

party. You know, I believe, the position of the Adel of Jacca. It keeps the city in check, and can prevent it rising for the Queen if it felt disposed. At Salies I found the population with D—C—at their head, still for the Queen. This surprised me, for what can such a small place expect to do when the capital of Arragon has declared in favor of Don Carlos? I could not remain longer in that country, as my affairs called me back here.

Don Carlos has issued another proclamation, the chief object of which is to defend himself from the charge of being a tyrant and a fanatic.

From Galigni's Messenger.

The Madrid Gazette of the 29th ult. besides the decrees for a revision of the laws on the press and passports, and the reduction of weights and measures to a uniform standard which we have already noticed, contains a decree for rendering the coin uniform throughout the country. It also gives a multitude of addresses of adhesion and fidelity to Queen Donna Isabella II. from different provinces. The Queen Regent has granted to Don Nicholas Marie Garelli a place of supernumerary in the Royal Council, with 50,000 rials a year, and has also named several alcaldes in different towns. The Archbishop of Mexico, the Marquis de las Amarillas, and Don Nicholas Marie Garelli, upon arriving in this capital to fill their respective functions at the Government Council, had the honor to kiss the Queen's hand, as also that of the Queen Regent. The Gazette has the following:—Yesterday and to day, in consequence of the events detailed in the last extraordinary Gazette (the insurrection of the Royalist Volunteers,) the Duke President of the Royal Council, and a great number of the grandees of Spain, general officers, and other persons of distinction, presented themselves at the Palace to offer her Majesty their services in the sacred cause of the legitimate heiress to the throne of Ferdinand VII. The Queen Regent deigned to receive them with an affability and cordiality that won every heart. We receive from all parts of the kingdom news relative to the disarming of the Royalist Volunteers, which is everywhere being executed with the greatest facility.

Her majesty, who has solely in view the peace and strict union of all Spaniards will never confound the innocent with the guilty, nor the effects of seduction and weakness with the perversity of mind which is the essential character of all conspirators. The capital and the Court have enjoyed the most perfect tranquility since the slight disturbance caused by a senseless attempt to resist orders issued from the throne; and her Majesty the Queen Regent receives every instant fresh proofs of the excellent spirit that animates the faithful people of Madrid, of its love and adhesion to the Queen our Sovereign, Donna Isabella II.

The Tribune, after stating that the whole of El Pastor's troops were not able to gain St. Sebastian, but that a part of them had been forced to take refuge upon the French territory, say—“We are informed that in pursuance of resolutions come to in the Council held on Saturday, the Government had sent a telegraphic despatch to Gen. Harispe, to lead his army into Spain as soon as he hears of General Sarsfield's having experienced any reverse, and that this order was made known immediately to the Ambassadors of all the Great Powers. The Cabinet of the Tuileries alleged as the motive for this measure the danger that would arise in France from the triumph of the Carlist party; and particularly, the necessity under which the Queen of Spain would be placed by throwing herself into the arms of the Constitutionals, which the ‘juste milieu’ is bound to prevent at all risks. It is said that Count Pozzi di Borgo is the only Ambassador who has manifested a serious objection to the resolution.”

The Indicateur of Bordeaux, of the 8th inst. has the following:—“We have received by way of Madrid, the following news from Portugal, dated the 27th ult.—Yesterday it was stated as positive that General Reid had announced the entry into Abrantes of a column of Don Pedro's troops, which had seized on the family of Don Carlos and the sisters of Don Miguel; they were to be taken to Lisbon. Don Carlos according to the same intelligence, was at Castello Branco, with some ex-body guards, and a small number of royalists. Don Miguel was in a desperate situation, and seemed disposed to retire on Olivonza.”

