

THE LATE GALES.
EFFECTS UPON THE COAST OF FRANCE.

CALAIS, Nov. 30.

Since the violent work of the hurricane of 1813, this coast has not experienced such dreadful gales as within the last few days.—On Monday the wind blew with the greatest fury, but yesterday it was violent hurricane from the W.S.W. and W., sweeping every thing before it. The appearance of the sea was most awful, being covered with wrecks, which dashed upon the shore, tearing up the sand in every direction. The pier or jetty of this port, the strongest and best constructed of any in this country, could not stand against the impetuosity of the foaming element. The massive stones, that were cranked together by strong iron bars, and hitherto have served as a break water to the pier and harbour, were shaken from their places and broken asunder. The deep driven piles of the jetty then became loose, and in vain could stand against the violence of the waves dashing in the most furious manner from the W.S.W. At the end there was a sentry-box for the Douaniers, which was completely washed away, and for about 25 to 30 yards of the upper part of the pier or bars, leaving only the piles standing. The ancient Fort Rouge, on the right entrance of the harbour, which is built on strong piles, driven about 40 feet below the earth, was shaken to the foundation, and in many parts gave way, the whole of the Corps-de-Garde is blown off, and had it not been for the heavy pieces of cannon around it, which caused an aperture for the fury of the wind through the port-holes, the whole, in all probability, would have been swept away. The signal staff was broken to pieces, and six small brass guns, which serve to salute the arrival or passing of any squadron or ships of war belonging to foreign nations at peace with France, were entirely dismounted from their carriages, and thrown to some distance by the impetuosity of the waves. The wooden bridge which runs across from the dock-yard of M. de Rhins to the opposite side, for the convenience of the numerous peasantry residing along the coast towards Boulogne, and who bring their little labour to this market on Wednesdays and Saturdays, was blown down, only leaving a few miles at each end. In the Cour-gan, or what may be called the monopolised ward of the town for the hardy and industrious fishermen and pilots, several of their humble dwellings were levelled to the ground, and their nets and fishing tackle destroyed. In Calais a number of the roofs of the houses were blown off; and the fatal revolving light house, had all the glass at the top smashed to atoms; and at one time it was expected that the upper part of the Hotel de Ville, in the Grande place, so much admired for its beautiful and light Gothic structure, would have been blown down. In the citadel, the upper part of the telegraph, which stood so exposed to E. S. and W. was broken to pieces, besides a great part of the roofing of the barracks, and nearly all the trees round the ramparts. At the Basse Ville and St. Pierre a great deal of damage was done, and for miles along the St. Omer, Dunkirk, Guines, Boulogne, and Paris roads, the trees are torn up by their roots, cottages in every direction levelled to the ground, and the country completely inundated, as for leagues around here it is nearly a perfect flat soil.

LETTER OF NAPOLEON LOUIS BONAAPARTE TO HIS MOTHER.

A friend of the Duchess de St. Len has furnished us with a copy of a letter written by Prince Napoleon Louis to his mother on the night of the 11th inst., and under the eyes of the Prefect of Police. The Prince was then in custody at the hotel of the Prefecture, and the Duchess, who was at the chateau de Virey, was not aware that she was so near her son. The letter which reached its destination only on the 18th, we may now publish without being taxed with indiscretion; it is as follows:—

"My dear Mother,—I recognise all your tenderness for me in the step which you have taken. You have thought of the danger which I have incurred, but not of my honour, which compels me to share the fate of my companions in misfortune. I have felt the keenest regret at being obliged to abandon those whom I had hurried to their ruin, when my presence and my evidence might have influenced the Jury in their favour. I have written to the King to treat him to look on them with indulgence. This is the only favour which I can regard as of any value. I am on the point of sailing to America; but, my dear mother, unless you wish to augment my sorrow, I implore you not to follow me. The idea of compelling my mother to participate in my exile from Europe would be an indelible stigma on my name, and a source of keen regret to my heart. I shall do in America what Achille (Murat) has done—I shall create an existence for myself. I must have a new interest to be able to find pleasure in that country. I beg of you, dear mother,

to see that the prisoners of Strasburg want nothing. Take care of Colonel Vaudrey's two sons, who are in Paris with their mother. I should submit with resignation to my fate could I be certain that the lives of my companions in misfortune would be spared; but the idea of having the death of brave soldiers on my conscience, inflicts upon me, a pang, the bitterness of which I shall feel for ever. Adieu, my dear mother; receive my thanks for all the marks of tenderness you have bestowed on me. Return to Arenberg, for your joining me in America would make me too unhappy. Adieu—receive my tender embrace. I shall always love you with my whole heart.

