

(From the Hampshire Telegraph, Oct. 18.)

TOULON, Oct. 7.

Transports are being laden with the utmost activity with ammunition, waggons, cannon, and howitzers, with their carriages and caissons, and other warlike stores, for the expedition against Constantinople. A telegraphic despatch last evening brought an order from the Minister of Marine for the departure of all ships in our roadstead, including Montebello, which was not intended to form part of this expedition. She has been engaged the greater part of the night in taking in provisions and stores. The *Jurien*, which arrived only two days ago, and the *Seydlitz*, which only came out of quarantine to-day, have received orders to sail to-morrow without fail, as well as the sloops *Eclair* and *Caravante*. The *Montebello* weighed anchor this morning for Oran, with 12 soldiers. Some of the other vessels are going to Oran, to carry troops thence to Bonn, and others go to Port Venise, to transport other troops to the same point.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

A rupture has occurred between Switzerland and France, and all diplomatic relations have in consequence been suspended. Affairs between the two Powers had not for some time been on the best footing, and a few weeks since the Duke de Montebello procured the arrest, in the Swiss States of a Frenchman named Conseil, on the ground that he was concerned in a conspiracy against his Government. On examination into the affair, it was supposed, from Conseil's papers, that he was a French spy, and that the plot was a sham one, concocted by the French Authorities to serve the purposes of that Government. This circumstance was strongly and openly commented upon by the Deputies from some of the Cantons, and the Diet having sanctioned by its vote a report upon the subject, Louis Philip has called upon them to rescind it, otherwise he says, "France strong in the justice of her cause, will no longer listen to anything but her exalted dignity, and will decide by herself upon the measures she ought to take to obtain a due satisfaction. In fine, she will shew, without disturbing the peace of the world, that she will never suffer herself to be outraged with impunity." The French Legation at Berne refuses to sign passports for the papers for the receipt of annuities in France, but the Swiss Government has announced that it will provide for the annuities so stopped. The Swiss Directory has ordered their *Conseil d'Etat* at Paris to break off all relations with France and an extraordinary Diet has been convoked on the 17th inst. Switzerland, it appears is actually blockaded on the French frontier, and all communication between the two countries is prohibited; but in order to prevent actual hostilities, it is said the King of England has offered his mediation for the adjustment of the quarrel. The Swiss journals which arrived on Tuesday, bring the determination of Zurich, and as this Canton is one of the most moderate though liberal Cantons, its example is likely to prevail. The Zurich Council of State proposes to give as instructions to its Deputies to the Extraordinary Diet—

1st.—To maintain the resolution taken by the last Diet relative to Council on the 9th of September.

2nd.—To offer full explanations to the French Government respecting the motives which determined this resolution of the supreme Federal Authority.

3d.—In case these explanations should not suffice, to seek to appease the difference by means of the mediation of a friendly Power.

4th.—To adhere to all the motions, conformably to the foregoing instructions, likely to obtain a majority.

5th.—To join in all deliberations and resolutions for defending the independence and liberty of Switzerland.

The following telegraphic despatch from Spain was received by the French Government on Monday from Perginan, under the date of the 7th Oct.—"In the night of the 5th, General Marota, Lieutenant Labanero, two colonels, three lieutenant colonels, a captain, and nine other Spaniards, were arrested at Eysse, by the gendarmerie, the revenue officers, and a detachment of the 21st Light. They were conducted to Montlouis, and delivered up to the civil authorities. According to a report from the Commandant at Ripoll, Brigadier Ayerbe completely defeated, on the 4th, the insurgents commanded by Oriaffa, who, with his son, and more than 100 Carlists, was killed." Upon this despatch a French paper observes:—"The place at which the Carlist General, Marota was arrested, is a small village in France named Err, not Eysse (as stated in the despatch), at the foot of the Col des Fenestrelles, in the Pyrenees Orientales. Marota had been sent a few days before into Catalonia, by Don Carlos, to take the command of all the insurgent bands; but having failed in all his operations he was obliged to seek refuge in France."

