

tions of Swift and De Foe, who of English Authors came nearest to him, are far inferior to his. Bayle, whose readiness and perspicuity have no rivals among French Authors, is outdone in his forte by Cobbett, and has no pretensions to Cobbett's argument and exuberance of striking illustration. Plutarch, the most perspicuous of Greek authors, is not to be compared to him as an impressive reasoner; and no Roman author can be named who has any resemblance to him.'

Among the presentations at his Majesty's Levee, on the 29th May, was—Mr. Archibald, Attorney General of Nova Scotia, on his arrival from that Colony.

The *Gazette* of the 9th June announces that the Earl of Gosford has been created a Baron of the United Kingdom, by the title of Lord Worthingham, of Beeches, in the county of Suffolk, and that he is also appointed Captain General and Governor-in-Chief of Upper and Lower Canada.

Forty notices of amendment in the clauses of the Coporation Bill, have been given by members of the House of Commons.

Colonel Thompson, the Whig-Radical candidate, gained his election at Hull by a majority of 5, owing it is said to the Hull ships being at sea.

Mr. Buxton has given notice of a motion in the House of Commons to suspend the payment of the £20,000,000 granted under the slave emancipation act, on the ground that the stipulated conditions in favour of the negroes had not been complied with.

The city of London has chosen Mr. Solomon a Jew, as its Sheriff, the first instance on record.

A line of Steam Packets between London and New York is in contemplation.

1500 quarters of wheat had been shipped at London for Boston, U. S.

Matthews, the celebrated Comedian, died on the 26th June—his disease was ossification of the heart.

## FOREIGN.

From the London Standard, July 1.

A letter of the 22d ult. from Munich contains the following:—We learn from a source upon which we can rely, that the Russian government recently addressed to the Cabinets of Vienna and Berlin the following proposals, in case of an intervention in Spain by France and England. According to the terms, or at least the real tenor, of the preamble, the Court of St. Petersburg maintains that Spain is sincerely attached to the legitimacy and to the person of Don Carlos. To prove this position, it instances the facility with which King Ferdinand ruled his dominions, while the new constitution was surrounded with difficulties and involved in a civil war immediately after its establishment. The desertions from the Christians are also cited as evidences of the favour in which the cause of Don Carlos is held; and finally, it urges that France herself, by admitting the intervention to be necessary, acknowledges the impotence of his adversaries. After the preliminary observations, the court of St. Petersburg maintains that the French intervention, not being founded on any European contract, nor intended to preserve or avenge any misconstrued or violated rights of France, cannot but be considered as one of those arbitrary acts by which a government, yielding to its passions, neglects to maintain its friendly relations with other powers; and that Europe cannot see with indifference a measure calculated to impose upon her a revolutionary system. Consequently, the Court of St. Petersburg, in the interest of its neighbours

and allies rather than its own, and observing that passing events in Spain must unquestionably have a greater effect in Germany than in Russia, proposes to the greater powers of Germany—1. There shall be issued by Austria, Prussia, and Russia, a joint protest against the intervention of the French in Spain. 2. This protest shall not contain any formal declaration in favour of Don Carlos, the formal acknowledgment of that Prince shall not be announced by it, but it shall call upon France to observe that strict neutrality which has been observed by the courts of the East. 3. If France does not listen to these counsels, no provisional measures, beyond the diplomatic protest proposed, shall be taken, or at least there shall be no public avowal of such measures as necessity may demand for preserving the balance of Europe; but the three powers shall hold a congress to consult on the line of conduct they shall adopt. All the princes of the German confederation shall be invited to take part in that conference, to which there shall be also admitted Envoys from Sweden and other countries. It is said that these propositions have for some days been known to the cabinet of Munich, and a journey of King Louis to Toplitz has been seriously discussed. The Duke of Nassau will be there also, but we are told that Saxony, Wirtemberg, and Baden, have raised difficulties. It may be naturally supposed that Hanover will refrain from attending this Congress. Besides, there is every reason to believe that before the Congress can come to any resolution, the war in Spain will be brought to an end, and the powers of the East will not act when the question is decided. But if the war should be continued till after Congress, the same powers may derive therefrom additional force to their arguments, which it is the interest of both France and England to prevent by putting an end to all hesitation."

LONDON, June 20.

The Paris papers of Thursday announced the intention of the King to imitate our Government in permitting enrollments for the service of the Queen of Spain.

