

The Spanish fleet under M. de Langara, that was cruising on the coast of Barbary, having given umbrage to the Dey of Algiers, has been recalled at the instance of the Spanish minister, who was ordered to engage for it, or lose his head. Other advices say, that a fleet is now fitting out at Cadiz, under the immediate direction of Don Solano, which is to be employed against the Algerines, who have in a great measure broken the peace, and stop the Spanish trade; seldom a ship arriving at Cadiz, except now and then one from England.

The Under Secretary in the war department at Madrid has been arrested, and sent a state prisoner to one of the fortresses belonging to the crown. The cause is not publicly known.

The Prince of Asturias, who for some time past has held the office of Secretary of State, has now taken upon himself the superintendence of all the other departments of the Spanish government during the indisposition of the King his father.

Letters from Sicily give an account of an extraordinary eruption of Mount Etna, such as has not happened before in the memory of man; a loud rumbling noise, and a quivering of the mountain, preceded this phenomenon; but, on the 18th of July, about three in the morning, a terrible volume of fire issued from the mountain like a whirlwind, and with such a blaze as lit the mountain was opened, and a column of fire had added two thirds to its height, which cast such a light, that people could see to read by it at 20 miles distance. A shower of sand, or calced lava, and fountains of an enormous size, were cast a prodigious height, and fell again at a great distance. Sulphurous vapours, lightnings, and horrible howlings in the air, accompanied this dreadful irruption. The shower of sand and calced stones is said to have fallen on the city and suburbs of Messina and Calabria, and on all the islands and adjacent coasts as far as Malta. The column of fire at first took its direction towards the Ionic sea; but, at a certain distance, shifted towards the African coast. The inhabitants suffered from the suffocating smell, and the extreme heat of the air. All the produce of the earth is destroyed; and, for many miles, the land resembles the scorched desert of Libya. It is remarkable, that Volcanos began about the same time to send forth flames; and the lava flows at present along the valley which separates that mountain from Mount Somma.

A terrible fire has reduced to ashes the city of Roppin, in the March of Brandenburg, about eight or nine leagues from Berlin. There are not more than 240 houses standing; more than 600 have been destroyed, as well as three churches, the town house, and two buildings belonging to Prince Henry of Prussia; and the royal magazine, in which were the clothing ready to be delivered to

the troops. They estimate the loss at many millions.

Field Marshal Prince Esterházy, having resigned the command of the Noble Hungarian Guard at Vienna, his Imperial Majesty has conferred the same on Count Carlig, together with the rank of General of Cavalry.

By advices from Ferrara in Italy; besides several violent shocks of an earthquake, they have had a most dreadful tempest, accompanied with such large hail as to lay the country waste for several miles round. The wind was so violent as to tear up large trees by the root. From Prefecture they learn that Cardinal York lay dangerously ill.

By the latest accounts from Mexico of the earthquake, which happened there on the 18th of April (see p. 733), the effects were not so violent as were at first reported. It took a S. E. direction from Potosi to Oaxaca, and from Vera Cruz to Acapulco; all the intermediate towns have suffered; but Mexico the least of any, no person being killed; only some buildings of chief note were laid in ruins.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

August 12.

His Majesty having been pleased to erect the Province of Nova Scotia into a Bishoprick, and to appoint the Rev. Dr. Ch. Inglis to be Bishop thereof, he was this day consecrated at Lambeth-Chapel by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishops of Rochester and Chester. The Consecration Sermon was preached by the Rev. Joseph White, M. A. Abp. Laud's Arabic Professor in the University of Oxford.

Aug. 13.

A Court Martial was held for the trial of Major Brown, of the 67th regiment, and began sitting at the Horse Guards. The following Officers composed the Court:

P R E S I D E N T.

General Lord Frederick Cavendish.
Lieut. G. Johnson, Maj. G. Martin,
Clark, Ainsley,
Coningham, Bano,
Lt. Geo. Lenox, Cox,
Burgoyne, Col. Rooke,
D. of Northumberland, Hocheam,
Hall, Dundas,
Major G. Harcourt, M'Dean.

The charges against Major Brown are two—*one*, for disrespectful behaviour to the Court that tried Capt. Hedges—the other, for a tyrannical exercise of his authority, as Commanding Officer of the 97th regiment.

August 22.

Agreeable to an order of Council, a Jury was sworn to make trial of his Majesty's coins in the Pix of the Mint; after which Mr. Lane, Clerk of the Goldsmiths Company, read the charter and other official papers, and then the Jury proceeded to business. The money told out and weighed, according

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