

FOREIGN.

BILBOA, Sept. 25.

Independent of the good feeling which continues to prevail between the soldiers of the British legion and the troops of the Queen, as well as the inhabitants of this town, there have occurred facts which illustrate strongly the confidence placed in the British troops and General Evans. An effort was made after the affair of the 11th, in the neighbourhood of this town, to induce General Evans to take upon himself the command of the Spanish army. A deputation of some leading men, and even of some officers, with the consent of Espeleta, applied for the purpose to General Alava, who declared he had no authority for such measure, and General Evans declined the command, as not coming within the compass of his instructions. Some of the friends of the Queen do not, however, hesitate in forming hopes that ultimately Gen. Evans, when his military talents shall become fully known, will be induced to take upon himself the carrying on the campaign in this part of the Provinces. These facts show how pleased are the Queen's adherents and her troops with the services already rendered to their cause by the British Legion, which may be called three-fold—viz. in having twice protected the retreat of the troops, once at St. Sebastian, and the second time here, and the third service being the paramount one of liberating Bilbao, and securing its liberation from the blockade. In the mean time the attention of the General is directed to the discipline of the soldiers, and to making preparations for carrying on the war effectually.

From the *Renovateur*. We may venture to affirm that Ministers are positively informed that on the 26th General Pastor was in a desperate situation at Agramont, where 10,000 Navarrese and Catalonians blockaded him; that on the 30th Llado was occupied by 5,000 Carlists, and that Figueras is not sure of being able to resist the impending combined attacks of Don Carlos's adherents. It is added that a telegraph despatch dated the 1st of October, announces that Don Carlos has secretly left his head quarters, proceeding, according to all appearance, to encounter the Christino corps which has marched from Bilbao.

A letter from Barcelona, of the 24th says—The rumour that Don Carlos had caused 500 English prisoners to be shot, had reached Barcelona, and caused considerable agitation there. It was reported that the 530 Carlist prisoners made at Guimera, had been butchered by the Christinos—some said, in reprisal for the shooting of the English (just alluded to) and others, 'to prevent their being released by a large column of Carlist mountaineers who were marching to raise the blockade of the place.

From Spain we learn that Eraso, the Navarrese chief who succeeded Zumalacarrregui in command of the Carlist armies, died of his wounds, on the 22d ult. It appears the Carlists generally are at least determined, by their personal conduct, to prove themselves in earnest.

The population of Spain is about 10,600,000 inhabitants. It is calculated that the provinces which have declared in favor of the constitution have 7,986,000 inhabitants. If we add to these the 552,000 of the Biscayan provinces and Navarre, which have declared for Don Carlos, we shall find that the Queen's Government is supported by only 2,920,000 inhabitants out of the 10,600,000.—*French paper*.

The Duke Ferdinand of Saxe Coburg has received communications from his brother, the King of the Belgians, relative to the marriage of the young Prince of Saxe Coburg with Queen Donna Maria. The Duchess of Kent, it is reported, supports the project, which, if real-

ised, would strengthen the bonds of friendship between England and the House of Braganza. The Princess Victoria, presumptive heiress to the throne of England, is the cousin of Prince Ferdinand of Saxe Coburg, who has received the most accomplished education, under the care of Professor Diet, one of the most learned professors in Germany. The Duke Ferdinand of Saxe Coburg, father of the young prince, is chief of the present house of Saxe Gotha. On his marriage with the hereditary Princess of Kohary, in 1816, it was stipulated that their children should be brought up in the Catholic religion. The consent of the Duke, as head of the family, is all that is required.—*Swabian Mercury*.

GREAT BRITAIN.

