

Enthusiasm difficult to express. The six Bishops present, and all the Clergy, by a unanimous movement rose, and repeated respectfully the name of the King.—All the Clergy immediately expressed their approval of the notice which their pastor had just given them.

AMERICAN OPINIONS ON CANADA AFFAIRS.

(From the New-York Star.)

What do the Canadians want? Their cardinal rights in the free and uncontrolled enjoyment of the Catholic faith are guaranteed to them by special laws—their lands, their seigniorial privileges, their right of franchise, their personal security, the possessions and rights of their clergy, are all recognized and respected. What more do they want—what more do they require? They have Canadian judges, Canadian juries, and Canadian laws—their ancient rights under the old French dynasty, such as are not inconsistent with the British Government, are in full operation and effect. Do they turn their eyes towards the United States, either to seek an alliance with us, or to erect their country into a separate Republic? Neither change would benefit them. Without being an enlightened as the free people of this country, the Canadians nevertheless enjoy more real freedom. They live under a Constitutional Monarchy, and have a responsible King with a Ministry over which the public opinions exercise an unlimited control. We under the name of a Republic, have a chief magistrate of our own choice, who governs with an iron rod, and is the master, instead of being the servant of the people. Our President is more potent than the King—he takes the "responsibility" of adopting measures which would bring the King to the scaffold. Such a change of Government would not, in our opinion, benefit the Canadians.

Whatever views may have been indulged as to a union with the Canadas, discreet men in this country will not sanction them. Our country is already too large for the safe administration of affairs, and the perpetuation of the confederacy. We must keep within our boundaries if we desire to be kept together as one people.

As to any aid, directly or indirectly which the people of this country may be disposed to afford the Canadians in alienating the possessions of the British Government, we have no belief in it. A combination of circumstances and considerations urge upon this country the greatest good faith and harmony towards Great Britain. Nor do we see, on the contrary any claims which the Canadians have on our co-operation and sympathy. They were to a man dead against us during the late war. They in a great measure prevented our conquering both the Canadas. We admired their loyalty then and recommend its strict observance now.

From the Courier and Enquirer.

"The truth is, that if we were called upon to state the feeling with which the people of the United States view the difference which have arisen between the French Canadians and the British government,—of whose ambition and lust of territory we very frequently see European writers discourse very foolishly,—would it be supported by the citizens of the United States in any attempt to acquire an extension of the territory or confederation, and that extension to be Lower Canada? We answer positively not;—but it is needless to enlarge on this point—we are confident that no reflecting man in the United States—no man who understands, in the least, the nature of our political institutions, would think of it for a moment. If the French Canadians can establish their independence let them do it. It will then be a question for our consideration whether we will admit them into the great American confederacy if they ask; but in the mean time there is no inclination here to take any part in the contest which might lead to sacrifices on our part, ten times greater than the value of all Canada put together, if value to us it have at all.

From the Sunday Morning News.

A separation must be effected sooner or later, which separation is generally as much, or more for the advantage of the parent as the child. A large proportion of the inhabitants of Lower Canada are the descendants of the original French settlers; among whom are retained in full force many of the old feudal customs and institutions of their ancestors. They are exceedingly ignorant, begotten, and perpetuated, and completely under the control of the proprietors of the soil, or feudal lords and their priests and so strongly opposed to every innovation, that it will be many years before the English

Government, even should it retain the control of the country, can effect any radical change in their condition. In the mean time, intended by their real masters, they are in constant opposition to their political rulers, and even disposed to lend their aid in thwarting the measures of the English party. Instead of continuing this useless struggle with ignorance and bigotry, it is not improbable that the British Government may cut them adrift and leave them to shift for themselves. A large party in England are in favor of such a move; the most strenuous opponents of it would be found amongst the English inhabitants of that province.

If Canada should be divorced from England it would open a fine field for American enterprise, and an irruption of Yankees would do more to revolutionize and regenerate the ignorant Canadian French than all the acts and regulations of Parliament. It is not improbable that, in the course of a few years, they would be completely exterminated. They would stand a chance to be used up and improved of the face of the earth, by the enterprise and ingenuity of the universal Yankee nation.

The Russian line-of-battle ships are armed with four very formidable guns on the lower deck, throwing 43lb. shells horizontally. The damage that might be done by one of these shells lodging and exploding in the interior of an enemy's ship is incalculable. One of their eighty fours has a large gun of this sort which throws a shell of 120lbs. The gun weighs in English measure 6 tons 1 cwt. 3 qrs. 17 lb. The charge for throwing it is 15lbs. of powder. It is worked by eighteen men, and they are six minutes between each round. The noise is said to be tremendous.

A ROYAL VISITOR.—The Prince of Joinville, third son of the King of the French, is about to make a voyage to this country. He was to embark as a lieutenant on the 5th of Aug., on board the Hercules 100 gun ship, commanded by M. Casey. This vessel, as we had stated in the Courier Francis, escorted by the corvette Favorite, will first touch at Gibraltar, thence proceed to Madeira and Teneriffe, to Santiago de Praya, and the Cape de Verd Islands, cross over to Rio Janeiro and Bahia, thence to Cayenne and the Antilles, where his Royal Highness will visit Martinique, Guadeloupe, Jamaica and Cuba, and finally the Hercules will anchor in the Chesapeake, while the Prince makes a tour of the United States.

