

ground for the hostile tribes of the North and South, and, of course, an arena for battle. Thus it remained when it was first visited by the whites.

European News.

BY THE GREAT WESTERN.
From English Papers to the 7th November.

From the New York Emigrant, Nov. 25.
The Great Western, Captain Hoskin, arrived yesterday morning at 12 o'clock, 16 1-2 days from Bristol. She brings about 35 passengers.

The affairs of Spain are still in a very unsettled state, and accounts from that unfortunate country are very gloomy. Letters from Madrid express a conviction that Espartero will, ere long, experience the fate of some of his military predecessors at the hands of the populace.

The news from the East is highly important, the continued successes of the allies will soon place the Viceroy of Egypt completely at their disposal, and he will be forced to accede to such terms as they may dictate. The speech of the King of the French breathes a pacific spirit, and we think that our next news will furnish us with the closing scene of the drama—the affairs of the Levant will be settled without producing a general war.

THE FRENCH KING'S SPEECH.

The subjoined is a copy of the speech of his Majesty, King Louis Philippe, on opening the French Chambers. It has realized our most sanguine expectations. It is firm in its tone, as it ought to be—it breathes a parental solicitude for the honour and dignity of France—it alludes to sacrifices made to uphold that honour and dignity in the face of Europe—and it expresses a willingness to make as many more as may be required for that purpose; but it is at the same time decidedly pacific. No offensive allusion is made to the conduct of the Four Powers, nor does the King take it for granted that any acts which may have simply their object the restoration of Syria to the Porte, can constitute grounds for disturbing the Peace of Europe.

The reference to the present condition of Spain betrays the anxiety of the French Government as to the permanence of the throne of Queen Isabella II. The greatest danger to that throne will be interference on the part of France to uphold it.

But from the whole tenor of the speech it is clear that the King and the Government entertain much stronger fears of the Anarchists and Revolutionists at home than of the Four Powers. It is against the machinations of these disturbers of the tranquillity of France that the Royal menaces are especially directed. And recent events have sufficiently proved that to preserve order in France, strong measures must be taken to put down these raving Anarchists.

Gentlemen, Peers, and Deputies,
I have felt the necessity of assembling you round me before the ordinary period of the convocation of the Chambers. The measures which the Emperor of Austria, the Queen of Great Britain, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of Russia have taken in concert, to regulate the relations between the Sultan and the Pacha of Egypt, have imposed serious duties upon me. I have the dignity of our country at heart as much as its security and repose. In persevering in this moderate and conciliatory policy of which we have reaped the fruit for the last ten years, I have placed France in a position to face the chances which the course of events in the East may produce. The extraordinary credits which have been opened with this intention will be submitted to you, and you will appreciate the motives of them.

I continue to hope that the general peace will not be disturbed. It is necessary for the general common interests of Europe, the happiness of its population, and the progress of civilization. I depend upon you to assist me to maintain it, as I should rely upon it for the honour of France, and the rank which she holds among nations, commands us to make new efforts.

Peace is re-established in the north of Spain, and we congratulate ourselves on that happy result. We should see with grief that the evils of anarchy come to replace the evils of civil war.

I have the most sincere interest in Spain; may the stability of Isabella II., and of the institutions which ought to sustain the throne, preserve this noble country from the long and grievous evils of revolutions.

Not having received from the Argen-

tine Republic the satisfaction we have claimed, I have ordered that new forces should be added to the squadron charged to ensure respect for our rights, and protection for our interests.

Success has crowned several important expeditions in Africa, where the valour of our soldiers has been signalized—two of my sons have undertaken their perils. Exertions are still necessary to guarantee in Algeria the safety and prosperity of our establishments. My Government will know how to accomplish what we have undertaken.

The city of Bologna has been the theatre of a foolish attempt, which has only served again to call forth the devotion of the National Guards, of the army, and of the population. All ambition will fail against a monarchy founded and defended by all powerful expression of the national will.

The Budget Law will soon be submitted to your examination. I have prescribed the most severe economy in the establishment of the ordinary expenses. Events have imposed upon us unexpected charges. I have the confidence that the public prosperity, at its extreme pitch, will permit us to support them, without affecting the state of our finances.

Other dispositions will be presented of public utility on behalf of literature and education.

Gentlemen,

I have never claimed with more earnestness and confidence your loyal co-operation. Anarcial passions have not been discharged by impotency. Under whatever form they may be presented, my government will find in the existing laws, and in the firm maintenance of the public liberties, the necessary arms to put them down. As for me, in the trials imposed on me by Providence, I can only be grateful for the protection which it has not ceased to throw over me, as well as my family, and to prove to France, by a never failing attention to her interests and happiness, the gratitude inspired in me by the testimonials of affection with which it surrounds me in these cruel moments.

SYRIA.

