

LATEST NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

A telegraph despatch, published in a Paris paper of Friday evening, announces that, on the 23d instant, Mendizabal's successors, M. Isturiz, conveyed to both Chambers a decree dissolving the Cortes; that both Chambers immediately separated, and that the Spanish capital continued tranquil. Whether any fresh occurrence has hastened so momentous a measure is not said, but the hostility manifested by the Procuradores towards both the new administration and the Chamber of Proceres, rendered it almost an inevitable one. Upon the critical situation in which Maria Christina's Government is just now placed it would be superfluous to expatiate. The electoral law, which was to bring together a new legislature for the revision of the *Estatuto Real* has been passed; the vote of confidence obtained by Mendizabal is annulled, as well as the arrangements by which he was about to provide for the most pressing necessities of the exhausted treasury. Under such circumstances, though the presence of a large military force may maintain some sort of order and tranquillity in the capital, we may expect to hear of a serious commotion in the provinces, whilst such a state of affairs is any thing but calculated to promote the success of operations against the partisans of Don Carlos. The cabinet of M. Isturiz has been completed by the appointment of M. Barrio Ayuso to the Ministry of Grace and Justice.

Lord John Hay sailed in the Phoenix steamer, from St. Sebastian, on the afternoon of the 23d, for the purpose of reconnoitering Passages, and unfortunately grounded on a rock, when near the latter place. Many Carlist soldiers almost immediately appeared on a hill which overlooked the steamer, from whence (luckily, having no artillery) they commenced firing musketry; but a few shells having been thrown among them from the Phoenix, by Lord John Hay's direction, the greater part precipitately disappeared. An express from Lord John Hay, communicating the critical situation of the Phoenix, fortunately reached St. Sebastian as the Royal-Tar was leaving, when Capt. Symons proceeded instantly to that vessel's assistance, and within fifty minutes after his arrival alongside, she was towed off the rocks with little or no perceptible damage, and returned to St. Sebastian. Lieutenant Chadwick died of his wounds on the 22d inst.

The *Official Gazette* of Don Carlos, of the 20th inst. which we have before us, contains the following:—
"The General-in-chief has taken up a position at Artaban; the enemy continues at Vittoria, and in other cantonments."

ROYAL DECREE.

"Impressed with the importance of adopting energetic measures, which by enabling my brave army to act with more independence, will hasten the termination of the civil war; anxious to free these heroic provinces from the destruction inflicted by the enemies to our holy religion and lawful rights; filled with gratitude for the proved loyalty of their inhabitants, whose interests I wish to secure; encouraged by the harmony existing between the Juntas and population, who are unanimous in wishing for the termination of this war; I order a general armament, conformable to the statutes (*fueros*) and customs of Navarre, and provinces of Alava, Guipuzcoa, and Biscay, either by tercios (militia regiment), or battalions of Royalist volunteers, for the defence of their homes and of the population, without prejudice to that which is enacted for the recruiting of the army under present circumstances."

"You will understand this, and see that it is executed."

(Signed by the royal hand.)

"Royal head-quarters, Villafranca, May 18, 1836."

"To Don Juan Bautista Erro."
Don Carlos was at Ernani on the 22d, attended by General Eguia and Irujo, at the head of a military force amounting to 16,000 men. He was actively engaged in strengthening the fortifications of the place, as he hourly anticipated an attack of the British Legion.

We regret to state that Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell and Lieutenant Chadwick, died of the wounds received by them on the morning of the 5th inst. before St. Sebastian. The one died on the 23d, and the other on the day following.

An order of the day was issued by General Evans on the 17th, by which we learn that the decoration of the order of St. Ferdinand has been bestowed upon all the non-commissioned officers and privates who distinguished themselves in the battle of the 5th.

EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURED GOODS TO THE UNITED STATES.—The shipments to the United States have been most extensive for the last six weeks. They exceed, we are told, those usually made in the spring for the American Market and they are increasing instead of diminishing, as the season advances. The weekly packet ships cannot take a quarter of the goods that are offering, several of the latest having been compelled to refuse merchandise a week before their day of sailing. The Independence which sails in the morning, had all her space engaged ten days ago. The consequence is, that transient ships are in great request, and freights have risen. Still the goods are delayed from the want of suitable conveyances, the American ships received the decided preference of shippers.—*Liverpool paper.*

Letters from St. Petersburg to the 2d (14th) May contain the answer of Lord Durham to an application made to him by Mr. Gisborne, the British Consul at the instance of some of the merchants, to request to know whether they might continue their transactions with the assurance that the peace of the two countries would not be disturbed. Lord Durham's answer states that the negotiations between the two countries have been, and still remain, on the most amicable footing, and with every prospect of their so continuing. He also mentions that the Emperor had expressed himself in terms of great satisfaction at the conduct of the English merchants resident in St. Petersburg, and begged that Lord Durham would make his good opinion known to them.

GODALMING, MAY 20.—DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—A man of the name of R. Page, of Elsted, met his death in a most shocking manner on Tuesday last. He was employed to sink a very deep well at Puttenham, near the seat of Mr. Sumner, and it appears that he very unfortunately and inconsiderately removed the whole of the foundation at once, instead of doing so by degrees thereby causing the sides of the well to fall in upon him. The bricks falling in a sudden mass formed a sort of arch over his head, and he continued alive for three hours and conversed with the other workmen who were endeavouring to extricate him by clearing away the bricks, but the depth of the well was so great, that the poor fellow was suffocated before they could possibly effect their purpose, and it is supposed that he might have outlived the time they were occupied had not the sand fallen in, and this of course very shortly put an end to his most dreadful suspense and sufferings. He seemed conscious that he should not live, as he told the men he was sure they could not remove the bricks in time to save his life; and he also gave some directions, or sent some message, to his poor wife and seven children. We are glad to learn that the worthy and humane rector of Puttenham (the Rev. Mr. Richards) has set a subscription on foot for the benefit of the poor family.

Mr. Grove Price withdrew his notice for erasing from the books, Mr. O'Connell's notice regarding the reform of the House of Lords. He did so not in consequence of any compromise or alteration of his opinions, but because he understood there were technical objections to it. He should resist Mr. O'Connell's motion by all practical means.

Mr. O'Connell said that as there was no technical objections to his motion, he should bring it forward at the time stated.

Lord John Russell stated that he was glad the notice was withdrawn, as he must have voted against the motion if persisted in; and that he should deem it to be his duty to resist Mr. O'Connell's motion.

Woe to the intriguing Spanish Grandees, whose arts appear to have seduced the unstable mind of the Queen, to sanction political changes, which threaten the widest possible extension of civil strife in that distracted kingdom. On the arrival at Saragossa of the resignation of M. Mendizabal and his colleagues, the National Guard of that place met, and immediately resolved on opening a correspondence with the National Guards of Catalonia and Valencia, for the purpose of preparing to march on to Madrid, should the Regent "persist in being led by the councils of the Camarilla." They further decided also on addressing a representation to the throne on the expediency of re-instating the Mendizabal Ministry, dismissing the suspected Generals, and suppressing the Council of Regency. This is but a sample of what constitute the prevailing feelings and opinions of the patriotic portion of the Spanish community. The Queen, meanwhile, has been led to sanction the still more indefensible measure of dissolving the Cortes. Thus, for a period probably of three months, and that by far the most critical since the commencement of the civil war, the destinies of Spain are surrendered to the mis-rule of a set of incapables, without public confidence at

home or abroad, without pecuniary resources, and execrated by the army of the North; unless the patriotic portion of the community combine to place the rudder of the vessel of State in the hands of the true Paladins. These frightful political changes inspire the more disappointment and disgust, because patriotism was supplanted by the spirit of intrigue at the very moment, when victory was within reach of the former. In addition to the laurels won by the British legion, news has just reached us of important successes gained over the Carlists by Cordova. Even this victory, however, has not re-assured the confidence of the money-market, which has latterly experienced a very great depression in consequence chiefly of the rash step taken by the Queen in dissolving the Cortes, and the difficulty of retrieving the mischievous results of that fatal measure. The news of Cordova's victory is a slight relief to the discouraging news from Spain, as showing that recent Cabinet changes had not wholly paralysed the army. We may expect the British Legion also to outdo its former doings, in spite of political discouragements, and to counteract as far as possible the late intrigues.

