

headed by Baron Casal, and the result had been a loss of between one or two hundred killed or wounded, besides two regiments (the 13th and 15th,) which had deserted to the Baron Casal. This news was considered very favourable to the royal cause and the present Lisbon Government; and it was thought that with the addition of two regiments by which he had been joined, the Baron would immediately march forward and attack Oporto, where it was expected he would arrive on or about the 27th.—An express was said to have reached the government at Lisbon, to the effect, that Das Antas had attacked the advanced posts of Saldanha, but the result had not transpired. The Marshal had previously solicited reinforcements to the extent of 2,000 men; the National battalion had however refused to march. General Celestino, with his division, had entered Santarem, and so had the Baron de Almargem, with reinforcements from Oporto. A dispatch has been received from Saldanha, at the war office, Lisbon, detailing in somewhat inflated language the progress of his march from Bellas, (near Lisbon,) to the Quinti du Fonti Boa, opposite Santarem, in which he assures Her Majesty, that the population of those places which he had marched through, offer the clearest proofs of the falsity of the assertions made by the chiefs of the rebellion. "The inhabitants," he says, "have every where presented themselves to me in a body, giving me the directest proofs of their joy at being rescued from the power which oppressed them."

A great many arrests have taken place within the last week at Lisbon. Amongst others placed under restraint is General Celestino's brother. The city is perfectly tranquil, the only symptom of the state of affairs being the early closing of the shops and coffee houses.

A decree which appeared in the *Diario*, of the 14th, directing that the Bank of Lisbon notes be accepted as a legal tender for the full amount which they purport to bear, has been protested against by the Portuguese as well as the British commercial community, and the 5th article, which gave it a retroactive effect, has been so far modified, that the decree will not touch transactions previous to the 14th instant.

Private letters from Lisbon, state that Colonel Wyld had already had several interviews with Marshal Saldanha and Count Das Antas, and hoped to conclude at Oporto, an arrangement which would put an end to the civil war, and that the two armies would probably continue to occupy their respective positions until Colonel Wyld should obtain some definite result. An official bulletin, addressed to Baron de Vinhas by Baron Don Jose d'Almeida, from Braganza, the 18th November, stated that the troops commanded by Bernardo de Sa Nogueira, had been completely routed, and that not a single chief escaped except Sa Nogueira himself. The 3rd and 15th regiments, and some other troops of the insurrection, had passed to the side of the Queen.

TURKEY.—Constantinople accounts to the 7th inst., give a recital of the murder in cold blood of two hundred Nestorian Christians by the Kurdes, and of the defeat of the Turkish army, under the command of Tayor Pacha. The bands of Bedr Khan, fell upon the Nestorian villages in the districts of Tiary, Tehomos, Diss, and Albagh, and murdered men, women, children, and even infants at the breast; the Christians who offered the least resistance, being put to the most cruel and refined modes of torture and death. None were suffered to escape, and even if they did, it was to be subsequently hunted down like wild beasts. It is calculated that several thousands have already perished. The districts of Tiary, Tehomas, Diss, and Albagh, have been completely laid waste, the passage of these plundering hordes being marked by the traces of bloodshed, rapine and murder. Thirty seven christian villages have been pillaged and burnt.

The Parishoners of Waltham, Holy Cross, have addressed a testimonial to their late Curate, the Rev. J. L. Capper, on his retiring from that charge, accompanied by a purse of £544. The circumstance under which the retirement of the Rev. gentleman took place, after a service of nearly twenty years, were of a melancholy character—the severe affliction of blindness, under which the affectionate tribute of sympathy from his late flock, cannot but be a source of consolatory gratification.

SCOTTISH EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—ELECTION OF A NEW BISHOP FOR ARGYLL AND THE ISLES.—In obedience to a mandate from the Primus, the clergy of Argyll and the Isles, have met at Oban, to elect a new Bishop. The Rev. Samuel Hood, of Rothsay, opened the proceedings. They were aware that the Right Rev. Bishop Low, intended to resign the whole of his income as Bishop of Moray, Ross, and Argyll, and the Isles, as a present provision for the new Bishop, and that at his (Bishop Low's) death, he meant to give the sum of £8,000 to the diocese of Argyll and the Isles, as a permanent endowment; and that in making this munificent intention known, he had at the same time recommended the Rev. Alexander Ewing, of Forres, as his successor. After a good deal of subsequent discussion, Mr. Ewing was elected as the Bishop of Argyll and the Isles, and the Meeting was then dissolved. The new Bishop, we understand, is likely to build a church, and make Oban his permanent residence.—*Aberdeen Journal*.