On the 10th instant an engagement took place between the allied troops and those of Ibrahim and Soliman Pacha, in which the latter were completely defeated and took to the mountains with 200 cavalry only, and two officers. 7,000 killed, wounded, and taken prisoners, have, from the result of the engagement, fallen into the power of the Sublime Porte.

The Emir el Kasim has been named successor to the Emir el Bechir, and was with a large body of mountaineers in pursuit of Ibrahim Pacha, who has little or no chance of escape.

Commodore Napier, in the Powerful, with the steamers Gorgon and Cyclops, have quitted Djuni Bay to attack Tripoli.

By the taking of Beyrout about twenty pieces of artillery, with ammunition and provisions, have fallen into the possession of the allied powers.

The defeat of Ibrahim Pasha.—The pitched battle with Ibrahim Pasha afforded an excellent opportunity to show the bravery and fidelity of the Turks. Ibrahim had taken up a very strong position near Beyrout, with 3,000 men. Four thousand Turks were sent against him under the command of Selim Pasha, assisted by General Jockmus, Commodore Napier, and Colonel Hodges. The attack was so impetuous that in a few minutes Ibrahim was completely routed. One thousand Egyptians were made prisoners, the rest were killed or wounded, or took to flight.—With respect to the general war, the Egyptian army, at the most moderate calculation, has lost 20,000, in killed, wounded, prisoners, and deserters.

The Ruin of the Cause of Mehemet Ali in Syria.—Letters to the 17th vii Egypt, confirm the ruin of the cause of the Viceroy in Syria. According to these letters, the Emir Bechir, with 15,000 men, had gone over to the allies, besides irregular mountaineers. Two Egyptian regiments had also gone over to the allies. Ibrahim and Soliman Pachas had retreated before the victorious allies, and their whole troops were in a state of the greatest demoralisation. All is quiet and going on well in Egypt.

Alexandria, Oct. 16, 1840.—The Pacha returned from Cairo on the 14th, where the fevered state of public feeling had rendered his presence necessary, disorders were frequently apprehended, and the spies and the military were constantly on the alert.

This morning Mr Green, a partner of the house of Brigs & Co., agents for the Peninsula and Oriental Company, went

to Mehemet Ali, and Mehemet Ali answered that no obstacle would be thrown in the way of any persons going to or coming from the Great Liverpool, or passing through Egypt.

The siege of St. Jean d'Acre has been commenced.

Spain.—The Madrid dates are to the 29th of October.—The papers are filled with details of the ceremony which took place upon the entry of Queen Isabella II. into the capital on the 28th. Some of these journals give a very enthusiastic account of the Queen's reception. Others, however, speak of it in a different tone. The Castellano says that her Majesty appeared melancholy, and that the inhabitants of Madrid did not express their satisfaction with the usual ardour. The appearance of a child just separated from a mother, and who might be considered as alone in the world, must have produced feelings of emotion in the breasts of the people. These sad reflections prevented to a certain extent the expression of public joy. The wet weather did not permit of the illuminations being got up on a brilliant style.

Father Matthew.—Among the testimonials to the zeal and usefulness of the great reformer, we find an excellent letter from the Marquis of Lansdowne to father Matthew, dated Cork, 15th September, 1840, where he speaks of a recent journey through the South of Ireland, where he every where observed 'a remarkable change for the better in the appearance of the population,' which all agree in ascribing 'to the extraordinary success of your unremitting endeavours to introduce among them confirmed habits of temperance and self-control.'

Mr Matthew is continuing his labors. We read of him in Kilkenny, at Dublin, at Boyle, at Bruff, (where 12,000 persons took the pledge,) at Loughrea, at Galway, at Ahascragh, at Johnstown, 13,000, at Kilmallock, &c.—He was to administer the pledge at Dublin on the 28th and 29th of Sept. The Tuam T. A. Society were to go in procession to Galway to do him honour. On the eve of the great October Fair at Ballynasloe, he was to preach a charity sermon for the erection of a select house for the poor of the parish, and all classes were invited to attend.

When Mr. Matthew preached at the Catholic Cathedral Dublin, it was quite an astounding spectacle to behold Lord Morpeth, Secretary for Ireland, with the Attorney General, and other Privy Counsellors, holding the plates at the doors for a collection in aid of the Temperance cause.

CHINA.

Canton Register, June 23.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH.

The list of arrivals in the Chinese waters has reference to the most important event that it has ever been our fortune to record in the pages of the Canton Register; the presence of an armed British force in the Chinese empire to enforce reparation for injuries done to British subjects and the restitution of spoiled British property.

The first arrival of this armament was H. M. ship Alligator, Kupper, Esq., captain, on the 9th inst. in the Kapouy-moon, at the very moment that the Chinese officers had sent in about eighteen fire-rafts, constructed of old outside fishing boats and some cargo boats, chained together two and two, and filled with combustible matter of all descriptions, to burn the British shipping.

