

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1849

The Subscriber having been compelled to consume a large amount of time, and incur considerable expense, in his too often fruitless endeavours to collect his far-spread Outstanding Debts, hereby notifies all persons to whom he is not indebted, and with whom he has not a running account, that orders for advertising in the Gleaner, and for Printing in future, must be accompanied with the CASH otherwise they will not meet with attention.

JAMES A. PIERCE.

THE FRENCH AND ROMANS.—A late number of that satirical journal, the London Punch, thus humorously portrays the unenviable position France has placed herself in by her impolitic and unjust interference in the Roman affairs:—

IN FOR IT.—HOW TO GET OUT OF IT.—Once on a time there was a gentleman who won an elephant at a raffie.—It was a very fine elephant, and very cheap at the price the gentleman paid for his chance.—But the gentleman had no place to put it in.—Nobody would take it off his hands.—He could not afford to feed it.—He was afraid of the law if he turned it loose into the streets. He was to humane to let it starve.—He was afraid to shoot it.—In short he was in a perplexity very natural to a gentleman with moderate means, a small house, common feelings of humanity, and an elephant. France has won her elephant at Rome.—She is at her wit's end what to do with him. She can't abet the Pope and the Cardinals, because she interfered in the cause of Liberty. She can't abet the Republicans, because she interfered in the cause of the Pope and Cardinals. She can't act with Austria, because Austria is absolutist. She can't act against Austria, because France is conservative and peaceful. She can't continue her army in Rome, because it is not treated with respect. She can't withdraw her army from Rome, because that would be to stultify herself. She can't go forward because she insisted on the Roman people going backward. She can't go backward, because the French people insist on her going forward. She can't choose the wrong, because public opinion forces her to the right. She can't choose the right, because her own dishonesty has forced her to the wrong. In one word, she is on the horns of a dilemma, and the more she twists the sharper she feels the points on which she is impaled, like a cochear in a cabinet, for the inspection of the curious, in the lighter and more whirling species of entomology. Poor France; will nobody take her precious bargain off her hands? Rome is her bottle-in. She bought it dear enough, but can't get rid of it at any price.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.—As everything relating to the fate of those brave men who have stood forward in battling for liberty against the cruel oppressions of the arbitrary monarchs of Europe, is interesting, we publish in another page a truly affecting letter from Kossuth, one of the Hungarian leaders in the late attempt of that people to obtain their independence; and we annex a few paragraphs from late papers, detailing the treatment those brave men are now receiving from their cruel masters.

No less than thirteen Hungarian generals who delivered themselves up at the close of the war, and induced their soldiers to lay down their arms, have been murdered under the guise of a court martial; and to make the tragedy display a suitable denouement, Count Battyany, the Prime Minister of Hungary, has been shot under circumstances which will ever make the Austrian name synonymous with cruelty, treachery and dishonor.

The death of this brave and accomplished nobleman, records an incident as touching as any that the world of romance present. To render his last hours as bitter as possible, and his end the most degrading, he was sentenced to a waterfactors' instead of a soldier's death. The small spirit of revenge which actuates the youthful emperor, and his butcher Haynau, was not content with taking the life of their victim, but they must take it in a way that would most effectually wound his pride and gall his soul. To avoid the ignominy of the halter, the wife of the dying patriot had a dagger conveyed to her husband in his linen, with which to anticipate his doom. Gracious Heaven! What a commentary on Austrian justice, and the devotion of the brave people who live under its rule. The count did not succeed in the suicide, but his throat was so much injured by the wound he had inflicted that he prevented his murderers from strangling him by the cord. He fell pierced to the heart by the bullets of the Austrian soldiers, and like a brave man, who laughed to scorn the impotency of those who wished to crush the immortal spirit of liberty, his last words were, "My country forever!" Some ladies of the highest class, sympathising with the noble nature that more physical torture could not sub-

due, endeavored to dip their handkerchiefs in the blood of the fallen patriot, but were prevented by Austrian bayonets.

The civilized world recoils from brutalities like this. All the laws that prevail among polished nations have been outraged by the murders of the Hungarians at Arad, and the fall of count Battyany at Pesth. Such conduct would disgrace a Red Indian or a New Zealand savage. The count was opposed to the Hungarian outbreak, but attached to the constitutions which the Austrians violated, and he formed one of the deputation to Windischgratz, at the commencement of hostilities, for the purpose of effecting a compromise. He was detained as a prisoner while proposing peace, and a long and severe confinement has terminated in a death glorious to the victim, but reflecting undying shame on his assassins. The blood-stained government of Austria is, indeed, provoking the execration of mankind.