Your tender and respectful son,
(Signed)
NAPOLEON LOUIS B.—

THE GREAT VAUXHALL BALLOON AT PARIS.

Yesterday evening this great balloon arrived at Paris from Weilburg, where, as has been already observed, it descended, after its long and interesting voyage from London. The curiosity excited by its novel appearance was excessive at the different places where it stopped to change horses along the road. The balloon and accessories having been packed in the car, the whole was raised upon the springs of a carriage, and, being covered in, somewhat in the form of a landau, served as a conveyance for two of the party, Mr Green and Mr Monck Mason, who accompanied it to Paris. The hospitable attentions which we understand, the aeronauts received from every description of persons at Weilburg reflect the greatest credit upon the inhabitants of that place, and merit the admiration and observation even of countries preferring greater claims to courtesy and the arts of civilised society. No sooner was their landing made known than every one seemed to vie with each other in bestowing aid or conferring honour upon the enterprising strangers. The use of the Ducal marriage was immediately tendered for the occupation of the balloon, and military sentries, more indeed as a guard of honour than of defence, posted at the gates and avenues leading to the place of its reception.—Public balls, dinners, and other festivals were given in succession, and the thanks and congratulations of the city presented to the aeronauts by a deputation of the principal citizens, headed by their first civil officer, in the form of a document duly signed and sealed by the competent authorities. Among the festive ceremonies to which the unexpected arrival of this gigantic visitor at Weilburg gave rise, we must not omit to mention the ceremony of christening which took place the day previous to its departure—the Baron de Bibra, grand master of the woods and forests, and the Colonel Baron de Preen being the godfathers, the Baroness de Bibra, and the Baroness de Dungeera, the godmothers on the occasion. The balloon being then inflated to the greatest size the limits of the place would admit, eight young ladies, accompanied by Mr Green, entered within this distended sphere, and the name of the "Great Balloon of Nassau" having been bestowed by one of their number, Mlle. Theresa, the lovely and amiable daughter of the Baron de Bibra, accompanied by a copious libation of wine, the ceremony was concluded under presentation of arms, with other military honours, and a collation consisting of the remains of the various articles which the daring aeronauts had provided in case adverse circumstances, by forcing them to sea, or otherwise—should have compelled them to extend the duration of their voyage beyond its probable or anticipated limits.—Galatini.

BURSTING OF THE EMBANKMENT OF THE CANAL AT BIRMINGHAM.—On Tuesday, about half past 12, the inhabitants of the houses in Wharf-street, and Suffolk-street, Birmingham, were suddenly alarmed by a strange noise, upon hearing which they rushed out of their dwellings in great alarm, and in five minutes no less than five or six houses, and a shoeing-smith's shop, occupying a frontage to the street of about 100 yards, were swept down level with the ground by the force of an immense body of water which had escaped by the bursting of the embankment of the Old Birmingham Canal Wharf, immediately at the back of the above premises. We have not been able to ascertain what loss of human life attended this awful catastrophe. Report says two or three persons are missing. The cellars and lower rooms of most of the neighbouring houses were completely inundated.—Courier.

