

THE GLEANER:

AND NORTHUMBERLAND SCHEDIASMA.

VOLUME IV.]

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

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MIRAMICHI, TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 2, 1832.

THE GLEANER.

Extracts from British papers to the 18th August.

FOREIGN ITEMS

At Paris, on Wednesday last, the great financial question, which has produced so much agitation in the French capital for the last six weeks, was settled. The loan was one of 150,000,000 francs.

The new grand square at Algiers is completed, and forms a parallelogram, 170 yards long by about 70 wide. It was necessary, in order to obtain sufficient space, to take down not only a great many houses, but also the principal mosque in the city; and it was an operation of no small difficulty, in the midst of a dense population so enslaved by fanaticism. It was, however, accomplished by the following manoeuvre:—For several nights a number of men were secretly employed in undermining the foundation; and at length it was suddenly blown up by gunpowder, an event which the Arabs attributed to the vengeance of God, and being abandoned by Mahomet.

At Warsaw, on the 24th inst. the Prince Governor-General issued a proclamation, in the name of his Majesty the Emperor, by which the uniform of the former Polish army is abolished; and in the whole kingdom of Poland, orders are given that no person shall henceforward wear that uniform, but those officers who before the insurrection had received their discharge, and who have remained faithful to their duty.

A letter from Cassel states, that the Censorship of that town has forbidden the Editors of Journals to translate most of the reflections made by the English newspapers upon the Protocol of the Diet of the Germanic Confederation.

A Swiss Journal asserts, that all the Foreign Ministers have had a conference at Berne, to consult upon the question whether, in consequence of the lamentable progress of the democratic principle in Switzerland, it would not be proper to address a note to the Diet. They all replied in the affirmative, except France, who called their attention to the unfavourable impression that such a note would make in consequence of the spirit prevalent in Switzerland.

Extract of a letter of the 28th ult. from Venice:—Preparations for armaments of every description are making on the coast of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom on a very extensive scale. They appear to have been principally occasioned by the presence of the French at Ancona. Some of the measures, however, look towards the future; among these we may reckon a notice of the Commander of the Marine at Venice, by which the inhabitants of the provinces bordering on the Adriatic are informed, that the administration of the navy will buy up all the oak that can be cut in the forests of Istria and Dalmatia.

The Augsburg Gazette of the 3rd instant, contains the following, dated, Berlin, July 29:—Letters from the frontiers of Poland, state that the insurgents who kept their ground in the forests and waste lands of Bielowitz, have attacked 5000 Russians who were escorting the Poles on their way towards the interior of Russia. The latter consisted of about 1000 Polish prisoners and recruits. The Russians were completely defeated, and the Poles joined the ranks of the insurgents. Strong bodies of Russian troops were afterwards sent against the insurgents, but as it is impossible to penetrate into those thick forests, intersected by defiles, and filled with caverns, they are endeavouring to establish a line of troops on the waste lands, for the purpose of cutting off the supplies which the insurgents receive from Lithuania. This project appears impracticable, as it would require too great a number of men for such an extent of territory, and as the bands of insurgents, in bearing upon one point, could easily break the line. Prince Zaba and Colonel Koss, an

officer who had a post in the expedition of General Gielgud, carry on always a regular warfare; they have cavalry and infantry well armed, and some cannon. Like the Spanish guerillas, they suddenly disappear from one point, and show themselves on another at a great distance. The chiefs every where proclaim liberty for the serfs—a measure which the Polish nobles had unfortunately neglected. The peasants are rising in many parts of the country, and it is not impossible that this movement among the serfs on the Russian frontiers may be propagated in Russia.

