

UNITED STATES.

his departure from Matamoras, about a fortnight since, the Mexican army quartered there amounted to three thousand men, and that about four thousand were also encamped near the city. He states that he saw and conversed with several Chiefs of Indian tribes, and that it is his confident belief that an arrangement has been entered into between them and the Mexican General Urrea, by which five thousand warriors of the Cherokee, Sac, and Fox nations are to join the Mexicans in their offensive operations. By his account the Mexican army was nearly in readiness to march, their baggage waggons being packed, the soldiers having taken the oath of fidelity, and carried their banners to be "christened" by the Church. This intelligence of a contemplated junction of Mexican and aboriginals, only confirms the accounts we published in letters a few days since from Matamoras. The Mexicans, our informant says, still denounce bitter vengeance against the Texans, and swear they will take no prisoners, but kill every enemy upon the battle field, though there appears to be great repugnance among officers and men against revisiting Texas.

If the Mexicans consummate their plans respecting their savage allies, they will create an "ugly customer" in the person of Gen. Games.—*N. O. paper*

GREAT BRITAIN.

CREDITORS OF THE DUKE OF YORK.—On Monday a meeting of the creditors of the Duke of York was held at the British Coffeehouse, in Cockspur street. Mr Waller, bookseller, Fleet-street, was in the chair.—The report of the Committee, appointed by the general body of the creditors on the 30th July, 1832, was read. The executors of the duke's will, Sir Herbert Taylor and Colonel Sir B. Stevenson, had paid into the court of Chancery the whole sums received on account of his estate since January 1827. These amounted to £75,195 4s 6d. The debts proved under the decree of the Court amounted to £201,585 16s 6d. Out of the sums received £41,188 11s 5d had been paid on account of judgment debts; and the bonds on which judgment had not been obtained amounted to £97,506 14s 4d. The simple contract debts were £62,895 10s 9d, so that there was an apparent deficiency of £126,390 12s. The law proceedings had been stayed by the committee, on an assurance that no delay in payment of the Duke's debts would take place; but the committee regretted to say that they were as much in the dark as ever as to the ultimate payment of the debts. With regard to the Nova Scotia mines, which had been devised by the Duke to Messrs Bridge, Rundell, and Bridge, and by them to the South American Mining Company, the committee had judged it expedient not to dispose of his royal Highnesses interest in them. The report then adverted to the claims of the tradesmen engaged to finish York-house, whose claims amounted to £24,124, and who the committee thought had been treated by the government with much cruelty. It concluded by recommending the creditors to present a petition to the House of Commons.—Mr. Amory, solicitor for the committee then read a detailed account of the legal proceedings which had taken place. Many of the applications made to him, he said, were of the most painful description.—In answer to a question from a gentleman present, on the subject of the Nova Scotia Mines, Mr. Amory stated that George IV had made a grant of them in general terms to the Duke of York, in June, 1826. The grant was for sixty years from that date. The most valuable part of the Nova Scotia mines were those of Cape Breton. This was formerly a province or county of Nova Scotia, but is now disjointed; and the question between the crown and the Duke's executors was, whether or not the grant of the Nova Scotia mines included those of Cape Breton. At the interview which a deputation from the committee some time ago had with Lord Melbourne upon the subject, his Lordship had stated that government were at present in the receipt of £7,000 a-year from the mines in question. A petition to parliament was agreed to be presented.—*Times.*

The third reading of the Established Church Bill was to come on in the House of Commons on the night of the 18th ult. when two important amendments were to be moved, and it was thought the bill would pass.

The bill for the abolition of imprisonment for debt was lost in the House of Lords, but will probably be again brought forward in the next session of Parliament.

Sir Francis Feolng, the Secretary of the General Post Office, died on the 19th July, aged 72.

* Mr. Amory's legal opinion, we would think, can not be worth very much, if his legal knowledge be of no higher order than his Historical and Geographical information.—*Ed Bee.*

THE FLORIDA WAR.—The Tallahassee Floridian of the 30th ult. says: "An express was yesterday received by the Executive, stating that a body of four or five hundred hostile Indians had crossed the Chattahoochie near McCrary's Ferry, on their way to Florida. The Georgia volunteers had sharp encounters with them on Sunday and Monday last, in both of which they were repulsed with some loss in killed and wounded. They have since been reinforced, and are again in pursuit. Two armed steamers have been dispatched up the river to prevent the return of the Indians, and Governor Call has ordered one hundred and fifty mounted men to repair to the scene of action. It is reported that Capt. Jernigan, who distinguished himself on a former occasion, is among the slain."

STEAM BOAT EXPLOSION.—The last Baltimore Patriot gives the particulars of the blowing up of the steam Boat "Motto," and the loss of twelve human lives! The Motto was making her first trip up the Ohio. The cause assigned for this fatal calamity is, that the boat struck a bar and was foiled in her efforts to ascend and in the act of making a second effort to surmount the obstruction, her engineer is said to have declared that she should go over or burst her boiler. Such recklessness could hardly fail of producing a catastrophe.

