

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Spanish official account of the battle of Molins del Rey.

Barcelona, 8th July, 8 o'clock P. M. Viva la Nacion! Viva la constitution! Viva San Valientes Defensores!

The national arms are covered with glory. The great general commanding, *ad interim*, the army of operations, this morning attacked the enemy much beyond the bridge of Molins del Rey, and succeeded in drawing him from positions which he intrepidly attacked, he was twice repulsed and obliged to fall back, leaving the field and the bridge covered with killed and wounded; the third attack was no less fatal to him; but our valiant troops, wearied by so much slaughter, retired from their position in perfect order.

The attack directed by Lieut. general Idoberas, much beyond the positions of Martorell, had the same result. The enemy twice endeavored to make himself master of them, and was both times repulsed by our musketry and grape shot: his loss is incalculable: death and terror prevailed in his ranks. Our troops wearied and filled with honor at such slaughter, followed the movements of the other divisions, returning in the greatest order.

The troops of the garrison, which supported and aided the exertions of the army of operations, valiantly attacked the slaves on the side of Espigas, and driving them from their positions, have covered themselves with glory.

The enemy lost in this memorable attack, 800 killed and 2,000 wounded: our position did not permit us to take advantage of the confusion in which prevailed in the enemy's ranks during the attack, to make some hundred prisoners. Our loss has been so very small that it is not worth speaking of, except to do justice to the memory of 50 brave Spaniards, who have sacrificed themselves for their country and liberty, and as many others who were wounded. We have always fought in advantageous positions. The army retired in the greatest order to Santa Coloma, without losing sight of our place and Tarragona.

The troops of the line, the volunteers, the Miquelets, have all covered themselves with glory; which I communicate to you to be announced to the heroic inhabitants.

The Chief of the Staff, Sr. MISTRAL.
To the Political Chief of Barcelona.

The Paris "Moniteur," the official paper, says—"The wreck of the constitutional forces have been able to shelter themselves in the fortified places which the revolution has made such, and they have become places of strength, which we cannot easily expect by the combined efforts of French bravery and European policy; and at the policy which directs this war continues to receive no impulse except from the Paris exchange and the chiefs of the treasury, we must speak it, with reluctance, the Spanish war will take a character of inveteracy, (opinion) which will end only in endangering the monarchical crisis and social security." [This is excellent.]

The Journal des Debats under the Madrid head of July 22d gives the following history of a conflagration in the capital, which is ascribed to incendiaries who aimed at the life of the duke d'Anguleme.

The fire of the 20th continues still to look place in the church *De los clergos, minores del espiritu Santo* at the conclusion of the mass at which the duke d'Anguleme was present. It spread with the greatest rapidity. This rapidly, the fact of its breaking out at the same instant in several places, distant more than 300 feet from each other, and of showing neither flame nor smoke a moment before, and its coincidence with the time when his royal highness was accustomed to hear mass in public, are circumstances difficult to be explained, and which caused at once the suspicion of the most audacious villainy. The regency took the most energetic measures and initiated the severest enquiry.—Thirty-two persons have already been arrested, who have made, it is said important disclosures. The people of Madrid showed the liveliest indignation against all the individuals of the revolutionary faction—they wished to revenge themselves at once, but were restrained by our troops. The members of the regency and the minister repaired to the duke d'Anguleme, to express their sorrow for this distressing event. As the first measures of safety, the regency have ordered all the voluntary militia and the secularized monks, who had taken refuge in Madrid, to quit the capital without delay.

It is stated that the great gillie chief, the Empecinado, was preparing to march to Madrid in order to take advantage of the expected catastrophe, had changed his resolution on perceiving that the plot had failed. Great disorder and alarm prevailed at Madrid. The look-barricaded their cells at night.

Gibraltar papers say that there are continual skirmishes in the neighborhood of that place between the Spaniards and the royalists. A party of the latter had possessed themselves of San Roque; but they were attacked and completely routed by general Ordóñez, a constitutional chief.

A letter from Gibraltar of the 26th July, says—"Large supplies of provisions continue to be sent from this to Cadiz, which succeed in getting in. The French are never likely to get possession of that place."

Mina, no doubt, designs, at least is prepared to invade France. He has a regiment of French with him, with tricolor cockades and the imperial eagle.

Three large American ships laden with flour have lately got into Cadiz. The garrison consists of 15,000 regulars and a numerous body of volunteers and militia. The besieging army is reported to be very sickly.

The Spaniards appear to be concentrating their forces, under Ballastera Zayas, Monihaca and Lallemant, to act against the French at Cadiz.

We have accounts from Corunna of the 22d July. The French being beaten, desisted from the attack on the 19th and retired. They were followed by 1,200 of the troops at Corunna, who expected to join 6,000 regulars from Vigo and Orense, to attack or harass the enemy in his retreat. The London morning Chronicle supposes that the French will find it very difficult to make good their retreat to Madrid. As before observed, sir Robert Wilson had proceeded to Vigo, to hasten the operations against the enemy. The French retreated in such a hurry that they left considerable quantities of arms and baggage behind them. By the reports of prisoners taken, the loss of the French was terrible. General de Bourck after being driven back on the 15th, distributed large quantities of brandy on the 16th and intoxicated his soldiers, that they might fight desperately. Some were taken that were so drunk that they knew not where they were or what they were doing.