THE LATE NAVAL DEMONSTRATION AT LISBON.—Extract of a letter from an Officer of the Squadron at Lisbon:—

"Lisbon, Nov. 10.—The Naval force in the Tagus now consists of the Hastings (flag ship), Cornwallis, Pembroke, Russell, Malabar, and Mineen, with two 10 gun brigs (British), and three French line of battle ships, and one frigate with a targe and brig. I assure you we have had some very active work here recently, in behalf of Donna Maria. The Admiral having received intelligence on the evening of the 6th inst. that the Portuguese National Guards, and

other forces, intended to march down to Bellem to intimidate the Queen, it not to proceed to other extremities, the Marines of the fleet were landed at nine o'clock and formed across the road to intercept their pass. All the boats were moored close to the shore, and their guns pointed to the road. We remained during the night, the Marinae with their bayonets fixed and their muskets loaded. On the following morning, as we were again embarking the Marines, a messenger from the Ambassador came down with instructions to re-land, in consequence of some fresh information he had received. We were then again ranged up in the before mentioned way, and remained so until half-past 10 o'clock, when we came off. The force landed was 500 British, and 400 French Marines. The Admiral, Sir W. Gage, was on shore all night; some of the Queen's Lancers deserted her Majesty as we landed, and just as the Admiral, with a party of Marines had ranged up, the three last in passing were ordered to stop, when one of them turned round on his horse and pulled the trigger of his pistol at the Admiral, or one of the party; it snapped, and the Marines knocked him off his horse, and he is now a prisoner. All the principal individuals, partisans of the Queen, in this movement, have taken refuge on board the squadron. There are altogether 30 on board the Malabar alone.—Hampshire Telegraph.

BAYONNE, Nov. 15.

The young men of Bilbao, we are assured held a meeting on the 7th, the result of which was a proposition to the Governor of the city to mine all those parts of the fortifications which were accessible to the assault of the Carlists, when that should take place. The Governor approved of the suggestion, and it was accordingly forthwith put into execution.

On the 9th, in the morning, the village of Villatuerta, near Estella was reduced to ashes by the Christians.

On the same day the troops which menaced Estella returned to their quarters at Puente la Reyna.

In the action of the 8th the Carlists lost 80 killed and 200 wounded. The Christians had 60 killed and 140 wounded. The latter were conveyed from the field of battle at Oteiza to Puente la Reyna, where the Christians determined upon retiring from the attack upon Estella.

The Carlists, during the last week withdrew the guns which were placed before the forts of Wallona and Antigua, which form part of the defences of Bilbao.

It is said that, on the 12th inst., a portion of Sanz's expeditionary column effected a junction with Villareal's troops, at Arcimiega.

The last advices received from before Bilbao, are dated at St. Mames, had entered on the 20th, at three, p.m. One of them is from the Baron de los Valles, wherein he announces that, on the morning of that day, the Carlists, having breached the fortifications of St. Mames, had entered on the assault, and after a short struggle, which cost them 20 slain and a few men wounded, they got possession of the place. The officers in command behaved most gallantly, and the courage of the men was beyond example.—A bridge had been thrown across the river from St. Mames, to facilitate communication with the Carlist batteries. It seems to be impossible for Bilbao to receive any succour by sea, and it would, most certainly, be more difficult for such aid to be thrown into it by land. The attack, meantime, is most sedulously continued by the Carlists.

FROM GENERAL FRANCISCO GARCIA TO THE MINISTER OF WAR.

"Excellent Sir,—The whole of this day the enemy remained in Oteiza. Some guerrillas only advanced from this village, where they passed the night. Our troops occupy the same positions as yesterday. Near Menera there has been some firing, the garrison of Puente la Reyna having made a sortie with the intention of pillaging Ariaza. The enemy has not yet returned to Puente, nor do I know the result.

Brigadier Tarragual sent to me to-day the six Algerines who passed over to us from Esteribar; five of them are armed.

"God protect your Excellency,
FRANCISCO GARCIA.
Head-quarters, Villatuerta, Nov. 7, 1836.
"The Minister of War"

FROM THE SAME TO THE SAME

"Excellent Sir,—The enemy's columns, after remaining two days in Oteiza, left in this morning at eight o'clock and advanced on this city; but although I had only four battalions, a small portion of the 9th battalion, and two squadrons of cavalry, I waited quietly for them at Vallatuerta and Novleta. The firing commenced at nine o'clock and lasted till six o'clock at night. Neither the immense force of the enemy, nor the heavy and continued fire from 10 pieces of artillery, the throwing of grenades, &c., intimidated our brave soldiers, who with firmness kept up a well directed musketry fire.—Suffice it to say that, after nine hours combat, the enemy retreated abandoning the heights of Santa Lucca and the village of

Villatuerta, which they had previously got possession of.

