

with the Right Hon. gentleman, and immediately left the house.

The Irish Titho Bill was read a third time and passed by the House of Lords. The Royal assent was given to both bills, by commission, on the 9th of September.

GOOD OF SAVINGS BANKS ILLUSTRATED—When the savings bank in this town was established (about seventeen years ago) a gentleman residing in the neighbourhood, who took an active part in its formation, deposited £200—half in his own name and the other in that of his lady. Some years ago the gentleman died, and his family having removed to a distant part of the kingdom, induced the Secretary at the bank to acquaint them with the circumstance. They were entirely unconscious of the fact we have just stated, and on withdrawing the money, in place of £200, the original deposit, they found themselves entitled to no less than £360—the accumulated interest of that long period.—*English paper.*

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT IN ENGLAND.—In the House of Lords recently, Lord Brougham presented a petition praying that the Imprisonment for Debt bill might pass. Lord Brougham, in presenting the petition, admitted that it was not possible to get the bill through Parliament the present session; but he could not help sympathising with the person whose case was set forth in the petition. The petitioner stated that he had been unjustly confined in prison for thirty eight years, for a debt which he had never contracted.

INLAND NAVIGATION OF IRELAND.—RIVER SHANNON.—It is contemplated, in furtherance of the works about to be commenced for the extension and improvement of the navigation of this river, to connect Lough Allen with Lough Gilly, and thus to form an inland navigation from the mouth of the Shannon to Sligo Bay. It is contemplated to connect Lough Erne from Billick (but two miles and a half) with Bally-shannon-harbour, which, when the canal at present in progress to connect Lough Neagh with Lough Erne is finished, will complete the inland navigation from Belfast Lough to Donegal Bay.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

It is currently reported here that two conferences were held during last week by our minister respecting the affairs of Spain, and at the latter the Russian Ambassador was present, when it was decided that the French intervention should take place, and that 40,000 French troops were to enter Spain.

LONDON, Sept. 14, 12 o'clock, p.m.

The contents of the Express by the French mail, bringing an account of a telegraphic despatch from Bayonne, of the raising of the blockade by the Carlists on the 6th instant, and on the 7th 9,000 Spaniards entered it. It also brings a report that the Ministry have been changed at Madrid on the arrival there of M. Mendizabel, and that a liberal Junta had been formed at Madrid, to which the Queen had given her sanction. The various provinces in Spain are still in a state of insurrection.

By the Lisbon mail we have accounts that the Constitution of the 12th July had been proclaimed at Badajoz on the 1st inst., and that the Portuguese army were on the eve of entering Spain.

The intelligence received from Spain this morning is of a more cheering description to the Spanish Bondholders than received for some time past. We informed the public some days since, that on the arrival of M. Mendizabel at Madrid, he would declare for the Constitutionalists, which would be the only means

to destroy the Carlists, and insure him great popularity in the Spanish nation. This he has adopted, according to the private information received this morning by the Express from Paris. The Carlists are again on their retreat; not even the open town of Bilboa are they able to take; therefore their marching on Madrid, we may deem as a pure invention, and we have no doubt that ere long Don Carlos will accept of a good pension and leave Spain.

The French Peers have passed the cruel law against the Press, destroying the trial by jury, and inflicting imprisonment in Algiers on all who may write against government, by 74 to 25. With such elements of tyranny in latent conflict with the vanity and versatility of the French people, there is too much reason to fear the production of another volcano, which will pour its desolating lava over the still unsettled institutions of that unfortunate country.

A batch of 30 new Peers was created by the king of France immediately after the passage of the law of the press. They appear to have been selected from among all parties.

We regret to find that a collision has taken place between the sailors of Lord John Hay's vessels and the Carlist besiegers of Bilboa, in which some of our countrymen have been killed and wounded. The Carlists have thrown a bridge across the river, which bridge Lord John attempted to force, under the plea of communicating with the English Consul in the city. This is carrying matters a little too far; but why is our flag placed in a situation where insult is almost an inevitable consequence?

His Majesty's brig Star arrived at Falmouth on Tuesday from Cadiz and Lisbon. She left Cadiz on the 24th, and brings an account of a revolution which broke out on the 16th, which was quelled with much bloodshed. The Urbanos (militia) had taken possession of Cadiz, and formed a junta, and placed the Governor at their head. An express had been forwarded to Madrid to the Queen, requesting her to dismiss her present Ministers, and introduce the constitution of 1812, declaring that they should, in case of her non-compliance, consider themselves absolved from all allegiance to her government. When the Star left Cadiz all was tranquil. The Star left Lisbon on the 30th of August, but brings no news.

