

FOREIGN.

In the discussion which took place in the French Chamber of Deputies, June 9th, the President of the Council said it was the intention of the French government to persevere in its efforts to retain the French possessions in Africa. He remarked that if France should abandon Algiers, "the coast of Africa would immediately be occupied by some other great maritime power — by England, the United States, or Russia—or else would become the prey of pirates, who would seriously injure the French trade in the Mediterranean."

The Empress of Russia was to arrive at Coventry, June 15th.

SPAIN.—It was reported that Colonel Valdes with a thousand men, had been surprised and defeated in Lower Arragon. He had escaped by flight with a few officers.

The report of General Evans of the affair of the 6th, proves the discipline and bravery of the Carlists in their attack on the lines before St. Sebastian. The loss of the English was considerable; and without the aid of the fleet and marines, their position would have been carried.

BARCELONA, June 3.

The discontent with the new ministry is general; the violent revolutionists wait only for an opportunity to rise.—Mina and his followers are masters here, and it is scarcely doubtful that if the system of the now ministry does not suit them, they will proclaim the separation of Catalonia. Nevertheless, the dangers which threaten Mina, in the moment of crisis, compel him to use precautions. If the masses are once put in motion, they may wish to direct and stop them; but it is more probable that the torrent will burst all barriers, and sweep away friends and enemies. We fear we shall have to announce, in a short time: events more frightful than those of last year.

Don Carlos, it seems having called for a general levy of the four revolted provinces, the executive junta of Navarre, in publishing the decree have issued a proclamation, which, if somewhat Spanish and grandiloquent, appears to us not altogether extravagant in its encomiums on those brave mountaineers.

For three years neither conflagrations, nor assassinations, nor scaffolds, nor seductions, nor intrigues, nor promises nor massacres, nor flatteries, nor any thing that imprudence could invent has been able to quench the sacred fire, which glows in your noble and religious hearts. United in the same opinions, the same religion, the same principles, the same love for Charles V., the idol of our hearts, we will form around his august throne, a rampart against which the fires of our enemies will be extinguished, their plans will fail, their generals be disgraced,—their soldiers will perish.

The vigor, and the unflinching spirit with which the Carlists have prosecuted this contest, against such fearful odds, leave it yet doubtful whether the *celtic* Evans and his Condottieri, or the minions of a licentious Queen, or the associates of the murderous Rodil or Mina, will prevail over these brave and simple peasants, contending for their religion and loyalty.

In Spain the want of money is most sensibly felt. The ministry have hard work to sustain the army, but Gen. Rodil has been able to muster an army of nearly 100,000 men, with which it was thought he would be able to terminate the war and clear the country of the bands who put every thing to the test of fire and sword.

FROM GIBRALTAR.—Gibraltar papers to June 21, are received at Topli's Reading Room. They contain news from the allied army in St. Sebastian, to the 6th, with some

particulars of the attack of the Carlists on that day, but nothing important which has not reached us through the Paris papers.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

LATE FROM THE PACIFIC.—We have letters from our correspondents at the Sandwich Islands up to the 26th of April—only about ninety days from date. This is a much shorter passage than was ever before known. The ship-logs which they contain, (being later than our last dates via Mexico.) will be found in the Marine department. There seems to be little or no local news. Business at Oahu is said to be very dull, and it is also stated that it will not again be brisk until the new order of things can be established, and some degree of encouragement offered the natives to cultivate their lands. His Majesty Kamehameha left Oahu on the 23d April for Maui, on a visit to his sister, expecting to be absent 2 or 3 months.

The population of the island of Haawaii, as published in the *Kumu Hoawaii*, April 13th is 39,000,—not half the estimate hitherto made. A census of all the islands is being taken.—*New Bedford Gazette*

A letter in a New Orleans paper of the 4th July, dated Natchitoches June 27, says:—

'An express has this moment reached here, by Major Smith from the American army of Texas—he was despatched with letters to this place, the purport of which are, that Major Miller, Captain Teal and Captain Kearnes, and four Soldiers, were ordered to Matamoras, to receive some prisoners, according to treaty made with Gen. Filasola, (they were furnished by Filasola with passports, a promise not to be molested, and to return in safety with the prisoners to the American camp.) Immediately on their arrival, they were arrested and imprisoned; their passports taken from them and destroyed, and it is fully believed that all the American prisoners are murdered which were at Matamoras. Gen Urrea has joined Filasola with 1,000 soldiers, which, with 3,000 under General Filasola, makes 7,000 in all, now on their march into Texas. The Texans to a man are turning out, shouldering their rifles, mounting their horses, and will defend their country to the last,—There can be no mistake in this account, About 9,000 Americans in all will take the field.'

