

THE GLEANER.

EUROPE.

From the Falmouth Packet of April 2.

FRANCE.

The debates in the House of Commons occupy a considerable portion in the columns of the Parisian newspaper; and the tendency of the French people is said to be strongly in favour of drawing closer the union between England and France. The offer of our Government to act as mediator in the quarrel with the United States, has contributed not a little in promoting the kindly feeling towards this country, which is now very general in France.

In virtue of powers received from the United States' Government by Messrs. Rothschild, brothers, of Paris, those gentlemen have applied to the French Treasury for the payment of the instalments due, conformably to the Convention of 1838, and have received the sum of 18,460,666 francs 52 cents. The remaining two instalments, amounting to about seven millions of francs, will fall due respectively on February, 1837, and February, 1838. The payment of these instalments will entirely liquidate, with its interest, the debt of 25,000,000f., which had well nigh given rise to a collision between France and America.

The line of battle ship Trocadero has been burnt by accident in the Toulon Roads. The loss is rated at not less than 3,000,000 francs.

On Friday the Polish refugees resident in Paris assembled in the Church of St. Germain des Pres to celebrate the anniversary of their last effort in the cause of their nationality. Divine service was performed by a Polish clergyman in the same place where the tomb of John Casimir, the King of Poland, lies. The assemblage, composed of persons of all countries, was a very numerous one.

SPAIN.

The *Gazette* contains the following official notice of the British Legion:—"On the evening of the 14th inst. General Evans, commander of the British Auxiliary Legion, demonstrated in the most brilliant manner the effect which the example of the chiefs of an army produces among the soldiers. Having accidentally encountered more than 200 Carlist cavalry, supported by some infantry, the General, without any other force than the few officers of his staff, and 17 Lancers of the Legion, boldly attacked, and by the rapidity of the movement disconcerted the enemy, without giving them time to return to the fight. Major Rait, led on by his courage, rode into the ranks of the enemy, doing great execution, and making a prisoner, whom he dragged off by the neck. From this reconre, which from being accidental, is of little import, may be learned what is to be expected from our excellent allies of the British Legion. One of the Lancers was killed, and also a horse of one of the Aides de camp of General Evans."

The *Gazette* also contains an account of the gallant manner in which the crew of the steam boat Reina Gobernadora, Captain Liot, cut out from the harbour of Plencia a Spanish brig from the Havana, which was forced in there by stress of weather, and of which the Carlists took possession as a prize.

PORTUGAL.

Accounts from the interior represent this country to be much-disturbed by armed bands of Miguelists; and an increased force of 3,500 men has been applied for to keep the marauders in order.

The slave trade, it is notorious, exists in as great vigour as ever on the coast of

Africa under the Portuguese flag. It is said that a Portuguese armed packet in the service of the government, the *Fayal*, has actually transported ten slaves from Africa to the Cape de Verde islands.

ITALY.

The remaining members of the Society of the Carbonari, who have hitherto been imprisoned in the fortress of Spielberg, have now left that place of confinement, in consequence of the Imperial pardon, and are already on their way to Trieste, to be embarked with Count Gonfalonieri for the United States of North America. We observe that transportation and pardon are convertible terms in the dialect of Austrian imperial policy.

'Austria,' it is stated, 'is undoubtedly preparing measures of great importance. A letter from Frankfort informs us that Field-Marshal the Prince of Berthelm, commander of the Austrian troops at Milan, is going to Vienna, and at the same time an amnesty is announced at Milan for all persons condemned for political offences, with very few exceptions, with a view to conciliate the minds of the people in Italy, preparatory to some decisive step to be taken by Austria in affairs that concern the general policy of Europe.'

RUSSIA.

The Emperor Nicholas has established two stations for the examination of vessels trading on the Danube at the Sulinski mouth of that river. The first, which is to be a quarantine station, is on the island of Leti; the second, which is for the inspection of suspicious vessels and goods, is on the island of Georgiesk; but vessels which are to undergo quarantine, are to be sent to Odessa or to Ishmael. It is contended that Russia has no right whatever to create such obstruction to the traders on the Danube; and there is some reason to believe that, as the regulations will affect Austrian commerce Metternich will protest against them. There are other symptoms of jealousy of Russian power and encroachments on the part of Austria. It is said that a large army is to be assembled on the Eastern frontier of Hungary, composed of Hungarians who have been quartered in Italy, but who, it is supposed, would fight better than Italians in Hungary; but the contrary system is now to be acted upon. There can be no doubt that Austria has more immediate cause to dread the aggressions of Russia than any other European Power, now that the Sultan has been prostrated; and it is not to be wondered at if she takes precautions for the security of her territory. There is an old grudge between Austria and Russia, which might easily be fanned into a new one. The French and English alliance is that which Austria must naturally seek for her own protection.

GREECE.

On the 6th of February was laid the foundation of the new palace at Athens. King Otho and his royal father, the King of Bavaria, were present, and embraced in the presence of the assembled multitude. Both wept aloud, as did the spectators. The principal Greeks also embraced each other, and interchanged forgiveness of injuries. The Greek government is greatly harassed in consequence of the intrigues which Russia is carrying on by means of robbers, pirates, and factious chiefs, in every part of the kingdom. Two brothers the Hondrojanis, who are reported to have been set on by Russia to ravage the country, and to excite the hatred of the populace against the king, have been seized. They have confessed that they acted solely through the agency of Russia, and have offered, if their lives be spared, to expose the whole system by

which Nesselrode hopes to undermine the Greek throne.

