

The following are extracts from the Madrid journals of the 15th and 16th:—

The *Echo of Commerce* says:—"This evening some agitation was remarked in the capital. The drums of the urban militia were beaten in the streets, and the soldiers held an assembly in an appointed place. At ten o'clock the three battalions of urban militia were drawn up on the Place Mayor, and some citizens joined them. Another battalion, with a regiment of Royal Foot Guards, took their position on the King's Square. The following is the cause of this insurrection:—On their return from a bull-fight, two companies, who were on duty, declared they would not lay down their arms till the Ministers were dismissed, and such energetic measures adopted as the state of the nation required. It appears that several regiments of the garrison fully sympathized with the militia. At two o'clock in the morning, the city was tranquil."

On the 17th, the following royal decree was issued by the Madrid Government:—

"1st. The city of Madrid is declared in a state of siege. All authorities are called upon to obey the military authority. 2. All civil or military employes, who belong to the urban militia, and do not present themselves at their posts immediately after the promulgation of this decree, shall be deprived of their employment. 3d. All laws and royal decrees, which are in opposition with the present decree, shall be suspended until after the re-establishment of public order.

(Signed.) "THE QUEEN.

"St. Ildefonso, 14 August."

"At four o'clock in the morning, says the Supplement to the *Revista* of Madrid of the 16th, "a deputation from the Urban Militia presented a petition to the Queen, of which the following are the chief points of demand: An immediate assembly of the Cortes, liberty of the press, a new electoral law, suppression of the regular clergy, sale of national goods, re-organization of the national militia, enrolment of 200,000 men for the Navarre war, organization of a new Ministry."

The *Revista* contains the following, dated Madrid the 17th:—"The law has conquered—the capital has just been declared in a state of siege. Such is, in a few words, the bulletin of our present condition. Judging from the hostile demonstrations of yesterday, it was hardly reasonable to hope for so speedy and so satisfactory a termination as has just taken place. We may say without much fear of being contradicted by the facts, that in this "chauffource" the Urban militia have played but a pitiable part.—Yesterday the troops of the garrison and the battalions of the insurgent militia were in presence of each other—at eight o'clock in the evening the garrison stationed in the Place d'Orient, and before the palace, suddenly made a movement, and placed two picquets as an advanced guard before the Place Mayor, which was thus completely hemmed in at a time when the urbans least expected it. First of all having remarked the apparent inactivity of the troops, the militia had stationed themselves in the royal printing office, at the hotel of the Count d'Onate; but, on observing this movement of the garrison they gave way to fear, and abandoning their position fell back in haste upon the Place Mayor. At two o'clock no hostilities had broken out, but it was evident that the Urban Militia would not hold out long; already the majority of the officers had prudently withdrawn to their homes, leaving the battalions to themselves, who soon began to follow the example of their superiors. At four o'clock the Garde Royale began to move, and placed its artillery in the streets adjoining the Place Mayor. This demonstration completed the alarm of the Urbanos. Four officers were despatched

to parley with General Quesada to demand his intentions, and to complain of the hostile measures which had just been adopted, at a time when the Urbanos were making no provocative demonstrations. The General replied that the artillery should disperse, provided that the Urbanos would disperse, and added that he would give them till six o'clock to evacuate the place, which they were to do by defiling two by two. If after this delay these conditions were not fulfilled, he would give orders to the garrison to attack them. At six o'clock there was not one single Urbano on the Place Mayor.

The garrison, masters of the field without having been obliged to fire a shot, next took possession of the quarters of the militia, where they found about 800 muskets and a quantity of bread and wine.

At 7 o'clock all was over, and the garrison returned to their barracks.

The law has conquered, and one would be astonished that it has been found necessary to declare the capital in a state of siege, now that victory is on the side of the Government, were it not for the fact, that local excesses justify the measure. Public order, in fact, is far from being completely re-established. At two o'clock this day more than forty deliberate assassinations had been committed by divers parties who have profited by the public crisis to glut their private vengeance. The old Royalists Volunteers and the Urbanos are slaughtering each other with impunity. A short time ago two men were massacred in the broad daylight, in the public square of the Santa Cruz. They were suspected of Royalism! The public anxiety is great in all quarters of the capital; the authorities cannot take any measures too energetic, to prevent the massacres and the conflagrations which may hourly break out during the night.

