British News.

LONDON, November 3.

PARIS, Oct. 30.

NEWS FROM SPAIN.

The *Monitear* of to-day contains the following telegraphic dispatch :—

" Bayonne, Oct. 27, 1-2 past two.

" Rodil was, on the 20th, at Santa Cruz de Mudela, communicating with Alaix, at Baylen. They were uncertain as to the projects of Gomez, who was at Fuencaliente. Narvaez, called by the government to Madrid, arrived there on the 22d.

" General Peon, having pursued Sanz with little activity, was turned off by his troops. The government has replaced him by Alvarez, who united at Leon, on the 17th, his division with the Portuguese. Sanz then returned to the Asturias.

" The Carlists, with 23 battalions, attacked Bilboa on the 26th; they threw into the city some bombs, and endeavoured to bar the crossing of the river."

The assembling of 23,000 men before Bilboa by Eguia, will at once give an idea of the forces of Don Carlos. In Biscay, Navarre, the basque Provinces, Catalonia, Arragon, Lamancha, Castille, and even in Andalusia, and Estremadura, the Carlists are formidable; and yet they can spare 23,000 men to attack Bilboa under the command of Eguia.

Letters from Madrid, of the 22d ult. state, that " the goverment is engaged in a provisional negociation with the Bank of San Fernando. The Bank is to advance 17 millions, on condition that it issues its acceptances for that sum, and gets paid by the receipts from the forced loan imposed on the inhabitants of Madrid. It charges itself with the collection of that loan."

A letter from Bayonne of the 26th of Oct. says—" A dispatch, sent by the Ambassador of France at Madrid, was received by the director of the telegraph at two o'clock in the morning. The contents of this communication are not yet known, but a thousand conjectures are formed. It is even said that the Queen has refused to accept the resignations sent in by her ministers. D. Antonio Monvilhon, a gentleman attached to the service of Don Carlos, entered on the 25th into Spain. M. Monvilhon is the prisoner who, condemned to be shot at Seville, succeeded in effecting his escape at the very moment when the sentence was going to be put into execution."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Messager* assures us that there is a division in the French Ministry, and that M. Mole and M. Guizot cannot possibly agree.

The same paper says that M. Mendizabal has nearly terminated his negociations with certain English bankers for a loan, and that he will submit the result of those communications to the Cortes.

It likewise assures us that, in the evening of the 25th, the report was spread at Berne, that the French government had transmitted to M. de Montebello a note, in which it enjoined that diplomatist to cause the members of the Swiss Diet to understand that France was disposed to terminate as promptly as possible its quarrels with Switzerland, and would be satisfied with any explanations which would save the honour and character of its diplomacy.

The *Journal du Commerce* says—" Yesterday morning a meeting was held at the hotel of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Count d'Abbony and the Swiss Charge d'Affaires came together to the conference. These two ministers had notes to communicate and news to announce. However, Count Mole was not the first who received this intelligence. These notes and news, which arrived yesterday by two different couriers, were shown to his Majesty last night. If we can rely on the confidants of the President of the Chateau, Austria is not less anxious to put an end to our Helvetian quarrel, than the Cabinet of London was to settle the American misunderstanding, and, as was the case before, we shall gain nothing but the expense of the *blocus*, and the ridicule of our threats. The following is the text of the declaration which the Diet will have to make on the report of the commission :—' Switzerland, faithful to the old sympathies which unite it with France, rejects all hostile interpretation which they might wish to give to the acts of the policy in the relations with the French government.' This declaration, to which we shall reply, is thus settled between the Court of Vienna and the parties, and will bring perfect satisfaction between the two nations, which will, at their leisure, regret that the relations of commerce and of friendship were, for a moment, interrupted by Messrs. Thiers and Montebello. M. Mole appeared satisfied with this satisfactory formula, which, if it did not emanate from his Cabinet, would be a proof of the sagacity of the Swiss, and of our readiness to forgive injuries.

" As to the affair of Conseil and the communication of the documents, this will not be mentioned. Nevertheless, the annihilation of those latter and the destruction of all the interrogatories will be easily obtained. M***, Master of the Requests, was to set out in the course of the day for Berne."

