

EUROPE. FOREIGN.

In France, the recent decision on the peerage question has confirmed the opinion of the stability of the ministry, though Sebastiani, the secretary for foreign affairs, is enjoined by his physicians to quit public life. The French budget has been brought forward, and though it promises no diminution of the national wants, it has given general satisfaction. Several reductions are promised, and these amount, in all, to 20,639,082 francs. The ordinary expenses of the country are stated at about £38,000,000 sterling; but that for the year just expired, the extraordinary votes, amount to 140,000,000 of francs, raising the expenditure of the year 1831 to upwards of 48 millions sterling.

A report prevailed on Sunday, that the King was about to resign his crown to his eldest son, the Duke of Orleans. The report seems too absurd to be deserving of any serious contradiction. Louis Philippe is known to be an ambitious as well as a money-loving man.—There appears to have been some symptoms of disquiet manifested among a body of operatives near Rouen, but no disturbance of any consequence took place; and at the date of the last account Rugles was perfectly restored to tranquility.

The state of things in the Papal States is rather gloomy. In the Romagna the movements of the Papal Troops had been suspended, but the preparations for war still continued, in consequence of the convulsed state of Perugia and Umbria. In the former the insurgents had besieged the garrison of the citadel, and disarmed the troops sent by Cardinal Bentivoglio to its relief. Rieti, Spoleto, Terai, and Singaglia, were all reported to have revolted. The Quotidienne of Sunday, asserts that Count d'Appony has informed the French government that the Austrian troops had received orders again to occupy the Romagna.

It would appear from a letter from Madrid, in the Morning Herald, that the King of Spain has at length thrown off the mask, and in the most formal manner avowed himself an upholder of his relation and sympathetic neighbour, Don Miguel. The fear is, that some others of the continental cabinets may imitate his example, in which case the mere good wishes of the people of France and England, qualified as they will be by the coldness of both courts, will be put an unsubstantial guarantee for the success of the attempt which Don Pedro is about to make. It is satisfactory, however, to hear of the confident anticipations which are formed in Paris of the ultimate success of the undertaking. Every thing seems to have been prepared to ensure a victory.

"ANTWERP, Dec. 27.—News has been this morning received, that the Belgian soldiers and the Garde Civique had been beaten at Luxembourg.

"By private letters from Antwerp of the same date, we find the above fully confirmed. It appears that a number of Dutch patriots or partisans hoisted the orange flag in several parts of Luxembourg, and immediately made sorties upon the different depots where the arms and ammunition of the Garde Civique were kept. A repulse by the Garde was attempted but failed, and notice was sent of the circumstance to Antwerp, when a strong force of the Garde Civique were sent off post to their assistance."—*Courier*.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.—A Brussels paper, Dec. 17, says—"We are becoming daily less sanguine as to speedy termination of our miserable situation. The last accounts from Holland bring the decided refusal of King William to accept the treaty. Both chambers have passed the law empowering the King to contract a loan of 48 millions of florins.

A London paper says: The King of Holland seems determined to puzzle all Europe, and he has taken an effectual way of doing so by defying all Europe. He has resolved, it would seem, to resist the decision of the great powers to the last extremity. What he can hope to gain by such resistance, is the puzzle which every man tries his hand at for a little while, and then gives up in despair. It is still said that he relies on Russia.

The following is the answer of the Emperor of Russia to Baron Hockerew, sent by the King of Holland.

"The Emperor of Russia cannot promise to the King of Holland the desired assistance, if he does not wish to accept the 24 articles; but the Emperor will not prevent the King of Holland to continue the war at his own risk. On the contrary, the Emperor expects that no power will interfere, if he does not; and that the King of Holland may try to what extent he can succeed against the Belgians.

A loan for Belgium to the amount of two millions sterling, has, it is said, been taken by the Rothschilds.

Every paper we receive from Holland and Germany reports the determination of the Emperor of Russia in favour of the King of the Netherlands, to whom, we understand, an extension of time to consider what he is to do respecting the treaty is granted.—*January 7.*

FRENCH PEERAGE.—The bill for the abolition of hereditary peerage, has passed the French Chamber of Peers by a vote of 103 to 70, so that but for the new Peers it would have been lost, the effect of which would have been fatal, it is supposed, to the Perier Ministry. Thus the revolution in France has completed itself, by conforming to the American model. The King is President under another title, and the Peers will now answer pretty nearly to the American Senate. We shall see how this will work. Such a House of Peers appears to us but a useless encumbrance, and they might as well have been dispensed with altogether for any real control it can exert. At best it can only be a pageant, and holds out to ambition an empty and a powerless title. The most important part of this result is that it keeps in the Ministry, which is unquestionably a better one than any other which could be formed, and has most of the confidence of foreign powers. Nor is it unreasonable to conjecture that the delay of Russia to signify her concurrence officially in the settlement of Holland and Belgium may be accounted for by supposing, that the Emperor was disposed to wait until this last great trial of the stability of the Perier Ministry was disposed of. With a Ministry more republican, France would, probably, have found it difficult to escape hostilities; nor would she have sought it.—*Liverpool Courier, Jan. 4.*

It has already been stated that a treaty of marriage was on foot between the King of the Belgians and Princess Louise, the eldest daughter of Louis Philip. It is now said to be in a forward state, and that the bride is to receive a dowry of a large amount.