The letter from our Paris Correspondent

dated the 11th, contains the following important news:—

"At the moment I am writing, the French squadron, assembled in a southern port, and which was destined for the East, is weighing anchor for the coast of Portugal. If I am rightly informed, (and I have ground to believe my authority perfectly correct,) the instructions given to Admiral Hugon are to the effect:—

1st.—That he is under all circumstances to confer with the English Admiral.

2nd.—That he is to exert his full power to protect French interests in Portugal, and to place all Frenchmen residing there in safety.

3d.—That he is to use force to contravene all plots, and especially to prevent the disembarkation of Don Miguel: and

4th.—That a like prevention be opposed to the landing of any arms in aid of the Miguelite cause.

It is also probable the French cruisers will occupy the Mediterranean for the same purpose.

The Russian Government has, on the representation of Lord Durham, abolished the monopoly of stowers at Cronstadt, and has thus relieved the British trade at that place from the effects of a system which has hitherto occasioned to it a great expense and delay. Lord Durham has received the thanks of a number of British shipmasters for his interference in this matter.

Official intelligence has been received at Constantinople on the 15th, of the evacuation of Silistria, on the 11th by the Russians.

Colonel Jones has been despatched from St. Petersburg by Lord Durham, with a view of examining into the facts respecting the attack made on Mr. Church.

Letters from Aleppo, of the 10th Sept., mention a report circulated in that city of the death of Mehmet Ali.

Some misunderstanding has occurred at Smyrna between the French and American authorities, in consequence of an American trading vessel having been forcibly boarded by a French man of war's boat in search of two deserters. The American Captain left his ship in possession of the French officer who took her back to Smyrna.

MUNICH.—The marriage of the King of Greece will not take place here, but at Oldenburg. After the October fete (the principal day of which is the 2nd). His Majesty will go down to Oldenburg. The Royal pair will then come to Munich, and remain here till December when they will set out for Greece.

During the gale of wind, at two o'clock this morning, the whole of the steeple of Bayswater church was blown down, carrying with it the bell and all its heavy appendages which in falling did considerable damage to the stone work in front.

Colonel Malherby, the successor of the late Sir Francis Freeling, has entered upon the duties of his office with much zeal and spirit, promising a ready redress of grievances wherever they are fairly pointed out and substantiated.

In the beginning of last month, the British brig *Margaret*, Captain Grey, was boarded while lying at anchor off the Dardanelles by a gang of Greek pirates. The Captain and crew were driven below; but having armed themselves, they returned to the charge, and expelled the miscreants from the ship. The captain was severely wounded, and two of his men were killed.

Extract of a letter from Captain Taylor of the *Harmony*, from Labrador, dated off Dover, Oct. 10:—

"On the 2nd of October in the morning, we saw a ship dismasted and water-logged, it still blowing hard. We ran to see who she was, but to our great surprise found that there were some people still on board. How to render them assistance I did not know, having lost our boat in the gale. Great praise is due to my sailors who risked it in the small shell of a boat and saved nine out of eleven. Two were so weak they could not get into the boat, and one of the nine that were taken on board came stark naked and in a deranged state, and on the same night he died. Had we been one half hour later, there would not have been one man alive, for the gale came on so strong that we were obliged to heave all sail, and run under the reefed foresail right before the wind. The ship's name is the *Superior*, of Cardiff. John Dunn, master, from Miramichi to Cardiff, timber laden."

COPY OF A LETTER FROM THE GOVERNOR OF THE PORT OF BEHOBIA.

"Port on the *Bidassoa*."