ATTEMPT AT INSURRECTION AT STRASBURG.

An attempt at insurrection has been made at Strasbnrg, but instantly repressed. We give all the details of this foolish affair that we can find, in another part of the paper. It derives its chief interest from the name of the person principally concerned, Louis Napoleon Buonaparte, and it serves as a proof that the enthusiasm once felt for that name has passed away. The fame and glory of Napoleon naturally enough captivated the imagination of a people so sensitively alive to military honor as the French; but it required all the splendour of his renown to blind them to the fact, that he was a despot of the most arbitrary system of rule, and that the cry of " *Vive l'Empereur*" was no more than the watch-word of the tyranny of the camp or caserne. As there is now no chance of fresh Marengos. or Austerlitzes, or Jenas, to divert the mind of France from this truth, the military faction must be content to leave the trade of revolutioneering to other hands, and poor Louis Napoleon Buonaparte has, by this time, discovered that he is a very different person from his imperial uncle. In some accounts he is said to be the son of Lucien, but that is not the case; he is the son of the ex-King of Holland. We noticed this mistake principally for the purpose of saying that the Prince de Canino, since his sojourn in England, has totally abstained from mixing himself in the restless politics of the Continent, and that his memoirs, lately published, contained sound conservative views on the most important topics, which, coming as they do from one so intimately acquainted with the events consequent upon the French revolution, in many of which he took a decisive part, are worthy of deep attention. We allude particularly to his opinions respecting the House of Lords, and the general working of the British Constitution. The ridiculous attempt at Strasburg will tend only to strenghten the government of Louis Philippe.

PARIS, Nov. 1.

The French journals are filled with remarks upon the Speech of the Queen of Spain, and speculation upon the stability and instability of the Calatrava ministry.

The Moniteur of to-day says that " intelligence from Andaluisa announces that Gomez has gone into the sierra Morena."

A letter from Bayonne of the 27th of Oct. says " Bilboa is in the greatest danger, if the English do not make a bold and vigorous movement in its support. The capture of Bilboa, besides the moral effect which it will produce, will give Don Carlos the possession of considerable supplies. It is also well known, that a very large quantity of British merchandise is deposited there."

Another letter contains the following: " We have received the following account of the siege of Bilboa by letters from Durango of the 25th. Twenty-three battalions of Spaniards and one battalion of deserters from the African Legion occupy the neighborhood of that city and block up every avenue to it. Formidable batteries, directed against the exterior fortifications of the city, have been raised by the Carlists; they are formed of 26 guns of from 16 to 36 and 38 pounders, besides other of smaller calibre, to say nothing of mortars and howitzers. A force has been established half way between Portugalette and Bilboa, in order to command the river. All communication by sea has been cut off; two batteries have been constructed to silence the fire of steam-boats, which moreover will be kept at a respectful distance by powerful obstacles raised to stop their entry. Three small vessels, one of which had on board the despatches of Gen. Evans, were stopped by the besiegers. It apppears, from the report of urgent demands of assistance, that the garrison is discouraged, and that a misunderstanding exists between the troops and the Urban Militia. Six officers, followed by 20 soldiers, have quitted the town to join the Carlists, and nine officers from Portugalette have imitated them. The Carlists opened their batteries on the morning of the 25th, at six o'clock; the battery raised near the church of Begona poured unceasing vollies against the outworks. The enormous bombs invented by Col. Lison filled the city with terror and consternation. Their effects are really terrific; one of the four thrown into the cityfell on San Antonio."

Accounts from Cadiz, Oct. 17, mention that—" A French squadron, coming from the Mediterranean, has just entered this port. It is composed of three ships of the line, and two brigs, which were here before, forming in the whole a squadron of seven vessels. It is said that others will shortly arrive.

THE CONSTANTINE EXPEDITION.