POLICE COURT.—On Tuesday a son of the Emerald Isle, whose zeal had outrun his discretion, was brought to the bar, accused of assaulting a boy and a gentleman in Prince's Street on the previous evening. It appeared in evidence, that the boy was selling copies of a squib on the O'Connell dinner, in which the hon. and learned member for Dublin was called "the Great Alligator," and certain friends who intended to honour him at dinner on Thursday were described as "the other wild beasts who are to feed in the menagerie at Cannonmills." This ludicrous description the boy was setting off with all the eloquence and all the lungs he was master of, when the bile of Pat was excited, and he made a violent rush at the luckless speech-crier, tore not only his bills but his breeches to tatters, and otherwise maltreated him. A respectable medical gentleman who was passing interlarded mildly in favor of the boy, when he was struck and collared by the Patlander in true Irish style. The doctor, however, was not to be done, and he collared Paddy in return, when luckily, Mr. Dundan, Moderator of the High Constables, chanced to come up; and displaying his badge of authority, marched the delinquent along Prince's Street, until he fell in with a policeman, when he was regularly committed, and the facts we have detailed being proved, Bailie Macfarlan sentenced the assailant to pay a fine of a guinea, or to suffer a short imprisonment.—*Edinburgh paper, Sept. 19.*

We are sorry to announce the death of that eminent writer and Christian, the Rev. Dr. Belfrage, Falkirk, who died at his house there, on the 16th inst., after a protracted illness. There are few Christian authors whose writings have attracted so much of the attention of the religious public as his various works.—*Id.*

THE BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 11, 1835.

In a Postscript in our last we acknowledged the receipt of British papers by the packet; their dates reach down to the 8th ult. We have since examined them with some care, and have copied into this day's paper the leading articles of interest.

In Spain, it is pleasing to observe that amidst the horrors of civil war, the elements of order and good government are rapidly developing themselves. A large proportion of the people—some say three fourths, chiefly in large towns and cities, have formed a third party, in the present struggle for political power;—these being equally dissatisfied with Don Carlos, and the measures of the Queen's ministers, have maintained a sort of independence,

and in most cases expelled the Queen's servants from among them, together with the whole corps of priests, monks and friars, declaring that they will obey no government that is not based on the Constitution of 1812, which was representative. The firmness with which these Constitutionalists have resisted arbitrary power, has at length compelled the Queen to change her ministers, and take for her advisers, men, friendly to the cause of liberty and representative government. In consequence of the Queen and her new ministers having declared, that a constitutional form of government shall be adopted, and the Cortes speedily convoked, and that among the clergy, there shall be no bread-eaters that are not bread-earners. Many of the cities had sent in their submission. We rejoice to see that so large a proportion of the Spanish people have got a glimpse of their true interest, and would fondly hope, that this successful demonstration of their patriotism, may prove the happy advent of better things to Spain.

If they are true to themselves, the reign of priestcraft and crowned tyranny will soon be at an end, the arts of peace will be cultivated, and the fairest portion of Europe will once more, be enabled to resume that lofty standing among the natives of the earth, to which by its geographical position, the Peninsula is so fully entitled.

The Pope's Nuncio after having tried in vain to re-establish the authority of the Holy See, and to resist the flood of light, that is breaking in upon the hitherto benighted millions of Spain, has fled for his life—having first absolved from his oath of allegiance to the Queen, the infant Don Sebastian; no doubt with a view to raise up a new obstacle to the introduction of constitutional government.

Portugal having become infected with the same spirit of agitation as Spain, has demurred in sending her troops to the Queen's aid; and Louis Phillippe having since the late attempt on his life, shown a greater readiness to further the views of the Northern Democrats, than to fulfill his engagements in the Quadruple treaty, has officially announced to his minister, that the French army of observation, is, on no account whatever to be permitted to enter Spain.

Our advices from Quebec are to the 16th ult.; the Legislative Councillors and M. P.'s were assembling in great numbers, and would meet on the following day. In our next we hope to be able to give Lord Gosford's speech on the opening of the session.

We observe by the Halifax Gazette, that three more of the missing Acts of the last session have received the Royal assent; but what has become of the Halifax County division Bill? Has any public functionary for his own corrupt ends, employed his influence at the Colonial Office to smother it? If so, we hope means will be found to drag the delinquent before the public, that he may be held up to merited execration.