

The Earl of Aberdeen rose to call the attention of the Noble Viscount opposite to a subject, for introducing which he thought he need not offer any apology. No man could have looked at the contest now going on in Spain, and have duly marked its progress, without being moved by the impulse of those feelings which were common to our nature, and every man was bound to bring the attention of the House to the matter when he believed that the character of the country and the honour of the King's Government were deeply interested. (Hear.) It was not his intention to enter into any detail of the conduct and policy of his Majesty's Government in the course they had pursued from their relation with the Spanish government, and their connexion with the contest that was at present going on. He did not enter into the discussion of the question with any feeling of partisanship; he did not rise for the purpose on that ground of blaming his Majesty's Ministers. He had nothing to do with Don Carlos; he had no sympathy with his cause or party. He made no objection to the conduct of his Majesty's Government in having recognized the legitimacy of the Queen's Government, and in having established feelings of relationship with them. (Loud cheers.) He knew that a treaty of alliance had been concluded with the government; and although he was prepared to repeat what he had before expressed, the strongest condemnation of the policy of the treaty, still he was the last man who would recommend any treaty ratified by the King, to which the good faith of his Majesty was pledged, should not be faithfully kept. His reason for making this motion was because the country was specifically and virtually participating in a cause and system of warfare which had been disgraced by atrocities unheard of in any history. (Cheers.) It was remarkable, from the very commencement of the contest, that it had been carried on under circumstances of peculiar atrocity, and things had gone on in this way for some time. An attempt had been made, and most humanely, by his friend the Noble Duke [Wellington] to arrest the progress of those excesses, by establishing a regular exchange of prisoners. That attempt met with the highest success. But where was that convention now? It was trodden under foot, scattered to the winds, and wholly unacted upon. He would not trouble and distress their Lordships with any recital of the various excesses that had been committed during the past year; but they had gone on increasing until at last they appeared to have arrived at the acme of atrocity. He would only allude to an event which he had recently seen detailed in the public papers. He referred to a relation of the murder of an unfortunate woman, the mother of a partisan of one of these parties. It appeared that a partisan of Don Carlos, named Cabrera, had been guilty of various excesses. What they were he did not exactly know, as they were not detailed among those with which he had been furnished, but he dared to say they were bad enough. The commandant of the province, not being able to get this person into his power, ordered the execution, or rather the assassination, of his unfortunate mother, an old woman who was entirely helpless. The individual to whom this order was directed appeared to have had some touch of humanity in his composition, and he referred for instructions to the Captain-General of the province, who, it was stated, issued his order for the perpetration of this atrocious murder. The Noble Lord, after animadverting on the barbarity of this shocking act, concluded by moving for a copy of the correspondence which took place between this country and Spain in reference to this transaction.

Lord Melbourne said, that himself and every member of his Majesty's Government felt as great a horror as the Noble Earl, and every other Noble Lord in that House, at the shocking atrocities which had been committed in the Spanish warfare; and he had no objection whatever to the production of the papers moved for by the Noble Earl, because he felt that they would convince the House that, as far as his Majesty's Government were concerned, every possible exertion had been used by them to put an end to these atrocities. (Hear.) The Noble Earl had stated that the efforts made by the Noble Duke to put an end to the warfare in Spain had been counteracted by the conduct of the present Government, by permitting British subjects to enlist in the service of her Majesty the Queen of Spain. Now he (Lord Melbourne) distinctly denied that there was anything in the conduct or policy of his Majesty's Government to warrant such a conclusion. He denied that the convention which took place under the late Government had either failed or been counteracted. So far from this being the case, that convention had been signally successful. In proof of what he stated he need only mention the fact that all the atrocities which had been perpetrated were confined to Catalonia, and that the regular scene of warfare was not chargeable with the shocking barbarities which had been committed in the province of Catalonia. (Hear, hear.) The convention, therefore, he maintained, had not failed, but great good had resulted from it, inasmuch as many lives had been spared that otherwise might have been sacrificed. (Hear, hear.) The circumstances respecting the mother of Cabrera, referred to by the Noble Earl, were, he regretted to say, too true; but the moment his Majesty's Government received intimation of the fact, his Noble Friend wrote to the Prime Minister of her Majesty the Queen of Spain, expressing the abhorrence of our Government at the atrocious act, and demanding an immediate investigation into all the circumstances of the case. But this was not all. The moment our ambassador (Mr. Villiers) at Madrid was apprised of the transaction,