The Toulon letters and journals apprise us that the Duke de Nemours left that port on board the steam-boat the Sphynx on the 25th inst. proceeding direct to Bona. It was accompanied by the steam-boat La Chimiere, and the Duke was expected to reach Bona before the 1st inst. as on that day the campaign against Constantine was to begin.

Military Revolt at Strasburgh.—PARIS, Nov. 1, 4 o'clock A. M.—The early hour at which the Post-Office closed this day (two o'clock,) on account of the great festival of All Saints, compelled me to send you an exceedingly brief notice of rumours then in circulation, which stated stated that a military revolt had taken place at Strasburgh, and that Napoleon Louis Bonaparte, son of the ex-king Louis Bonaparte, brother of the Emperor Napoleon, was at the head of the movement. I added that, notwithstanding these rumours, the funds at Tortoni's had not fallen.

A revolutionary movement not being a matter to be treated as a mere report, I took the necessary steps to arrive at the truth, and shall briefly communicate to you the sum of the information I have obtained on the subject.

At six o'clock on Saturday morning last, (Oct. 29) Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, called upon the Colonel of Artillery, Vaudrey, in garrison at Strasburgh, with whom he had been for some time in correspondence. After some conversation, the colonel conducted him to the barracks of his regiment, assembled the men, and presenting Louis to them, said, " Louis Phillipe is no more. His government has been overturned in Paris. There is an end to the dynasty of Orleans. Behold the descendant of ' the great man.'—He is worthy of being our king. *Vive Napoleon Louis Bonaparte!*"

The soldiers joined in this cry, and immediately took up arms. The different posts were relieved. Pickets were immediately marched to the hotels of the different authorities, by whom the Prefect and the General of Brigade in command of the place were arrested. Col. Parquin (brother of the barrister who defended Fieschi, and who himself, if I correctly recollect, was, at the trial of that miscreant and his associates, on duty as Major of the Gardes-Municipale of Paris) accompanied Louis Napoleon to the house of Gen. Voirol, and found him just getting out of bed. Col. Parquin having ordered his men to arrest the General, the latter rushed to his bedside and drew out a pistol, which he levelled at Parquin, and drew the trigger, but the pistol missed fire. The general then ran behind a desk, and addressed the soldiers, assuring them that they had been grossly imposed upon, and made the instruments of a criminal intrigue; that they had been deceived, and pointing at Parquin as the principal in the fraud, ordered them to arrest him. The soldiers in one moment resumed the exercise of their senses, and, furious at the idea of having been made the tools of an intriguant and a liar, seized him and carried him off to their quarters, where they told their comrades what had occur'd.

In an instant the truth flashed on the soldiers, whose indignation was roused to the utmost by finding that they had been duped, and they would have instantly torn to pieces their Colonel, Louis Napoleon, and the other chiefs of the revolt, had they not been saved by the timely arrival of General Voirol, at the head of a body of troops of the garrison. In an instant all the revolters were in custody; the magistrates previously arrested by them were restored to liberty, and, before the people of Strasburgh knew any thing respecting it, the movement was suppress'd.

These details reached the government at one o'clock, last night, not by telegraph, but by a special courier. The ministers were immediately summoned, and at two o'clock they were assembled at the Tuileries, where they remained the entire night, in council. General Voirol, in his first dispatch, briefly stated the result of the affair, promising to forward all the particulars by the next mail; but that conveyance, instead of arriving at four o'clock this morning, in the regular course only reached at eleven in the forenoon, on account of the snow that had fallen.

On these details you may rely. I shall now give you additional statements, which, however, I cannot equally guarantee, although I have them from good authority:

" Madame Murat (ex-Queen of Naples, and sister of the Emperor Napoleon) has been ordered to quit Paris. A telegraphic dispatch has been forwarded to Lyon, directing the General commanding that military division to march 12 regiments towards the Swiss frontier, the government being afraid that a similar movement has tnken place at Granoble, influenced by the Swiss Radicals."

TELEGRAPHIC DISATCHES.

" STRASBURGH Oct. 30, Half past eight o'clock.