The Parisian theatres have been the subject of grave discussion in the French Chamber of Deputies. M. Falc'hon made a powerful appeal to the national sense of decorum, in drawing attention to the demoralising character of the plays performed on the French stage. Objection was taken to the grant from the public purse in aid of what was shown to be subversive of the national morals. M. Thiers defended the grant, on the ground that these sources of amusement needed the protection of government to keep them in existence; admitting, at the same time, that the public taste was degraded beyond all hope of the works of Corneille, Racine, and Moliere, ever becoming palatable. This is yielding to expediency with a vengeance.—*London Watchman.*

The annual deliberations of the Church of Scotland acquire more and more importance every year. We cannot do more than present a brief sketch of their proceedings. Two subjects, indeed, demand "being brought out into fuller relief." Our readers are aware, that, of late years, the evils of Patronage have occasioned much discussion, and that two years ago the Veto Act became, in consequence, the law of the Church. So far as we are able to judge, this enactment has exercised a salutary check on improper nominations. So sensitive, however, is the public mind in Scotland to the possible as well as actual abuses of the principle of patronage, by whatever checks it may be sought to counteract them, that a considerable party, headed by Dr. Thomson, of Perth, leave no stone unturned to effect its entire abolition. We see no reason, we confess, to quarrel with the decision of the General Assembly, in giving a further trial to the veto system, which, in the present awakened state of the public mind, cannot egregiously fail without eventually ensuring its exchange for an improvement in the existing law. We draw attention to this most important subject at the present moment from an anxiety, which has ever been prominently exhibited by this Journal, that, in the forthcoming Reform of the English Church, the public mind may be aroused to require an innovation on the indefensible system of lay patronage still acted upon in this country. The English press has not yet spoken out so freely and fully, as the evils annually inflicted on Society by this most palpable grievance in all honesty demand. If it be the sincere aim of our Church Reformers to secure the attachment of the people of England to our venerable Establishment, no single measure will go so far towards the accomplishment of this end, as some regulation analogous perhaps to the Scottish Veto Act, by which an obnoxious clergyman cannot be "intruded on the congregation contrary to the consent of the people."

The proposed union of the Synod of Ulster, with the Church of Scotland, which seems likely to be realized, is the other topic alluded to. Nor can we imagine any more feasible plan, by which the Church of Scotland can put forth its energies more effectually than by taking under its wing the sister Presbyterian Church. The Synod of Ulster have manifestly cherished the project of this ministerial and brotherly union under a conviction, that by this measure it would acquire additional moral energy in sustaining "the great fight of faith," to which it has been summoned by recent events. With the same view, that Synod have latterly required from their licentiates a knowledge of the vernacular tongue of about three millions of the population of Ireland. We very much admire the caution manifested by the General Assembly, in requiring a thorough agreement on all essential points of orthodoxy between the two Churches, before the ratification of so solemn and delightful an act. We trust that this example of drawing closer the bonds of brotherly union between Protestant Churches will lead to similar results elsewhere. Such unions constitute a cheering set-off against the disgraceful agitations which have too long harassed and weakened the Church of Christ. By guarding against internal dissensions, in truth, and cultivating the principles of catholic unanimity, can the sublime prayer of the Redeemer, for the conversion of the world, alone receive its accomplishment—"That they all may be one, as thou, Father, art in me, and I in thee, that they also may be one in us; that the world may believe that thou has sent me."—*Ibid.*

Friday's Gazette contains the congratulatory address from the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland to his Majesty on his opening, and thanking his Majesty for its "donation of £2,000 for the reformation of the Highlands and Islands of Scotland."