The massacres still continue at Pesth. A Priest named Ganzsky was shot on the 9th instant, and a Jew was shot with him. On representations being made to Haynau against these executions, he replied by holding out the parchment which conferred unlimited powers upon him. "They style me," he said, "a blood-hound, a hyena, a tiger; I am ready to take upon myself the responsibility of my acts." **PESTH, October 10.**—Baron Jeszenak, Commissary of Neutra, under the revolutionary government, and Csanzi, were hanged this morning. Both attempted to address the people who had assembled around them, but they were prevented doing so by the beating of the drums.

Assassinations occur nightly at Pesth. The Commercial Advertiser's London Correspondent, in reviewing the recent cruel acts of general Haynau, says that the hanging of the Bishop of Erlau was followed by the similar execution of sixty Hungarian ministers of the Gospel, who were charged with praying for the success of their country's cause.

WIDDIN, September 25.—At length came the startling intelligence from Stamboul, that a Russian General had arrived with an autograph letter from the Czar, demanding in the most peremptory tone the delivery of the refugees. A cabinet council had been held on these communications, and there ensued a turbulent debate, in the course of which the effects of the Cabal against Rechid Pacha, and of the lavish expenditure of Russian bribes was painfully apparent. The majority of the Council was in favor of the extradition, the majority of the ministry against it. Under these circumstances the ministry put to the opposition the hypothesis of the refugees embracing Islamism, when, of course, all were forced, however unwillingly, to admit that no true Mahomedans could give them up. The Ministry hereupon despatched a reverend Mollah to examine the refugees separately, and expose to them the state of the case, whilst timorous friends in Constantinople recommended the adoption of the suggestion as the only means of salvation. No words can paint the consternation of the little community at this intelligence. After the first surprise was over, most of the Hungarians exclaimed, "Better the Russians than the Austrians;" and there appeared some prospect of the whole camp embracing Islamism. A council of the Chiefs was immediately held at Kossuth's, where Bem at once declared that his life was devoted to hostility to the Russians, and that he accepted of the suggestion. I had almost forgotten to remark that the Mollah promised at the same time the maintenance of their rank and the liberal allowance customary in the Turkish armies. Generals Kmellek and Steen, came to the same resolution, and several personages were for temporising. When Kossuth's turn came to speak, he briefly reminded his companions, in his impressive language, "that now, in a strange land, where all authoritative bonds were sundered, each one was at liberty to act according to his own views, but that, for his part, welcome if needs be, the axe or the gibbet, but curses on the tongue that dares to make him so infamous a proposition." Our gallant countryman Gayon, followed, declaring that no human power should induce him to swallow even a bunch of grapes on compulsion. General Dembinski and count Zamoyki were equally determined. The example of their chiefs was so effective, that of about two hundred soldiers and forty officers, who had expressed their willingness to abjure Christianity, the soldiers to a man changed their intention; and there remained only three generals and some twenty officers firm in their resolve. Bem took immediately a public step, and, it is said, assumed the name of Amurath, and becomes a three tailed Pasha with the Turks, who have an exalted opinion of his military genius. All hopes are now turned towards Sir Stratford Caning and towards England, under whose protection Kossuth has written formally to place his compatriots. "From my youth upwards have I read and admired the English history, and endeavored to exist in copying them in their conduct and institutions—surely Great Britain will not abandon us now," said an old emigrant who addressed me in the street. The Turks, I am sorry to say, have got hold of the story of the conduct of O'Farrell to the Italian refugees at Malta, cite it as a kind of precedent, conclude from it that even England is becoming cowed, by the despotic courts. Intelligence has arrived that the wife of General Gayon, an English subject, and by birth a Countess Spleni, and who has scrupulously abstained from all interference in politics, has been dragged into an Austrian prison together with her children, and the mother and children of Kossuth.

The following is a translation of a letter

from Wysocky, commanding the Polish legion in the service of Hungary, now at Widdin, in answer to the proposal of the Divan, that the officers and soldiers of the legion should embrace the Mussulman religion as a condition of the protection of the Sultan. "We cannot listen to the proposition of the Turks; for it is impossible to enter upon a compromise with our consciences. If we look upon a man as infamous who changes his political creed for the sake of selfish motives, what would we have to say of him who for the sake of safety, would change the creed of his father? Moreover, you must remember that we do not stand here in a private capacity, but that we represent our whole nation. Are we then permitted to bring, through cowardice, an eternal stain upon the character of our people? What would the world say? What would posterity say? No! once more, no! Happen what may, we will not tarnish the Polish name. I request you, in my name, and in the name of the whole legion, not to enter into negotiations with the Turks upon this subject; for by such an act the Turks would bring upon themselves and upon us an eternal infamy. As regards your question, how you have to act with reference to the Sultan and to his government, do all you can to save this handful of men; but mind that our country—the honor of our name—are foremost. Our safety is a secondary matter. I embrace you most sincerely. (Signed) JOSEPH WYSOCKI.