he applied to her Majesty's Government demanding an inquiry, and the infliction of punishment on the party who had been guilty of so revolting an act of cruelty. (Hear, hear.) The demands of his Majesty's Government had been complied with. An inquiry had taken place, and the guilty party had been dismissed from the service. (Hear, hear.) He (Lord Melbourne) most heartily joined the Noble Earl in his condemnation of all those disgraceful atrocities; but while he assented to the motion of the Noble Earl, he begged it clearly to be understood that, in doing so, he by no means lent his sanction to any censure on the conduct of the Government of her Majesty the Queen of Spain, which he acquitted of all share in these abominable scenes. [Cheers.]

The Duke of Wellington was one of those who had invariably objected to the discussion of questions on the affairs of Spain, and had in the month of August last abandoned a motion of his own on that subject, and prevailed on his noble friend (Lord Aberdeen) to adopt the same course in reference to a motion of his of a similar character. The peculiar circumstances in which our own country was placed was one of the reasons which influenced him in the avoiding all discussions on these topics, because he had no wish to relieve his Majesty's Government from the responsibility they had undertaken, nor did he wish to have it believed abroad that there was on this subject any difference of opinion between either sides of the House. (Hear, hear.) These were the main considerations which induced him to prevail on his friends to abstain from any interference in the affairs of Spain, and but for the facts stated by his noble friend (Lord Aberdeen) in reference to the atrocities which had been recently committed, he would have persevered in the course of neutrality he had hitherto pursued. [Hear, hear.] He fully acquitted his Majesty's Government of any connection with those abominable transactions, and he was willing to believe that they entertained as great an abhorrence as any of his noble friends for such monstrous atrocities. He could not, however, shut his eyes to the fact that his Majesty's Government, in allowing British subjects to interfere in the affairs of Spain, had deprived themselves of an influence which might otherwise be successfully exercised to put an end to this worse than savage warfare. [Hear, hear.] With respect to the case of the twenty-seven prisoners which had been alluded to, he admitted that they were legally in possession of the Queen, not having been included in the cartel of convention.

The Marquis of Londonderry, from all that had occurred, was fully convinced of the truth of the opinion he had before expressed respecting the illegality of the detention of the twenty-seven prisoners.

The motion having been agreed to the subject dropped, and their Lordships adjourned.

In the Commons, Mr. Clay, after having presented a great number of petitions from some of the most crowded parts of the City against the carrying railways into those parts, called upon the house to interfere for the protection of property. The projected railroads contemplated the destruction of 5,935 houses and tenements, and the turning out of 30,000 householders, who never could get adequate compensation. After stating that the contemplated projects involved the enormous sum of £33,500,000, the honorable Member concluded with the following emphatic appeal:—"The public naturally thought that this too much resembled the too memorable year 1825. Every one connected with the City knew there were many persons who had no connection with business now selling annuities and other means of livelihood, for the purpose of embarking their all in the speculations. Considering these things, he thought that house would only be doing its duty in looking narrowly to see whether these projects were wanted or not. In the time of a great convulsion, in the time of pressure and distress, they might have to blame themselves for the waste of capital, and for countenancing misdirected energy."

After some remarks from Mr. Grote, Mr. Hume, Mr. Hawes and Dr. Lushington to a similar effect, the petitions were ordered to lie on the table.

RUSSIA AND LORD PALMERSTON.—It is needless now to dwell on a fact too long notorious throughout the continent to furnish even materials for a jest—that Russia looks upon the avowed hostility of Lord Palmerston as of more value towards the advancement of her own ambitious and encroaching schemes than the alliance of any European Power. An able diplomatist would conceal his hostile feelings and his defensive operations until he could bring both to bear upon their object. He would not invite the enemy to strike until he had got his armour buckled on. Whereas a diplomatist of an opposite description begins prematurely the war of words, long before he can follow it up by actions, parades his impotence in the same breath with his animosity, and says in substance to the foe whose machinations he dreads, "You have only to make haste and England will be unprepared to resist you." Such has been from first to last, the proceeding of Lord Palmerston towards the Russian Government—a power with whose skill and sagacity he is just as little qualified to cope, as he is in reputation, political or personal, with Mr. Canning, to whom he had recently the egregious wisdom to compare himself. There is nothing that exposes a bad whist player to such a shame as the loss of the trick when winning cards have been dealt to him. An English statesman, in the anticipated game against Russia, would have a handful of winning cards, if he how to play it.