The Duke d'Almunda is no longer Minister of War; he has been replaced by Field Marshal Don F. de Morida.

The *Abaja* announces that General Rodil is to be the new War Minister.

GREAT BRITAIN.

From the Halifax Gazette.

We received by the *John Porter*, which arrived on Monday, London Papers to the 25th August, and Liverpool to the 28th. They possess much interest.

The House of Lords, on the 24th August, went into Committee on the Irish Church Bill. The clauses up to the 60th gave rise to but little debate—although some of them were amended, and others rejected altogether—but Lord Haddington moved that the clauses from the 61st to the 88th, both inclusive, should be omitted; the Debate which followed we have copied into the preceding page, it will be found highly interesting.—His Lordship's motion, it will be seen, was carried by a majority of Ninety-seven. Lord Melbourne, in consequence of this decision, gave notice that he should not proceed further with the Bill.

The Municipal Corporation Bill had undergone various alterations in Committee. The Bill as amended was ordered to be printed, and the third reading made the order of the day for the 27th. It is supposed the amendments will not be very satisfactory to the Commons, and that the Bill will finally be disagreed to by the Lords.

We cannot look with any very pleasurable feelings to the state of things in England. In the House of Commons His Majesty's Ministers possess a commanding influence, and can carry any measures they think fit to propose.—In the House of Lords their supporters are comparatively very few, and their strength may be seen by the division which took place on the

Irish Church Bill. This controlling constitutional power, it is said, is now to be met with a refusal, on the part of the Commons, to afford the necessary Supplies for the support of Government. We shall deeply regret such a determination, and can hardly believe the idea could have been for a moment entertained by Ministers: it would be an extremely dangerous experiment to try, and would, we are confident, not make the slightest impression on the party in the House of Lords, who are occasionally opposed to their measures.

The *John Porter* brought Liverpool papers to the 28th of August, so that the intelligence is a day or two later than we had by the *Acadian*. The House of Lords have so mutilated the Irish Church Bill that Lord Melbourne had declared his intention to abandon it. The Corporation Bill is not faring much better. We forgive the conservatives the temporary triumph which this fresh proof of chivalric daring in defence of proved abuses on the part of their Lordships affords. But they can no more prevent the people of Britain from obtaining these Bills than they could that which reformed the House of Commons. Dame Partington's broom may be fiercely wielded, but the ocean will roll on.—*Novascotian*.

THE LORDS AND THE CORPORATE REFORM BILL.—It evidently appears to have been the object of the Tory majority who carried these and other mis-called amendments, to keep the corporations under close Tory influence as much as possible, and to deceive the country by the semblance of conceding a measure of a reforming character, while in reality it provided for the perpetuation of undue influence, self-election, and every species of vicious abuse, by which alone Tory power can be preserved in the municipal bodies where it has so generally grown and flourished. We ask for equal rights and fair and open election—if the inhabitants are Tory, or Whig, or Radical—whatever their political sentiments may be, let them be freely and fairly expressed. But no! say the Tories in the Upper House—equal rights and open election are the downfall of Toryism—it is 'the throwing down one party and setting up another.' Could there possibly be a better confession that popular and Tory interests are essentially and totally different.

AMERICAN.

INGENUOUS TRICK.—About four months since a fellow named Clark, absconded from Baltimore with several sums of money, which he had fraudulently obtained. Nothing could be heard of him, notwithstanding the most diligent search was made until last week, when it was discovered that he had been frequently seen in this city. An advertisement was put up in some of the papers under the head of "Information Wanted," stating that some friends of Clark's from Ireland wanted to see him, as they were quite disconsolate at his long absence. The bait took; and Clarke, like a bird caught in the snare, went to the place appointed, where an officer from Baltimore was waiting, who very civilly told him he was welcome, and he was the friend who wished to see him. He was taken from this city yesterday to meet his disconsolate creditors.—*New York Herald*.

A IR tighin gu luimh agus re bhí air an reic le Seamas Dawson Leabhar Reicedar an am Pictou: LAOIDHEAN SPIORADAIL, Le Donnul MacDhonnul. An ann Eilean Phrions Eduard.—Pria Tastan.

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