

## FOREIGN.

From the Scotsman.

The Paris papers bring a rumour of an insurrection having broken out in Naples; but it is most probably a stockjobbing fabrication. From the long connexion of Southern Italy with Spain, there is a political sympathy between the two countries, the effect of which was seen in 1820, when the Spanish Revolution of 1st January was followed by one in Naples in June. The disastrous effect, however, of that Italian movement, with the pusillanimity of the troops and mismanagement of the leaders, must have damped the revolutionary spirit, and discouraged sober men from re-embarking in such an enterprise. If France would interpose her veto on Austrian interference, which she is well able to make effectual, all Italy would soon be up in arms; but this is not to be expected in the present temper of the French Government. As matters stand, therefore, a revolution in Italy would be instantly crushed by the armies of Austria, and its only result would be to bring ruin on a few generous spirits, without the slightest advantage to the people at large.

The French Ministry is at last completed. Gen. Bernard, the new-appointed War Minister, is the private friend of the King, but a man of no standing or weight in the army. The *Morning Chronicle* considers him a mere stop-gap, and thinks the arrangement must be temporary. We are of the same opinion; but it strikes us that the appointment is likely to be as durable as the Ministry. The present change had its origin in the different views of M. Thiers and the King, on the subject of intervention in the affairs of Spain. A powerful army was collected at the foot of the Pyrenees, which would in one month have crushed the Carlists. At this moment the insurrection broke out at Malaga, and in a few days the democratic Constitution of 1812 was proclaimed all over Spain, except the insurgent provinces. This change, a great one unquestionably, seems not to have induced M. Thiers to abandon his purpose of intervention; but in the King's eyes, Spain, from that moment, presented only frightful images of anarchy, and he resolved to leave the factions of the peninsula to struggle for dominion with their own resources. There is little doubt that the dissolution of the last Ministry arose from this circumstance; the present may be considered as coming in pledged to non-intervention. To us it appears that M. Thiers took the soundest view of the subject. We think the change in the Spanish constitution unfortunate; but in the first place, we hold that earlier intervention would not have prevented it, because the Revolution had its origin wholly in the caprices of a giddy, ignorant, self-willed female, surrounded by a *camarilla* of intriguers, who wantonly exposed the Government to this shock, by tampering with the feelings of the nation. A French army in the peninsula to fight their battles, would only have given the back-tairs unto additional confidence to execute their designs. In the second place, it is abundantly plain from the declarations emitted by the parties who proclaimed the Constitution of 1812, that they resorted to it merely as a signal to rally the friends of freedom against a court of faction, and were willing that it should undergo any modifications judged necessary. If France had struck down the Carlists, the performance of so valuable a service to the Liberal party, would have given her a certain influence in questions connected with the new-modelling of the Government, which she might have employed silently, yet effectually, to check that anarchical tendency, and prevent that prostration of the royal authority, which her ministerial journals now deplore as the cause and des-

grace of the peninsula. Whatever excesses may attend the new Government, it is safer for France to have it as a friend than an enemy—safer especially in the eyes of her own people. The hostile language, which the Government papers apply to Spain, will be greedily seized by the Ultra-Liberal party, as evidence of Louis-Philippe's love of despotism. Then, of the two parties in the Peninsula the Constitutionalists may have no warm affection for Louis-Philippe; but his Government must be an object of positive hatred to the Carlists. Whatever be its faults, there is liberty enough in it to render a Carlist throne in Spain insecure. Its Chambers with their open debates; its free press; and its opposition to priestly influence, all establish a standard of comparison dangerous to absolutism. Louis-Philippe, in short, is sure of the enmity of one party; and we fear he has gratuitously thrown away the friendship of the other.