Bayonne letters, under date the 14th inst. state that Zumalacarréguy was then marching on Bilboa, where, should he attack that town, he will, for the first time, come in contact with Englishmen, the crew and guns of a British ship-of-war in that harbour having been landed to assist in the defence of the place. Valdez marched on the 9th to Leira, but it does not appear that he did any thing. The *Iris* (a British merchant ship) had brought supplies of arms and ammunition, which had also been landed. From St. Sebastian, under date 11th inst. we learn that the English steamer *Reina Gobernadora*, had disembarked 50 Congreve rockets and 35 English artillerymen.

EXPEDITION TO SPAIN.—The *Quotidienne* publishes the following as a proclamation issued by Don Carlos, and which it had received from Bayonne:—"Considering that we have been informed that adventurers from different nations have formed a project for uniting together in order to feed the fire of civil war in our kingdom, we do decree as follows—1. Every foreigner who shall thus be taken in arms against us, on the territory of Spain, shall be declared out of the pale of the common law of nations, shall be delivered up to a court-martial, and immediately shot.—2. We enjoin our civil and military authorities, and all our faithful subjects to use every means in their power to destroy these promoters of anarchy by attacking them wherever they may be found.—3. A reward shall be given to all such of our faithful subjects as shall deliver up any of these adventurers to the public authorities, who shall condemn them and have them shot.—4. This shall in no degree affect the convention of the 29th April last, for the exchange

of Spanish prisoners, nor with regard to such foreigners as shall have placed themselves under the standard of the rebels previous to this decree.—Given at our royal residence of Onate, this 7th June, 1835.

The organization of the Spanish Expedition, under Colonel Evans, is rapidly progressing. Upwards of two hundred officers in the British army have already sent in their applications, and the only difficulty seems now to be, to choose from the list such as will be most effective in furthering the interests of the expedition in its commencement. The entire force will be 10,000 men, to be divided into 8,448 infantry, 552 rifles, 700 cavalry, and 305 artillery. The troops are to land at Bilboa, whence they will march to the Bastan.—An auxiliary legion of 10,000 men is also raising in Belgium.—Expresses are said to have been sent off yesterday to prepare quarters at St. Sebastian and Bilboa for the reception of the British auxiliaries. It is intended that two battalions, of 500 men each, shall embark at Falmouth, in the *Royal Tar*, and other steam vessels, in the latter end of next week. This will be the first division of the force of 10,000 men raising in this country. The remainder will follow in quick succession.

LONDON, June 22.

SPANISH AUXILIARY FORCE.—The time of service is to be one or two years, at the option of the enlistee.—The pay and allowances to be the same as in the English service. The force to be governed in conformity with the British military articles of war; and in matters not of a military nature, by the laws and institutions of Spain.—At the conclusion of the service, each officer will receive a compensation equal to the amount of the pay of one half the time of their respective service, without prejudice to any further recompense which the Spanish government may confer for special services on the recommendation of the commanding officer of the Forces.—The amount of bounty for each recruit, on being attested, will be £2 sterling. Each non-commissioned officer and private will receive at the conclusion of their respective service, a compensation equal to the pay of two, four, or six months, according to their conduct, at the discretion of their commanding officers.—All compensation whatever to be absolutely forfeited in case of any officer, non-commissioned officer, or private, being dismissed the service, or retiring from it without the sanction of the commander of the force, unless, on account of wounds or sickness acquired in the service.—Should the Spanish government find it expedient to dispense with the services of any individual, he shall receive the compensation corresponding to his time of service.

The East India Company's Barracks, near the East India Docks, have been engaged for the accommodation of the Spanish auxiliary troops; the first detachment, consisting of above 1,500 men, is already quartered there.

LONDON, June 26.

Russia appears to be meditating some great movement. Positive information has been received at Constantinople from Odessa, that a Russian force, consisting of upwards of 40,000 men, had been marched down to the principal ports of the Black Sea, and that transports had been sent to the coast of Circassia to convey the disposable troops remaining in that country into Bessarabia. Their fleet at Sebastopol is ready for sea, armed, stored, and provisioned for active service, and the troops are daily exercised in embarking and landing, as if in the presence of an enemy. From other quarters we learn that a sanguinary insurrection has broken out in Bosnia, which will afford a pretext for Russian interference; and the first corps of the troops destined for Ralisch, composed of savage tribes, Kurds,