" *The General Commanding the Fifth Military Division, to the Minister of War.*

" This morning, at 6 o'clock, Louis Napoleon, son of the Duchess of St. Leu, who had in his confidence the Col. of Artillery Vaudry, traversed the streets of Strasburgh with a part of his (Vaudry's regiment, crying, *Vive Napoleon.* They presented themselves at the Barrack of the 46th Regiment of the line, in order to exite the soldiers to rise. I myself was blockaded in my own house, by a picket of artillery, but, thanks to the fidelity and sincere devotedness of our own troops, this imprudent young man (Louis Napoleon) was arrested, together with his accomplice. The 3d Regiment of artillery is deserving of praise, as also are the Regiments of Infantry, and several officers of the 4th Regiment of artillery."

STRASBURGH, Oct. 30, 11 o'clock.

" *The Prefect of the Lower Rhine, to the Minister of the Interior.*

" The persons arrested are, &c. [Here follow the names, as above.]

" All is very tranquil. The indignation is general."

" Nov. 1, ten o'clock.—Strasburgh continues to enjoy the greatest tranquility."

State of Trade.—The pressure in the money market still continues, though with some appearance of mitigation, and business of every kind is consequently dull. It appears to be the general opinion that things will remain in a state of uncertainty here until we have full accounts of the effects which the recent measures of the Bank of England produce on the opposite side of the Atlantic. Should they produce no very serious consequences in the States, the general impression amongst calm and thinking men (so far as we can learn it) is, that things will soon come right again, though not without some failures, considerable pressures, and a severe lesson on the evils of over speculation and unrestricted credits. One of the circumstancess most in favour of the country is, that the stocks of goods on hand are far from large, and that, therefore, there is no danger of a glutted market; besides which there can be no doubt that there has been so much good and profitable business done in the country during the last half dozen years as to render the commercial and manufacturing interests much more able to bear a severe pressure than they were some time ago.

A failure of some importance in the City in the cotton import trade has lately taken place; an offer of 10s. in the pound has, however, been made, and is not unlikely to be accepted.

All the Banks in Europe are now, it appears, adopting the measures or following the example of the Bank of England, in raising the rate of interest, and this is tantamount to a declaration that they intend to keep their gold, whatever efforts may be made to withdraw it from them.

On Sunday forenoon a numerous flock of wild geese forming a semicircle, were observed flying over St. James's Park towards the south, which is considered as indicative of a severe winter.—*London pa.*

THE ARMY.

(From the United Service Gazette.)

We have carefully abstained from noticing the various rumours and reports daily circulated respecting reductions, consolidations, and changes, knowing that most of them are without any foundations in fact, and well aware that Lord Howick has been extremely particular in keeping private his intentions—from not only his own friends, but also the heads of departments.

We believe, however, that the following subjects engage his lordship's attention, and will form prominent features in the report so anxiously expected.

The grant of a promotion or brevet to all ranks of officers for length of service.

The abolition of the present *depot* system, and the substitution of provisional battalions, by which means regiments on service can be more easily relieved, the period of service in the East lessened, and a considerable saving effected, besides allowing regiments to remain longer at home, their present stay scarcely averaging four years.

The abolition of the offices of Deputies in the Adjutant General's and Quartermaster General's departments.

The appointment of a definite period for the employment of officers on the staff, and equalising the pay to the duties.

The transfer to the War-office from the Adjutant General's department of the superintendance of courts-martial, and several other changes of minor importance; but all connected with the service.

The report of the proceedings of the commission is at present in progress, under the superintendence of the Secretary at War, and when finished, (which is expected about the middle of November) it is intended to furnish to each member of the commission, a copy requesting his opinion on the several matters referred to. On these opinions, when collected, Lord Howick will ground the prepositions he intends to bring before parliament for a reform of abuses in the army; and we sincerely trust that the result may be as expected by his lordship's friends, —satisfactory to all persons.

