

Lord John Hay, having placed at his disposal the steam-vessels *Salamander*, *James Watt*, & *Comet*, 3500 men have been landed at Portugalete. In the direction of Castro, the Carlists, in expectation of being attacked by Espartero, have raised entrenchments, breast-works, and other field defences; and if we can believe the report of Colonel Wyld, they were, on the 24th or 25th, to withdraw their artillery. They have, at all events, entirely renounced their intentions of attacking Portugalete, it being now defended by two English ships of war. Villareal has ordered the bridge of Somerostro to be destroyed. We may expect every moment, to hear the siege is raised. The last assault of St. Augustin was most sanguinary. The battalion of Requete and the 2d of the regiment of Biscay and 1st of that of Guipuscoa, suffered most severely. On the 23 in particular a great number of brave Navarrese fell. To-day a force equal to that which has already entered Portugalete is to march there from Costra; and Espartero with the rest of his division is to move upon Sodupe. It is said that a nephew of General Eguin, sent with a flag of truce to Bilbao with offers of an honourable capitulation, has been fired upon from the town and killed. We learn from Santander, that General Evans is preparing to attack the enemy's line at Fontarabia, and that a favourable result is expected.

REPEATED ATTEMPT AT COUNTER-REVOLUTION IN LISBON.—On Monday the Camden packet arrived at Falmouth from Lisbon, which place she left on the 8th inst. She brings very important news of affairs there. On Prince Ferdinand's birth day, who with his consort was at Belem, demonstrations of a congratulatory character, by illumination, &c. were exhibited in the city and the men of war in the Tagus were decorated with flags and fired a salute. On the 4th inst. the Queen's party mustered 200 men, and proceeding to the citadel took possession of it by a *coup de main*; the opposite party towards the afternoon, mustered 600, and soon regained possession; but not until the Constitution of 1820 was proclaimed. Her Majesty immediately left Belem for the Palace de las Necessidades, which was instantly surrounded by his Britannic Majesty's royal marines, disembarked from their ships, with some field artillery; it is reported that 400 French marines were also landed. In the skirmish that took place between the two parties about 14 persons were killed amongst whom were Senor Friere, who formerly held the office of Minister of Marine, and three of his servants, shot in his carriage by two bulls in the head whilst taking an active part on the Queen's side.

The marines protected the Queen from the violence of the mob, but on the city becoming tranquil on the evening of the 5th, they were withdrawn and re-embarked. The marquis of Palmella, the duke of Terceira, and a crowd of others, had taken refuge on board his Majesty's ships during the night, some of whom got on board the Iberia steamer, which intended to sail on last Sunday week for Falmouth, but she remained until Tuesday.

TURKEY.—**CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 12.**—The plague is the all-absorbing topic at this time. The unseasonable warmth, or rather heat, of the autumn, and its excessive dryness, have given the malady a fatal intensity, and many persons attacked yesterday afternoon were buried this morning. Few of those who are unfortunate enough to be thus attacked by the enemy, escape, whilst the deadly poison is spreading far and wide, from the Seven Towers to the mouth of the Black Sea. All classes, from the highest to the lowest, all nations, from the cautious Frank to the reckless Turk, are infected. In fact, no one can reckon him-

self safe. According to the statistic report drawn under the direction of the Bersniskier Pacha, upwards of 1800 burials took place during the past week, and it is feared that the present week will present evidence of a much heavier mortality. We want pelting rains, rattling storms, and pinching cold whilst we have nothing but cloudless skies, death-like calms and a hot unwholesome atmosphere. In the meantime, the cemeteries are assuming the appearance of ploughed fields, and Constantinople is anything but a comfortable residence. My next door neighbours at Galata are both what we call here compromised. Three plague subjects have been removed from one house, and one from the other. The disorder has got among the troops, too, and is fast thinning their ranks. Unless we have a speedy change of weather we shall be reduced to the necessity of becoming prisoners for hours, until the pestilence moderates. I need hardly say that business is nearly at a stand under such circumstances. Even diplomacy is languid, and the Minister of the Interior has been absent from the Port for the last ten days.—*Morning Herald*.

POMPEII—A NEW DISCOVERY.—On the 13th of October a valuable treasure of sixty four silver vessels was dug up in the Strada di Mercurio, and in an apartment separated only by a wall from that in which the fourteen fine silver vases were found on the 23rd of March, 1835. This discovery is the richest of the kind that had yet been met with in Pompeii, and all the vessels were in excellent preservation. It is a table service, consisting of dishes, vases, plants, &c.