AFRICAN EXPEDITION.—It will appear by the following paragraph, copied from the London Literary Gazette, being an extract of a letter received from a correspondent at Paris, that a project has been set on foot, to despatch another expedition into this hitherto unexplored portion of the globe. How many brave hearts have set out with firm resolve, and persevered with indomitable courage, to accomplish this object, but sickness at length overtook them, and they died among strangers; some suffered imprisonment and cruel usage from petty sovereigns; while others met their fate from the hands of assassins. All attempts heretofore have proved unsuccessful. We hope this may not be the case in the present instance. The writer says:—

A scheme has been submitted to the Societe Geographique, by M. Rodichon, and also, I believe, to the Academie des Science, for sending an expedition from Algeria to a place often talked of, but little known—Timbuctoo. It is proposed that the expedition should be on a grand scale, headed by men of eminence in different branches of science and commerce, and be defended by 800 well armed Europeans, and between 300 and 400 Africans.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—A very interesting meeting, having for its object the promotion of Temperance, was held in the Band Room in Chatham, on the evening of Thursday last. The Sons of Temperance, dressed in their regalia, and the Cadets of Temperance, were present. The room was crowded, and the meeting was addressed by John M. Johnson, Jun., Esq. he being appointed by the Sons of Temperance to preside on the occasion; the Rev. Mr Stewart, who delivered a most excellent address; Mr John Fraser, Deputy Grand Worthy Patriarch of the order, and Mr Joseph Spratt. The Amateur Band was in attendance, and at intervals enlivened the scene by performing several marches, waltzes, &c. We understand it is the intention of the Sons to hold similar meetings at short intervals. The Sons and Cadets then marched in order to their Division room, headed by the Band.

We are glad to hear that the ranks of of the Sons are gradually being filled up with recruits. The Cadets remain more stationary, and when we consider the care and attention that has always been evinced by the office-bearers to improve the morals of the boys; to create a spirit of rivalry among them to excel one another in reading, recitation, and other studies calculated to improve their minds; and to impart useful instruction unto them, we are surprised at the little interest parents, generally, have taken in the institution. We trust, however, that the parties who have taken the matter in hand, will not slacken their zeal. They are engaged in a philanthropic work, and the time will sooner or later arrive when their labours will be duly appreciated.

CALIFORNIA.—The Editor of the New York Herald, in speaking of the tide of

emigration which is setting from the United States to this distant country, remarks:

One of the healthiest signs connected with the vast emigration to California, is the number of the softer sex who are leaving the Atlantic for that distant region. Their absence must certainly be severely felt, when as we are informed, a number of men form a circle, and with joined hands, dance round an old lady's bonnet. A female hat with a female's head in it, is quite a curiosity at the placers, if letter writers from that interesting region are to be credited.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—Last week we copied a paragraph from a Canada paper stating, that the Post office department in the North American provinces was speedily to be placed under the local governments. We understand that the Executive have received some instructions from home, substantiating this report, and that at their recent meeting, acting on the information thus received, ordered the mails to be despatched twice a week to the northward.

There is a matter we would wish to call the attention of our Government to, which has naturally caused considerable dissatisfaction. The Courier, Campbell, who carries the mail once a fortnight between Pockmouche and Miramichi, receives a small sum for this service from the Provincial Chest, and nothing from the Post Office. This being inadequate, persons have subscribed various amounts to increase his salary, many of whom are our subscribers. They complain that the Gleaner is charged a half-penny postage, which goes to augment the revenue of the department, while Campbell, who performs the work, is not advantaged in the least.—This they consider a hardship, for they do not see why the Post Office should derive a revenue from the labors of a man who receives no compensation from it. We hope soon to see the complaint removed.

WEST INDIES.—The Colonist published at Georgetown, thus notices the celebration of the 4th July in that place. The language is very significant.

"The anniversary of American Independence was celebrated in our harbour to day with all due honors. In addition to the National Flag, which streamed proudly from the Montezuma, and other noble vessels now in port, the thundering of cannon kept up for several hours, not only gratified the patriotic feelings of our northern brethren, but awakened in the minds of the reflecting, thoughts pregnant with life and interest.

"The inhabitants of the American States were once British subjects—so now are we—they were once oppressed by an official faction at home—so now are we,—they resisted, they persevered, and are now a great and powerful people. We have resisted—shall we submit and be trampled upon, or shall we persevere and be free members of the great and world-spread British family?"

LATE ARRIVAL.—A bark, supposed to be the Elizabeth, of Bristol, passed up to Newcastle on Saturday last.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—The Report of the Ladies Bible Society has been received, and will appear in our next number.

Marriages.

At the Manso of Blackville, on the 2nd inst. by the Rev. John Turnbull, Mr. ALEXANDER JARDINE, of the parish of Blackville, to Miss MARY JARDINE, of the parish of Nelson.



Victoria House,

15th October, 1849.

E. DALEY & SON,

Have just received a well-assorted Stock of Fall and Winter Goods, which they offer for sale, cheap for Cash, at their Store, Commercial Building, Chatham.