FIRE AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

At twelve o'clock last night a fire was observed in one of the work-rooms situate at the south west angle of the main building, in which workmen have, for some time been employed, in fitting up complicated machinery for printing Bank notes and Bank post bills. Part of the machinery communicated with the floor beneath. This part of the floor, which was near to a register grate, was for some distance, completely on fire. The soldiers on duty, and the officers upon the establishment, were immediately set to work, in the hope of extinguishing it without requiring the aid of the fire-brigade engines, whereby much intense excitement would be avoided. The fire, however, had so complete a hold of the massive beams and girders, that it was thought prudent to send to the head fire-station for assistance. A supply of engines and men was immediately dispatched, but the former were not brought into play, the firemen, with the assistance of the bank engine, being found quite sufficient to render further aid unnecessary. The men with their large pickaxes and crow bars tore up the iron hearth of the fire-place, and the slate pavement of the room for a considerable area around. An opening been made, the branch of the engine was enabled to pour a powerful stream of water upon the burning timbers. By five o'clock all danger had ceased. The damage done is comparatively trifling. Of the cause of this alarming fire nothing certain is known; but it is generally thought that by some accidental neglect, such as dropping a spark, fire was communicated in an aperture cut through the flooring on the previous day to the right of the fire place.

SPAIN.—*Opening of the Cortes.*—The Constituent Cortes were opened on the 23rd ult. by the Queen Regent in person. The streets leading from the Royal Palace to the Cortes were lined by troops, and the various avenues leading to the great scene of interest were so densly crowded as to render it almost impossible to pass along. The houses on either side presented a gay and beautiful appearance. The balconies, which were hung with grace fully disposed silken festoonery of various colours, amongst which those of the national banner prevailed, were filled with a dazzling galaxy of female beauty. In front of the palaces of the grandees were suspended their respective arms. The interior of the house of the Cortes was as beautiful as it was interesting. The lower part of the house displayed in calm dignity the representative of the people seated on semi-circular benches superbly gilt and laid down with cushions of red velvet. From the centre ascended the throne of Isabella II. To the right of the throne was a table with red velvet cushions, on which were placed the crown and sceptre of the realm, enriched with brilliants. At half past two o'clock, amidst the clang of presented arms, the peals of artillery, and the combined music of the bands of the various regiments, the Queen Regent arrived in a carriage drawn by eight white Andalusians of the most surpassing beauty. Her Majesty was received, as she passed along, by loud *vivas* from the troops and the populace, which she graciously and gracefully acknowledged. When she entered the house, and until she took her seat the whole assembly stood up. A lovelier or more splendid woman than the Queen Regent scarcely exists, or can scarcely be conceived. She seems to be in her thirtieth year, in the voluptuous noon of her charms, with the face of a Venus and the figure of a Juno; she blends the animated sweetness of the one, with the dignified majesty of the other. Her dress consisted of a long robe of silver-embroidered black velvet, open in front at the waist, and displaying from thence another of white satin, the ample sleeves of the former terminated half way on the arms and fell to the ground, in ample folds, the interior of which were lined with white satin. Her Majesty had her dark hair *en bandeau* adorned with pearls and brilliants, and surmounted by a little crown of the same, from which fell behind a veil *dentella* and d'argent, like the statue of the Virgin in the Catholic churches of the Continent.—Having taken her seat, the Infante Don Francisco and the President and Deputies, all uncovered took also theirs. The President, Senor Becerra, in a short speech congratulated the Queen and the Spanish nation on the glorious act of her Majesty, who had by her presence in the Congress of the Cortes, and by taking the oath to the Constitution, given a new proof of her eagerness to support and ameliorate the freedom and happiness of all.—The speech spoken by the Queen, which is of great length, is as moderate and as explicit on the weighty constitutional questions which are for the Cortes to decide as any rational friend of Monarchical Government could desire. In the passage where the Queen observed that the Cortes would proceed to the reform of the Constitution, she adds, that though offering them no advice either as Queen or mother, nevertheless that it is impossible to suppose it compatible with spanish generosity that advantage should be taken of the orphan state of the young Queen to reduce the prerogative of the national throne. The most lame part of the speech, unavoidably so, is the question of finance: the Queen is, however, made to own frankly that the proposed scheme of Cuba bonds is not considered a payment, and the phrase seems even to promise some more satisfactory arrangement. Compliments, but merited, are paid to the frank and afforded by Great Britain.—Her Majesty displayed, at first, an interesting tremulousness of voice and manner, which soon gave way to the firmness of character which she has hitherto displayed under more trying circumstances. The reading of the speech occupied the space of twenty minutes. When it was concluded, at a little after three o'clock, the people in the principal " Tribune," shouted forth " Viva la Reina Isabella segunda," " Viva Christian la Reina Gubernadora," " Viva la Constitucion de anno 1812." The Cortes arose, the military bands outside struck up Riego's Hymn, and the Queen Regent took her departure. The " Vivas" of the people inside were caught up by the crowds without, and kept up loud and long " to the very echo." The evening passed off with illuminations and other rejoicings. The theatres were crowded; and at the grand opera, previous to the performance of *Norma*, the audiance with one accord called for the overture to *William Tell*,

