

[FOR THE BEE.]

CONFIRMATION AT AUSAIG.

It is not without great pleasure that I send you for insertion, the intelligence of our religious and physical strength in this settlement; an intelligence which cannot be with more readily evinced, nor more strongly corroborated, than by the numerical evidence I am about to produce. Our venerable and worthy Bishop, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Fraser, visited on the 24th ult., to impart the holy Sacrament of Confirmation to this portion of his flock, and in the short period of three days confirmed 1197 adults and children. The progressive increase of our population in this Settlement cannot be more justly conjectured, than by this instance of this visitation; for when the late Dr. Burke held confirmation here, 16 years ago, very few were excepted along the whole settlement, whereas, besides the numbers here mentioned, there are upwards of 100 yet to be confirmed, along Cape George and its vicinity. Such an increase gladdens the heart of every person who loves religion and cannot fail of giving great consolation to the Reverend Pastors, in seeing that their labors are not fruitless.

We truly trust that his Lordship will live long enough to pay us another visit for the same purpose, combining this important part of his episcopal authority with that humility, firmness, and piety, which so eminently characterize his Clerical career.

Arisaig, July, 1836.

FOREIGN.

From London Papers to the 6th and Glasgow to the 3rd June, received from H.M.S. 'Champion.'

[From the Glasgow Herald, June 3.]

No further information of Cordova's movements has been to-day received. His advance from Vittoria on the 21st was not, it would appear, from the following letter which we have to-day received from a military friend from St. Sebastian, known there on the 27th inst. Such a want of confirmation of his reported advance throws a shade of doubt on the accuracy of the telegraphic dispatch:

SAN SEBASTIAN, May 27, 1836.

"All is suspense: we do not hear of any immediate movement on the part of General Evans. Whatever was intended has probably been postponed until the real state of matters at Madrid is known, and some combined movement of attack agreed on. All manner of reports are circulated here—that Cordova has been assassinated, Espartero likewise. It is whispered, too, that the Legion is to be put on some different footing with regard to England."

We have received letters and papers from Lisbon to the 21st inst inclusive. The Marchioness of Ficalho, Her Majesty's especial favourite, had been created a Duchess. The disturbances at Trás-os-Montes were far from being put down, and the inclination for rioting and disaffection throughout the country was fomented by the efforts of the Opposition, who had leagued themselves with persons suspected of Miguelite principles, for the purpose of embarrassing the Carvalho Administration.—*Sun.*

[From the London Shipping Gazette, June 6.]

The Paris papers of Saturday as well as those of Friday, have been received this morning, from which it appears that several political arrests have just been again effected in the French capital, in consequence of the discovery of other extensive clandestine manufactories of cartridges and other ammunition.

The papers of Friday's date are mainly taken up with reports of another debate in the Chamber of Deputies upon the state of the foreign relations of France. In Thursday's

sittings, the President of the Council entered into explanations respecting the occupation of Cracow, the state of Greece, the German Commercial League, and the policy pursued by the French Government towards Spain.

In relation to Spain, the *Moniteur* contains the following—

"Cordova having to go to Madrid to confer with the Ministers, has caused his troops to return to Vittoria. Egua has taken advantage of his absence to strengthen Hernania, and to attempt an attack on the English line before St. Sebastian. The attack was vigorously repulsed; the Carlists lost 150 men, including twelve officers."

Most of the other prints dwell upon the failure of Cordova's operations, which they appear inclined to impute to the inaction of Gen. Evans. Whatever may be the cause, the event is a strange one.

Letters from the frontiers of Turkey, given by the Augsburg Gazette, state that the Russian troops, who had lately entered Moldavia have received orders to return into Bessarabia.

The following paragraphs are taken from the *Gazette des Tribunaux*.

"Since the discovery of a clandestine manufactory of powder in the Rue De L'Oursine, the police has not ceased to carry on the most active investigations, which have yielded further results. It was discovered that several persons mysteriously came to the houses Nos. 22 and 24, Rue Dauphine, and brought with them every time various articles enclosed in boxes, trunks, or parcels. As soon as a certainty was obtained of cartridges being made on the second floor the house was surrounded on all sides.

"Yesterday at about three p. m., the police commissioners, with a strong party of agents, commenced active and minute investigations. They seized from 8000 to 10,000 balls, together with moulds, machines, and materials of various sorts, for making cartridges. The quantity of balls and cartridges which could be made with the materials seized, is rated at 200,000 more.

