

of success. The greater part of the British have marched to Vittoria, and the new levies from the south are collecting in such strength, that the Queen's army will be able to commence operations in a very short time with a great preponderance of force.—*Scotsman*.

PARIS, Dec. 21.

We (the *Indicator*) have received letters from St. Sebastian, dated the 15th. The siege of that city has not been resumed, as was said, but the Carlists, whose number from Erasmus, that place does not amount to a battalion at most, have placed an eight pounder near the convent of La Antigua, which is opposite the entrance of the port, in order to try to intercept the arrival of vessels. A few cannon shot had destroyed the mound which the Carlists had made to place their cannon on, but they repaired it on the night of the 14th.

The town was in a very good state of defence; the inhabitants felt no fear whatever since the arrival of the 4000 English, and the great number of artillery, with Congreve Rockets, &c. Complaints, however, are still made of the supineness of the Governor, who, with a few men, might not only repulse the enemy, but destroy their works, and take their artillery.

[From the London Courier.]

SPAIN.—IMPORTANT FROM ST. SEBASTIAN.—Success has hitherto attended the efforts of our gallant countrymen at St. Sebastian. The handful of British troops remaining at Santander, were on the point of leaving it to join the legion at Vittoria, when they received intelligence that the Carlists had come down in force on St. Sebastian, were about to bombard it, and that the inhabitants were panic struck, the garrison having been too much weakened when the Spanish army withdrew to the interior. Colonel Arbuthnot, Major Greville, and the officers whom we yesterday mentioned, as well as the troops, never hesitated a moment. They volunteered their services for St. Sebastian, and were immediately, notwithstanding the storminess of the weather, conveyed, in one of the Queen's war steamers, from Santander, to St. Sebastian, which they reached on Thursday the 10th inst. The bombardment of the town, from which several thousands of the inhabitants had fled, commenced on Sunday the 13th instant. The inhabitants remaining in the place had deposited their furniture in places of security, and then betook themselves, both males and females, for safety, to the Bomb proofs. This state, has not, however, been of long duration. The defence of the town has been so skillfully conducted that, eight days ago, on the 17th instant, at the date of the letter from Major Greville, received in town this morning, the inhabitants had returned to their homes, and the assailed had become the assailants. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on Colonel Arbuthnot, Major Greville, and the brave troops under their command. The decision and promptness with which they acted, here, we trust, saved the place; the possession of which would have been of incalculable importance to the Carlists. Colonel Arbuthnot is now commandant, and Major Greville commands the troops.

GREAT BRITAIN.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—Both Houses re-assembled on Thursday, for the purpose of being farther prorogued, with the customary formalities, till February the 4th, when the Parliament is to assemble for the "dispatch of business." Lord Viscount Melbourne, Lord Chief Justice Denman, and Lord Glenelg, were the Lords Commissioners present.

THE PRINCESS VICTORIA.—A paragraph in *The Standard* of last night, is so worded as to lead to the inference that her Royal Highness

the Princess Victoria is in an infirm state of health:—Her Royal Highness (who is now at Ramsgate) took carriage strings, it is said, daily during the last fortnight, and she was able to walk to the carriage without difficulty." The meaning which the writer intended to convey evidently was, that it was with difficulty her Royal Highness walked from the hoar-door to the carriage. Now, we can state on an authority on which we can confidently rely, that during the last fortnight, the period referred to, the carriage was ordered daily for their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent and the Princess, generally within a few minutes of twelve o'clock; that when driven to the Pier, on arriving there, they, with two ladies in waiting, alighted, and promenade the eastern and western piers for a period seldom falling short of an hour, and often exceeding it. They were then handed into the carriage by Sir John Conroy, who almost invariably attended them, and driven for another hour on one of the roads leading from Ramsgate, where the party (including the Princess) almost uniformly again alighted, and walked, attended by a footman, for another hour. On returning to the carriage they were driven home to Albion-house, the alternate riding and walking occupying nearly four hours. So much for the inference intended to be conveyed by the *Standard*. The fact of her taking so much exercise on foot, affords the most satisfactory proof that her Royal Highness is in excellent health and strength.—*Morning Chronicle*.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN DUNDEE.—On Saturday morning, about half-past twelve, an alarm of fire was given from the extensive flax-spinning mill of Mr Duff in South Tay Street, which in the course of half an hour was in a complete blaze. The flames burst through the roof in terrific splendour, heightened not a little by the darkness of the night, and burned with such rapidity, that before the firemen could bring their engines into play, all attempts to save the mill were evidently fruitless. In the course of two hours the building was a complete shell, although it was considerably longer before the fire was entirely got under—and assuredly it was more from the calmness of the night than any assistance afforded by the engines, worked as they were to the satisfaction of all present, that the firemen were enabled to confine it to the mill. The building, we understand, is insured to the extent of £1000, and the machinery to £2,200, which, however, will not entirely cover Mr. Duff's loss.

