

The Turkish Ambassador had arrived at Paris, and was received with great attention, which is supposed to indicate a disposition on the part of France to look somewhat sharply into the doings of Russia on the side of Turkey.

It seems to be very generally believed, if not proved, that the French Government has been secretly aiding Don Carlos with arms and money. The English government have remonstrated on the subject.

Very little is said of our "French question," except a rumour that "General Jackson had declared his intention to prohibit commercial intercourse." This rumour is merely stated as one of the conjectural causes of a fall in the French funds.

The news from Spain varies little from previous accounts. There are marchings and counter marchings—rumours of battles—and much boasting on both sides. The new ministry still gaining popularity, the juntas all quiet, the freedom of the press proclaimed as to religious topics, and an excellent spirit of loyalty prevailing among the grandees, a number of whom had volunteered to raise, arm, and support ten battalions for the Queen's service. The offer was of course accepted.

The King of Holland's speech at the opening of the Dutch Chambers, has much disappointed expectation. The following is its substance: 1st, the Government refuses to give any information of a diplomatic nature; 2, it proclaims a persistence in the same system as it has observed since the Belgian revolution; 3 it testifies to a great increase of the prosperity and resources of Dutch India.

It requires no great foresight to perceive that such a speech as this is not calculated to conciliate the mined, manufacturing, or mercantile classes of Holland.

TEXAS.—TEXAS, like another Holy Land, has attracted the interest, of the chivalry of the South and West, and the gallant knights or knights errant of the day, are joining the crusade to rescue the Texans from the oppression of Mexico. We perceive that the renowned Colonel Crockett has at length drawn his sword in the cause, and every mail brings accounts of bands of adventurers hurrying to the seat of war. Gen. Austin is commander in Chief.

On the other hand, Santa Anna is making extensive preparations to quell the insurrection, and to reduce the refractory Province to subjection. We may therefore soon expect to hear of sanguinary conflicts. Meantime it is probable that Mexico will take umbrage at the interference of citizens of the United States, and it would not be surprising, if Mexican privateers should be allowed to go forth in quest of our merchantmen. We presume that the forthcoming passage will intimate the neutrality of our Government in the contest, and discountenance the fitting out of any expeditions from this country.—*Am. paper.*

The war in Texas begins to assume an important character. At the last accounts the troops of colonists had advanced from Gonzales, on the river Guadalupe, to Bexar, into which place General Cos, with his force, had thrown himself; and where he was devising every possible means of defence, by barricading the streets, placing guns on the tops of the houses, &c. Bexar is a town situated at the head of the San Antonio, in the midst of a romantic and fertile country, remarkable for its salubrity and its lovely scenery. It contains about 3000 inhabitants, chiefly Mexicans, who are simple and pastoral in their mode of life; it is commanded by several eminences in its immediate vicinity, which in the hands of an invading enemy, with the necessary ma-

terial of war, would soon cause its surrender. But as the Texans are, for the most part without artillery, its capture, if rigorously defended, will be more difficult. Still, as the place is so remote from Mexico, and its resources at such a distance—and as the Colonists have cut off General Cos's supplies by the capture of Goliad, it would seem that it must soon surrender. If it be made too strong to be taken by assault, it must soon capitulate for want of provisions. With the fall of Bexar will terminate the present campaign, as no Mexican force of any moment will be left in Texas, and it is not expected that Santa Anna and the reinforcements from Mexico can arrive before the spring. We hear of volunteers and fresh subscriptions all over the United States.—*New York Albion.*

GREAT BRITAIN.

The English papers still speak with great alarm of numerous and increasing incendiary fires—particularly in the agricultural districts.

We understand that Lord Glenelg has appointed Mr. George Gow, schoolmaster, Fort William, to the important office of Secretary to the Governor of Sierra Leone. We are glad to find that the noble Lord, in filling up his Colonial appointments, has looked for merit in the North, independently of rank or station. Mr. Gow, who is thus raised to an office said to be worth £1000 per annum, is a young man of high talents and acquirements.—*Inverness Courier.*

Lord Aylmer, the late Governor of Canada, had arrived in London, and transacted business at the colonial department. The frigate which conveyed his Lordship to England had a perilous passage.

It was reported in London that Mr. O'Connell was about to be appointed a privy councillor.