"When the seizure was effected, a pistol was discovered intended to defend the entrance of the manufactory. The porter, Hemfrey, his wife, and her brother, were forthwith apprehended. Several police officers were stationed inside and outside the house, to arrest such persons as might present themselves. A person named Genin, born in Auvergne, son of the member of the convention, of that name, was soon captured. He described himself as a student in medicine. Another student named Fayard, on whom papers were found were also apprehended. Upon further information, three other students, Guillemin, Groeters, and Cabet, were seized. The latter is relative to the ex-Deputy of the same name.

"This morning further searches have been made in the House where Fayard lived. The eighty-five rooms of that house have been explored, and in one occupied by a friend of Fayard, two pistols have been discovered. That friend has been also arrested. A few hours after another arrest took place in the person of a student named Bruys, at the Hotel du Bresil, passage Dauphine. Lastly, two more persons have been seized, Barnier, a wine dealer, in the Rue Castiglione, and Bernard Martin. The latter had come to the former's house, as if to apprise him of what was passing in the Rue Dauphine."

Accounts from Lisbon down to the 29th ult. have been received, and from them we learn that on that day the Cortes re-assembled, and were addressed by the Queen. Her Majesty after adverting to the Legislative business that had been left unfinished at the close of the ordinary session, proceeded to state the objects

with which she had convoked this extraordinary meeting of the Assembly.

"The object of the measures which will be submitted to you by my ministers, will be to effect a diminution in the public expenditure, an increase in the public revenues, and to maintain the national credit. Other matters of not less importance and equally deserving your most serious attention will be also submitted to you."

This phraseology will admit of various constructions, and we shall not attempt to speculate upon what is so very obscure and ambiguous.

The *Journal de Frankfort* of the 30th ult. received this morning, contains a long and elaborate article on the policy of Russia in relation to Turkey, the object of which is to defend the Emperor against those imputations of inordinate ambition to which he is so invariably subjected.

The last Hampshire Telegraph has the following, which, if true gives us some important intelligence relative to the movements of Cordova:

PORTSMOUTH, June 4, 1836.

"TREACHERY OF CORDOVA.—The Osprey cutter, Payne, master, is just arrived with despatches from Santander, which place she left on Tuesday last. We learn by her that Cordova, after resisting the attacks of the Carlists at Arlaban on the 24th, and destroying the Carlist entrenchments at Villa Real on the following day, suddenly retrograded to Vittoria, with all his forces; and on his arrival there quitted for Madrid, leaving positive orders with his next in command, Isturade, not to permit his army to advance or move in any manner until his return, or until he sent orders. Now this defection at such a moment most materially affects General Evans, for on Saturday last, the 28th (and we have this from an officer who left General Evans on the evening of that day), the British Legion, with a small garrison in Passages, occupied a line of heights only a mile from Erui, the Marines, under Major Owen, being in their rear; and he intended to press forward in the full belief that Cordova was advancing to meet him. We should hope General Evans would not suffer from the retrograde movement of the Spaniard, as the Royal Tar left Santander on Monday evening, the 30th to apprise him of Cordova's retreat, if he should not have heard of it before. It was fully anticipated that Cordova and Evans would have re-united at Fontarabia."

ITALY.—The *Augsburg Gazette* gives the following under the date of Italy, May 10:—"It is stated that the Duke of Modena has refused the hand of his daughter to Don Miguel. It would have been an excellent match for him, for the Princess is not only distinguished for her beauty and amiable qualities, but possesses a very considerable dowry. This check is the more severe on Don Miguel, as he appeared to found high hopes upon the alliance, and it is known that of all his fortune he had saved only a few diamonds."

FASHIONABLE SOCIETY OF BERLIN.—The fashionable circles of Berlin are not remarkable for hospitality; and whether from inability, or that they are infected with the economical habits of the Court, there is a total absence of luxury in their entertainments, the only recreation being cards; and as there is neither political nor any other decided tone of party feeling which always animates conversation, the *soirées* are monotonous. In short, it is only at the houses of the corps diplomatique that we find any thing like what may be really termed agreeable re-unions. One thing, however, may console the English, that if they are not popular with the government, they are decidedly so with the people; and should any