

mentions that Lorenzo, in his report, states that he only lost 11 killed and 30 wounded, with 4 horses. The Carlists experienced a severe loss in killed, and had 160 wounded. Quesada returned to Pampeluna on the 31st, at 10 o'clock in the morning, where Oraa followed him the next day. On Monday last, a number of waggons were sent from Pampeluna to Estella, to bring provisions to Lorenzo's column; and carry away the wounded.

The fifth battalion of Navarre arrived at Bastan on the 2d.

The Junta had reached Irureta on the 2d, and was expected yesterday at Bastan.

General Quesada has blamed Lorenzo for not relieving Vittoria in time, and preventing the attack of the 19th ult.

Sagastivera, in his flight from Leiria, fell in with a column of Oraa's brigade, which had laid in ambush for him at Aarnas, in a narrow defile through which the road passes. The rebels were thrown into such a confusion by this unexpected encounter that they dispersed, and fled precipitately in all directions, losing many in killed and wounded, and seven prisoners.

A foot passenger, who left Pampeluna, last evening, informs me that Quesada, who had marched out in the direction of Estella, to relieve Lorenzo, then closely pressed by the Carlists, having failed in his attempt, had thought proper to return to Pampeluna. The Christinos loudly disapproved of the excessive prudence displayed by the General on this occasion, and many others, and were beginning to suspect him of Carlism.

A letter from Madrid, written by the Marquis de les Amarillas, states that orders had been issued to General Rodil to enter Portugal on the first of April, with a corps of 10,000 men, 2,000 of whom were cavalry. A sum of £50,000 sterling has been placed for that purpose at his disposal.

Eighteen Colonels of provincial regiments have been dismissed on account of their Carlist principles.—*Morning Herald*.

MRS LONG WELLESLEY.—This lady has returned to England, and resides in Cecil-street, Strand. The arrangement made with her husband has not been carried into effect, and her situation at this moment, approaches absolute destitution. Perhaps, under these circumstances, the Duke of Wellington, or Lord Maryborough may be induced, from motives of humanity, to mitigate the rigour of her lot, and save a distressed heart-broken woman from the horrors of despair.

LAW.—A question of vast importance agitates the bar; it is nothing less than the question whether the Attorney-General or the Lord Advocate shall speak first, and walk first, and rank first!—In the case of *Levi v. Levi*, at Westminster, at the sitting after Michaelmas, 1833, Baron Gurney said, "Owners of goods have a right to expect, at an auction, that there will be an open competition from the public. If a knot of men go to an auction upon an agreement among themselves that only one of them shall bid for each article sold, they are guilty of an indictable offence, and may be tried for a conspiracy."

Sir John Herschel had arrived safe at the Cape of Good Hope on the 16th of January

last, and succeeded in landing all his instruments in good order.

Some months since a colored person brought an action in the Common Pleas at Boston, for damages against a master of a steam-boat, for refusing to admit his wife in the ladies' cabin, although her passage had been paid in advance. The cause was decided in favour of the plaintiff, but was afterwards reversed by the Supreme Court.

James Brock was the tenth child of his parents. When this boy's mother went to pay her tithe to Dr. Barnard, the rector of Maghera, afterwards Bishop of Limerick, and well known as the friend of Dr Johnson, and a member of *the Club*, the poor woman said, "Sir, you have the tenth of all I possess, except my children: it is but justice you should have the tenth of them too; here is my tenth son, take him and provide for him." Dr. Barnard took the child at her word, clothed him, and sent him to school, where he ever went by the name of "Tithe."

A novel operation has been performed in Philadelphia, under the direction of Drs Jackson and Draper, of that place, by the internal application of leeches, by means of silver tubes passed down the throat of a gentleman who was afflicted with what is termed "throat consumption."

The common strawberry is a natural dentifrice, and its juice, without any preparation, dissolves the tartareous incrustations on the teeth, and makes the breath sweet and agreeable.

