

their respective districts, and pay in contributions for the speedy completion of the works. Great alarm evidently prevailed in Madrid.

Madrid journals and letters received this morning, confirm the previous accounts.

Don Carlos was in full retreat on Lower Aragon; and from the number of deserters reported by Espartero to have joined him, the followers of Don Carlos must be exceedingly discouraged.

After the affair of the 19th, the Carlist army divided into two corps; the one making for Jadraque; the other, commanded by Cabrera, retiring in the direction of Cuenca. The former had marched through Tendilla, in the direction of Jadraque, but Espartero having advanced on the 20th to Oche, and on the 21st to Fuentes, the Carlists, who had already reached Brihueja, abandoned the town on the evening of the last-mentioned day, and marched to Trillo, near which they were believed to have crossed the Tagus. Oran proceeded on the 20th to cross the Tagus at Aunon. On his march he came up with the head of Cabrera's column, which had already passed the river, and captured a convoy of cloth and stores, and 200 men, its escort. Oran then crossed the river, continuing his march on Pastrana; but on reaching Alhondige, hearing that the enemy was at hand, he changed his route, marched upon them, beat and pursued them in the direction of Almonacid, where they effected a passage of the Tagus in boats. Oran proceeded after them to Huete, which he re-entered on the 21st, having retaken a number of prisoners whom the Carlists had made in the neighborhood of Madrid. On the same day he continued the pursuit of the fugitives, who were flying by the Cuenca road.

Paris papers and letters of Saturday give the following telegraphic despatches received the day before:—

"Bordeaux, Sep. 29, $\frac{1}{2}$ past 7 o'clock, a. m.

"In the night of the 20th the Pretender left Brihueja, and proceeded in the direction of Trillo. Espartero, who is closely pursuing him, was, on the 21st, at Fuentes. In the affair of the 19th, the enemy, besides a considerable number of killed and wounded, 230 prisoners, (among whom were 11 officers), lost upwards 500 men from desertion. Brigadier Miranda, the Commander of the Carlist cavalry, was among the dead. Cabrera, with 6,000 men, had separated from the Pretender, and was marching in disorder towards Cuenca, pursued by Oran, who had taken from him 200 prisoners."

"Bayonne, Sep. 26, $\frac{1}{2}$ past 6, p. m.

"New revolts, occasioned by want of pay, took place on the 23d at Pampeluna, among the soldiers of the 4th regiment of the light infantry, and the *tiradores*, part of whom were disbanded. Notwithstanding these scenes of anarchy, there was nothing changed in the state of the garrison, which was abandoned to itself.

"The Commander of the Foreign Legion, being sadly perplexed, and unwilling to leave the remainder of his corps shut up in Pampeluna, is coming to establish himself at Roncesvalles, within reach of our frontier."

"Bayonne, Sep. 29, 9 o'clock.

"Madrid, Sep. 26.

"The Ambassador of France to the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

"On the 22d, Oran overtook, near Cuenca, the Carlist corps he was in pursuit of, defeated it, and made 900 prisoners.

"On the 24th, General Carondelet, after a sanguinary engagement, forced Zariatagai to evacuate Valladolid, and relieved its castle,

which had been besieged since." (Interrupted by nightfall.)

LONDON, October 5.

The Carlist game, it is admitted, is lost for this campaign. Don Carlos is now said to have been induced to march upon Madrid by false intelligence, which he credulously received, expecting to find the capital abandoned to him. He had been told by his informants, that the Cortes had all fled, as well as the Court and the Minister! On finding Espartero at his heels, whom he fancied still at Cuenca, he countermanded the march upon Madrid, and fled towards the mountains. Compelled to divide his forces, he has already suffered repeated and disheartening losses; and the advantage gained by Baron Carondelet over Zariatagai, who had possessed himself of Valladolid, appears to have been the most serious blow yet given to the Carlists in the open field. But in the mountains, the Pretender may yet maintain himself, and baffle the attempt to check-mate him. His court will, however, be held in uncomfortable winter quarters.

In Portugal, the Chartists have capitulated, and the struggle is at an end; happily with little bloodshed; but it seems to have been the last flickering of the flame of misguided but well-intentioned patriotism.—*Patriot*.

GREAT BRITAIN.

GLEANINGS.

A Proclamation was issued on the 26th September, calling a meeting of the New Parliament on the 15th November, for the despatch of business.

The Queen had officially announced her purpose to take up her residence at the Pavilion, Brighton, on the 4th of October.

The King and Queen of Belgium embarked at Ramsgate, for their own kingdom, on board a government steamer, on the 19th.

Destruction of life and property in a Coal Mine at Workington, England—A coal mine, the property of a Mr Curmen, which had been worked under the sea for a mile and a half, was lately broken into by that element, by which 25 men, 2 boys, and 23 horses, and a great amount of property was destroyed. The mines, by this accident, have been rendered forever worthless, and many hands have been thrown out of present employment.

Queen Victoria is taking new lessons in singing with the celebrated Lablache. As a natural sequel to the announcement of this fact, we find it stated that Lablache praises the voice and style of her majesty; the former, as he says, being soft, sweet and correct. He also says that she had been well instructed.

UNITED STATES.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 16.

MOST MELANCHOLY DISASTER.—The steam-packet Home, Capt. White, from New York, for Charleston, whence she sailed on the 7th October, sprung a leak on Monday the 9th, when off Cape Hatteras, in a gale of wind. In order to save the lives of the passengers, she was run ashore near Ocracoke, at 10 o'clock at night, and immediately went to pieces!

The Home had on board 90 passengers, of whom seventy perished, and of her crew of 45, twenty-five were lost,—making a total loss of ninety-five lives!

When the vessel struck, the passengers were put in the greatest confusion and alarm—some leaped overboard and were drowned in attempting to swim to land, while others possess-

ed themselves of pieces of timber, and floated ashore nearly exhausted with fatigue.

COLONIAL.

From the Novascotian.

REFORM IN HER MAJESTY'S COUNCIL.

HALIFAX, November 1.

* * * So far as we can gather, from such sources of information as we share in common with our contemporaries, we believe that intimations from the Colonial Office, that a reconstruction of the council was determined on, were received here nearly two months since, and that the necessary arrangements will probably be completed before the assembly meets again. The precise nature of the alterations we do not know—but we have little doubt that they will be such as to meet, as far as practicable, and ultimately entirely to obviate the chief objections to the old state of things pointed out in the Address. Our friend of the Recorder, seems to fear that the old influences will still lead to improper selections. We are inclined to hope better things.

Whatever impressions may have been made for a time, on the mind of the Executive, by the attempts to charge the reformers of Nova Scotia with disloyalty and rebellion, we believe that His Excellency has too much good sense and discrimination to be permanently misled by such weak invention. He has now had some experience of men and measures in this Colony—and although the changes that it is said have been entrusted to him, will present some difficulties, and call for the exercise of much firmness and discretion, we will not anticipate evil—and feel bound to say to the Reformers of Nova Scotia, "you have done your own duty—hope and believe that those to whom you have appealed will do theirs—relying on your own energies to correct mistakes, should the charges made not meet the general scope of your Address."

NOTICE.

FOUND—Some month's since, between the West and Middle River, a 2d Volume of a Pocket Bible. The owner may have it by proving property, on application to Mr John Collic, Middle River. November 7.

JUST PUBLISHED,

(And for Sale by James Dawson.)

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New and much admired System of
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EDITED BY REV. JAMES WADDELL,
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Pictou, Sept 20, 1837

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October 25.