MARRIAGE OF THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. The marriage of King Leopold with the Princess Louise, second daughter of the King of the French, was solemnised in the royal chapel of Compiègne, on Thursday evening, in the presence of the King and Queen of the French and all their family, and the chapel full of the friends and relations of the royal pair. The town of Compiègne was crowded on the occasion, for some days before the ceremony, by the loyal people of both countries, anxious to testify their joy at a union which is expected to give additional security to the free constitution which they have achieved. Every window of every house displayed some emblem of the joy of its inmates. So great was the influx of visitors, that the very humblest bedchambers could not be procured for less than a double Napoleon a night. On Wednesday there was a review of the troops, consisting chiefly of cavalry, and amounting in the whole to little more than 3000 men. The Queen and her family came on the ground, in the same large open carriage in which she takes her daily drives near Paris. The back seat was occupied by the Queen and Madame Adelaide, the next by the Princess Louise, and one of the young Princes; on the third seat sat the Princesses Marie and Clementine, and the little Duke de Montpensier had the fourth all to himself, on which he played all sorts of antics, which excited all the company to laughter, except the bride, who preserved a seriousness becoming the occasion. The country people, in the ardour of their feelings, crowded round the Queen's carriage, and even clung to the wheels, anxious to testify their affection for the family. King Louis Philip and King Leopold rode up to the carriage, to pay their respects to the ladies: the only person to whom King Leopold addressed himself particularly were the Queen and her eldest daughter. His manner was distinguished by the appearance of seriousness and extreme respect. In the evening there was *un Grand Couvert* at the palace, to which the public were admitted by tickets. There was but one table, at which about 150 persons were seated. Nine tenths of the company were gentlemen. The ladies were all placed in the centre, near the royal family. The prevailing dresses were military, but there were also present several functionaries in state dresses, and the Bishop of Meaux and other clergymen, both Catholic and Protestant. The Queen sat in the centre, with Princess Louise on her right and King Leopold on her left. King Louis Philip sat next the royal bridegroom, and on their right and left the young princesses and princes, with the exception of the Dukes of Orleans and Nemours, who seemed to have taken their places indiscriminately amongst the company. The Queen and Madame Adelaide were splendidly dressed; but the princesses, and especially the bride, were dressed in the simplest manner. The whole of the royal family remained in their own apartments during the whole of Thursday, till the hour arrived for the performance of the ceremony, when they went in procession to the chapel of the palace, which does not contain more than 100 persons. There were no less than three forms of marriage. The first was the civil contract, performed in the presence of Baron Pasquier, President of the Chamber of Peers, and the Grand Referendary; then followed the ecclesiastical ceremony, according to the Catholic ritual,

which was performed by the Bishop of Meaux, after which the Protestant ceremony was performed by King Leopold's chaplain. As the King is a protestant, it was necessary to obtain a dispensation from some dignitary of the French church, in consequence of the fastidiousness evinced by the metropolitan Archbishop, it has been thought more consistent with the dignity of the parties to apply to the Pope, than to make any concession to a known adherent of the Bourbons.

Extract of a letter from Alexandria, June 20:—Before closing this letter we hope to be able to transmit you the bulletin of the taking of Damascus, an account of which was received last night from Ibrahim Pacha, who had sent a corps of cavalry in pursuit of the cavalry of that place. The Egyptian army is now marching to attack the different Pachas of the Porte entrenched at Hamah, of which he will give as good an account as he has done of Acre and Damascus, and in a very few weeks you may expect to receive information of the capture of Aleppo, which is by no means in a situation to offer any serious resistance to Mehemet Ali's troops. The Sultan may then begin to perceive the folly of treating the Pacha as a rebel, and insulting him, in official documents, with terms of reproach, which must shut the door of any arrangement of their differences, unless through the medium of another power. The Turkish fleet was ready for sea on the 4th inst. but we still think that they will not venture to show themselves in this quarter. The Egyptian squadron has now been joined by the third line of battle ship, which went to sea three days ago, and the superiority of their equipment will make them more than a match for any number of ships the Sultan can send out. Should his ships come to Cyprus, which is an open road, it will be burnt by the Egyptian fire-ships, and there is no port near the coast of Syria where it would remain in safety.

The fleet of the Capitan Pacha, amounting to 90 sail of vessels, left Mitylene on the 22d June, and proceeded to its destination. On the other hand, the land forces marching against the Pacha of Egypt, are stated to amount to 70,000 men, well armed and equipped, and in the finest order. Ibrahim continued his victorious career in Syria, but the immense forces despatched under the Ottoman chiefs would, it was apprehended, be fully adequate to the overthrow of the rebellious Pacha.

Fifth Bulletin of the Army of Syria, 23d June, 1832.

On the 8th June our army left the camp of St. Jean d'Acre, moving towards Damascus. It arrived on the 14th at Kanatir, quitting which on the following day, it proceeded to Awadie, a village at the distance of a league and a half from Damascus, where it passed the night. Towards three in the morning, the enemy were perceived to approach, 300 horsemen advancing to the left of the village, whilst the enemy's infantry, composed of the inhabitants of the place, took a menacing position in the left.

The General in Chief, his Highness Ibrahim Pacha having considered the movements of the enemy, placed himself at the head of his cavalry on his left wing, followed by the fourth batt. of the 8th Regt. of infantry commanded by the Brigadier-General Achmet Bey. At the same moment the body of cavalry, headed by Kodzia Achmet Aga, together with the Bedouins, charged the right wing, and the enemy's cavalry, unable to sustain this impetuous shock, abandoned the field. Its example was soon followed by the infantry, which was entirely dispersed by the first fire of a single battalion.

The Governor of Damascus, Ali Pacha, convinced of the inutilty of further resistance, prepared to quit the town, together with the principal authorities. He was accompanied by the Chorbadje, the Chomaden, Agassi, the Kiler Emini, (who were at the camp of Merdza), the Mufti Nakib-Effendi, the Yerli-Agassi