

The city of Bucharest was occupied on the 12th by the vanguard of the 6th corps of Infantry, commanded by Major-General Baron Giesmar. The movement, executed with so much rapidity, has prevented all hostile attacks, and saved the capital of Moldavia from the ruin with which it was threatened by the Turks.

The inhabitants received our Troops with the most lively marks of sincere joy. The Metropolitan of Wallachia, accompanied by all his Clergy, came out to receive them, and afterwards performed a solemn *Te Deum*, to return thanks for this event.

The fortress of Brailow was invested already on the 11th of May, and the preparations for the siege are proceeding with great activity. The siege of that fortress, the direction of which has been confided to the Grand Duke Michael, will probably commence immediately after the arrival of His Imperial Highness, who is expected on the 17th before that place. According to all the information that has been obtained on this subject, it seems that the garrison is very weak, not exceeding 3000 men, including the armed inhabitants.

Since our troops have approached Brailow the enemy has attempted several inconsiderable sallies, in which he has always been repulsed with much loss; there has not, however, been any action of importance.

The Prussian State Gazette, after giving the Extraordinary Supplement to the St. Petersburg Journal of May 24, adds:—

According to subsequent accounts, the suburbs of Brailow have been taken. The passage over the Danube will, it is said, be shortly effected by the column stationed at Ismail. All the troops that could be spared from the Principalities will also pass the river, and the two corps united there, will march towards Schumla."

The Duke and Duchess of St. Albans celebrated the Anniversary of their Marriage by a splendid breakfast at their villa at Holly Grove, on Monday last, to which were invited all the noble families in any way connected with them, together with some of the Royal Family and some Foreign Ambassadors. On their Graces health being drank, the Duke returned thanks, and regretted that the ancient custom of claiming a Fitch of Bacon at Dunmow was done away with, as himself and the Duchess would assuredly have borne off the prize; to commemorate the event however, he took that opportunity of presenting his affectionate wife with a splendid silver fruit basket, on which was engraved a Fitch, with the following lines:

In love connubial, formed to live and last,  
This Gift records a blissful twelvemonth past;  
We claim then, boldly claim, thy fitch Dunmow,  
First of the blest who keep the Marriage Vow.

The Duchess received the present with many thanks, and was sorry, that though she had spoken in public on former occasions, she could not do so on this, but begged her husband's acceptance of a six oared cutter, called the "*Falcon*," in allusion to his Grace's office as Lord High Falconer of England, and the boatsmen with their coxswain, dressed in silk liveries, were introduced and sang the "*Canadian Boat Song*;" many other songs were then sung by the principal public vocalists, and the party separated about midnight.

### United States.

NEW-YORK, JULY 21.

LATEST FROM BRAZIL AND THE LA PLATA.

The ship *Courier*, Capt. Wolfe, arrived last evening from Rio Janeiro, bringing Brazilian papers to the 18th of June, and a paper from Buenos Ayres of May 3. Capt. Wolfe has furnished a detail of the tumult and massacre of the foreign troops at that place, which differs in some respects from the statement made by an arrival from Boston. This statement will be found below. The mutiny terminated on the 12th, when the Irish troops surrendered, and about 700 of them were put on board an old hulk in the harbour. The German troops at St. Christoph remained refractory, and insisted on a redress of their grievances.

On Monday, June 9th, the German Troops doing duty at the palace of St. Christoph, in number from 7 to 800, refused to obey their officers, unless certain grievances, of which they complained, were redressed. These troops have often remonstrated against the peculations of the Commissioners, receiving their pay from the Government in copper,

which bore a premium of 20 or 30 per cent. and paying them in bank notes at par. They have also remonstrated against the violation of their contracts in other matters. For instance, removing German officers and substituting Brazilians in their places; also, the bad and small quantity of rations served out to them.—These representations were either disregarded, or those making them abused; this was patiently borne, although the dissatisfaction increased.

On the same day, a soldier who was remarkable for orderly conduct, was called up to receive thirty lashes, to which he had been condemned for some trivial matter, and expressed a feeling of concern at the severity and injustice of the punishment he was about to receive, (having merely refused to recognise one of his officers who was in a citizen's dress.) The Major of the regiment to which he belonged, angry at the soldier's insolence, as he called it, ordered him on his own authority, to receive 200 instead of thirty lashes. This was submitted to: he then ordered the Serjeant, who was inflicting the punishment, to go on and give him still more. The guards who were drawn up to attend the execution of the sentence became irritated at this, and commenced beating the ground with the butts of their muskets.

This drew the troops from out the barracks who rushed on and released the sufferer, attempting at the same time to secure the Major who escaped, or he must have fallen a victim to their rage; all subordination was now at an end, and most of their officers left their quarters, fearing the fury of their men. The General at Arms went to them and assured them their complaints should be redressed in eight days. They distrusted his promises, he then offered his word of honour, which they well knew does not belong to a Brazilian, having been too often deceived by such honorable promises. They however committed no disorder; those on guard were regularly relieved; at night they broke into the Major's quarters, and the quarters of some of the other officers and burned their effects. The next day, Tuesday, June 10th, the Major appeared in town on horseback, and was met by six or seven Irishmen, who had been seduced to this country by promises; they would have killed him had he not made his escape. On Wednesday, a regiment of Germans, recently arrived at Pernambuco, (quartered at Pria Veruilla, at the other end of the harbour,) catching the spirit of insubordination from their comrades at St. Christoph, attacked their Major, (who was a worthless fellow, and of whom complaints had been made to the Government, without number and without effect,) and murdered him with savage fury and hatred, cutting his body to pieces, and carrying it to his wife.