There are two foreign Monarchs serving in the army of Her Majesty the Queen; namely, the King of Hanover and the King of the Belgians, both of whom are Field Marshals. There are only two other Field Marshals, the Dukes of Wellington and Cambridge.

According to the Northern Journals, grain is getting so plentiful at Dantzic, at the mouth of the Vistula, that the ordinary granaries are not sufficiently large to contain it. Houses at some distance from the river have been used for its reception.

NASSAU, N. P. JULY 19.

About a fortnight ago, the Portuguese schooner Escuna Esperanca, Capt. Sandanne, from the coast of Africa, with a cargo of slaves, was wrecked at the N. E. point of the Caicos. She had, when she left the coast, 250 on board, 47 of whom died on the passage. On the slaves and crew landing at the Caicos, it produced great excitement and uneasiness; and a boat was immediately sent to Turks Island, to make application to the authorities there; in consequence of which, Lieut. Tew, with the detachment of the 24 W. I. Regiment proceeded thither, and seized them with the hull and materials of the vessel, and brought the Africans and crew, with the master, to this port, where they arrived yesterday, in the sloops Feronia Jane, and Shepherd, belonging to Turks Island. Eleven of these Africans escaped at the Caicos.

It is asserted that the young Queen of Spain, whose health has been always delicate, has now fallen into a state of melancholy, in consequence of the confined life she is constrained to live, owing to the excess of care taken of her person.

THE BORDER DIFFICULTIES.—Mr. Greely, whose liberation from confinement at Fredericton we announced a few weeks since, having renewed the exercise of unlawful acts on the disputed Territory, by taking a census of the inhabitants, &c. was again arrested by the Wardens of the Territory, and committed to Gaol at Head Quarters on Saturday last.

After Mr. Greely's release, the braggadoos of Maine made great blustering,

and put forth most alarming threats of the consequences to the authorities in this Province should Mr. Greely again be placed in confinement, and accordingly we have it reported that a Company or two of United States Troops have been marched from Houlton for Madawaska, and that Mr. Greely's release from Fredericton Gaol is to be immediately attempted by some of the brave Militia men of Maine! We believe there is very little credit to be attached to these rumours: certain it is however that the Governor and Council of Maine have ordered a road to be marked out from the Ristook to Madawaska. We are informed that an express passed through this city on Monday last for Washington; and it is therefore probable that the General Government has by this time heard, officially, of the doings of some restless spirits in the East, and that measures will be taken by the United States to put a stop to further encroachments on our soil.

In the mean time, active preparations are being made for the worst. On Wednesday morning, part of three companies of the 43d, light infantry, forming a detachment of about 100 men, under the command of Captain Egerton, left here in a steamer for Fredericton, from whence two companies of the same Regiment were to march yesterday for Madawaska, to watch the movements of *Uncle Sam* in that quarter. Nor is this all,—the different military stores in the Province have, we understand, undergone inspection within a few days, and requisitions have been sent to Halifax for additional supplies of such articles as were deemed most necessary. It is also stated that a large augmentation of the military force at present in the Province is to take place immediately. Some of our Militia too, are busily acquiring a knowledge of tactics; and, on the whole, we think the "brave sons of Maine" will find to their cost, should they attempt to carry their threats into execution, that they "reckoned without their host."—*New Brunswick Courier, Sept. 16.*

AUSTRALIA.—We have been loaned a file of New South Wales papers, to the 28th March. In looking over these papers, we cannot but be struck with the importance of these extensive Colonies to Great Britain. The productions are already of great value, and are doubtless destined to be a great source of riches. The whaling business is carried on on a large scale, and quantities of train and sperm oil are every year exported to England—but the principal staple of New South Wales is wool, which is of very excellent quality, and is produced in great abundance. The colonists have turned their attention to the subject of improving the breed of sheep, and it is not uncommon for one individual to be proprietor of flocks of some thousands. The increase of the exportation of Wool from 1832 to 1835, is stated to be 842 bales, or nearly two millions of pounds. In the year 1836, it was estimated that the whole quantity exported, would amount to upwards of sixteen hundred bales, or three million seven hundred pounds, which at an average price of one shilling and ten pence a pound, would amount to upwards of three hundred thousand pounds sterling.

A sale of sheep at auction took place on the 3d February at Sydney, which amounted to twenty six thousand pounds sterling!—they averaged about fifty-five shillings each.

Sir John Franklin, the scientific traveller, who has been recently appointed Governor of Van Deiman's Land, had returned from a tour which he had made throughout the Island—and acknowledged the pleasure and instruction which he had received from a personal communication with the inhabitants.