THE THAMES TUNNEL.—This stupendous undertaking is proceeding slowly but steadily towards completion; nor has any serious obstruction occurred since the works were re-opened. The men work night and day, there are three sets of men employed, which relieve each other every eight hours. Each set consists of 112 men, and there are numerous supernumeraries, ready to supply any casual vacancy. With every exertion, from its peculiar nature, the work is unavoidably tedious and slow. It is considered a good piece of work when at the end of 24 hours the shield can be advanced nine inches. The shield contains 35 boxes, and the work is being simultaneously carried on in each, so that the pushing forward the shield can only take place when the work of the arch is perfected to the extent from the bases to the key-stone. It will sometimes happen that a whole day is occupied in the mere work of pushing forward the shield. The extent of archway perfected is above 620 feet and what remains to be done is about 1200 feet, but of this extent a large portion being beyond low-water mark, and through a solid stratum of earth, can be carried forward without such extreme caution, as at the present part of the work, through a loose sandy soil, and under the very centre of the bed of the stream, is indispensably necessary.

BREAKING UP OF HAREMS.—A German paper states that the Shah of Persia, in order to give a proof of the advancement of civilization, had suddenly thrown open the gates of his harem, and given their liberty to all the female slaves it contained. All the great men of the empire followed the example; and the inhabitants of Teheran could scarcely believe their eyes when they saw the gates of the palace opened for the first time for the unhappy victims. The news caused an extraordinary sensation all over the East. It was believed in Persia that the Sultan would follow the example.

The Terror bomb-vessel, which was strengthened for the purpose of going in search of the ice bound whalers, is now to be employed in another northern voyage of discovery. Captain Back, who has been appointed to command her, intends to go up Wager River as far as he can, from which point he anticipates he can complete his survey of the northern shore of the American continent, from Cape Turnagain, which he reached in his first expedition, to Victoria Headland, the point where he made the sea in his last expedition. Lieutenants W. Smith and Owen Stanley have been appointed to the Terror.

The death of his Grace the Duke of Gordon appeared prematurely in some of the daily papers on Friday, but the melancholy event did not take place till Saturday morning last, at a quarter before six o'clock. His Grace was in his 68th year. His kind heartedness and convivial powers were well known. In politics he was an unflinching Tory. His Grace having died without issue, the dukedom is extinct, but the title of Marquis of Huntley devolves on the Earl of Aboyne. The Duke of Gordon was Lord Lieutenant of Aberdeenshire, Colonel of the Third Regiment of Guards, and Governor of Edinburgh Castle.

THE PRESS IN TURKEY.—On Saturday, the 5th of November, 1831, this phenomenon, called *Taakvimi Veekei*, or the "Tablet of Events," first appeared in the Turkish capital, and has ever since been regularly published. In order to give it more extensive circulation, every Pasha in the empire is obliged to subscribe for a certain number of copies, for the information of the people of his Pashalik, among whom they are distributed. It is printed on two folio sheets, in Turkish and in French; the latter is called the *Moniteur Oriental*. The one is read by the natives and rayas, and the other by the Franks. It is issued with great exactness; and every Saturday morning it is sent up with our breakfast as regularly as a weekly paper in London. The Sultan takes great interest in it, reads it regularly, and is himself a contributor to it, writing sometimes the leading article.—The Turks, when this newspaper first appeared, had no conception of any amusement to be derived from such a thing; but, like children, when their curiosity was once excited, it knew no bounds. The publication of the news of the empire in this way soon became of universal attraction. The paper made its way to the coffee houses, and the same Turk who had noticed before dosing, half stupefied with coffee and tobacco, I now saw actually awake with the paper in his hand, eagerly spelling out the news. But the most usual mode of communicating it are news rooms; and a place is taken where those who wish to hear it assemble. A stool is placed in the centre, on which the man who can read sits, and others form a circle round him and listen. The attention paid is very different from that which I saw them give to a story-teller. There was no mirth or laughter excited, but all seemed to listen with profound attention, interrupted only sometimes by a grave ejaculation of "Inshallah," or, "Allah Karim." The first thing a Turk of any consequence is anxious to know is whether he has been mentioned, and what is said of him; and in this he shows a sensitiveness even superior to a Londoner or Parisian, because, as the Sultan is the virtual editor, his opinion of a man is to be of some importance.—*Walsh's Constantinople.*