Letters from Tyrol speak of numerous accidents caused by avalanches. Two young girls were lately caught in a storm of snow, but only one was saved. On the 18th inst. an avalanche rolled over the village of Sonceda, and destroyed a house of two stories, containing eight persons, six of whom only were saved. A child in the cradle was found dead, as well as a woman, whose body was found under a stone of enormous weight. At the moment of the accident, two men were sweeping the snow from the roof of the house, and were thrown off to the distance of 90 feet, without being injured.

We have received, by way of Smyrna some accounts of the Euphrates expedition to the 2nd of Dec., from a quarter which may be depended upon, and which are far from being satisfactory. The Egyptian authorities had thrown impediments in its way again; in fact, had ordered that no provisions should be supplied. Lieut. Lynch had been on a message to the Arab tribes, but in consequence of the influence of Mehemet Ali, had been unsuccessful in his applications. The party had been seriously attacked by disease, and seventeen of its members, among whom was Colonel Chesney himself, were suffering from sickness at the above date.—*Hampshire Telegraph*.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Orders have been received at the respective coast Guard Stations, to receive and enter able and ordinary seamen and boys for the Royal Navy.

The total number of the members of the University of Oxford is 5,154, of Cambridge 5497; so that Cambridge has a majority of 313 members.

The Wesleyan Methodists of Dundee have separated themselves from the government of the Conference. Their minister, the Rev. D. Shobotham, has also, from conscientious principles, resigned his office as a Wesleyan minister, and agreed to unite with his leaders (elders) in the formation of a Methodist body upon scriptural principles.

There is to be a call of the House of Commons on the 21st of April, on the motion of the Marquis of Chandos, who will on that day bring forward his motion for the relief of agricultural distress.

On the Birmingham and London Railway not fewer than five thousand men are now employed.

From English Papers by the Packet, to the 7th April.

LONDON, APRIL 4.

The Standard of last night says—Lord Glenelg it is said, has obtained an order for a pension of £2000 per annum. This we presume is preparatory to his lordship's retirement, which we announced some weeks since, our announcement of course, being set down by the ministerial journals as a falsehood—as one of the lies of the Standard—one of those lies which, as a correspondent kindly reminds us, are commonly admitted truths before the month's end, and always before the conclusion of the quarter.

We are glad to hear that there is a very considerable increase of the quarters revenue, to the 5th of April, over that of the corresponding quarter of last year. The revenue for the whole of last year will turn out to be of much greater amount than that of the preceding year.—*Courier*.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH POST OFFICE.—It is agreed on both sides that newspapers and all other stamped publications exchanged between the two countries shall be charged a postage of one halfpenny in England, and of four centimes in France, the halfpenny being as near as possible equivalent to the four centimes paid on French papers circulating in France. Thus, in lieu of 2d now

paid in England, and ten sous (5d) paid in France, in all 7d, on a newspaper coming from England to France and vice versa, the trifle of one halfpenny will be charged on both sides of the water, making the whole postage amount to 1d on an English or French newspaper destined for either country.

ORDNANCE REDUCTIONS.—The paymaster's branch of the Ordnance Department, Dublin, is to be reduced, and the Army Pay branch of the Vice Treasurer's Office, will be affected by the new arrangements in the Paymaster General's Office. It at present costs £1,800, divided among three clerks.

The fine arts in England will make rapid progress during the next year, 1837. The grand national gallery will be open in London, in which will be brought together some of the finest productions of the ancient painters collected in that country. The seven cartoons of Raphael will be removed from the palace of Hampton Court, and thus at the same time will be paid a joint tribute to his divine pencil by France and England, as these inimitable productions are being perpetuated in France by their being copied in tapestry at the Gobelins manufactory.

APRIL 7.

Accounts have been received in town of the death of the Earl of Cathcart. His Lordship was Colonel of the 2d Regiment of Life Guards.

The death of three Bishops within six weeks, in addition to the Regius Professorship and a stall at Christ Church are instances of an accumulation of church patronage which scarcely ever fell to the disposal of any minister of the crown within so short a period.

The Nottingham ladies have presented to Mrs O'Connell a rich lace veil the manufacture of that town.

FOREIGN.

The *Moniteur du Commerce* states that the government of the United States is in treaty with the emperor of Morocco, for some point on the African coast on which to form a harbour and erect a fortress for the protection of American vessels in the event of a war between the Republic and any of the maritime powers of Europe. The spot sought for is the bay of Angora, within a few miles of Ceuta, so situated as to enable a garrison stationed there to neutralize the advantages which we derive from Gibraltar. The French journal states that this project has been approved of by the emperor of Russia, with whom the Government of the United States has been in secret negotiation for a considerable time back. This intelligence was communicated to us several months ago, but we then thought it nothing more than one of the many rumours set afloat for the furtherance of private views, and therefore we took no notice of it. But now that we are assured of its accuracy, we cannot refer to it without calling the attention of the Government to its importance.—The Moorish sovereign has not yet conceded to the terms proposed by the United States; but Russia will soon make him pliant enough, unless we put an end to the whole affair by declaring that no such establishment shall exist, no matter by whom undertaken. From the whole drift of this underhand transaction, it is manifest that Russia is actuated by a desire to crush the maritime powers of England.

THE ARMY OF THE PORTE.—According to accounts from Berlin, of the 15th, the Sultan has sent an autograph letter to the King of Prussia, requesting 15 able officers of the Prussian army, for the purpose of forming the general staff of the army of the Porte. The Sultan grounds his request on the assertion that English and French officers would be troublesome from their intrigues, and that Russian officers would be objected to. He therefore prefers an application to Prussia. The king has not only readily assented to this request, but has also decided that officers who offer to reside three years in Constantinople, and who are found qualified, shall receive from the state an indemnification for their pay, which will be continued to them.—*German paper*.

The news from the Spanish provinces