

PARIS, August 20.

**FRIGHTFUL NEWS FROM SPAIN.**

The Journal de Paris contains the following frightful intelligence from Spain:—

"The news from Spain are more and more afflicting. At Matara, and on different points, new popular movements have taken place to the cries of—Death to the Monks! Death to the Nobles! Death to the rich!—Liberty forever!

"At Tarragona, the lieutenant and the major of the place were strangled. Valencia has also been the theatre of deplorable excesses. At Barcelona the proclamations become more numerous. They call the inhabitants to arms to exterminate the Carlists and sustain the popular movement.

Sarragossa is waiting peaceably enough, governed by the Junta, the reply to the demands which it has addressed to the government. We are assured that Don Carlos intends directing all his efforts upon Castile."

The Courier Francais affects to believe that these statements of the Journal de Paris are exaggerated; but I confess that I cannot partake its opinion. From so many parts of the Peninsula—from private correspondents—from public journals—from official accounts—from the best informed men on the frontiers—and even from couriers and travellers who have left or passed through the places in question, we learn that the accounts published of the ultra-revolutionary movements in Spain are not at all exaggerated, and that the evils are quite as great as they are stated to be. The Journal des Debats contains the following news from Spain:

1st from Madrid.—Letters from that capital up to the 12th, arrived by express, state that the capital was tranquil, but that the deplorable events of Catalonia were known. The government had not taken any extraordinary measures, notwithstanding the extraordinary circumstances which surround it.

GERMANY.—Preparations for the meeting of the Sovereigns are actively carried forward in Germany.

**GREAT BRITAIN.**

**TIMBER TRADE.**

The following resolutions were reported on Friday night last from the Timber Duties Committee of the House of Commons:

1. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the present mode of taking the duties on deals is susceptible of improvement, and that this Committee would recommend that a mode be adopted which shall approach more nearly to a payment according to the contents of the deal.

2. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the difference of duty of 45s, now imposed by law on timber the produce of Europe, as compared with timber the produce of our North American Colonies, is too great and may be reduced.

3. That it is the opinion of this committee, that having a due regard to the interests which have been created in the British North American Colonies by the system hitherto pursued, and to the representations of the Shipping Interest, a reduction of the protective duty, not exceeding 15s. per load, would be a fair arrangement.

4. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that such reduction be made, so far as may be consistent with the interests of the revenue, without any augmentation of the duty on Colonial timber.

5. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that, in any alteration made, such alteration should not effect the shipments made in the year 1836.

6. That it is the opinion of this Committee,

that there should be a uniform mode of taking the duty on deals throughout the United Kingdom.

Report to lie on the table, to be printed.

The London Courier, in reference to the English Corporation Bill, says—We now learn that, as the Corporation Bill must be re-printed, after the House of Lords agree to the amendments to be proposed on bringing up the report on Tuesday next, it is not likely there can be any discussion in the House of Commons on the subject of that Bill sooner than Monday the 31st instant.

**UNITED STATES.**

Affairs begin to look serious in Ohio and Michigan. Three thousand men are ordered out in Ohio. The Detroit Journal says—The Legislative Council have made an appropriation of three hundred and ten thousand dollars for the purpose of defending the southern frontiers from the encroachments of Ohio. We understand that this fund is placed in the hands of the Acting Governor, to be disposed of as he may think proper.—Quebec paper.

That New-Orleans will rival New-York in a few years, we have every reason to conclude from the great facilities of intercourse and trade every year—almost month—becoming developed. There is very little doubt of the New-Orleans and Nashville railroad being completed in three or four years; and that will open a direct communication with Mississippi and Tennessee, which will doubtless be continued to Richmond and the rail-roads in the eastern States. By this route New-Orleans may command the whole of the sugar produce of the country, all the cotton west of Georgia, all the tobacco south of Ohio and Pennsylvania, west of the valley of Shenandoah. We know that great exertions are made by Maryland for Baltimore, and that Pennsylvania is suicidally aiding her efforts—but we have no great apprehensions for Louisiana, for the trade of the west, when the steamboats on the Mississippi are owned by companies, not individuals; and when they commence plying at stated periods, between particular places. We have the command of the Ohio as far as Cincinnati, and of the greater part of the Missouri and Upper Mississippi. And this trade will now have facilities for rendering it more effective. When the obstructions of the raft shall have been removed from the Red River, we shall command all the western regions to the Chippewan mountains; and it is not impossible that in a few years an intercommunication may be made with the Pacific, which will not only open a trade with the whole of the western regions north of the Mexican provinces, but which may enable us to penetrate to China itself.—New Orleans Bee.