A Cadiz account of July 23d says—Alperon who left Jerez on the 20th, states that the enemy had upwards of 700 sick in the hospital established at Cadiz.

Among the rules which protect Barcelona, there is a battalion of ladies wearing a hair-dress and a kind of cloak—they take care of the sick and wounded, and transport them to their own shoulders, to the hospitals; these heroines perform most heroic and important services.

Provisions are very abundant at Barcelona, and there is as many men to defend the place as is wanted.

Portugal.—The steam boat Luistano, plying between Lisbon and Oporto, was lost in the beginning of July by running aground in a log—of 200 passengers on board, more than 60 perished.

It is stated that a constitutional army is forming on the frontiers of Spain, and that many people were flocking to it. The defeat of the French at Corunna, it is thought, will give great spirit to the plan. The soldiers at Lisbon are in a state of insubordination. Two regiments had actually come to blows with each other, by which four men were killed and thirty five wounded. If Spain holds out, it is most probable that the Portuguese constitution will be restored.

Rome.—A letter from Rome, dated June 20, says—"The palace of Louren Bonaparte is really sold to his brother Jerome, the ex-king of Westphalia, for the sum of 150,000 Roman crowns, (above 800,000 francs). The furniture which has been carrying to the palace for the last fortnight, is extraordinary for beauty and splendor, and the fine situation of the palace will make it a charming abode. Napoleon's mother is as it were, come to life again; she often appears in public with her brother, the cardinal; but always in her own carriage, never in that of his eminence, because she strictly adheres to the imperial etiquette."

The church of St. Paul, at Rome, has been destroyed by fire. It was one of the largest, the richest, and the most ancient churches in the capital of the catholic world, and particularly remarkable for the elegance of its structure and the fine colonades of Greek and African marble which supported its nave. Twenty-four of these pillars of African marble, were taken from the tomb of Hadrian, in what is now called the castle of St. Angelo. They were, when the accounts of the 16th July, left Rome, buried under the ruins.

Greece.—We have many articles of intelligence from this most interesting country. No particularly important event is mentioned; but great news may be daily expected. The Turkish fleet is at sea, and the Greeks wish to meet it. If success attends them Greece will be free.

Columbia.—A proposition has been made to the government of Columbia to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, by means of a canal; and the president has meditated a visit to the spot. A foreigner has made a proposition for performing the work, on condition of receiving the exclusive privilege of navigating it. His estimate of the expense is only 200,000 dollars.

The government are opposed to monopolies; but as there seems to be no probability of the canal being dug, or of steam boats being introduced without them, it is probable they may be granted. The proposed canal is to connect the river Atrato, on the east, with the San Juan on the west; to do which a short canal only will be required, as the channel of the river may be deepened and rendered navigable nearly the whole length.

An express has been received at Lagaira, stating that the Spanish garrison of Porto Canell were engaged in blowing up the whole of the fortifications, castle, out works, &c. and that commander Laborde was there with his cavalry to take off the troops. The two French ships of war were off Lagaira, from which it was supposed that an understanding existed between the commander and Laborde. A ship of war from Holland had arrived for the Colombian government—she had valuable stores on board, and is represented as a very fine vessel.

West Indies.—The number of executions in the principal office of Jamaica, in two years, was no less than 80,000 and their amount 3,500,000 of Jamaica currency, or 22,500,000 sterling, and during that time nearly half the estates in the island changed hands.

The governor of the Barbadoes has issued a proclamation, stating that a report had prevailed that the slaves were about to be emancipated, but, as no grounds for this report existed, the governor declares it to be false, and urges all authority to circulate the proclamation. In the house of assembly at St. Vincent, a memorial was presented from certain free persons of color, setting forth that, "as loyal and dutiful subjects, they humbly pray to be admitted into a participation in the rights and privileges to which every Englishman is entitled under the British constitution. Their participating cannot detract from the liberties or the enjoyments of any other class in the community."

The committee on the above reported,

1. That the committee is of opinion, that the free colored inhabitants of these islands are respectable, well behaved, and of the community, and possessed of considerable property in the colony.

2. That it is also of opinion that a bill should be immediately brought into the house of assembly for the purpose of repealing the second clause of Judge Smith's collection of laws in so far as the rights and privileges of the free colored inhabitants are affected thereby.

3. The elective franchise ought to be extended to free people of color possessing the qualifications required by the third clause of the election act.—Ayes.

A violent thunder storm passed over a part of Massachusetts on the 11th inst.

The Northampton paper furnishes the following account of the awful effects of the lightning in one instance: "On Friday last, P. M. a tremendous thunder bolt fell on the dwelling house of Mr. H. K. Wright, of Westhampton, and literally tore it to pieces. The electric fluid entered at the chimney, and burst into a fire 10 feet in length below the roof in the second story, which was in an unfinished state, the fluid was divided.

