

seams who trade with Egypt and Syria, are deprived of the privilege of exporting the produce of these countries, upon any other terms than those required of merchants of other nations. Col. C., says the paper, would have much more reason to boast of his negotiation, had he succeeded in reducing the duties paid by the English to those required of the Russians, instead of increasing the latter to correspond with the former.

A war between Persia and Turkey was apprehended, in consequence, among other differences, of a broil at Erzerum; in which a Persian was killed.

A money broker at Smyrna, who had been patronised by the French Consul, as a subject of his government (and by whom he was subsequently arrested) had, by means of forged signatures, sponged several persons out of 300,000 piastres.

The plague still rages violently at Constantinople, and nearly a thousand individuals fell victims to it during the week; and within the last eight days from fifteen to sixteen hundred were attacked with it in the city and suburbs. It is said to be prevailing among the troops. It seems to be assuming a more malignant, and consequently more fatal form.

A Literary and Scientific Society has just been formed in Cairo, under the title of the 'Egyptian Society,' whose principal object is to collect in an immense library all the works, ancient and modern, relating to Egypt, and to allow travellers, who, being introduced by a member, have the privilege of visiting the establishment gratis, all the information they may desire relative to their travels through the country profitably and economically.

From the Providence Journal, Dec. 26.

By the arrival of the ship *Sheffield*, Captain Allan, at New York, from Liverpool, intelligence has been obtained from Europe, of seventeen days later date, than previous advices. London papers have been received to the 15th of November, and Liverpool to the 11th. The dates from Paris are to the 8th, from Madrid to the 1st., and from other parts of the Continent still later.

The accounts from Madrid, of the attack made upon Almaden, and its capture, deserve attention. The taking of that place is an important event, inasmuch as are there situated, the celebrated *Quick Silver Mines*, which constituted the chief source of revenue to the government. In the hardest times 40,000,000 reals per annum were realized from them. It is supposed that the Carlists have flooded the mines, in which case this source of income will be cut off for many years.

The difficulties between Turkey and Persia, which, it was apprehended would lead to a war between these two powers, have been amicably adjusted.

Embarrassments still continue in the London Money Market, but have occasioned no failures of much moment. The Cotton Market is gradually upon the decline, and the prices of most of the chief articles of trade are lessening. The price of grain however is upon the advance.

The winter has commenced unusually early in England, there having already been a fall of snow.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The Paris papers continue to be filled with accounts of the frustration of the conspiracy at Strasburg, which had for its object the placing of Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, nephew of the Emperor, and son of the ex-king of Holland, on the throne of France. The conspiracy broke out on the morning of the 30th ult., and from the small number of officers who

attempted to carry it into effect, it would appear that the leaders placed the greatest reliance upon the disaffection of the army. The "*Journal du Haut et Bas Rhin*," treats the attempts as "mad and ridiculous;" but there is no reason to believe that the eight individuals seized as ringleaders were not the only portion of the French army who participated in the conspiracy.

Prince Louis Bonaparte and his accomplices are to be tried by the Royal Court of Colmar, not by Court martial, or by the Chamber of Peers, as was at first supposed.

Several of the Paris Journals state that the plot of Louis Bonaparte was not only of long standing but long known. The *Constitutionnel* of Sunday relates what had before been mentioned—that an officer revealed the whole plot several months back, to Marshal Maison. It adds, that Louis Napoleon had conceived the plan as far back as 1832; that he then intended to act for the Duc de Reichstadt, and had asked his permission; that Prince Metternich had discovered the plot; and that it was made known to the French Government through their Ambassador at Vienna. Nevertheless, Gen. Voiral has denied, through the ministerial journals at Strasburg, that he had wind of the plot, or that he had sent officers to Haguenau, from being aware previously that the garrison had been tampered with.