All the honours and trumps of the European world are with him. There is not a single State whose secret enmity has not been excited by that empire of which Ni-

cholas is the nominal chief. Every Court fears her faithless and grasping machinations. The despotic and domineering spirit of her government is odious to every people. A single friend in Europe or in Asia the Muscovite power does not possess. There is not one nation of either continent which might not, by a prudent application of the means and resources at the disposal of this country, be drawn into a strict defensive alliance against her. France, with her alarmed interests in the Mediterranean—Austria, with her northern and eastern frontier laid open—Poland, gnawing her chains, and burning with lawful hatred—Turkey and Persia, both on the verge of ruin—and all threatened from the same quarter;—there never, perhaps, existed, at any period of history, the essential elements of a league against any common tyrant so vast and formidable as against Russia at this hour. They are elements of opposition which require no artificial excitement. The whole nature of things is pervaded by them and fraught with them, and every pore of the earth's surface is labouring to give them vent. What a theatre, then, would be open for the movements of an English statesman whose intellectual and moral ascendancy was such as to inspire surrounding States with confidence!—Times

THE PRINCE OF NAPLES AND MISS SMYTH.—Four days since a travelling carriage, with, as it was stated, an English family, came in by the Valencia road, and stopped at Genio's hotel, in the Calle de la Reyna. The gentleman was young and handsome, the lady eminently so; and both had all the appearance of being of the first class of society. The arrival of an English lady at Madrid is rather an event, and every one was anxious to learn who our beautiful countrywoman was, but a strange mystery seems to hang about the party; and neither the gentleman nor his servants would give their names at the hotel; and when the majordomo spoke of the police, they snapped their fingers, and said the police was not for them. The public curiosity was excited by all this, and still more so when it was known that Mr. Mendizabal had called twice, and was closeted with the gentleman, and that two communications were passed to the Queen at the Pardo. I chanced to live in the same hotel, and the gossip of the servants found its way to my room; and each day the wonder still more grew, as there was no application made from the party at the English Legation, and it was uncertain even if they were a married couple, or lovers, or brother and sister, as they had separate chambers, the lady's maid always sleeping in the same room with the mistress, and an upper servant, as companion, in that of the master. Their appearance excited great interest, as he was a young man of only twenty two, very handsome, tall, and well formed, though perhaps hair not red, but bordering upon it, might be considered a defect; and she was absolutely an angel, with a face full of beauty, deep blue eyes, fair hair, and a person without a fault. For three days their secret was preserved; but at length an accident brought it to light, and we have discovered in the young pair of wanderers no less important personages than Prince Charles of Naples and Miss Penelope Smyth, about whose runaway match so much has been said and sung.—Madrid Correspondent of the Morning Herald.

NEW-YORK, MAY 9.

The decree for the payment of the American indemnification was published in the *Bulletin des Lois* on the 2d of April. The following is a translation.

PALACE OF THE TUILERIES, March 19.

By virtue of the law of June 14th, 1835, relating to the treaty concluded on the 4th of July, 1831, between France and the United States, which authorises the minister of the finances to take the necessary measures for the execution of that treaty, under the condition expressed in the 1st article of the same law:

Considering that the condition has been satisfied, and upon the report of our minister of the finances, We have ordained and do ordain as follows:

ART. 1. Our minister of the finances will cause to be paid to the government of the United States, or to the bearer of its authorization, eighteen millions four hundred and eighty-six thousand, six hundred and sixty-six francs, fifty-two centimes, being the amount due on the 2d of February, 1836, of the twenty-five millions, the payment of which was stipulated in the treaty of July 4, 1831, as follows:

Sum of the instalments of principal for 1833, 1834, 1835 and 1836, deducting one million on account of the fifteen hundred thousand francs applicable to French claims, 15,666,666fr. 64c.

Interest computed to February 2, 1836, 2,819,999 88

Total, 18,486,666fr. 52c.

ART. 2. The said sum of 18,486,666 francs 52 centimes, shall be carried to the account of appropriations for 1836, and placed against the extraordinary credit provided by the law of the 15th June, 1835. It will form the subject of a special article in the account of those appropriations.

