

crushed in time, to give far more. Great exertions are making by the descendants of the French settlers to increase their influence, and, by the cultivation of the French language, and the exclusion of every thing English, to assimilate themselves as nearly as possible to the condition of a French Colony. For this purpose they are not content with exerting their influence on those around them, but are also striving, by every means in their power, to prevent English emigrants from settling in the Province. Not only do they circulate unfounded reports as to the condition of the Colony, but they endeavour, by every imaginary obstacle, to thwart the wishes and designs of the Executive, insisting on retaining the old French laws and customs, in opposition to those sanctioned by the Colonial Government. If a considerable degree of caution be not used in repressing this contumacy, we shall speedily have a declaration of the Canadian Republic.—*London Age, Sept. 9.*

## EUROPE.

*From English Papers up to the 18th October.*

**DEBTS OF SIR WALTER SCOTT**—The debts of Sir Walter Scott amount to the £53,000. As a set off against this sum, the trustees have between 9 and £10,000 in hand and his life insurance of £22,000 leaving a balance of about £21,000, which was expected to be raised in a week, the creditors settled with, and Abottsford presented to his family.

In the will of Madame Letitia Bonaparte, nearly 75,000,000 francs added to the fortune of the eldest of the Bonapartes.

A large meeting has been held at Edinburgh, at which it was decided that a monument should be erected to the memory of Sir Walter Scott. £1100 was subscribed by 24 persons at the breaking up of the meeting.

A waverly procession was getting up at the Drury Lane Theatre, comprising all the leading characters of the immortal novels.

**TURKEY AND EGYPT.**—The last Turkey mail brings intelligence that the army of the Pacha of Egypt was within a few days' march of the Turkish capital, and no troops to oppose their victorious career. A letter from Smyrna, dated Sept. 5, state that they are daily expected to learn of important events having occurred at Constantinople, towards which city the Egyptians were rapidly advancing, and must then have been within a few days' march as they passed Koukia twenty days before, and had been joined by the people every where in their progress. The Government at Constantinople was in a most critical state.—The cholera had made its appearance at Constantinople; the plague was on the decline.

**ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 24**—You have already heard of a naval action which took place in August between Cyprus and Rhodes, of which I hope soon to send you the bulletin. We learn for the present that the victory was on the side of the Egyptian, that a Turkish ship of the line was destroyed, and a frigate, two corvettes and three brigs taken by the Egyptians. These six prizes have already arrived in our harbour. I enclose the eight Bulletin of the army of Syria. [The greater part of this bulletin we have already published from account received at Marseilles. The conclusion is as follows]:

According to the report of Arif Bey, the enemy's army at Homs consisted of 36,000 regular troops, of whom hardly 5000 remained with Hussein Pacha. In the action at Beyland we lost in killed and wounded twenty men.

**LEGHORN.**—At Tripoli the complication of affairs becomes greater. The Pacha having offered the English Consul the sum of 170,000 colonnates instead of 200,000 which England claimed, the latter refused them. The latter then transmitted 170,000 colonnates to the French Consul, in order to deliver himself to the French Government. The town is still besieged by the rebels, who are commanded by a grandson of the Pacha, whose father, the eldest son of the Pacha, died in Egypt, where he was exiled. The rebels receive every day reinforcements from the town.

It is generally thought that the old Pacha, whose means of braving the danger, whether mild or rigorous, fail him will be immediately compelled to yield or to take to flight.

**SPAIN.** A change of Ministry is announced. M Zea Bermudez has been appointed successor to M. Calomarde as Prime Minister. M. Bermudez was formerly a merchant, and afterwards Spanish Consul at St. Petersburg, where his merits procured him promotion in the diplomatic career, and seem to have now advanced him to the highest honours. He married a Spanish lady, but has no family by her.—His predecessor in office was believed to be a favourer of Don Carlos.

**PORTUGAL.** Assault on Oporto.—Another attempt was made on the 29th September against Oporto. It was Michaelmas, or St. Michael's day, and the Miguelites took [the day of his patron saint as that on which they would endeavour to humble and subdue his enemies; but, according to a letter of the Marquis Palmella, they were foiled with great loss. In other respects affairs remain as before.

**SEVERE AND DISTRESSING GALE.**—A violent gale was experienced on the English coast, on the 7th and 9th October, and the following particulars are received.

Ship Grecian, Eldridge, of and for this port, was driven ashore on Busho Bank, near Liverpool, on the 8th, was beat off next night and sunk in Bottle Bay, in 8 fathoms water. Ship Algonquin, of Philadelphia, got ashore, discharged her cargo into lighters, and was towed into dock on the 15th, much damaged. Bark Dromo, Rand, of this port from Mantanzas, got ashore at Oldcastle point, near Cowes, on the 9th, but was expected to be got off without damage. Brig Monato, from Newcastle for New-York, put into Aberdeen on the 10th, leaky, having thrown overboard part of her cargo. Ship Bainbridge, from New-York and Halifax was wrecked on the Isle of Wight on the 8th, about 50 puncheons rum were saved.