A part of it passed off to a beam of partition in a washing room situated on the back part of the house, and shivered them to pieces—close by the partition a lad was sleeping with his hat on, which was struck by the lightning and rent to shivers. It then passed down the back of his head to his shoulders—the hair of his head was a little matted and pressed close, as by a hot iron and not burnt—his jacket and shirt were torn from his shoulders—he was knocked down, covered with shattered boards, &c. and taken up for dead; his neck and shoulders were considerably burnt, so that he complained very much of great heat; but appeared to be cold in every other part. He is now in a hopeful way of recovery. One portion of fluid parted at the ridge pole, followed that to the end, passed down by the studs to the lower room, throwing off the clap boards in its course and burst through the plastering into the room where were eight females. Another portion following down the chimney, broke its way into a cupboard in the first story—burst open the door in the room just mentioned, dashing to pieces the crockery and a bottle containing rum, and setting that on fire, filled the room, and also the faces and eyes of the females with lime, dust and smoke, so that the room became completely dark. Mrs. Wright and her babe (3 days old) were in bed directly between the two explosions—five females sat near the foot of the bed; another lady was waking the room, whose head on one side was covered with fire, which she brushed off with her hand; her face and neck show marks of the fire but are not much injured—the rest escaped unhurt—most of them complained of numbness and pricking. The house is left a wreck—the chimney has large fissures—about 200 lights of glass are broken—many boards are torn off—furniture dashed to pieces—doors forced from their hinges—floors forced up, &c. The scene was truly awful. The goodness and mercy of him "who hath his way in the whirlwind and in the storm," are not less conspicuous in this calamity, than his judgements. There were 10 persons in the house exposed to imminent danger, whose lives are all preserved."

AN UNFORTUNATE ROBBER.

Troy (N. Y.) July 29.

On Friday last, a man by the name of Warren, undertook to rob his room fellow, a Mr. Hays, at Mr. Lassell's tavern in this city. It appears that Mr. Hays was sometimes in the night and discovered Warren robbing his trunk; he seized him and in the scuffle being too stout for the robber, rescued the greater part of his money. In the mean time, the robber, disengaging himself from his antagonist, leaped out of the window of the second story; and as bad luck would have it, alighted astraddle of a picket fence which so horribly mangled the poor fellow that he was unable to crawl far. He is a man of 26 or 30 years of age, and as we understand, once been to the state prison. This leap will probably cost him his life.

Salon (La) Sept 12.

An unusual change, from a pleasant matrimonial farce, to an off ending tragedy.

Not long since, there was a murder committed near Burlington, Green county, by two men named Andrew Ferguson and Julius Daggar, on the body of Isaac Edwards, late a resident of Lawrence county. The act took place at the house of a Mr. Ridd. From the best information we can get, respecting this transaction, it appears that the murdered was pursued by his murderers, from the wedding of a connexion, at which they had all been guests. Ferguson and Daggar gave Edwards to understand that they intended giving him a flagging. Upon which he, like other men, unwilling to have corporal punishment inflicted without resistance, drew a knife in self defence. The ruffians, to all appearance with murder in their hearts, then armed themselves, Ferguson with an axe, and Daggar with a club. The fatal blow was given by Ferguson with the axe, upon the shoulder of the deceased. On examination it was found that the axe had penetrated to the heart, in which a wound was discovered an inch and a half long. Not satisfied with this, Daggar struck him twice with the club upon the head. His death was almost instantaneous. The perpetrators have been pursued and taken. They are confined in jail, in Monroe county—here to await their trial.—They will be tried in Burlington, and we hope meet their just deserts.

From the Rhode Island Religious Intelligencer.

"DO YOU TAKE THE NEW PAPER?"

Mr. Daggar.—During a pedestrian excursion to a neighboring town, I fell in company with two persons, and overheard the following conversation, which I consider of sufficient importance to be inserted in your next paper.

AN OBSERVER.

A.—How does it happen neighbor B. that your children have made so much greater progress in their learning and knowledge of the world than mine?

B.—Do you take the newspaper neighbor A?

A.—No sir I do not take them myself, but I now and then borrow one, just to read. Pray sir, what have newspapers to do with the education of children?

B.—Why, sir, they have a vast deal to do with it. I assure you, I should as soon think of keeping them from school as to withhold from them the newspapers.—Indeed a newspaper is a little school of itself.—Being new every week, it attracts their attention, and they are sure to peruse it. Thus while they are storing their minds with useful knowledge, they are at the same time acquiring the art of reading, &c. I have often been surprised that men of understanding should overlook the importance of a newspaper in a family.

A.—In truth neighbor B. I frequently think I should like to take them, but I cannot afford the expense.

B.—Can't afford the expense!—what, let me ask, is the value of two or three dollars a year in comparison with the pleasure and advantages derived from well conducted newspapers? As poor as I am, I would not for fifty dollars a year be deprived of the happiness I enjoy in reading, and hearing my children read, and talk about what they have read in the papers. And then the reflection, that they are growing up intelligent and useful members of society—O don't mention the expense—pay it in advance every year, and you will think no more of it.

A.—I believe you are right. I now begin to see my folly. I will go home and order the printer to send me his paper immediately.