

# The Gleaner

AND

## NORTHUMBERLAND SCHEDIASMA.

VOLUME II.]

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

No. 44.

MIRAMICHI, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 12, 1831.

### THE GLEANER.

#### AMERICA.

POPULATION OF THE UNION.—The results of the census have not been officially declared; but a very near approximation to the facts which it will set forth, is, we presume, contained in some of the statements that have been presented to the public; and as nothing better can be had without waiting for a considerably longer period, we copy one prepared for the National Banner. It will be received as probably somewhat inexact, but may be a convenience till something better is afforded. Along with it will be found the number of inhabitants according to the census of 1820; with a statement of the increase during the last ten years. The figures prefixed indicate the relative rank of the several States, according to their present population.

	1830.	1820	Increase
12 Maine	399,383	298,335	101,048
17 Vermont	280,679	235,764	44,915
18 New Hampshire	269,533	241,161	28,372
8 Massachusetts	610,014	523,287	86,727
23 Rhode Island	97,226	83,059	14,167
16 Connecticut	297,726	275,248	22,478
1 New York	1,934,496	1,372,812	561,684
14 New Jersey	320,799	277,575	43,224
2 Pennsylvania	1,350,361	1,049,450	300,911
24 Delaware	76,739	72,749	3,990
11 Maryland	446,913	407,359	39,554
3 Virginia	1,186,297	1,065,366	120,931
4 Ohio	937,679	581,434	356,245
13 Indiana	341,582	147,178	194,404
20 Illinois	161,065	52,211	108,854
21 Missouri	134,889	66,586	68,303
6 Kentucky	688,844	564,317	124,527
7 Tennessee	684,822	422,813	262,009
5 North Carolina	785,470	641,829	143,641
9 South Carolina	581,458	502,741	78,717
10 Georgia	518,337	340,989	177,348
15 Alabama	310,553	127,991	182,562
22 Mississippi	97,865	75,448	22,417
19 Louisiana	214,693	153,407	61,286
Dist. of Columbia	39,858	38,033	1,825
Arkansas,	30,380	14,276	16,104
Florida,	34,821	—	34,821
Michigan,	31,698	8,886	22,812
	12,817,180	9,635,205	3,181,975

#### EUROPE.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION.—The result of the election, as far as it was known in London, on the 18th of May, was as follows:

Whole numbers of members returned 566, of whom 347 are in favor of reform and 219 against it. A comparison of the Members now returned with the Members of the last Parliament from the same places, shows a gain of 182 in favour of reform and of 42 against it, making the net gain in favour of reform 140. In this estimate the return of a member on one side, in place of a member, the last parliament who was on the other side, is called a gain of two. The following table will show the number of changes in each of the classes of members, and the number for and against reform of each class, now returned.

	For.	against.	gain.	loss.
English counties,	70	6	58	0
English cities,	43	9	12	2
Boroughs Schedule A	28	70	12	14
Do. do. B	29	55	12	13
Do. not included in either Schedule,	186	46	76	6
Irish members,	42	17	8	2
Welsh counties,	5	6	12	0
Scotch,	4	6	2	0
	347	219	182	42

Sixteen members were yet to be returned for England and 41 for Ireland. In Northamptonshire a contest

was still going on. Lords Althorpe and Milton were the leading candidates.

We understand that about 20,000 fire-locks have been recently shipped for Holland and Austria. They are entered by permission of the Customs, as wrought Iron, the barrels being packed in one case, and the locks in another.—The Birmingham gun makers are taking a very foolish advantage of the great demand for arms. Instead of laying something by for a rainy day, they refuse to work more than four days a week.

Papers have been received this morning from Van Diemen's Land, to the 20th of November. They are filled with accounts of a very serious insurrection among the black natives. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, (Arthur) has been in the field for more than six weeks at the head of a sort of army, composed of men, women, and children, to the amount of 6,000 persons. The object of the Governor is to hem the natives on every side, and drive them on to a peninsula, called Tasman, which contains about 70,000 acres, and which is joined to the main land by an isthmus, not more than 300 or 400 yards wide. The line of the British extended at one time 60 miles, in a sort of semicircle. When the accounts came away this line had been reduced to about twelve miles, and the report was that they had enclosed all the Aborigines, who, it was expected, would be exterminated. The conduct and policy appear to be much questioned by the colonists. The insurrection is said to have arisen from a soldier wantonly shooting a native, and it was thought that if this man had been punished, and the affair explained to the natives, the might have been easily pacified. But, be this as it may, we hope and trust that the poor creatures will not be exterminated.