Ship Wm. Nelson sailed from Liverpool for New Orleans on the 8th, and was driven ashore same day on the Banks, and went to pieces. "All on board, 26 in number, perished!" Among the passengers were Mr Somerville the actor, and two daughters, both under 20 years of age. Mr S. had been some time in this country, and had gone to Liverpool for the purpose of bringing his daughters hither; he had taken passage and put his baggage on board another ship which left him, and sailed ten days previous. He was then obliged to go on board the Wm. Nelson, which was the first ship for New Orleans, and was lost.—*Boston paper.*

Liverpool papers of the 11th state that upwards of 30 dead bodies had been picked up on the North and Cheshire shore. Many other English and foreign vessels suffered severely in the gale.

The English revenue for the Quarter ending Oct. 6th was £12,093,585 against £11,396,729 for the corresponding quarter of the year 1831. Leaving however for the whole year a deficiency of £327,576. The saving in expenditure for the last half year was equal to £650,000.

There had been no further movements of importance in Portugal.

The last advices from Madrid, dated the 5th instant, state that the king of Spain had not then been declared out of danger by his physician.

Prince Talleyrand arrived in London last night, having obviously delayed his departure until the settlement of the French Ministry.

The Water Witch arrived this morning from Oporto, which place she left on the 7th instant, with despatches to Government, but no mail. The latest news, as will be seen by reference to the letter of our Cowes correspondent, comes down to the 5th inst. Up to that time nothing of any consequence had occurred to alter the relative positions of the belligerents subsequently to the grand attack made by the Miguelites on Michaelmas day.

Every thing is announced to be in the most active preparation at Portsmouth for the ensuing expedition.—*London p. p.*

**LATEST FROM CANTON.**—Ship Providence has brought a Canton paper of May 26th, which contains the following paragraph:

The rebellion on the frontiers of the adjoining provinces continues, and from the large bodies of troops which have left Canton, it would seem that the suppressions of this revolt is no very easy matter. For some time the official reports of the progress of the Imperial

arms, and the intention of the Governor, have been kept quiet; at present, however, there is much stir among the officers, and it is reported that a force of several thousand men will leave Canton to-day for the seat of war, accompanied by His Excellency the Governor. A few days since, a fleet of large travelling boats passed up the river, with a detachment of troops on board, destined to reinforce the army which is now engaged with the rebels.

## COLONIAL

**QUEBEC MERCURY.**—The Old Quebec Gazette of last night gives in French a portion of the Montreal Petition to the Assembly on the subject of changes in the Constitution of the Province, and speaks of it as follows:—"The whole of the petition contains six large folio pages on close print. It is rather of the nature of an augmentative Memorial, than a Petition, and embraces the questions of Emigration, of the Civil List, of Crown Lands, the distribution of Offices, the Montreal Election and Judicial Decisions relating to the events of the 21st May." With respect to the changes in the Constitution, the petitioners recommend that it should have more of an elective character, and refer to the success of that system in the adjoining States. The mode proposed of effecting these changes may be gathered from the following paragraph:—"We conceive that the Colonial Legislature is competent to propose by Bill, any measure conducive to the peace and welfare of the Province, and that the rendering the Government elective in all departments, if it could be effected, would be the most suitable means of procuring for the Province, in connexion and under the protection of Great Britain, a long futurity of prosperity, peace, and contentment—This change, however, not being susceptible, of being easily effected without the concurrence and consent of the Government of the Metropolis, your Petitioners pray your Honorable House to make the most urgent representations for soliciting this advantage, and think it proper to suggest, that the most prudent mode of effecting it, would be, not to ask the Parliament of Great Britain to modify the Constitutional Act, but that it should authorize the convocation of a Convention, entirely elective, on which should be conferred the power of proposing such amendments to the said Act as might appear the most proper for creating and procuring the good Government of the Province, and thereby assure its gratitude and the duration of its attachment to a Metropolis which should have conferred on it such inestimable blessing." We will only observe that this though very neatly wrapped up, being unrolled and decyphered, in plain English is neither more nor less than this Let Lower Canada be a Republic under the protection of Great Britain, till she can find a protector, or make an arrangement more to her mind, when she will leave her old protector, taking care however to retain all the benefits Mr. Bull has conferred upon her as momentos of past attachment, or to aid in forming her new establishment, or as bribes to her new friends, or for any other cause, which republican gratitude and ingenuity may combine to invent.

**NOVASCOTIAN.** Lectures at the Bay Chaleu.—Two gentlemen, named Bishop and Baldwin, have commenced a course of Scientific Lectures at Bathurst, and have invited the public to a gratuitous enjoyment of this advantageous and highly attractive method of instruction. The two first lectures were numerous attended, and gave great satisfaction. This is an example that deserves to be imitated. The whole machinery of a Mechanics' Institute can not, be got up in all the small sea ports or inland villages of these Provinces—but in each, there are a few individuals, who have enjoyed the advantages of a regular education, or have in their leisure hours, cultivated the sciences with assiduity and success, who might, by preparing a course of lectures, diffuse around them such valuable information, and cultivate a taste for intellectual pursuits, that, but for such encouragements, would never have appeared. Though the radiations from these benevolent minds might, for a time extend but over limited circles—as the example was imitated, these circles would become more numerous; and when a principle of emulation began to operate as a stimulant, their effects would be distinctly portrayed, in a general improvement of the population—and the elevated tone of society in every section