"It is now eight o'clock at night, and we are pursuing the enemy, who are flying in disorder in the direction of Oteiza. Their loss must be considerable. We made several prisoners. To-morrow I will forward full details of the affair.

"God protect your Excellency,
FRANCISCO GARCIA.
Head-quarters Estella,
Nov. 8, 1836
"To the Minister of War."

HUME AND O'CONNELL.

The Whig-Radical Morning Paper publishes the following:—
"Bryanston-square, Nov. 28, 1826.

"My Dear Sir,—It is with unfeigned pleasure I send you a copy of the resolutions agreed to at a public meeting, held at the Crown and Anchor on the first day of June last.

"The Committee appointed to carry into effect these resolutions have terminated their business, and I now transmit you the sum of £8,189 15s. 2d. which is the balance of the subscription in their hands, after defraying all incidental expenses.

"The Reformers of Great Britain have, by their liberal contributions towards the object proposed, shown their entire approbation of the intentions of the meeting; and the Committee rejoice in thinking that the pecuniary pressure which the Dublin Election Petition caused you to sustain will, by this means, be materially alleviated.

"The torrent of obloquy with which you have been so long and so furiously assailed, by the leaders as well as by the members, of the Tory and Orange factions, has only tended to raise you in the general estimation and to secure you the cordial support of the friends of liberty, and of the advocates of Reform to the whole United Kingdom.

"The malignity of your enemies has but stimulated the sympathy of your friends.—Your enemies had devoted you to a martyrdom of calumny and abuse; but the people of the three Kingdoms hailed you as the champion of Ireland's violated rights, and the able advocate of civil and religious liberty throughout the empire.

"When the long catalogue of Ireland's wrongs and sufferings shall have become matters of history, the great achievement of Irish regeneration will be: emanating with your name—contemporaries may be envious or ungrateful—posterity will be more just.

"I cannot conclude without expressing my sincere condolence upon the heavy domestic affliction with which you have lately visited; and permit me to remind you that, embarked in the cause of a nation, you must not yield to the distressing influence of private grief, but, nobly struggling against those natural feelings, pursue your patriotic course until its object is attained.

Believe me,
Yours sincerely,
JOSEPH HUME.
"Daniel O'Connell, Esq., M.P.,
"Dublin."

The last accounts from the Danube state that the difficulties in the opening of a old but now choked up mouth of that river, and the effect of which would be to render the navigation independent of the control which Russia has acquired over it by treaty, were found, upon survey, to be so many and so insurmountable, and so much co-operation was required from other Powers, that Austria was understood for the present to have abandoned the very desirable object. The Turkish news only speaks of a misunderstanding between Lord Ponsonby and Mr Urquhart, upon the subject of Mr Churchill's affair.

Private letters from Cadiz state that most of the militia men who composed the Cadiz division in the field, had re-entered that city; and so anxious were they to hasten to the defence of their families and friends in case of need, that, with the exception of the artillery, they had not waited for their Commander's leave.

The trial of the brigands Condojannei terminated at Nauplia in their condemnation but they have appealed to the Court of Cassation. There is no doubt their lives will be forfeited.

THE BESET VESSELS.—It is with much regret we find that the dreadful calamities of the preceding fishing season may be again occurring in the northern seas, and that numbers of our hardy mariners may be at this very moment enduring afflictions and privations, the mere allusion to which is enough to make the blood run chill in our veins. No intelligence has yet been received regarding six of the vessels that sailed in last spring on the perilous voyage in pursuit of the northern whale in Davis' Straits; those vessels are the Swan, of this port; the Dee, the Thomas, and the Advice, of Aberdeen; the Grenville Bay, of Newcastle, and the Norfolk, of Berwick. The Shipping Gazette states that when the vessels in question were last seen they were beset in the