"Most Excellent Sir, A most extraordinary silence has prevailed on the frontier since the glorious action of the 1st instant, and the rebels are em-

nently dispirited, and the *Pueblo* (Irish) in consternation. All are aware that they have experienced a heavy loss, but there are many who have not even an approximate idea of the number of the killed and wounded, which must be very great, judging from the way in which this day is lamented. I have endeavoured to learn the most essential circumstances, but all that I have been able to ascertain is, that they were yesterday conveying to Tolosa stretchers and in carts 500 wounded, and that the dead were more in proportion. Among these are the Commandant Arana—Lomgesso, and another proprietor of the house of Macazaga, of Irurizar Otamendi, the captain of the *Chapelgorie*, is also severely wounded, and who being of this neighbourhood, and well known the circumstance has come to my knowledge, and in addition to that, there are many other officers killed and wounded.

"It appears also, that besides the wounded they were carrying off by the Royal high road, they are sending others to the lines by different cross roads, so that from different reports, their loss may be estimated at 1,500 killed and wounded alone."

Port of Behobia, Oct. 3.

"TUERRIA"

"P.S.—Since writing the above, some individuals who have arrived from Spain, suppose it impossible to compute with accuracy the loss of the rebels; they only appear to speak of the officers, without attending to the soldiers. It appears that this morning the soldiery in Hernani openly insulted the officers. Among the many who were buried this morning in Hernani was a colonel whose name is not mentioned. Brigadier Arana died at Astigarraga."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 21.—Mr. Ellice arrived here from Teheran on the 12th. His mission has not been attended with the results, either commercial or political, which the English Cabinet, reckoning on the seasonable subsidy afforded to the Shah on his accession to the throne, thought itself entitled to expect. The speculation proved a bad one. Instead of a treaty of commerce, securing to our merchants the advantages enjoyed by those of Russia, the English Minister has been glad to obtain even a loan by which they will be allowed to trade with Persia at the pleasure of the Shah, an arrangement which intrigue or caprice may repeal to-morrow.

A letter of the 24th ult. from Naples, announces the death, on the preceding day, of the *Margus Nunziante*, Generalissimo of the Neapolitan army, at the age of 78. It was he who arrested Murat on his landing at Calabria. The latter states that Murat Vesuvius had on the 23d made several slight eruptions, the flames rising to a considerable height, but rendered less distinguishable by the moonlight. A grand eruption was expected.

A letter from Frankfurt of the 5th instant says—"The emancipation of the Jews has been proclaimed in the electorate of Hesse. This measure was proposed to the States by the Government itself. Henceforth the Jews will enjoy the same rights and privileges as the other inhabitants."

Policies have been opened at Lloyd's giving 20 guineas, to return 100 guineas, if consols are done at 85 before the termination of the present year. These transactions, however, furnish but little information as to the feelings of the monied interest with regard to the future of the public securities, as they are undertaken with a view of opening another field for speculation. It has been stated that policies have also been opened in the same establishment, if war with France should be declared by the middle of next year. This is not correct, £5 only having been sported upon the prospect of the parties receiving £100, should that declaration take place within the time specified.

The house of Guichard and Co. of Madras, has stopped payment. The amount of its liabilities has not transpired. This failure is attributed to the unfortunate issue of some extensive cotton speculation in which the parties have been engaged.

A grand French enterprise of steamers in the Mediterranean is nearly completed. Ten of them, each 500 tons, and magnificently fitted up on English models, are in the port of Marseilles, ready to commence the service. There are to be two lines, one from Marseilles to Constantinople, the other from Athens to Alexandria. They will intersect each other at the little island of Syra and exchange passengers and despatches. Between Marseilles and Constantinople they will touch at Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Messina, Malta, Syra, and Smyrna. The departures will be so managed that three times a month three steamers, one coming from Marseilles, the second from Constantinople and Smyrna, and the third from Alexandria, will arrive at the central station at Syra; so that a person at Marseilles can receive on the 29th day an answer to a letter written at Constantinople or Alexandria, while at present 45 or 50 days are employed in going and returning between Marseilles and either of those places.

Proof of a debt claimed on a bill of exchange was disallowed in Tuesday in the bankruptcy Court, on the ground that the rule of court had not been complied with, which requires notice of the disallowance of the bill to be given to the official assignee, the bankruptcy having taken place before it was due.