The fleet did not suffer any damage from these rafts, set adrift before the wind and tide; and they were speedily towed on shore by the boats of the squadron.

We may here repeat that previous to this third attempt to burn the English fleet, the Chinese government had sent a boat load of poisoned tea, packed in small parcels, to be sold to the sailors; this nefarious attempt it is reported was thus discovered.—The boat was captured by pirates, who sold her cargo to their fellow countrymen; many deaths followed the use of the poisoned tea; so many, indeed, that it is said the attention of the district magistrates was drawn to the circumstance. Thus, truly,

—Even handed justice
Commands the ingredients of their poisoned chalice
To their own lips.

H. M. ship of the line Wellesley, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Sir James Gordon Bremer, K. C. B., K. C. H., commander-in-chief of the Indian station, arrived last Sunday, the 21st instant, with H. M. ships Cruiser, Algerine, Rattlesnake, troop ship, the H. E. I. Company's armed steamers Queen and Atalanta, and eighteen sail of transports in company, having on board H.

M's 49th 26th (Cameronians) 18th (Royal Irish), the Sepoy volunteers from Cutta, and a detachment of sappers and miners from Madras. We are happy to report that the troops have arrived in the highest condition of health and spirits, under the command of Col. Burrell; but our readers will regret that Col. Oglander of the Cameronians is indisposed.

On Monday evening two of the squadron, with some of the transports, proceeded to the northward, and this morning HMS. Wellesley, with the rest of the squadron, except those hereafter mentioned, stopped to the southward to join the transports said to be outside after which junction, the whole squadron and transports will proceed to the northward.

HM. ships Druid, Volage, Hyacinth, Larne, and E.I. company's armed steamer Madagascar, remain to enforce the blockade of the river and port of Canton by all its entrances, which blockade is to be established under the strictest form on Sunday next, the 28th inst.

The Rev. Charles Gutzlaff, second interpreter to HM's commission in China, has joined the Wellesley, and Mr. John Robert Morrison, the chief interpreter, remains, to join Admiral the Honourable George Elliott, who is daily expected with his squadron, either direct from the Cape of Good Hope or from Trincomalee. The Blenheim 72, Blonde 42, Nimrod 20, Wanderer 18, and the Pylades 18, have sailed.

There is no doubt that every particular movement of the British squadron is immediately communicated to the Governor of Canton; and HM. ships and regiments having now arrived in the Chinese waters, the delicacy which we felt some time ago in alluding to their expected arrival, we feel now to be useless and unnecessary, perhaps the more the governor now knows the better for both sides, as such knowledge will only serve to increase his already awakened fears; fear and avarice are the most impressive passions of the Chinese officers.

The point of destination to the northward we know not; we have not authority on which we can raise even a surmise; the movement may have been merely for the purpose of gaining a higher latitude and placing the fleet beyond the range of tyoons, but we fervently hope the object of the expedition is to take possession of Tingha district in the province of Chekeang,—in other words, of the island of Chusan, and with the overpowering force that has already sailed, we think this object could be obtained without spilling a drop of blood.

This island bears nearly the same relation to Chekeang as the Isle of Wight does to Hampshire. In possession of this fair, fertile, and populous spot as headquarters—and the military possession of this district would be a severe blow to the imperial government, for part of the celestial territory would thus be in the hands of strangers—from thence a mission might be sent to the Pei-ho, or north river, which is navigable for large boats up to the city of Tung-chowfoo, 12 miles E. by S. from Peking.

We think there is every reason to anticipate a long interruption to the trade, say from six to eighteen months. The feeling was, that they had naval force enough, but that they were in want of more land force; and as they have not frightened the Chinese as much as they expected, we think they will have to wait until next season.

From the Chinese government we must expect nothing but falsehood, deception, breaking of promises and treaties, treachery in all its most revolting forms, flattery, cringing, suppleness while warring or treating with it; pride, haughtiness, contempt, and unrelenting cruelty if unsuccessful or in its power; but it should be borne in mind that the tribe of Mantcho Tartars who subdued the empire did not much exceed 20,000 soldiers.

We have an ardent wish that the Chinese Government may see the danger in which it is involved, and act justly, and retract its high pretensions in time.

It is thought that ships already in port will be allowed to come out, unless prevented by the Chinese.

Public Notice of the Blockade of the River and Port of Canton.

By Sir James John Gordon Bremer, Knight, C. B. K. C. H., Commodore of the First Class, and Commander in Chief of her Britannic Majesty's Ships and Vessels of War employed on the East India Station and the Seas adjacent.

In pursuance of the commands of Her Britannic Majesty's Government, I do hereby give notice that a blockade of the river and port of Canton by all its entrances will be established on and after the 28th instant.