

had forced his way into Galicia, although efforts were made to intercept his progress by the Queen's troops. The armies of Generals Cordova and Evans appear to have been inactive since the last accounts.

At Malaga on the night of July 25th, there was a serious popular insurrection. At 9 o'clock the National Guard turned out, took possession of the avenues to their posts, and challenged all who appeared, receiving them with cries of "the constitution and liberty forever! Death to tyrants and *pasteleos!*" They had previously gained over 800 regular troops, who had been recently brought there to preserve order. The military governor, S. Just, a brave man, accompanied by an aid-de-camp and a national guard, entered the guard room and began to expostulate with the troops on their proceedings, when one levelled a pistol at him which flashed in the pan. He continued his expostulations, and was answered by a discharge of muskets, and his body was run thro' with twenty bayonets. The civil governor, Count Donadio, hearing the drums beat, repaired to the Convent, where the regular troops were quartered, and put himself at their head. At 11 o'clock, a party of the national guard came up, and after a short parley the regulars marched out, shouting "union forever." They made known to the national guard the Count, who had disguised himself as a sentinel. They immediately shot him, and dragged his body to the square, where it lay exposed until three o'clock, when it was thrown into a pit. The bells were alternately tolled, and rung merry peals during the night. On the 26th, the constitution of 1812, was proclaimed and sworn to, and a provisional Junta was established.—These insurgents called themselves of the party of Mendizabel.

There are symptoms of insubordination in other parts of Spain, independently of the contest between the Carlist and Christino parties. The details are too detached, and separately too unimportant to deserve to be repeated.

One of the Carlist expeditions above mentioned, had carried off a large amount of booty from Riaza, which they left on the 22d for Sepulueda, and afterwards marched upon Pennafiel. The loss of the inhabitants of Riaza was computed at 1,000,000 rs. Sepulueda is but eight leagues from St. Idefonso, where the two Queens were. The appearance of the enemy so near them excited great alarm among the courtiers, and some of them quit the place with great precipitation.

The latest dates from Madrid are to July 26th. On the 24th, the civil Governor issued an address exhorting the people to the maintenance of order. The Cortes, he said, would meet within the month, and he predicted the triumph of the true sons of the country, and the reconciliation of all who deserved the name of liberals.

There is an account of a victory gained by a Christino officer, Grashes, with 1900 men, over a body of 2,600 Carlists, under Serrader, near Seneja, in which the latter had 200 men killed on the spot, and the former lost but one man, and he died of excessive heat. On the following day, Serrader lost a hundred more men. In Catalonia, Gen. Mina was cutting off some small detached bands of rebels.—*N. Y. Daily Advertiser.*

**LATEST FROM THE PENINSULA.**—Lisbon papers of the 6th and 13th August, received in this city, contain the latest news from Portugal and Spain. The Transcript says:

The Political horizon of the Peninsula is daily becoming more clouded and assuming a pearances both threatening and alarming. The election in Portugal has terminated in so small a majority in favour of ministers, and

party spirit runs so high, that serious consequences are anticipated. Lisbon, however, remained quiet, but Government have asked of England, the aid of 6000 men, under the pretence of repressing the Miguelite faction.

Spain is represented as in a most melancholy position, with a disunited cabinet, and a prospect of the prolongation of the civil war.

Lieut. Gen. Evans, commanding the English Division in the North of Spain is dead. He died of sickness of which he had long been lingering.—His loss will be severely felt.

**REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.**—The New Orleans *Bulletin* of Aug. 22nd states:—By the arrivals from Vera Cruz and Texas on Saturday and yesterday, some recent information is received. A battle was fought at Etla, (Mexico) between the Federal and Government troops in which the latter came off victorious. The officers taken were principally shot. There are strong signs of a general revolution throughout Mexico, which will probably result in the overthrow of the central Government.

The New Orleans Bee contains full and ample details of the revolutionary movements above referred to—having received files of the Diato del Gobierno of Mexico to July 30.

As was expected, the revolution is in full progress. The liberal party of federalists, opposed to centralism, are making rapid advances: they were, however, completely routed at Etla, by Gen. Canalazo, with 600 government troops; the federalists, 600 in number, being commanded by Gen. Alcevedo. The loss of the latter is stated at 100 killed and 223 taken prisoners, including Alcevedo.

Such is the dissatisfaction among the Officers of the United States Army, that seven Captains, eight first, nine second, and one brevet second Lieutenant, have, as we learn by an order from the War department of the 26th inst, sent in their resignations, which have been accepted.—*New Bedford Daily Mercury.*

**MEXICO.**—By the arrival of the Schr. Lady Hope, in seven days from Tampico, we learn that the Mexican republic is in a frightfully convulsed state. The intelligence received at Tampico previous to the sailing of the schr. was of a most painful nature, plotting, treachery and strife being the order of the day, party pitted against party, and all in open hostility throughout the distracted land. No battle of note, since that of Etla, has been fought, in which, it will be remembered, the constitutionalists were worsted; they are not, it appears, dispirited or broken by their defeat—on the contrary, they are encouraged by the accession of numbers to their ranks, and the rapid extension of their principles. If this is correct, the overthrow of the present government is the likely result, but it will not be effected without much destruction of life.—*N. Orleans Bee.*

**UNITED STATES.**

[From the Charleston Courier, Aug 28.]