This Major, an Italian, was a few years ago a marker at a Billiard Table, and a cook. The officers succeeded however in preserving peace, and the men were appeased; insisting at the same time, that their grievances should be redressed.—On Thursday morning, June 12th, the Germans both at St. Christoph and at the other end of the town [Pria Veruilla] were quiet but without commissioned officers, many of them strolling about the roads without arms and without interference; when about 700 raw Irish, part of 2500 imported a few months ago, stationed at Campo St. Anna [a square at the head of the city, on the road to the Palace of St. Christoph] received their month's pay and were allowed to go from their quarters without restraint. Some of them got drunk and were amusing themselves before their quarters among themselves. This attracted some vagabond negroes [between whom and the Irishmen, there has been ill will ever since they were landed] who presently began to throw stones at the Irish; this was returned. The blacks became more numerous, and their number more furious. The Irish were driven three times within their quarters, when they became extremely irritated, seized the few arms they could get at, say from 40 to 100 muskets, and attempted to confine their Colonel and General at arms, who was quartered among them: they then broke into a police guard house near them, and took a few rounds of ammunition. Thus provided they commenced firing on the negro rabble, [who soon retreated into the streets] and finally fired at any person who happened to be passing the squares; all this while there was no interference from the police, nor any proper measures taken to keep the peace of the town. Evening was at hand; troops were called out, and disposition made to compel the Irish to surrender who during the day had been joined by a

few Germans without arms, and from whose quarters about 200 men had the day before gone to St. Christoph to join the Germans. At this time there was a great deal of excitement in the city and the Germans from St. Christoph were moving unarmed through the neighbourhood, stopping people on the road. The Emperor had ordered all grog shops closed the day before. These they now broke open to get supplies of provisions and liquor, which otherwise they could not obtain, and some of the men became intoxicated. Towards evening the General at arms called out to the Brazilians to arm in defence of their country, and go to the arsenal and provide themselves with arms. The black and mulattoes were also allowed and encouraged to arms and were told to kill Todas Estrangeres, [all foreigners.] Most of the unarmed Germans, and foreign soldiers, and in many instances, persons who were near Campo St. Anna from curiosity, were brutally murdered by the blacks and vagabonds, who were running about with a pistol in one hand and a knife in the other. The Irishmen were now attacked in their quarters, and occasionally returned a few random shots from their miserably provided supply of arms and ammunition, having previously received a discharge of artillery and musketry from without, when they appeared unarmed. This state of things lasted all night, as did the massacre of the poor Germans strolling about without protection from police, citizens or soldiers. His Majesty all this time remained at the palace of St. Christoph. But fearing the Germans might attack the palace, at 10 o'clock at night he himself put on one of his servant's livery jackets and came into town. He soon sent on board of the English and French vessels of war to ask the protection of their marines, which was promptly afforded. The French went to the palace of St. Christoph, the English performed duty at the arsenal and palace square until day-light, when they also joined the French at the palace of St. Christoph, and towards Pria Veruilla. The murdered foreigners were all stripped of their clothes, and left naked in the streets and places where they fell, until after sunrise when their bodies were taken away.

Thursday, June 12.—The Irish surrendered, when they were put on board of an old hulk in the harbour, to the amount of 700. The Germans at St. Christoph still insisted on having their grievances redressed, which was done on Friday morning, through the means of the English and French ministers who pledged themselves what was promised should be performed. The English and French Marines then returned to their vessels. All the while they were on duty nothing was offered them to eat or drink, but on embarking for their vessels, the Emperor made many bows and scrapes to the officers and men. Thus did the Emperor humble himself below the world. Such is the bravery of the Brazilians, that Don Pedro, with about 3000 of the Brazilian troops besides the militia, could not withstand fourteen or fifteen hundred unarmed men. Those at Pria Veruilla were also included in the treaty made between the foreign Ministers and the Germans at St. Christoph. The Irish are to be sent home to their own country, at the expense of the Brazilians. Thus ended the scene of barbarity, encouraged by the authority and occasioned by the bad administration of the government.

### NOTICE.

The subscriber has on hand,

Bags Scotch BARLEY,  
Bags SPLIT PEAS,  
Casks BOTTLED PORTER,  
Jars Superior Scotch MARMALADE.

The above for Cash only.

FRANCIS BEVERLY.

Queen-Street, June 16. 1828.

### TO BE SOLD

Or to Lease for a term of years,

A VALUABLE Farm in the Parish of Wakefield, on which are about 80 Acres cleared; a comfortable Dwelling House and a large Barn.

POSSESSION will be given early next Spring; for further particulars apply on the premises, to

JOHN D. GAULT.

Fredericton, August 9. 1828.

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN LINEN AND COTTON BAGS AT THIS OFFICE.