The complaint lately so prevalent in France, called the *grippe*, is at present raging in Italy; and Forty thousand persons are said to have been attacked at Rome.

A letter from Elsinour says that the navigation of the Sound has been very active this year, in spite of the reports of war, and the fears caused by the cholera. To the 25th of November, 12,545 ships passed the straits, that is to say, 6,374 arriving from the North Sea, and 6,171 from the Baltic.

It is estimated, says the Athenaeum, from official data, that the losses of the Russian army, either on the field of battle, or in lazarettos or hospitals, during the Polish campaign, amounted to 180,000 men. In this enumeration, the capture of Warsaw alone appears to have cost 30,460 lives.

AFRICA.—*Slave Trade—Horrid Barbarity*—The Hampshire (Eng.) Telegraph says: "The Fair Rosamond and the Black Joke, tenders to the Dryad frigate have captured three slave vessels which had originally 1,100 slaves on board, but of which they succeeded in taking only 306 to Sierra Leone. It appears the Fair Rosamond had captured a lagger, with 106 Africans, and shortly afterwards saw the Black Joke in chase of two other luggers; she joined in the pursuit, but the vessels succeeded in getting into the Bonny River, and landed 600 slaves before the tenders could take possession of them. They found on board only 200, but ascertained that the rascals in command of the slaves had thrown overboard, 180 slaves manacled together, four of whom only were picked up.

SPAIN.—*Execution of Gen. Torrijos and fifty-four of his companions*.—A party under the command of Gen. Torrijos having left Gibraltar for the purpose of landing in Spain and attempting to overthrow the ex-

isting government, was driven on shore by some Spanish Guards Costas, five leagues to the west of Malaga, where they were surrounded by a large body of troops and compelled to surrender. Orders were despatched from Madrid for their immediate execution, and the whole party, amounting to 55 were shot, including an Englishman, whom the representations of the British Ambassador could not save.

AUCTION.

To be sold to the lowest bidder, on Tuesday the 6th day of March next, in front of Joseph & Samuel's Store in Chatham.

The BUILDING OF A BRIDGE

across Clarke's Cove. The plan and specification can be seen at the office of Joseph & Samuel, at any time after Thursday next.

February 21, 1832

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any just demands against the Estate of JOHN M. MILLAN, late of the parish of Backley in the County of Northumberland, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested, within three months from this date, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

MARY M. MILLAN, Administratrix on said Estate. Blackville, 27th January 1832.

CONVEYANCE BETWEEN MIRAMICHI AND RICHIBUCTO.

The Subscriber respectfully announces to the Public his intention of running a weekly STAGE between the above places. He proposes commencing on the 1st November, and shall provide an easy and commodious Waggon until the approach of winter, when that vehicle shall be superseded by a large Sleigh, abundantly supplied with Furs, and drawn by two excellent horses.

The Stage will leave Mr George Johnstone's, Chatham for Richibucto, every Tuesday evening at 6 o'clock, and the King's Arms, Liverpool, for Miramichi every Saturday, immediately after the arrival of the Mails from the Southward.

FARE:—Ten Shillings for each passenger. The Subscriber pledges himself to pay every attention to the comfort of passengers, and he trusts that this assurance, the expense and difficulties attending such an arduous undertaking, and the moderation of his charges will entitle him to a liberal share of public support.

ALEX. M'BEATH.

October 24, 1831.

JOSEPH CUNARD, & CO.

Have for sale, the following articles, at their Stores in Chatham and Newcastle, which they offer cheap for cash, or on approved credit.

1000 barrels Corn Meal,
400 do. Oat Meal,
1000 Quintals Codfish,
30 barrels Onions,
100 do. Apples,

Together with their usual stock of rum, Jamaica Spirits, molasses, brandy, gin, whiskey, wines, porter and ale in bottles, sugar, tea, cast-steel, Crawley, Millington, and Blister Steel, iron, pots, ovens, cut and wrought nails, broad and narrow cast-steel and common axes, traces, Dry Goods, Cutlery, and Hardware, Ploughs, Carts, Fanners, Wheelbarrows, &c. &c.

Miramichi, December 17.

The Gleaner is published every TUESDAY morning, by JAMES A. PIERCE, at his Office, at Chatham, where Advertisements and all Orders in the Printing Line will be thankfully received and promptly executed. Terms—17s. 6d. per annum, if paid on the publication of the first number in every year, or 20s. half yearly in advance, (exclusive of Postage).

Advertisements not exceeding fifteen lines, 5s. for the first, and 1s. for every subsequent insertion. All advertisements must be accompanied with the Cash, and the insertions will be regulated by the amount received. All communications addressed (post paid) to the Editor or any of the Agents, will receive immediate attention.

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