The French journals of Thursday contain an account of an attempted insurrection at Vendome simultaneously with the movement at Strasburg, which was fortunately repressed, without in any way interrupting the tranquillity of the town. The hero of this second insurrectionary movement is named Bryant, and was a brigadier of the 4th squadron. His principal accomplice was a hussar, named Thierry. According to the Government organ, these men, at the head of fourteen hussars, and a number of persons whose names are yet unknown, were to parade the streets on the night of the 30th, and at an appointed place were to sound to horse, seize the military posts, arrest the authorities, and proclaim a republic. The Lieut. Colonel of the regiment had early information of the plot, and instantly ordered the arrest of the principal conspirators. Bryant was led to the guardhouse, where he contrived to draw a pistol, with which he shot the quartermaster dead on the spot. In the confusion he escaped from those who held him, swam across the Loire, and was quickly out of sight—but in the course of the night he returned to the barracks, and voluntarily delivered himself up.

The whole Bonaparte family are suspected. The *Journal du Commerce* states that the Austrian minister has paid a visit to the ex-queen of Naples, to convince himself personally of the official surveillance of which she is the object, and that, to obtain the cessation of it, he offered himself as a guarantee for the widow Murat. The *Commerce* adds, that an order to quit France, given *ab irato*, by the ministry, to the Countess de Lipano, has been revoked.

PORTUGAL.—Accounts from Lisbon have been received to the 23d ult. A majority of the Peers have protested against the adoption of the constitution of 1812, as being the work of a small faction of the army, without the concurrence of the Peers of the hereditary Chamber, without which no article of the constitution can be altered. The *Independence* states that this protest, which is dated Palace of Necessidades, September 8th, has been signed by twenty-seven Peers, constituting, in fact, the great majority of the Chamber. Some few *Miguelite* Peers, others said to decline from "delicacy," in consequence of their position at the Palace, some few writers upon fortune, and one or two absentees, being all that have

not joined in the act of the majority, comprehending "all that the Chamber possesses most distinguished for birth, services, property and intelligence."

SPAIN.—From all accounts it appears Gomez was pressing the siege at Almaden, which held out, while Rodil was only within a few hours of it.

The *Journal du Commerce* of the 24th ult., states, that 200 French soldiers, with their subalterns, had been discharged, and gone over to the Carlists in detachments of fifty men—a convincing proof of the double dealing of the French Government, with regard to the Quadruple Alliance.

UNITED STATES.

FAREWELL TO STEAM.—There seems no limit to the surprising inventive faculties of our countrymen. We learn by the *Freehold* (N. J.) Inquirer, that on the 8th December, and following days, there will take place at that town under the direction of an examining committee, a series of experiments with a new propelling power for railroads, invented by Mr U. Emmons of that town, (and called the Spring Power Locomotive. The speed is computed at from 90 to 100 miles per hour; and that entirely effected by springs, of which there are 500 in the locomotive. No danger of explosions here.—*Am. Paper.*

THE PRESIDENT'S HEALTH.—The different accounts from Washington on this point vary very considerably. All accounts to the latest date agree that he is quite feeble, and unable to see company, but they generally represent him as in a greater or less degree improving. The most creditable report appears to be that his amendment was extremely gradual.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that pursuant to an order of the Justices of the General Sessions of the Peace, for the County of Pictou, dated the 4th day of January instant, made upon the application of the General Mining Association, which Association are the Sub-Lessees of His Majesty's Mines in the Province of Nova-Scotia, by Joseph Smith, Esquire, their Agent and Attorney, a Precept in writing has been issued, directed to the Sheriff of the County of Pictou, or his Deputy, commanding him to summon certain persons being Freeholders, to appear at the house of James Fraser, Innkeeper, in the Town of New-Glasgow, on Tuesday the 4th day of April next ensuing, at 11 o'clock forenoon, for the purpose of laying out and setting off within the lands of any person or persons, owning the same or in possession thereof, so much of the said land as may be required, for the purpose of altering the Line of Rail-Road, now in use at the Albion Mines, on the East River of Pictou, in the County aforesaid, the whole way from the shafts or pits at the said Mines, down the West side of the said River, to some convenient point opposite to what is generally called the 'Loading Ground,' and for assessing the damages to the owner or owners, tenant or tenants of such lands, according to their several interests for being deprived of the use and benefit thereof; and for the expence of making fences or ditches, and also for fixing and ascertaining the annual rents for the use and occupation of the said Lands, in accordance with the Laws of the Province, in such case made and provided.

JAMES SKINNER,

Clerk of the Sessions,

Pictou, January 6th 1837. If

ALMANACS, FOR 1837,

For sale by
12th October.

J. DAWSON.