.

LONGEVITY.—At a family meeting lately held, there appeared three brothers and two sisters, natives of the parish of Neilston, Renfrewshire, whose united ages amounted to 407 years—say, 91, 85, 80, 77, and 74; and, by the blessing of God, all in good health.