**COLONIAL.**

QUEBEC, Sept. 11.

Last night was again very chill, but there was no frost in this vicinity. The thermometer was down to 45° of Fahrenheit in the shade, an hour after sun-rise this morning, with a fresh breeze from the north-west, which has not, however, cleared the sky of rainy clouds. No grain has been housed for the last six days, several showers having occurred each day. Some farmers have still a thousand to fifteen bundles of hay out, the part down, being of course much damaged. This is however, owing to negligence or ignorance; in some instances to the want of hands. All the Canadian farmers allow their hay to advance too much before they mow it, and if not cut in time, it loses every day much of its nourishing properties.—Gazette.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—We have Cape of Good Hope papers to the 21st of June. His Excellency the Governor had returned to Graham's Town from the late seat of war. All was quiet at the latest advices in the new province, and the hostile tribes were retiring beyond the Kei. Many of the farmers were returning to their harvest, but great caution was still necessary. It was the intention of his Excellency to appropriate an ample part of the new province for the friendly tribes of the Caffres, and a message to that effect had been communicated to Sutre and Sandilla, the wife of the late Gaika, and to various other Chiefs friendly to the English Government. These would merely be required to acknowledge the supremacy of the British Government, and would be tolerated in their own peculiar customs. The object of his Excellency was to place a barrier to the colonial frontier of those chiefs whose fidelity could not be fully depended on, and to bring them within the pale of civilization.

**NOVA-SCOTIA.**

DIVING APPARATUS.—An apparatus invented by a native of this Province, which enables a person to descend and to remain for a considerable time under water, has been for several days past, exhibited in this Town. It is similar (if not altogether the same) to that by means of which several of the cannon and some of the stores of the Royal George sunk at Spithead, have been recovered. Several individuals have descended, and from the Basin a brick of the chimney of a French Brig of war sunk near Stevens Island 90 years ago, has been got up, which is in the possession of Mr. Campbell at Robertson's wine store. A diver who ventured down in four fathoms water, states that he staid under for about five minutes with comparative ease, the only difficulty experienced being from the pressure on the apparatus of such a body of water. The invention consists of a dress of copper, covered with India rubber, air tight and water tight, to which two tubes are fitted, which supply a current of air to the diver, by means of a bellows or force-pump. It is exceedingly simple, and as far as we can judge, perfectly safe. If report is correct, there is much treasure somewhere in our harbour, which might make a diving speculation a comfortable business. The possessor of the apparatus we believe intends to exhibit to the public its capability.—Halifax Times.

In the Review of the New-York Markets for three days preceding August 29, published in the Montreal papers, we notice that 2000 bushels Nova Scotia black onts had sold at auction at 31 a 41 cents cash.—Really this looks something like competition with the Yankees in agricultural productions.—*Id.*

THE CATTLE TRADE.—One hundred and forty-four head of cattle, and about 200 tubs of butter, arrived at St. Johns N.F. in the first week of August from the eastern ports of Nova-Scotia. This is not so bad for the folks 'down east'—if our fishermen will compel us to buy from the Newfoundlanders, it is well that our farmers furnish something to pay them.—*Nova-scotian.*

It has been reported that there is an intention on the part of some American Speculators to make purchases of Land in Shelburne. If such be the case it must be merely for the purpose of setting on foot a fishing Establishment. Their encroachments upon our fishing grounds are already great enough without obtaining an actual lodgement among us for the purpose of carrying them on. If such purpose be carried into execution, we may soon behold this modern "city of desolation" again assuming a business-like appearance.—*Yarmouth Herald.*