It seems that the coffin-makers of Paris are a privileged class, and that hitherto no body was allowed to be interred in any of the public cemeteries whose furniture for its last abode was not supplied by some one of this quasi-corporation. The prefect of the Seine lately attempted to break up this monopoly, but his interference has, it appears, led to the most grave complaints, and a petition is even presented to the Chamber, by the plumbers and carpenters, against this invasion of their vested rights. It is certainly impossible to carry monopoly farther.

Gideon Lee, the present Mayor of New-York, was once a poor shoemaker, who went from house to house with his kit on his back, to make and mend shoes. He is now immensely rich.

Milton wrote upwards of fifteen thousand English verses, Collins and Gray fifteen hundred each, and Lord Byron upwards of seventy thousand verses.

BRIBERY AT WARWICK ELECTION PUNISHED.—We see by the *Warwick and Warwickshire Advertiser*, that two or three of the members of Sir Charles Greville's committee at the late election at Warwick, who were charged with having been guilty of bribery, have been convicted, and sentenced to pay a fine of £500 each. Moreover the persons convicted will be disqualified for ever to vote at any election in the United Kingdom, or to hold any civil office. The trial of the third person, by the name of Ayres, was postponed till next Assizes. An action was also brought against the Town-clerk of Warwick, Mr Tibbets; but no evidence was offered, and Mr Hill consented to a verdict against the plaintiff.

The intelligence from France bears ample

testimony, that disaffection to the Government of Louis Philip has spread far and wide. It is also manifest, that everywhere the military are too strong for the people; and that, for the present at least, even the semblance of freedom is banished. Every proceeding of the Government betokens desperation.—The very fact, indeed, that the Ministers insist upon having a standing army of 400,000 men in order to preserve tranquillity, is proof of their consciousness that the loyalty of the nation is not to be relied on.

It is stated on good authority, that a treaty has been concluded between England, France, Spain, and Portugal, for putting an end to the civil war now raging in both countries, by the prompt expulsion of both Don Carlos, and Don Miguel. No interference with the internal concerns of either Spain or Portugal is contemplated.

Our Ambassador in Paris has spoken of Louis Philip's policy in such a way, that it may fairly be inferred that he has received instructions from Earl Grey to warn him of the precipice on which he is standing.

The petition of the Trades' Unions to His Majesty has been conveyed to Lord Melbourne by a deputation, and he has promised to lay it before the King.

At the Wesleyan Methodist Bazaar, held in Manchester, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday last, the liberal sum of £1,018 5s. was collected in aid of the fund raised to defray the expenses of the eighteen additional missionaries sent out to the West Indies by that body since the passing of the slave emancipation bill.

The Cortes of Spain has at length been convoked, a proclamation of the Queen Regent to that effect having been issued on the 15th instant.—*English paper*, April 28.

The numbers of killed during the late riots in Paris, were, of the troops, 12; of the insurgents and inhabitants who perished in the houses, 28; and in the streets, 11; and in all 51.

The King of France has expressed a wish that his fête should not be celebrated this year, but that the funds intended to be appropriated to that purpose should be applied in relief of those who were wounded in the affair of the 13th and 14th instant, and of the widows and orphans of those who fell.

The Duchess of Berri, who is about to leave Gratz on a visit to Prague, is now said to be in treaty for an estate in Moravia.

A letter of the 18th instant, from Lyons, says, that the loss of the troops in killed and wounded amounts to 20 officers and 400 sub-officers and privates. The loss of the insurgents is unknown.—*April 28*

TURKEY.—CONSTANTINOPLE.—The French and English ambassadors have sent despatches to Paris and London, and from the latter capital an estafette has lately arrived, with the King's speech on the opening of Parliament. It would appear from the part of this speech which relates to Eastern politics, that things are likely to be amicably arranged, and consequently that the confidence of the French and English Governments is still unabated in the desire expressed by the cabinet of St. Petersburg for the continuance of peace, and the protection of the Ottoman empire. But we shall leave this subject, and come at once to the pros-