Mendizabal has performed a noble act of courage and patriotic devotion, in accepting the Ministry of Finance. Spain is now without money or credit, bankrupt, divided, and convulsed. It may be safely said, that the duties of the other members of the Government are light as a feather, compared with those of the Finance Minister, whose business it is to find money to meet the wants of the State—a task, in the present state of the country, like that of making bricks without straw. The office has been declined by several individuals: no prudent man who valued his ease, or loved popularity, would encounter its risks; and no one had such good reasons for refusing it as Mendizabal, who knew more fully its difficulties than any other man, and who had bitter experience of its insecurity, when he saw the fruits of his eight months' labor ruined in a day by the factions fully of a few courtiers. We do consider his acceptance a magnanimous act; and we augur much benefit from it to the country. Such was the influence of his name, that he had scarcely been a day in office, when a supply was obtained of £100,000, and a larger sum is to follow. A new order is issued for the more speedy conversion of the monastic property into money; and the project begun by the Cortes in 1820, of redeeming or commuting tithes, has been resumed. A feeble attempt has been made to proclaim a republic at Madrid, but without the slightest symptoms of popular support. The *Chronicle's* correspondent thinks it had originated with the Carlists, who, like our Tories, well understand the policy of dividing their enemies. Similar attempts have been made, it is said, at Valencia and Tortosa; but this is merely a rumour. Rodil, the Minister of War, has marched northwards with a body of troops to repel Gomez and Cabrera, who are said to have united their armies in the south of Arragon, and threaten Madrid. Other accounts say, that the Pretender himself has been urged by his councillors to leave his fastnesses in the mountains, and march to the capital. We believe neither he nor his officers will make the attempt unless by stealth, and in the hope of entering the town by surprise. Such a movement is now the less likely, as the Queen's armies have resumed the offensive in the north, and will find employment for the Carlists at their own homes. It is said that the liberals belonging to the party of Isturiz, who lately escaped into France, have joined Don Carlos. We would believe this of Cordova, Isturiz, and one or two others, who have done him good service during the last five months; but for the honour of Spain we hope the number is small. Carlos, to do him justice, has given them no hook to hang their treason on. He has not tried, like Sir Robert Peel and the Tories, to ensnare the "loose fish" of the constitutional party, by a simulated love of liberty. The late events drew a proclamation from him; but it

merely extolled his own absolute system, and committed his "kingdom" to the patronage of the Holy Virgin! It will be seen that Cordova was horsewhipped at Bayonne a few days ago.

## MEXICO AND TEXAS.

Recent arrivals from this country and Mexico confirm all that has been stated before, in regard to the warlike character of both parties. In solemn council, and at the anniversary of Mexican independence, "Texas or Death," was painted and hung out in brilliant transparencies. Texas, however, no less determined, has engraved upon her standard "Liberty or Death." Recent news from Matamoros states that there are 4000 Mexican troops at Matamoros daily paraded and drilled. Among them are some ancient corps, but by far the greater part of them were destitute of clothing and shoes, and had a very miserable appearance. Urrea had been accused by the Mexican authorities of being favorable to the Federal Constitution of 1824; and Gen. Valencia, it was anticipated would succeed him. Mexico appears to be every way in a bad state, unable to pay her troops, and with her treasury exhausted. Revolt was anticipated, and pillage and still greater sacrifice of lives would be the result.

We learn also that a party of Texian troops had made a descent on La Bexton, and taken possession of the place. Those of the inhabitants who were disposed to join them were allowed to take off their goods and chattles, and those friendly to Mexico, ordered to leave the place immediately, and have their property confiscated.—*N. Y. Express.*

DEFEAT OF THE TEXAN INDIANS.—We learn with satisfaction that the companies of Billingsly, Yorke and Hill severally pursued and thrashed the marauding Indians; of whom the first named company killed 23, the second 2, and the third 10, making in all 35, without the loss of a man on our side. A large quantity of ropes and barretres was taken, with which the red rascals intended no doubt to lead off horses and mules without any previous consent obtained from their owners. These successes have induced some of the families on the Colorado to return to their homes, and the rest will shortly follow.

## THE TIMES.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 23, 1836.

## THE ELECTIONS.—CANDIDATES.

*Halifax.*—For the County, H. A. Gladwin, Joseph Howe, Wm. Lawson sen'r, and Wm. Annand, Esquires. For the Town, H. Bell, Joseph Starr, Michael Tobin, W. K. Reynolds, and T. Forrester, Esquires.

*County of Annapolis.*—W. H. Roach, S. B. Chipman, Esqrs., and Messrs Holland of Wilmot, Robinson of Digby, and Robishaw of French Town. For the Town of Annapolis—J. Lovett, Whitman, and Fitzrandolph, Esqrs. For Granville—Mr Delap.

*King's County.*—Messrs Chipman, Dewolf, Crane, and Tupper. Township of Horton—Messrs Benjamin and Johnston.

*Hants' County.*—Messrs Gouge, O'Brien, Smith, and McKay. Newport—Messrs Cochran, Chambers and Allison. Falmouth—John Elder, Esq. Windsor Election, which commenced on the 15th inst., Messrs Wilkins and Dill.

*County of Antigonish.*—Messrs Young, McDougall and Wilkie.

*County of Guysborough.*—A. F. Desbarres, Esq. Several others have been talked of.

*County of Cape Breton.*—J. B. Uniacke, Esq. There have been some rumours of opposition by Mr D. McNab, but we doubt the correct-