IRELAND.

The mass of human misery produced in the county of Carlow by the relentless persecution enforced by the Orange landlords against the Roman Catholic tenantry, is absolutely frightful. It is said, by the *Leinster Independent*, that upwards of nine hundred persons, including widows and orphans, have been ejected from the estates of Lord Beresford, Colonels Bruen and Latoche, and a Mr. Newton. This number is exclusive of many others similarly treated by some of the minor landed proprietors—the Alexanders, Brewsters, and others of the same principles.

COLONIAL.

From the Quebec Gazette.

PARLIAMENTARY FRACAS—BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

During the reading of a Message from His Excellency, sundry loud howlings were heard below the bar, which somewhat surprised the Members of the House. The Message having been read, it was observed in the gallery that the Speaker, the Clerk of the House, and, one of two hon. Members were in earnest conversation which lasted for about a minute—shortly after the expiration of which, a young man

appeared at the bar in custody of a Sergeant at Arms, his whole appearance betokening him to be in a state, which some people have the misfortune of falling into after dinner. From this moment, it appeared that the noise had proceeded apparently for no other cause than to rid himself of an exuberancy of high spirits. Having remained at the bar for a few minutes, looking around him with a most laughably vacant stare, Mr. Vanfelson rose and enquired what there was against the young man at the bar, that he should be under the custody of the Sergeant at Arms? He would wish sufficient cause to be alleged before any individual was taken into custody.

Mr. Vigor said that the individual at the bar, besides interrupting the deliberations of the House by his vociferations, had struck one of its officers on his unbecomingly to enforce silence.

The Assistant Clerk of the House then proceeded to the prisoner, and enquired his name, which was found to be "Laurent Edouard Bertrand, Student at Law." Having answered this question, Mr. Bertrand appeared to think that he had a right to speak, and commenced addressing the Speaker, but was interrupted by cries of "Order! order!" This no doubt was very annoying to the individual at the bar, as appeared by his subsequent actions. Having taken a pen-knife from his pocket, and very deliberately opened it, he threw himself into a maniac attitude, and with a most portentous look, pointed the said bloody weapon at the Speaker who was then sitting in his high official chair. This was rather too much, and the Clerk, the Assistant Clerk, the Sergeant at Arms, and one or two messengers, proceeded to remove the refractory individual from the precincts of the bar. This proceeding did not however please Mr. Bertrand, who appeared determined to have "his speak." Taking a firm hold of the railing, he resisted for some time the efforts of the above four or five individuals to remove him, all the time crying out most lustily something about "la chambre." Eventually, however, the stronger party prevailed, and Mr. Bertrand was conveyed to another apartment, there to await the judgement of the House. After a short time had elapsed,

The Speaker said, that if the House intended to take any further notice of this matter, the officer of the House, who it was alleged had been struck, ought to be called to the bar to declare the circumstance.

Dr. Drole, one of the messengers, then appeared at the bar, and stated that Bertrand had struck him with his fist, having previously conducted himself in such a noisy manner as rendered his being turned out of the house necessary for the preservation of order. Drole also stated that Bertrand was very inebriated.

Mr. Bedard said that such a violent infraction of the privileges of the House, committed before its face, ought not to be passed over. There was no necessity for *enquete* in this case at all events, the whole House having been witness to the facts. He would therefore move "that Laurent Edouard Bertrand be committed to Common Gaol for eight days."

Mr. Berthelot could assure the house that he was very much affected. The young man had knelt before him as if he had been a God, and surely such a mark of repentance as that, ought to be convincing that he had acted in the manner he did unintentionally. He hoped that the House would receive the amendment which he intended to propose, namely, to substitute 24 hours for 8 days, in the motion.

Mr. Tommy referred to the case of Mr. De Gaspe, and said that Mr. Bertrand was guilty of at least as flagrant a violation of privileges as Mr. De Gaspe, and therefore ought to receive the same amount of punishment—one month's imprisonment.

Mr. Vanfelson said a few words, when Mr. Berthelot's amendment was negatived—27 to 19.

Before the question was put on the main motion, Mr. Tommy suggested the expediency of substituting "one month" for "eight days," but cries of "no! no!" arose, and the main motion passed nem. con. The House adjourned at 8 P. M.

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[December 30.]