The Emperor of Russia has ordered that all sons of soldiers, who are brought up by their parents, or relatives, shall not be allowed to contract marriage before they have entered upon effective military service.

The last advices from Cadiz are of the 25th ult. Order was re-established in that city, and the people were awaiting with anxiety the answer of the Government to the exposition of the Junta.

The intelligence from Spain, which we find in the Paris journals, continues highly important. Most of them mention the report of the Queen Regent having fled from St. Ildefonso to Burgos, escorted by the Royal Guard.

German Papers to the 6th inst., contain accounts of the abundant crops of corn in Silesia, and other parts of Germany; also accounts of the preparations making for the grand reviews; but no political information of any consequence.

There has been another change of Ministry in Spain. The new cabinet is said to be composed entirely of liberals, with D. Arguelles at their head.

A serious engagement took place near Estella, between the Carlists commanded by Don Carlos, and the Queen's troops commanded by General Cordova—the accounts, of course, are flatly contradictory. The Carlists, however, had retired before Bilboa.

The insurrectionary movements continue to increase. A Junta had been formed even in the capital, and it was reported that the Queen had been compelled to accede to their demands. The principal of these were the dismissal of the Ministry, and a convocation of the Cortes.

UNITED STATES.

THE NOBILITY IN LIMBO!—It appears that some of the "distinguished noblemen," who recently arrived in this country on a visit, from Great Britain have committed a small mistake in the city of New York, as will be seen by the following Police Report:—

POLICE COURT, MONDAY.—*An ignoble termination of a noble spree.*—The public were some weeks since advised, through the press, of the arrival at Boston of a splendid yacht, belonging to the Marquis of Waterford in which its noble owner and other of the British Nobility were passengers;—the arrival of these distinguished visitors in this city was also duly announced, and the hospitalities of our citizens were not slow in being tendered them. On Sunday, the Marquis of Waterford, Hon. John Beresford, Lord Jocelyn, and Colonel Dundas, dined with one of our most estimable citizens, and here evidence on leaving, we are informed, of his usual unbounded cheer. The exhilaration of spirits imbibed by the guests, meted in them predilections for a 'spree;' and sundry unfortunate wayfarers who haplessly came in the way of their midnight migration homeward, received probably for the first time in their lives striking testimonials of the force of a nobleman's passion. Passing down Washing Street, near Morris, they attacked, unmercifully beat, and nearly denuded an inoffensive passer-by. Two street lumps, that had the presumption to stand by order of the Mayor and corporation, were next assailed and demolished, as was also a neighbouring window, which lacking a shutter exposed its nakedness to their heroic canes, stones, and their missiles.—About this time a plane republican watchman, named William Carter, found himself suddenly in contact with these noble revellers, and undertook to arrest the progress of their demolitions, and the chivalrous enactors.

This plebeian interference did not appear to sit well on the noble stomachs of the gentlemen, and they gave token of their dissatisfaction by a copious discharge of hard names, angry oaths, and peltings with their fists—at the same time putting the offending Charley in the knowledge of—*who it was*, he was interfering with. The unsophisticated watchman, however, had never received any instructions to spare Lords or Marquises of any kind whom he found trespassing, and giving an alarm rap, two others of the same school came to his assistance, but before they arrived he had not only suffered much in body, but also in mind, by reason of the comparative nakedness to which the fray had reduced him. When his comrades came, they made a simultaneous charge on the Marquis, the Lord, the Colonel, and the Honourable, and compelled them to fly. The latter springing into a boat, converted the oars into bludgeons, and resumed the contest; but the watchmen proved too many for them, and they were conducted, prisoners of war fairly captured, to the watch house.

When the police office opened this morning, four silly looking young fellows, somewhat the worse for the night's debauch and encounter, were placed before the bar, and the Marquis of Waterford, Lord John Beresford, Lord Jocelyn, and Colonel Dundas [of the Royal Guards, answered to their names. The magistrate, Justice Hopson, straightway inquired them of the offences of which they stood charged, which they in no very mild terms denied,