Prince Louis Napoleon reached l'Orient on the night of the 14th, and was conducted to the citadel. He embarked on board the *Andromeda*, which sailed on the 16th for America.

It is said that Louis Napoleon Bonaparte is very sorry at being parted from his companions in misfortune.

COLONIAL.

[From the Quebec Gazette]

THE ST. LAWRENCE.—The inhabitants of North America are fond of anticipating their future greatness, and past events authorize imaginations which otherwise would border on the ridiculous. Who that saw the landing of a few persecuted Englishmen two centuries ago in the Bay of Massachusetts, could have ventured to foretel, that at the present day they would have given the predominant character to fifteen millions of people in North America; who that saw them land in the dead of winter on the shores of a wilderness, depending for their existence on the mercy of tribes of savages, could have supposed that their descendants and connexions would not only have spread over the whole Atlantic coast, but passed the mountains, and established themselves in the valleys of the Mississippi and the St. Lawrence; that when they were naming their Plymouths, their Bostons, their Portmouths, their Falmouths, and New Londons, from some faint resemblance or fond reminiscence of their native land, they were about to extend the language, laws and institutions of England, over this immense continent, and give them a duration which may exceed their duration in the old country?

All these things are now realities. The country of their first trials and exertions, indeed the whole of the Atlantic coast, is but a small part of the conquest of their industry and enterprise, and is declining in comparative importance. The countries on the waters of the Mississippi and the St. Lawrence will soon contain a population greater than all the rest of the American Union, and where the population is, intelligent, industrious, and moral, there will be power, and

and that power will be used for the common advantage.

The St. Lawrence and the Mississippi rise nearly at the same spot several thousand miles from the ocean, and carry the waters from the rocky mountains and the highlands extending from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Lake Winnipeg, to the ocean, leaving the eastern slopes of the Alleghanies and the White Mountain ranges but a comparatively small space on the map. The trade of the countries on their waters will be carried to and from the ocean by these great rivers. The St. Lawrence will have the advantage in the trade with the western coast of Europe, the Mississippi with the West Indies and south America. It is easy to foresee which will eventually predominate. Man can avail himself of natural facilities, but he cannot make them; he can neither equal them nor destroy them. Although he may neglect to turn them to the best advantage, others will, when the time comes. The fitness of the western portion of the valley of the St. Lawrence for agricultural productions, the facilities of transportation afforded by the great lakes, and the almost uninterrupted navigation of the St. Lawrence itself, the timber on its waters, the abundant fisheries in the Gulf and on the Banks of Newfoundland, the coal and gypsum mines of Nova Scotia afford the means and facilities for an immense internal and external trade, the whole in a climate renowned for its healthiness.

Even ignorance, jealousy or ill-will cannot prevent the growing greatness of the countries on the waters of the St. Lawrence, or finally arrest its progress. In a few years, the vessels of Nova Scotia, the banks of Newfoundland, & the lower St. Lawrence, will penetrate into Lakes Superior and Michigan, and the shipping from those Lakes will be met with on the Atlantic while rail-roads will let off the superabundance of the great stream of trade on the St. Lawrence into the adjacent parts of the Atlantic coast to the southward, and form an additional outlet to the ocean at all seasons of the year.

A little energy and a little intelligence will hasten this result, but come it must; and we have proof that it will meet with no obstacle from the only Government which has the power of retarding the trade of St. Lawrence. We wish that Government had its improvement entirely in its own hands.—*Gazette*.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—A late number of the *Patriot* has the following remarks on the Elections at that place:—

"We have already stated the result of the Elections, and we have also before referred to the unconstitutional conduct of the authorities throughout the whole affair—this will form the subject of inquiry elsewhere.—The protest under which the Tories resigned was a mere pretext to cover the disgrace of palpable defeat. They knew, from the shabby figure they cut on the Saturday preceding the Election, when they could not muster more than three hundred, that their cause was lost; and they bent their whole cunning to foment a *hubbub* that would give an air of truth to the reasons they intended to assign for their discomfiture; and to have the Soldiers called out to make the thing wear every appearance of truth, was capping the climax to a nicety!—But this calling out of the troops, of itself, is a neat illustration of the one-sided government under which we live. If the "Radicals" throats were about to be all cut, every man of them, they should pray long enough—aye, till they were hoarse—before a common constable would be sent to their protection—but the Tories from beginning to end of the contest were under the especial protection of the Executive; the constables were in attendance on them every night of their meeting, and on the days of the Election the bayonets of the Soldiery bristled round them to intimidate their opponents!"