The Memoria de Pau, has the following:—“The greatest anxiety prevails at this moment at Irun, as a party of Carlists have appeared in the environs of that town. It is believed that their object is to ensure an outlet by which they can take refuge in France if they should meet with a check. It is the Marquess de Valdespiras who is at the head of this movement. The Alcade of Sucus has come with his clerks to establish himself at the head of the bridge of the Bidassoa—he acts in concert with the French Custom house to keep up the communications that are

necessary to trade. Many persons of Irun sleep every night at Bonabia, in consequence of the fears created by the neighbourhood of the insurgents, who have not as yet committed any excess, contenting themselves with bearing off all the horses and mules they find, giving in exchange for them a receipt in the name of Don Carlos. In this way the postmasters of Irun and Oyarzun, having lost a portion of their best horses, have come to a determination to send all those that remain into France.—The insurgents do not seek for money, they say they have no lack of it.”

The Journal des Debats, admitting that tranquility prevails at Madrid, and that the eastern and southern provinces present a favourable aspect, nevertheless considers the fact of General Castagnos and El Pastor's retreat to St. Sebastian as a sufficient cause for anxiety upon the general situation of Spain. These officers had at their disposal nearly all the regular forces that the Queen's Government possessed in the Basque provinces; which circumstance, combined with the tardiness of Gen. Sarsfield's movements, and the entrance of the insurgents into Tolosa, give to the insurrection in that part of Spain importance which cannot be dissembled, and which requires a prompt and energetic repression.

RUSSIA.—A letter from Pultawa, in the Ukraine, presents a deplorable picture of the extremity to which the population of that fertile part of Russia is reduced by the total failure of the crops. The inhabitants have given themselves up to despair, being obliged to feed upon roots. A great number have perished through exhaustion. Corn, which is so scarce, that it may be said there is none at all, has risen to an excessive price, it being more than fifteen times its ordinary value.

Still later advices from St Petersburg, reaching to the 1st of Nov., show that the famine spoken of in a preceding paragraph is by no means confined to the province of Ukraine.

Russia is suffering, at the present moment, to a dreadful extent, from the total failure of the harvest in many parts of the empire. We form some conception of the extent of the consequent scarcity from some of the Imperial ordinances contained in the last Petersburg papers, which reach to the 14th (26th) of Oct.

By a resolution of the Ministerial Committee every kind of corn is allowed to be conveyed free of duty, and even in foreign vessels from one Russian port to another, and this permission is to remain in force, not only for the present but even for the whole ensuing year.

Accounts from Archangel of Oct. 9, says that the number of ships that had arrived since the opening of the navigation, was 365; 333 had sailed up to October 27; 1,227 ships had arrived at Cronstadt; and 1,015 sailed.

IRELAND.—The intelligence from this country bears too much its ordinary impress. Burnings and murders—beatings, robberies, and maiming, continue to prevail.

The potatoe crop, too, especially in the southern part of the Island, has fallen vastly short of its usual rate of production. “Such a circumstance,” says the Tipperary Free Press—“one which is almost uniformly followed by sequels the most distressing to a population who rely on the potatoe as their principle esculent and chief support, must, at the present juncture, bring with it many disagreeable sensations to the great majority of the Irish people. The failure of which we allude is not isolated—it is not confined to one country or two; if such were the case, so many unpleasant anxieties could not arise—but if we argue from the paragraphs put forth in many of our provincial contemporaries, this blight has been experienced very generally.”

It is again in contemplation to construct a rail-road between Limerick and Waterford.

ENGLAND.—There is no political news worth noticing. The Duke of Devonshire has twice tendered his resignation of Lord Chamberlain of the King's Household, but it has been declined. His Grace is absent on the continent—travelling for his health.

CAPTAIN ROSS.—A theatrical representation, entitled “Captain Ross, or the King of the Arctic Regions,” was brought out in the Royal Pavilion Theatre, White Chapel road. The gallant Captain attended in, cog—but his presence becoming known by accident, the theatre was soon crowded to excess. He remained during the exhibition, and when it closed, drove off in his carriage, amidst the cheers of an immense crowd which had assembled in front of the building.