From the London Morning Herald of May 17.

(PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.)

PARIS, May 13.

It has pleased the authorities to discontinue the military movements, which, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday last, produced so much excitement in the neighbourhood of the Place Vendome, and which, if pushed a little further might have had more serious and extended results, I suppose it was deemed expedient to ascertain how far the people would endure, and to what lengths the military would go in enforcing the orders of a Commissary of Police.

I attended to all the movements of the people and the National Guards, and troops of the line, on this occasion. I saw the Carlists mix themselves up with those who wished, or affected a desire, to pay a compliment to the memory of Napoleon, and I saw the affair made the vehicle for republican demonstrations also. I thought, therefore, that the authorities were called upon to interfere, when, at length, busts, prints, and inflammatory writings, were added to funeral emblems; but I am quite certain that a corporal's guard of soldiers, or Gardes Municipaux, would have sufficed to put a stop to the real evil. That would be, however, too quiet a mode of preserving the peace.—An army was consequently called into action. As usual in all such cases, in every country in the world, some of the refuse of the people became, on Monday and Tuesday night, actors in the scene, and, by throwing stones occasionally at the military, provoked charges of cavalry, by which several persons (and those not of the guilty) were severely wounded. A great deal of swagger—nay, I will go further—a vast deal of unnecessary violence and severity was displayed by the National Guards—against whom? Rioters? Men from the Faubourgs, armed with hatchets, axes and pikes? Infuriate Republicans? Irritated Imperialists and venomous Carlists? No; but against an unoffending crowd, assembled in the streets merely as spectators of as billy

as unnecessary, and, I had nearly said, as wicked a military experiment, as ever was made upon the temper and the lives of the inhabitants of a great city.

I was present, and can aver, that, at half past five o'clock on Wednesday evening, when a troop of dragoons, in full trot, and a company of National Guards, at the *pas de charge*, issued from the place Vendome, and cleared the Rue Castiglione, at the point of the sabre and bayonet; there was no more necessity for the measure than there will be to-morrow for a similar outrage, when curiosity shall have drawn to the review in the Champ de Mars one half of the population of Paris. There was not among the many persons struck with flats of sabres, and thumped with muskets on that day, a solitary individual other than a spectator. The military had it, consequently, their own way. Let me not be mistaken. The sabre strokes I allude to were not given by soldiers, but by the Martinet Officers of the National Guards. The troops of the line used no violence.

Be not misled, therefore, if, indeed, you care about the matter, by the flourishing of the Ministerial papers, in claiming a victory over the agitators.

"They made the giants first, and then they slew them."

In like manner, pay no attention to the emphasis laid upon the maintenance of the prices of the Funds in the face of these proceedings. The continued rise of your public Securities would of itself account for the firmness of this market, even if the report be untrue that is so generally circulated—that large sums of money were sacrificed on those days, to enable the Ministerial Journals to declare that, 'even in the face of *enquetes*, &c. the public funds rose in value—a proof of public confidence in Government, &c.'

Difficulties in the India Government.—The following paragraph appears in the Court Journal:—"We state with regret, that we have learned from a source which we cannot question, that a very serious difference has taken place in India between Lord William Bentinck, Governor-General and Lord Dalhousie, Captain-General of the Forces. Such was its extent, that the Governor-General deemed it his duty to place Lord Dalhousie under arrest. The important results of this proceeding scarcely admit of calculation, as the European officers have generally sided with the Commander-in-Chief, and refused to attend Lord William Bentinck's parties. The moral influence of such a conflict of authorities, upon India at large, may prove of a most important nature; and we anxiously await further intelligence on this painful subject."

The Railway.—A dealer in Manchester was lately in want of a particular lot of sugar. He wrote to his correspondent in Liverpool by the two o'clock train, with the necessary orders, and the sugars were in Manchester the same evening. On Thursday last the Railway Company began to convey a new class of passengers. On that day forty-nine Irish pigs quitted Liverpool in one carriage, and arrived safely at Manchester after a most noisy journey. The respectable quadrupeds evidently did not like the new mode of travelling, and in passing through the tunnel made an outcry which 'echoed through the hollow dark abyss,' and startled all within hearing. Since that time upwards of three hundred of the tusky herd have made the same journey, being probably the first set of pigs that have travelled in a locomotive since the creation of the world. The fare for a pig is eighteen pence, being not quite half the fare of a pig driver. The Company will begin to carry cattle very shortly, several commodious carriages having been constructed for their accommodation.—*Liv. Times, May 17.*