ART. 3. Future provision will be made for the execution of the 2d article of the law above cited, as regards the million deducted from the amount due to the United States. (Signed) LOUIS PHILIPPE.

By the King.
The Minister of the Finances.
(Signed) Count D'ARBOUR.

MAY 10.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS FROM LIMA.—The Usurper Salaverry defeated and taken Prisoner.—By a letter from our correspondent at Payta, March 2d,

1836, we have the important information that the civil war in Lima has terminated by a pitched battle, Feb. 7th, on the heights of "Alto de la Luna," near Arequipo, in which the army of Salaverry, was completely routed, and he taken prisoner while attempting to make his escape to Islands on the sea coast, where his vessels of war were assembled. He had 2,500 men, while Santa Cruz numbered 6,000, composed of Peruvians and Bolivians.—The battle lasted seven days, when Salaverry, after repeatedly repulsing the assaults of Santa Cruz, was ultimately compelled to yield, from fatigue and exhaustion, to an overwhelming force. Our correspondent adds, "The slaughter is said to have been terrible, and the field was covered with headless trunks, the dying, and the dead." Santa Cruz acknowledges a loss of 600 men.

On the 18th of Feb. Salaverry, together with his Generals, and Colonels Fernandini, Picoaga, Moya, Cardenas, and five others, were shot. The officers suffered first, and when Salaverry was brought out to have the bandage placed on his eyes, he disdainfully refused, saying "I can look my murderers in the face, for fear is no part of my composition." We may admire the courage, but must despise the cruelty, and rejoice in the fate of this wretched tyrant.—He expressed a wish to be shot by a guard of his own countrymen, which was complied with. This soldier—"Napoleon of South America" then carried out the farce still farther, but very inappropriately, by imitating that great captain at Grenoble, and saying, "If you will kill your General—fire!" which they did. Eighty more of his officers were sentenced to be shot, and about 100 more condemned to hard labour, in chains, for three years, on the public works of Peru. Among which will be a splendid bridge near Arequipo, which Salaverry blew up in the course of the action.—Star.

In addition to the above, we learn from the Baltimore Gazette, that previous to the battle, Gen. Orbegoso, the rightful President of Peru, (in whose behalf Santa Cruz engaged in the war) had purchased the barque Silas E. Burrows, of New York, for \$22,000, and schr. Olive, of Boston, for \$7,000, and fitted them out as cruisers against the navy of Salaverry, which consisted of two brigs and a schooner.

FROM TEXAS.

We are indebted to our attentive correspondent of the New Orleans Commercial Bulletin for the following slip, dated Sunday morning, April 24th.

By Major Horton, who came passenger in the Texan government schr. Invincible, we learn that 1200 Mexicans had crossed the Colorado, 800 men at San Felipe, and 400 at Fort Bend; that Gen. Houston's effective force was 2300. The Colorado had overflowed its banks, and the 1200 Mexicans cannot retreat. Houston had despatched Major Baker with 400 men against 400 Mexicans, and was advancing himself with his whole force upon the Mexican division, whose retreat to the main army was impossible.

The total destruction of the 1200 Mexicans is certain; all was joy and confidence at the seat of government. The elements are fighting for Texas, and the universal opinion is, that the Mexican army between the Colorado and Brasos is already defeated.

Houston must have fought the battle last Sunday.

DREADFUL MASSACRE !!!—We also learn that 73 unarmed emigrants, that left this city in the William and Francis, and were landed at Copano, trusting themselves unarmed in the power of the Mexicans, were in two hours butchered by the soldiery, in sight of the vessel; the schooner escaped to Matagorda.

The Pennsylvania is expected up tonight with farther information. The Brutus was to sail the day after the Invincible, with women and children.

We also learn that Dr. Harrison, of North Bend, Ohio, was, while traveling with three American gentlemen, taken by the Mexicans, horribly mutilated, his body cut down, and his bowels torn out and left in that situation before life was extinct! The wife of Dr. Harrison came passenger in the Invincible.

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.—The Texan armed schooner Invincible, Captain Brown, fell in with the Mexican schooner Montezuma, at anchor off the Brasos Santiago. An action immediately took place, with a running fight of several hours, which terminated in the sinking of the Montezuma before she reached the shore to which she was running. When last seen, her yards were under water. She was preparing to convey to Galveston Bay about 2000 men; the expedition is now destroyed. The Invincible was some cut in her sails and rigging, but had not a man wounded.—

The fate of the Montezuma's crew is not known.

