

The Gleaner:

AND
NORTHUMBERLAND SCHEDIASMA.

VOLUME III.]

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

No. 38.

MIRAMICHI, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 29, 1832.

THE GLEANER.

From Papers up to the 28th April.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The departures from Paris for Italy and Switzerland have been excessive, and so great a panic has prevailed that every department of the public service has been injuriously affected, and most of the opulent classes have deserted the city. The business of the Chamber of Deputies has been interrupted, and has been obliged to break up from an insufficiency of members in attendance.

The Queen and Princesses are indefatigable in their benevolent labours. The latter are employed from six o'clock in the morning in making up flannel coverings of various kinds under the superintendence of their royal mother. The Queen has just given 10,000 blankets to the general fund, in addition to her former donation of 6000 flannel girdles!

The news of the second reading of the English Reform bill, was received at Paris with great rejoicing. The whole of the Liberal journals hail it as an earnest of continued amity between the two countries, and as opening up the most certain prospect of prosperity to both.

OFFER OF 12,000 FRANCS (£480) BY THE DUCHESS OF BERRY.—REFUSAL OF THE PREFECT.

The Messenger des Chambres of Monday mentioned as a rumour, that the Duchess of Berry had sent 12,000 francs for the poor and diseased, adding, that "although the partisans of Holyrood might call this the widow's mite, it ceased to have any merit when offered with an ostentation which betrayed political rather than charitable motives in the giver." In consequence of this paragraph the following letters have been addressed to the editor of that paper:—

"Sir.—I have just read in your journal some observations on the subject of the sum of 12,000f. sent to the Prefect of the Seine in the name of the Duchess de Berry. I, Sir, am the guilty person. The following is an account of this transaction, and my intentions concerning it. On the 14th inst. I wrote the following letter to the Prefect of the Seine:—'I have the honour of sending you, on the part of the Duchess de Berry, the sum of 12,000f. to be distributed amongst such of the indigent class of Paris as are attacked by the contagion. This succour is, no doubt, far from being in proportion to their wants, but it is at least the widow's mite.' The Count de Bondy was not at the Hotel de Ville when my messenger arrived there, and the Secretary General, who opened the letter, did not think himself authorised to receive the money. Three days having passed without my receiving any answer from the Prefect, who, no doubt, was overwhelmed by his numerous occupations—fearing to be importunate, but finding that the scourge is making quick progress, and consequently that it is my duty to execute with promptitude the affecting commission with which I am charged. I am about to send 1000f. to each of the twelve Mayors of Paris. As the alms of Foreign Ambassadors have been accepted, I hope this offering from a foreign lady will not be refused. It is true that the Duchess de Berry is prescribed, but is her benevolence comprised in her act of banishment? Will it be arraigned before the Court of Assizes for having returned into France when afflicted with a calamity? Should not our discords and enmities be merged in that mutual spirit of benevolence which a common misfortune produces? However this may be, if policy be arrived to such a degree of weakness as to become alarmed at the compassion of a woman, I shall then entreat the ministers of our religion to transmit to

the poor this offering of the grand daughter of St. Louis; they, as dispensers of the gospel, and judges in the last resort of all good works, will not be alarmed at performing an act of charity,—they only take cognizance of beneficence, and leave it to God to decide upon the motives of the benefactors,

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) "CHATEAUBRIAND."

"SIR.—After I had written to you this morning, I received the answer of the Count de Bondy. He refuses the offering of the Duchess de Berry. Not feeling myself authorised to publish the Prefect's letter, I regret that I cannot send it you; but as it makes no change in the state of the question, I still request you will insert in your paper the letter I have already addressed to you, together with this note, which will serve as a postscript to it. Soliciting your pardon for giving you so much trouble, I am, &c.

"CHATEAUBRIAND."

PARIS.—The character of the Parisians is totally altered. In the early days of the cholera it was with almost all classes, a subject for indecent mirth, and the pretext for the populace to commit outrages the most disgraceful. Alarm has superseded presumptuous security and incredulity. The Boulevards, public walks, gardens, are comparatively deserted, the Theatres literally empty. Every third person you meet hold his (or her) handkerchief to the mouth, impressed with the belief that the disease is in the atmosphere, and that to respire is death. No man laughs or appears amused; even the street minstrels, that unwearied class of the industrious have become silent, or have fled the city. I verily believe that the only pleasurable sensation experienced in Paris at this moment, arises from the exercise of benevolence; and, to their honour be it spoken, that virtue is practised to an extraordinary extent by the Parisians. The weather is said to have an unhappy influence on the general health and spirits of the inhabitants of this city at this time, and to contribute mainly to the progress of the scourge. The sky continues almost cloudless, the sun to shine with dazzling splendour, and the wind to blow nearly a gale, with the most chilling, or rather piercing coldness.