A letter of the 29th ult. from Prague, states that Charles X was about to proceed to Linz from Kirchberg, and that he will return next year to Bohemia.

(From the *Globe*, Oct. 18.)

HAMBURG, Oct. 14.—The Norwegian Minister of State, Van Lovenskiold, has tendered his resignation to the King, with a very energetic declaration against that portion of the Storting which prevailed against him. The King has not accepted his resignation, but has expressed himself in the Norwegian Council of State very decidedly against all that the Storting has done in that matter, and declares his intention to present in the next Storting projects of laws to prevent similar abuses in future. He speaks in the highest terms of the talents and noble character of the Minister, and calls on him to retain his office for the advantage of the country, and the satisfaction of the King, with which M. Lovenskiold could not but comply.

PRINCE POLIGNAC.—This distinguished prisoner has addressed the following letter to the chief editor of the *Courier Francais*—"Ham, Oct. 11, 1836.—Sir.—In your paper of the 7th inst., you mention a visit which was lately paid by M. Gauthier to the ex-Ministers confined at Ham. M. Gauthier with whom I am not acquainted, has, in fact, been here, but he only visited one of the prisoners, and I am not that one; consequently, the details of the conversation which you mention cannot regard me, neither do those reports contained in your paper of the 7th inst. If, during the hard trial, I am subjected to by Providence, I carefully avoid a vain, puerile, and ostentatious display of firmness, believe, Sir, that I am not less able to support my long sufferings with the calm courage befitting a man of honour. I beg you will insert this letter in your next number, and receive the assurance of my distinguished consideration."

"PRINCE POLIGNAC."

The *Augsburg Gazette* gives the following of the 1st instant from Rome:—"Judgment has been pronounced upon the young Prince de Canino, but its nature is kept a profound secret. It is said he is sentenced to death, but no doubt is entertained of his having a pardon granted to him by the Pope. The non-appearance of the young Prince before a public tribunal, and the secrecy in which the proceedings against him have been enveloped, are attributed to consideration for his family. It is certain that the Austrian Ambassador, the Count de Lutnow, has taken steps in his favour by order of the court of Vienna."

It would appear that a new ministry is in contemplation at Madrid, and that the movement party will form it. The names of Olazaga, Carrasco, Bertrand de Lys, and Caballero are mentioned as the probable successors of the Calatrava Cabinet. The British Legion has received 375,000 reals about 4,000l. arrears.

The Lord Lieutenant has appointed Alexander Lambert, Esq., a Deputy Lieutenant for Mayo. The Lord Lieutenant has conferred the honour of Knighthood on Captain Henry Esch Atkinson, R.N., inspecting commander of the Coast Guard at Youghal. Lord Powerscourt has been appointed Deputy Lieutenant for Wicklow.

Intelligence from the frontiers of Silesia draws a melancholy picture of the state of Poland.

A letter from Cracow, of the 2nd of October, informs us that General Kauffman had signified to the Senate his intention (under orders from the Austrian Government) to remain with his forces in that city until the next spring.

Captain Phipps Hornby, C.B. a cousin to Lord Stanley, is the new naval aid-de-camp to his Majesty, vice Rames, deceased. A vacancy arose in the number of militia aides-de-camp to the King by the decease of Lord Dufferin.

Not only is Mrs. O'Connell's death hourly expected, but Mr. O'Connell's eldest son labours under a severe, perhaps dangerous malady. Daughters and grandchildren, too are ill to such an extent, that Darrynane might be likened to an hospital.

Lisbon, Oct. 7.—The Queen and Prince remain constantly at the *Necessidades*. Her Majesty used to visit the Italian Opera or the French theatre almost every evening; now she never goes to either. The theatres in fact are almost deserted, and Lisbon from being a place of the greatest gaiety, has all the appearance of a city in mourning for