On the 26th Jan. the Australians celebrated the forty-ninth Anniversary of the Colony, on which occasion more than two hundred of the natives of the colony were present.

Vice and immorality as might be expected from the character of a large portion of the population—we observe that at the opening of the criminal sessions, one hundred and twenty-eight men and twelve women were arraigned for trial.

One of the Sydney papers has a long communication printed in italics, under the caption "Barristers wanted"—which may be worthy of the attention of young lawyers, who find it difficult to get a livelihood in this community, where it must be confessed there is no lack of these useful professional gentlemen.—The article alluded to, states that there is not competition enough in this line—the whole strength of the bar consisting of seven barristers—including the Attorney-General, and Commissioner of the Court of Requests! Talented and respectable gentlemen, learned in the law, are earnestly requested to visit that colony, and they will assuredly soon acquire honor and pecuniary reward.

Capt. Bido, of the English whaler 'Cornwallis,' wrecked in Bourka Bay, in a card publicly returns thanks to Capt. Dogget of the American ship Mechanic, for his courage and humanity in defending the crew of the Cornwallis from the attacks of the savages in Bourka Bay, and his kind and unceasing attentions after the above unfortunate circumstance. —*Boston paper.*

The taste for our Highland Tartans is still spreading in the highest quarters.—Her Imperial Majesty the Empress of Russia has just ordered some dresses of the finest kind of Tartan from our townsman, Mr. Macdougall, who has had the distinction also of recently supplying the Duchess of Kent, the Queen and other Royal personages.—*Incerness pap.*

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.—In the United States House of Representatives, on the 13th inst., Mr. Ex-President Adams submitted the following Resolution relative to the North Eastern Boundary:—

Resolved,—That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House, so far as the public interest will permit, the correspondence between the Government of the United States and that of Great Britain relating to the North-eastern Boundary of the United States, since the Message of the late President to the senate of the United States of the 15th June, 1836.

The Resolution was agreed to, with an amendment suggested by Mr. Howard, embracing the correspondence relative to the aggressions on the rights of the people of the United States in the disputed Territory.

In the course of debate in the House of Representatives, on the affairs of Texas, Ex-President Adams said:—"No power on earth could do it but the people of the United States and the people of Texas; and an immense majority of the people of the United States would, he believed, prefer a total dissolution of the Union to the annexation to it of the republic of Texas."

ENGLAND'S QUEEN.—It is worthy of remark, that although England has had four Queens regent, neither of them has died leaving issue to inherit the Crown. Mary the first reigning Queen was married to Philip King of Spain, but left no child. Elizabeth, her immediate successor, was England's 'maiden' Queen. Mary, the wife of William III. but she died without issue. And Queen Anne, of 'glorious memory,' the last of the four reigning Queens, also died without issue. Victoria is the fifth female on whom has devolved the power and dignity of Sovereign Queen of the British Realms.

The Cholera has reappeared in the holy city of the Mahometans, and committed great ravages. It is stated that a tenth part of the pilgrims had died, and that two Egyptian regiments had been completely broken up. In consequence of this painful intelligence, Mehemet Ali had given orders to prohibit pilgrims from returning by the usual route through Egypt.

FRANCE.—Fearful disasters occurred in the Champ de Mars at Paris, at the military fete and sham fight given there in honor of the nuptials of the Duke of Orleans. This calamity will recall very forcibly the fatal occurrences at the wedding of Marie Antoinette, by the giving way of a scaffolding in the Place Louis Quinze.

Some 300,000 spectators were assembled in the Champ de Mars, to witness this military spectacle. The Champ de Mars is a vast inclosure, surrounded by a ditch, the entrance to which is only through large iron gate ways. The centre is a low open plain, rising from which the ground has a gradual and gentle slope until it attains the level of the surrounding streets.—The open space is without trees, the slope and elevation are shaded with very fine ones. On this slope and elevation, and among the trees were collected 300,000 persons, while the troops manoeuvred below, and went through a sham fight. During this, some of the rockets and other fire-works, taking a wrong direction, wounded some of the spectators, and in one part of the field two men fell

from a tree and spot. It was the breaking up about half past the main cat. The crowd, rushed to the exit was easy as the mass impatiently of terrific-alarm crowd-men, uttering frightful under than a quarter ally at the School, this continued, got out only bodies of the ed.

Twenty men and two ed on the sp carried to th almost imme more than o wounded o seriously. dition to t lower end o passing out may have the Seine, inquiries fo are neither nor the dea The wor racter, rem We transla "In the desolation seemed to in augmen snatched t from the clothes, an est insu's were see bleeding whom th wreaking

WEDNESDAY

The North in this Hon. Judge

Yesterday MAYNE, E. a disconsolate women art life more clarity will be lo fection by and estea will take o'clock in and acqui quested t

Oct. 31. 70 bls flour, 5 bls. ditto, 3 cas wood,

October Jamal Emily, sundr 20—Me butter Spanish last. 21.—Sa Messeng ter, E Dove, I Devon, Mary A 23.—W Phonix Elizabe rum.

Oct. 20 Spanish