On the 6th inst., a most dreadful accident occurred at Constantinople. At the new government iron-works, a large chimney was in course of construction, under the charge of Armenians, aided by English engineers, and had been carried to the enormous height of 250 feet. It slid, and in its fall destroyed the lives of 50 workmen,

and wounded 80 or 100 more. The cause of the accident is attributed to the wilful deviation of the Armenian director from the plans of the English engineer, Mr. Hague, even after the protests of the latter.

PERSECUTION OF THE NESTORIAN CHRISTIANS IN ASIA MINOR.—The *Presse* says:—"We lately spoke of the cruel persecution which the Nestorian Christians of Asia Minor have suffered from the Kurds. We learn with satisfaction that the Ambassador of France, at Constantinople, has warmly espoused the defence of the Nestorians. An energetic note, addressed to the divan, has had the effect of hastening the preparations for the expedition which the Porte directs against Bader Khan Bey, the Chief of the Kurds."

A decree, dated the 8th of August last, has been issued by the Government of Brazil, which it may be of some interest to make known. It concerns the encouragement of cotton manufacturing industry in that country. Article 1 Recites that those persons employed in establishments for the manufacture of cotton fabrics, in number to be determined by the Government, shall be exempt from the law of recruitment. By Article 2, all the products of such manufactories are to be free of duties, both on their transit from one province to another, and on exportation. Article 3 states that machinery, or pieces of machinery, the number and description of which shall be regulated by the Government, and shall be imported for the use of these manufactories, are freed from all duties on entry. The decree is signed by the Emperor, and countersigned by Marcellino de Brito, one of the Ministry.

Twenty non-commissioned officers of the Artillery and Sappers and Miners have been appointed to act as overseers of convicts, in the penal colony in Australia, of which Sir William Dennison was recently appointed governor.

The Paris papers of Monday, continue the discussions on the Cracow affair. With the exception of *La Presse*, all these journals display good feeling towards this country; and hopes were generally expressed, that the cloud which had rested for some time on the relations of France and England were about to disperse.

The Madrid journals and correspondence of the 24th were received in Paris on Monday. The elections were in active progress, promising in general results favourable to the existing ministry. The Infant Don Enrique, was expected at Madrid. A letter, dated Vittoria, 20th November, stated that the expedition of General Florez was compromised. The depot of soldiers and officers established at Durango and that at Ordana, were dissolved in consequence of disturbances amongst them. At Seville the party of Progressistas presented M. M. Olzaga and Cortina as candidates.

AMERICA.—The royal mail steam ship *Briannia*, Captain Hewett arrived in the Mersey yesterday morning, from Boston and Halifax, with the usual mails of the 16th ult., from the United States and Canada. She brought a considerable number of passengers. The advices by this arrival from New York, extend from the 1st to the 15th ult., inclusive; and communicate late and highly interesting accounts from Canada, Mexico, and the West Indies. The most striking features of our advices, in a political point of view, are—the recurrence of the former unsuccessful attempt of the American squadron in the Gulf of Mexico, to capture the insignificant town Alvarada, though led by the commodore of the squadron in person; and the abandonment of the pass of Saltillo by the Mexicans. The general aspect of the war remained otherwise unchanged. The Mexicans were exasperated more deeply than ever against their northern enemies. Santa Anna was at San Luis Potosi, at the head of a considerable force, and the Mexican President had announced to the Government, that in the course of a short period, he should be enabled, by the levies which had been made on the several departments and cities, to collect around his standard a host of patriots that would swell his army to a figure sufficiently large to drive the invaders from the soil. The Government, it is stated, were fortifying the city of Mexico. Instructions have been forwarded to the general commanding the army of the north, to make no further resistance at Saltillo, but to fall back upon San Luis Potosi. It is mentioned in one of the papers, as some indication of public spirit, that the dealers in *pulque*, (a kind of beer,) in the city of Mexico, had requested the Government to double the tax on that article, which would yield it an increase of revenue, in the capital, of 1,000 dollars a day. The operations of the military forces of the United States, present no feature of note. The domestic affairs of the States are interesting. The Vermont Legislature had adjourned *Sine die*, after having adopted resolutions declaring that Vermont will not give her assent to the admission of any new State to the Union, whose constitution tolerates slavery; declaring the opinion of the house that the war with Mexico "was not founded in any imperative necessity, such as may justify or excuse a Christian nation for resorting to arms," and that it "has now become manifestly an offensive war against a neighbouring republic; and further, that the honor and best interests of the nation will be subserved by a speedy end of the war with Mexico, and the settlement of all matters in dispute by arbitration or negotiation." From Canada we have accounts to the 19th ult., inclusive. Provincial politics were without interest. The doctrines of a free commerce were making rapid progress in the large cities.

Late accounts from Australia inform us of the arrival, at Sydney, on the 2d of August, of Her Majesty's Ship *Carysfort*, having on