From the New Orleans Bulletin, 6th ult.

Copy of a letter addressed to Gen. Dunlap, handed us by Capt. Mather, of steamboat Privateer, dated,

NEAR SABINE, July 2, 1836.

To Gen. Dunlap.

Sir, your favor of the 1st of June, reached me last evening. I regret so much delay will necessarily result before you can reach us,—We will need your aid, and that speedily, the enemy in large numbers are reported to be in Texas, their force is estimated at 8 to 12,000. It is impossible to ascertain but I think it somewhat exaggerated. We can meet and beat them with one third the number. The army with which they first entered Texas is broken up and dispersed by desertion and other causes. If they get another army of the extent proposed, it must be composed of new recruits, and men pressed into the service. They will not possess the mechanical efficiency of discipline which gives the Mexican troops the only advantage they have; they will be easily routed by a very inferior force,—for a portion of that force, we shall be obliged to the United States. It cannot reach us too soon, there is but one feeling in Texas, in my opinion, and that is to establish the independence of Texas, and be attached to the United States. The war has assumed a most deplorable aspect. Priestcraft and fanaticism have been united against all liberal principles, to establish and maintain this, it is ne-

cessary that despotism should be created. The God of liberty will crush it, liberal principles will triumph, and Texas must be free.

March as speedily as possible with all the aid you can bring, and I doubt not but you will be gratified with your reception, and situation. Come by the most expeditions route, and do not encumber yourself with baggage. Bring with you arms, and forward such aid to Texas as you can. The troops which were driven from Texas, I understand refused to return under any circumstances. They returned home miserable, naked, and disheartened. For minute particulars of our situation and much important information, I refer you to the Rev. S. Bacon, the bearer of this, who has been actively engaged in the cause of Texas. The path to honor and wealth in Texas, is open to the patriotic and the chivalrous.

I am your obedient Servant and Friend
(Signed) SAMUEL HORSTON.
Gen. R. DUNLAP, Nashville, Tenn.

By the arrival of the schr. Col. Fannin from Velasco, which place she left on the 29th June, we learn that the Mexicans have advanced as far as the Nueces, between 5 and 7,000 men, commanded by Gens. Urea and Bravo; 200 of which had marched from San Patricio. The Texan army were in the neighbourhood of Victoria. M. B. Lina has been appointed Commander in Chief. Gen. Green, and Felix Houston are on the march to join the main army at that place.

We further learn that that part of the Mexican army which had been in Texas with Santa Anna, and which has been obliged by General Urea to return to Texas, has refused to cross the Nueces, stating that they will not enter Texas again.

Gen. Santa Anna has been taken to Colombia and put in irons, and a strong guard over him—his suite is with him.

AMERICAN INTERVENTION IN THE TEXIAN WAR.—We have just received a file of Boston Daily Papers, from the 26th to 30th July, inclusive, from which we copy the following important intelligence. Between this and his Indian hostilities, we think Brother Jonathan is in a fair way of getting quit of his surplus revenue.—ED. BR.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

THE WAR AGAINST MEXICO.—It has been stated in a letter published in the Washington Globe, that Gen. Gaines, under the pretence that two men had been killed in Texas twenty miles West of Nacogdoches, and consequently sixty miles West of the boundary line of the United States, had called on the Governors of four neighbouring States (Mississippi, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Louisiana) for a regiment of volunteers from each. His object appears to be to invade the Mexican territory, and consequently to make this country a party in the war, in support of the Texan cause. The following paragraph from a Lexington paper, with the proclamation of Lieut. Gov. Morehead, shows that the call made on the executive of that state for troops has been complied with. An additional reason given for this demand of militia is, that the Mexicans threaten to invade the United States, and burn New Orleans! Can it be supposed that Gen. Gaines believes there is danger of such an invasion.

From the Lexington (Ky.) Intelligencer, July 19.

VOLUNTEERS FOR THE FRONTIER.—It will be seen that Gov. Morehead, in compliance with a requisition of Gen. Gaines, has made a call upon the citizens of Kentucky, for ten companies of mounted volunteers, to rendezvous at Frankfort as early as possible, and from
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