PARIS.—Since writing the former part, I have traversed a good portion of the city, and must state that it is difficult to describe it now. The boulevards—formerly the promenade of the idlers and the fashionables,—of the wealthy and of the swindlers—are now thinly sprinkled with a few melancholy persons, walking as it were in fear of the malady of which every one is talking. No carriages—no splendid liveries, even the diplomatic corps conceal themselves. The druggists' shops are in some places thronged by persons, each to ask for a remedy for a father, a mother, a wife, a husband, or a child, or a relation who is dying. In some houses there are several dead at the same moment, and one sees a coffin lying in the passage and covered with a white sheet, with a candle lighted at the head, waiting until the black cart approaches to carry the deceased to a place of burial. It is indeed a dreadful visitation which desolates a city and causes the ruin of families, and leaves many a forlorn orphan to weep in misery or to beg a pittance in the streets.—*Private Correspondent of the Times.*

POLAND.

A most extraordinary statement relative to the treatment of the unfortunate Poles by Russia, since the putting down of the insurrection, is contained in a letter received by a merchant in the city, from a part of Germany which he declines to mention, lest even that (such is presumed to be the jealous vigilance of Russia on this head) should compromise the writer. The letter states that accounts have been received from Per-

me, a town on the frontiers of Siberia, dated in the beginning of February, which mentions the arrival there, almost daily, of parties or detachments of Poles each about 150 in number. Each of these parties, it is said, is destined to form a Siberian Colony. All of them have their heads shaved, their feet bare, and in order to obliterate all memorial of what they once were, each individual is designated by a number, instead of a name. When arrived at the place of their destination, wives are to be provided for the exiles among the inhabitants of the country, whom they are compelled to marry, for the purpose of peopling that wild and barren district. The portion of Siberia which they are to inhabit, is six months journey from Perme, above referred to; the Countess Sobinski, was said to be among the Polish exiles then in that place, having accompanied thither her husband Count Louis Sobinski, who had taken no part in the Polish revolution, but was arrested merely on suspicion. General Turno was also there who, in the breaking out of the revolution, at great personal hazard, and in opposition to the wish of his countrymen, accompanied the Grand Duke Constantine to the borders of Lithuania, and did not quit him till he was quite out of danger. The total number of Poles for whom this horrible fate is intended is said to exceed 30,000.

Frankfort Papers mention that still harder measures are to be applied to the Polish soldiers who sought an asylum in the Prussian territory. The King has addressed to the President Van Schon, a Cabinet Order, in which after a flourish about the protection which he had offered to these poor refugees, and the ungrateful return he has met with at their hands, his Majesty orders that the Polish subalterns and privates shall be subjected to Prussian military discipline. With this view, they are to be formed into separate detachments, and commanded by Prussian officers, who are to explain the laws to which they have been made amendable, and according to which, they are to be "in case of need, punished." The king concludes his Order by declaring that facilities will be afforded to all Polish soldiers who may desire to avail themselves of the clemency of the Emperor of Russia, by returning to Poland.

TURKEY.

An express has been received from Constantinople—the dates are to the 29th March; and we have received the new official paper of the Porte to the 26th March. The intelligence respecting the quarrel between the Sultan and the Pacha of Egypt is of the deepest interest; the special ambassador sent to the Pacha had returned with a complete negative to all the demands of the Sultan; the war assumes now the most decided character. The accounts from Syria confirm the statement of the defeat of the Pacha's troops before St. Jean d'Acre, but the place was still invested. The expedition from Constantinople was on the most extensive scale; the Sultan proceeds with it in person as far as Konia; the military commander is Hussein Pacha, and the fleet is under Tahir Pacha, who commanded at Navarino. The military commander has received a title which only princes of the blood have before attained in Turkey, and is also to be appointed Viceroy of Egypt if the expedition be successful. The English Ambassador had an audience of the Sultan, and was received with the highest honors. The fleet at Constantinople is reported to consist of 3 three-deckers, 2 two-deckers, 6 frigates, besides small vessels and two Steam-boats. The affairs of Greece are said to be in a state of favourable negotiation.

AFRICA.

The French are extending their conquests in the neighbourhood of Algiers. Bona has fallen into their