An English newspaper published at Havre, had been seized under the new law, for an article reflecting on the King.

COLONIAL.

From the Halifax Gazette.

The rejection of the Bill, by the Legislative Council, appointing Mr. Roebuck, Agent for Lower Canada in England, has been met, on the part of the House of Assembly, by the nomination of that individual as the Agent for the House. His Salary, which will no doubt be very liberal, is to be included in its Contingencies, which may embrace any and every expense the Assembly may think fit to incur.—In the debate which took place upon the adoption of this measure, Mr. Papineau, with his usual boldness, gave further expression to his disloyal and revolutionary sentiments—he was disposed at once to pull down one of the best pillars which supported the Constitution of the Government of Lower Canada—the second branch of the Legislature,—and declared that a separation of the Colony from Great Britain was inevitable—that the People were "preparing themselves for a future state of political existence, which he trusted would be neither a monarchy nor an aristocracy"—and by extolling in warm terms the Institutions of the United States, and by his whole line of conduct, it is very evident, he is doing his utmost to bring about such an event.

Looking at the language used by the Speaker of the Assembly of Lower Canada, and the participation in his sentiments by a large majority of the Members, we cannot imagine any good that can result from the Session, and should be glad if His Excellency Lord Gosford would put an end to it without further delay. The desire of His Majesty's Govern-

ment to conciliate Papineau and his party, has, in our opinion, completely failed—every concession has been met by new demands—and nothing short of the subversion of the whole fabric of the existing Constitution of the Colony will satisfy the demagogue and his subversive followers.

Upon the justice and firmness of the Parent Country the Inhabitants of Canada of British origin must now rely for the protection of their rights and interests, and for the administration of a well balanced, just, and impartial Government.

QUEBEC, Nov. 17.

The House met this evening at the usual hour. Shortly after the Speaker took the chair, the Hon. Gentleman read a letter from the Civil Secretary, informing the House that His Excellency the Governor in Chief will come down to-morrow, at 4 o'clock, to the Legislative Council, to sanction certain Bills which have passed both Houses. This proceeding on the part of the Head of the Administration is rather novel in this colony. Seldom do Colonial Governors give themselves the trouble to come down, except at the end of the session, to advance the business of the Legislature. Lord Aylmer promised in 1830 to do what Lord Gosford is doing to-day: but like many other of His Lordship's promises, they were forgotten.

The principal order of the day which engaged the consideration of the Assembly this evening, was the Resolutions relative to Mr. Roebuck and Lord Glenelg, copies of which I transmitted to you yesterday, which the House discussed in committee of the whole. It was not to be expected that such resolutions could pass without opposition. Mr. Gagy, accordingly, rose, after the first resolution had been read, to protest against Mr. Roebuck, his proceedings, his opinions, his doctrines, and his views; accused the Radicals of England with attacking the House of Lords through the Assembly of Lower Canada, and denounced the Resolutions before the House as but the fruit of a wide spread conspiracy against the Hereditary Peerage of Great Britain, which he would have us believe had ramifications through the other Colonies of this Continent. He next diverged into an attack on the institutions of the United States, talked of Lynch Law, and made other such profound observations which have already appeared a thousand times in the Tory papers of this Province, and which therefore require no mention here.

After a few observations from Mr. Berthelot, Mr. Papineau presented himself to the House, and proceeded to offer his opinions on the question before the chair, with a clearness, precision, fervency, and vehemence, which bore before it all the tinsel with which people would mislead the public mind into a contradiction of its own convictions. He did justice to Mr. Roebuck's character, honesty, zeal, and endeavours, to bring about a better state of things in this country. He exposed the dishonesty of the English Cabinet, which professed such liberality whilst it opposed the publication of the evidence taken before the Committee of 1834. He showed with what success Mr. Roebuck attacked Mr. Stanley, corps a corps, and vanquished that haughty Aristocrat. He held up the generosity of our Agent to the admiration of his hearers; defended the Institutions of the neighbouring States, and referred to the flourishing condition of those States as a triumphant answer to the attacks of the opposition. He concluded a brilliant speech by declaring that he too demanded the Institutions of those States for his country; to prepare her for that futurity when she would separate from a distant power, to participate in the blessings enjoyed by the

[Continued to page 238.]