Good News.—The Cincinnati Whig contradicts the report of the death of Col. Crockett. It says:—

"The gentleman who brings this news is known to a number of our citizens, who believe him to be a man of veracity. He states that Crockett was left upon the battle ground at St. Antonio covered with wounds, and as the Mexicans supposed, dead. That after the Mexicans had abandoned the place, Crockett was discovered by some of his acquaintances to be lying among the slain still exhibiting signs of life. He was immediately taken care of, and conveyed to comfortable lodgings, where his wounds were dressed, and every attention necessary to his recovery paid him. He had received a severe gash with a tomahawk on the upper part of the forehead, a ball in his left arm, and another through one of his thighs, besides several other minor wounds. When the gentleman who brings this intelligence left his brother-in-law's house, Crockett was doing well."

HORRIBLE MASSACRE.—The ship Awashonks, visited Brimyard's or Brimard's Island, one of the cluster known as King's Mill Groupe, sometime in July last, and a number of the natives, having evinced quite a peaceable disposition, had been allowed to come on board. One day, however, while one watch was below, and others of the crew at mast head, Captain Coffin exhibited a whale spade to the savages, when one of them hastily snatched the instrument from his hands, and without the least provocation, at one blow literally severed the Captain's head from his shoulders. Mr. Gardiner, the first officer, instantly seized the weapon, and wrenching it from the murderer's grasp, despatched him in a moment.—He then retreated below, but on attempting to return, with the hope of saving the ship, he was slain in the hatchway by a whale spade, which entered his chest, passing down into the abdomen! Mr. Swain, the 2d officer, after witnessing this appalling butchery, rushed out upon the jib-boom, and dropped overboard; but was killed with clubs by the barbarians from their canoes. A boy on the deck at the time, ran below, and after being cut by whale spades so that his shoulder blades protruded, alarmed the watch; when the third mate procured a keg of gunpowder, and perceiving the head of the chief through the gangway, discharged at him a loaded musket, and shot him dead. On discovering the fall of their chief, the natives abandoned the ship, which immediately got under way and proceeded to Oahu. The individuals who have thus fallen victims to the ferocity and treachery of those South Sea demons, were all natives of Nantucket. The Awashonks belongs to Falmouth, and had 653 barrels of oil at the time of the massacre. She will probably not pursue the voyage, but return home forthwith.

LAND FOR SALE.

To be sold at Auction without reserve on Thursday the 2d day of June next, at the Market House, Fredericton:—

TWO thousand one hundred and sixty eight Acres of very valuable LAND for cultivation, situate in the Parish of Wakefield, in the County of Carleton, lying in the rear of, and contiguous to the Jackson Town settlement, being the two tracts adjoining each other granted to the late Hon. S. D. Street.

The above tracts have been all surveyed, and laid out in 20 lots of 100 Acres each, and 4 lots of 42 Acres each to suit settlers, each lot fronting on a line of road running through the center of each tract, giving a front on the said line of road, of 80 rods to each 100 Acres lot, and extending back 200 rods, the 42 Acres lots have a front of 32 rods. The Land is all well covered with a fine growth of hard wood, and remarkably level and adapted for cultivation.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold, two town lots No. 252 and 254 in block No. 16 in the town plat of Fredericton, being the next lots but one to the Baptist Seminary.

The plan of the Land, and further particulars may be obtained by applying at Messrs. G. F. Street & Miller's office, Fredericton.

Terms of payment will be made known at the time of sale.

By order of the Executors of the late Hon. S. D. Street.

MARK NEEDHAM, Auctioneer, Fredericton, 10th May, 1836.

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers under the Firm of SMITH & TAYLOR, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having any demands against the said Firm, are hereby notified to render in their accounts for adjustment; and all persons indebted to the said Firm are requested to make immediate payment to JONATHAN P. TAYLOR, who is duly authorized to receive the same.

THOMAS B. SMITH.
JONATHAN P. TAYLOR.
Fredericton, April 27th, 1836.

37 BLS. Canada fine FLOUR for sale by CHARLES M'PHERSON. 6th April, 1836.