On Saturday a grand review of the Artillery took place at Woolwich, in honour of the Prince of Orange. His Royal Highness, accompanied by his two sons, the Master-General of the Ordnance, the Ambassador of the Netherlands, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, Sir Horace Seymour, General Lord Strathford, and a numerous suite, came on the ground about one o'clock. The review commenced with firing at a flag, mounted on a staff, from a fort at a distance of six

hundred yards, from six pieces of ordnance, and from eight mortars. The first shot severed the staff in the middle, and on another being set up almost every shot and shell went through the flag. The excellence of the firing elicited the warmest commendation. The Prince and suite afterwards went down the lines. The horse artillery paraded before them in slow, and afterwards in quick time. They fired first singly, then in quick succession, and lastly, all together, with the most astonishing precision. The proceedings, which far surpassed in the efficiency of the troops the review of last year, passed off without any accident.

A few days since, the Rev. Thomas O'Grady, a Protestant clergyman, of Crookhaven, received a letter, bearing the Kenmare post mark, which, on the seal having been broken, exploded, and shot a large quantity of powder, into his face. The attempt of the assassins was, through God's mercy, rendered unsuccessful, but doubtless the attempt was to destroy the sight of this excellent man, whom the guilty party must have known well to be very near sighted.

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, JULY 20, 1836.

Central Bank OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq. President.
Director this week, Mr. THOS. PICKARD.
Discount Days, . . . Tuesdays and Fridays.
Bills or Notes offered for Discount must be left at the Bank, enclosed and directed to the Cashier, before three o'clock on Mondays and Thursdays.

SAVING'S BANK.
Trustees for { HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq.
JAMES TAYLOR, Esq.
next Week. { JEDEDIAH SLASON, Esq.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.
Commissioner for { F. P. ROBINSON, Esq.
next week.



By Authority.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has received by the last mail from England official information that the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury have directed a letter to be written to the Commissioners of Customs, sanctioning the issue of directions to their officers in this Province to receive the dollars and half dollars of the United States of America in payment of duties, in compliance with the prayer of the address to the King from the House of Assembly.
Fredericton, 15th July, 1836.

Civil Appointments.

William End, Esquire, and Doctor Wilson, to be commissioners for certifying that the line of Stages has been kept up between Dorchester and Bathurst.

ERRATUM.—The sum which John Hagerman is appointed Commissioner to expend on the road leading to the lower Caverhill settlement is £25, and not £15, as in the Gazette of 27th April last.

The appointment of Robert Watson as Commissioner, to expend the sum of £10 on the road from the Kirk to Hitchings' mill in Saint James, Gazetted 4th May last, does not take place, no money having been granted for that road.

SALE OF CROWN LANDS BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

A Sale of vacant and unsurveyed CROWN LANDS will be held at the Crown Land's Office, on MONDAY the 1st day of August next, in the several Counties in this Province.

Upset Price, six shillings per acre and upwards, according to the quality and locality of the land.

Also, A lot of thirty Acres, in the lot granted to Mary Smith and William Currier, adjoining the Althouse grant, so called, in the County of York, said lot having been reserved for a Mill.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.
THOMAS BAILLIE,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Department for Crown Lands and Forests, Fredericton, 18th July, 1836.

We have authority to state that replies have been received from the Rev. Dr. Buckland, Professor of Geology in the University of Oxford, and from Dr. Thompson, Professor of Chemistry at Glasgow, to the letters of enquiry some time since addressed to those distinguished gentlemen, respecting a Lecturer in Natural and Experimental Philosophy for King's College, Fredericton. In consequence of an expected vacancy in the Professorship of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, a resolution was lately adopted by the College Council, requiring in the gentleman who might be appointed to fill such vacancy