At a late meeting of the Geographical Society in Regent street, the intrepid Captain Ross attended for the purpose of receiving the royal medal of fifty guineas, which had been voted to him for his scientific and geographical discoveries in the Arctic regions. The meeting was numerously attended.

Captain Ross has named a Lake which he discovered during his late voyage to the northern regions “Lake Landon,” in compliment to the fair poetess.

There has been a continual fall in the price of Wheat ever since the commencement of the late harvest.

Mr. Heber's representatives are sanguine of obtaining from £50 to £60,000, by the sale of his immense literary treasures.

Lord Francis Egerton, has dropped the surname of Levenson Gower, in compliance with the will of Seroupe, last Duke of Bridgewater, and assumed that of Egerton only. His Lordship returns to England to take possession of the vast canal property bequeathed to him by the late Duke of Bridgewater, and which is estimated to exceed £100,000 per annum.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—By the Dutch Papers of the 12th inst we learn that Pince Felix of Schwartzzenbur was expected to return to Berlin on the next day. It was generally thought at the Hague that he had succeeded in his mission, as he had particular marks of favour from the King of the Netherlands. The speech of the King of the Belgians to his Chambers, having turned out completely of the negative character which it was anticipated to wear, has had little or no influence upon the Dutch and Belgic Securities in this market.

With regard to Spain we have nothing positive relative to the passing events of that country; however, on the Stock Exchange it has again been strongly reported that the French army of observation has crossed the Spanish frontier; and also that the Queen Regent has been compelled to leave Madrid. We only give these as rumours but, coupled with the further decline of the French Funds, they have caused the Consol Market to wear a hazy appearance.

CAPTAIN ROSS.—It is stated, that at the end of last week, a treasury order for £8000 was transmitted from the treasury to the Bank of England, to be paid to the credit of Captain Ross, for the discoveries that gallant officer has made in the northern regions, and for the hardships he has suffered.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 16.—Affairs in the Peninsula remain almost unaltered. The Carlists are so active that it is considered doubtful whether the Queen can resist them much longer, without calling in the aid of “the Liberals,” or the interference of France. She is understood to dislike the first, and the other powers may forbid the second alternative.—There was a current report in London, on Thursday evening, that Marshal Soult had ordered the French army of observation into Spain.

BILL OF EXCHANGE, FOR SALE.

Sealed Offers for a BILL OF EXCHANGE, on Glasgow, at 30 days sight for £230 Sterling, will be received on Monday next, the 14th instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Office of

GILMOUR, RANKIN, & CO.

Douglstown, 6th January, 1834.

AUCTION.

To be Sold by Public Auction, on Wednesday, the 29th of January, 1834, in front of the Store of Messrs. Joseph Cunard, & Co, by virtue of a Licence from His Excellency the Lieut. Governor and the Honorable His Majesty's Council of the Province of New-Brunswick.

All the REAL ESTATE of DONALD McDONALD, late of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, merchant, deceased, consisting of all that valuable FARM situate on the river Napan, lately in the occupation of the deceased, containing Three Hundred Acres, on which there is a good Dwelling House and an excellent Barn. From fifty to sixty acres of the Land are cleared (chiefly meadow ground), and from twenty to thirty tons of Hay may be annually cut on the premises without further improvement.

Also—A LOT of LAND adjoining the above, containing One Hundred and Ninety Acres, most of which is in a wilderness state.

Also—The Piece of Land, Building and Premises situate in the village of Nelson, at present in the occupation of James Gorman. The whole Property will be sold subject to the dower or thirds of the widow of the deceased.

TERMS—25 per cent down, and the balance on the 1st July next. Deeds will be delivered on the payment of the whole of the purchase money.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Street & Kerr, or to the Subscriber. By order of the Administrators.

CHRISTOPHER CLARKE, Auctioneer.

Chatham, 23rd December, 1833.