The Baltimore Transcript contains a letter which gives the following further particulars of the melancholy loss of lives and property: "Those in the cabin escaped uninjured, with a single exception. A young man by the name of William F. Adams, a graduate of Augusta College, was returning to his relatives in Hollidaysburg, Pa., he happened to be on the second deck and was killed instantly; also two engineers. About 70 persons were badly scalded, and when I left, which was at 12 o'clock on Monday, 9 of them had died, making with the three persons instantly killed, 12 lives lost. 3 others were not expected to live 12 hours. Several were blown into the water without receiving any serious injury. There were on board 50 cabin and about 20 deck passengers."

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.—The boilers of the Steamer *Gen. Pike*, plying between Louisville and Cincinnati, exploded lately, about 20 miles from Louisville, whilst on her passage—and forty persons were killed and wounded.

The N. Y. Star complains of the high price of coal in that city—caused by the Pennsylvania supply falling short by 200,000 tons in consequence of the riots and high prices of labour. The Star says—"the impost on the foreign coal must be removed, and we must send our ships to Nova Scotia and Liverpool."

THE SHIP MAJESTIC.—A good deal of anxiety has been felt about the fate of this ship, she having sailed from Havre on the 2d June, with 11,138,000 francs and more than 100 passengers on board. On the 21st June, having experienced a hurricane, which carried away all her sails, was compelled on the following day to bear up for Fayal, where she arrived on the 30th; and after undergoing repairs, sailed again on the 29d July, from which place she arrived at New York on the 17th inst.

COLONIAL.

MIRAMICH, August 23.

The week before last, a most outrageous and wicked assault was committed on a respectable and worthy young woman at Richibucto, by a man of the name of Michael Furlong, who met her on the highway, near the residence of John Jardine, Esq. He had the art to disguise his appearance by divesting himself of

his clothes after he had passed her on the road, and then dragged her by the head and shoulders into the woods with monstrous violence; where, notwithstanding her shrieks and her utmost exertions to withstand him, he would have shortly effected his diabolical purpose, had he not been disturbed by the noise of an approaching waggon. He is committed for trial in the gaol at that place, where, on a bread and water diet until the House of Assembly thinks proper to provide for the expenses of the Circuit, he is likely to get his blood cooled. He has a wife and five children, who are now, by his infamous conduct, left in a state of utter destitution.—*Gleaner.*

TORONTO, U. C. July 29.

Our readers are already aware that W. W. Baldwin, Esq. Judge of the Surrogate Court, has been lately removed from that office, which he filled for many years with unblemished character, merely because of his politics!—Mr. Secretary Joseph's letter communicating his Excellency's pleasure, and the Doctor's reply thereto, will be found in another column. The letter will be read with deep interest. It is a document worthy of the venerable Patriot, who, standing on the confines of the two worlds can have no other interest in this than the welfare of his fellow-men. But though submissive and subdued in its style, it was returned by Sir Francis in a blank envelope, within a few hours after he read it, thus heaping indignity upon indignity! Was this unbecoming, ungentlemanly act recommended by the Executive Council?—Is it possible that Mr. Premier Sullivan could have countenanced such an outrage upon our oldest and most respected fellow citizen, and his own uncle? But no effort of the Executive can depreciate the character of Dr. Baldwin in the estimation of the people.

Independent in his fortune, inflexible in his principles, and sustained by the popular voice, and an approving conscience, he may laugh to scorn the impotence of his enemies.

GOVERNMENT DEEDS.—A correspondent informs us that for three weeks previous to the the Upper Canada Elections, three or four extra scribes were busily employed late and early, in the Provincial Secretary's Office, making out the deeds to be sent to all parts of the country to those who were not Freeholders, but who would vote against the friends of the country.

The last Montreal Vindicator states that 7000 of these Patent Elective Deeds were issued by the U. C. Government!—What a specimen of Sir Francis Head's corrupt Administration.

Comparative statement of arrivals, &c. at the port of Quebec, to the 14th August, 1835 and 1836:

	Vessels	Tonnage	Settlers
1836	690	197676	23639
1835,	638	180516	10239
Difference in favour of 1836.	52	17160	13400

HALIFAX, Aug. 24.

MELANCHOLY CIRCUMSTANCE.—Yesterday, as a small boat belonging to Mr. Swain, in which were three men who had been fishing, and were returning, came near the N. W. Arm, the jib hal-yards being foul, one of the men went aloft to clear it, when melancholy to relate, the boat immediately upset and went down. The accident was seen from Point Pleasant, but before assistance could be procured a considerable time elapsed, and ere it reached the spot, two of the individuals had found a watery grave. The third, who is a German, saved himself by clinging to the rudder—and states that one of the men held on by his pea jacket, until exhausted, when he sank. The names of the deceased are Peter Rigby and John Nichols, natives of Liverpool.