**FROM FLORIDA DIRECT.**—The Schr. George and Mary, Captain Willey, arrived at this port on Saturday afternoon.—We are indebted to Captain W. for the following information, obtained by him from the express Rider, who arrived at Black Creek, 22d inst. A detachment of 110 men, under command of Major Pierce, having information that the Indians were in their vicinity, went in pursuit of them; on arriving at Gen. Clinch's plantation they found 300 Indians, with about 100 horses hobbled, and 300 head of cattle; the Indians were immediately attacked and repulsed, after a battle of one hour, the whites having one killed, owing to his horse taking fright and running into the midst of the Indians, and 16 wounded. The Indian loss was 10 left dead on the field, their wounded they carried off. The Indians retreated to a hammock as usual; they immediately rallied and pursued the whites to within 2 miles of Micanopy, when they left. The Express Rider states that Lieut. Herbert had

again distinguished himself, and that Major Pierce was making preparation to attack them on the following day.

[From the Buffalo Journal, Sept. 2.]

**SHIPWRECK.**—A most distressing accident occurred on the lake on Monday night last. The schooner President, Capt Kennedy, was upset in a squall, when about nine miles below Cleveland, and instantly filling, four of the crew were swept from the deck and found a watery grave. The captain and mate, after remaining on the dock two days and a night, were taken off in a very exhausted state, being severely bruised and wounded, and carried into Cleveland, by the schr. Platina. Captain Kennedy, notwithstanding his own imminent danger and sufferings, retained in his grasp both the cook and the boy, until both died in his arms. The former being washed overboard, Capt. K. endeavoured to lash the body of the boy, in order, if possible, to send it to Conneaut, where his parents reside; his efforts, however, proved unavailing, and the sea soon swept it away. The vessel is owned by Messrs. Smith, Macy, and Russell of this city, who had no insurance.

**MR. AUDUBON,** the enthusiastic bird-hunter, has arrived at this port, in the *Gladiator*. We met him in the street this morning, and were glad to see him looking well, and in fine spirits; as though he had "the stuff" in him for a six month's ramble through the forests and swamps of the country beyond the Mississippi, whither, it is said, he intends going.—*New York Com. Advertiser.*

**COLONIAL.**

ST JOHN, September 17.

We have much satisfaction in being enabled to announce that a Branch of the Bank of British North America, (established in London with a capital of £1,000,000 sterling), is about being instituted in this City. Since the arrival, on Tuesday last, of Robert Carter, Esquire, Commissioner from the Court of Directors in London, no time has been lost in making the necessary preliminary arrangements for that most desirable end. James Kirk, E. DeW. Ratchford, John Robertson, W.H. Street, and W. Walker, Esqrs, have been appointed a Provisional Committee for conducting the affairs of the Bank of St John; and, we understand, it is expected to go into operation in a few months.

On the scheme being first publicly promulgated, we took occasion to notice the importance of such an establishment in this City, where, from the limited resources of the present Banking institutions, the public are unable to obtain accommodation in money matters to the extent required by the increasing business and known resources of the country. Now, however, that there is a prospect of so large an addition being immediately made to the Banking capital of the Province, we have every reason to anticipate a corresponding increase in the trade and prosperity of the country, which have hitherto been so much retarded by the want of a sufficient circulating medium to carry into effect the views of the enterprising, the industrious, and the intelligent.—*Courier.*

**BANK STOCK.**—Twenty Shares of *Commercial Bank Stock* were sold by Auction on Wednesday last, at a premium of *thirteen per cent.*—*Id.*

Mr. Alderman Theal submitted in Common Council yesterday, proposals for propelling a passage boat on the Carleton ferry, by a chemical power of his own inventing, to carry 100 passengers, and to leave either side of the harbor every fifteen minutes, to be absent from any one side no longer than thirteen minutes; and to be ready for plying by the 1st day of April next. Mr T. contemplates making a saving by his invention, over steam, that would enable him in ten years time, to give a free passage to the now freedom of the City.—*Id.*

MIRAMICHI, September 20.

**MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.**—A melancholy accident happened on the South West, about half a mile from Mr Beregin's, on Wednesday, the 7th inst. A woman by the name of Dumphy, in the absence of her husband, proceeded to the barn, a short distance from her dwelling, and on her return found the house in flames, in which was an infant about four months old. The fire had made such progress that she failed in securing the child, (notwithstanding she made several efforts to save it,) and in a short time the premises, with all its contents, were consumed. We understand there was a considerable sum of money in the house.—*Gleaner.*

**FIRE.**—The dwelling house, bedding, and furniture, barn and crops of hay, oats, &c. of Mr John Bates, of Dalhousie settlement, County of Annapolis, were destroyed by fire on the 8th instant. The poor man, by this sad occurrence, has lost nearly the fruits of 16 years' industry.