In the preparatory sitting of the Cortes on the 17th, M. Becerra was elected president, and Messrs. Alazaga and Cevallos, secretaries.

A despatch in the *Moniteur* states that the Carlists before Bilboa had determined to mount to the assault of that city on the 27th, and that the deserters from the Algertne Legion were to lead this assault.—The despatches adds, that the forts of Begona and St. Augustin, (the latter commands the river,) near Bilboa, were taken, the sea being so stormy that no assistance could be afforded from it. Two Carlist chiefs, Montenegro and a Portuguese officer, were killed.—The valley of Aran has also been invaded by the Carlists.—These, however, are counterballanced by the men of Sanz being beaten a second time from Oviedo. Cabrera, too, has remained, it seems, with Gomez, so that if San Miguel presses the seige of Cantavieja, he may make himself master of it.

Late accounts from Para state that place to be perfectly tranquil. The insurgents had been chased into the interior by the Brazillian troops, and the principal leaders had either been killed or taken prisoners. The insurgents during their retreat had massecred all the whites they fell in with, and committed the greatest atrocities. In consequence of this, all articles of consumption were scarce and dear, and the commerce with the interior totally suspended.

SWANSEA.—On Wednesday night the 12th inst. about nine o'clock, it came on to blow a most tremendous heavy gale, from the S. W., accompanied with very heavy rain, which continued the whole of the night; in short, a more stormy and tempestuous night is not within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant of the place: it blew a complete hurricane. We have not heard the extent of the damage done; but our correspondent informs us that on the following morning the sreets were to be seen strewed with bricks, slates, tiles, broken chimney pots, &c. &c. &c; several old chimnies, which had stood the gales for many a year, were blown down; in fact, scarcely a house in the town or neighbourhood escaped the violence of the gale A great number of fine old trees in and about the town and neighbourhood were uprooted, others were broken down short off, and many split from top to bottom. A very considerable portion of the eastern pier, nearly 200 feet, was thrown down, by the violence of the wind and heavy sea. The damage is said to be very considerable; some estimate it at £1000. The shiping in and out of the harbour has suffered more or less. Several vessels came in during the gale with loss of bowsprits, sails, &c. &c., and we are apprehensive, in our next, we shall have occasion to record similar accounts from other ports.

The coachman who drives the mail from hence to Carmathen, was with the greatest difficulty enabled to proceed, being nearly blown from the box; the water stood several feet in the roads, from the overflowing of the brooks and river, and the horses were nearly carried of their legs.

We regret to add the following melancholy accident, received from our correspondent, of the loss of three lives at sea. The schooner *Success*, of Fowey, Tadd, master, whilst lying at the Mumbles, wind bound, on the same night, finding it necessary for the safety of the vessel to remove one of the anchors, four of the crew got into the boat for that purpose, and succeeded in getting the kedge anchor into the boat. In the act of coming along side the vessel, it is supposed that one of the men accidently struck the anchor, and caused it to shift on one side; the boat immediately capsized, and three of the men in the boat were unfortunately drowned. The names of the sufferers are William Hicks; the mate, aged 26; Henry Ellery, 27; and Jonathan Rindle Werry, the apprentice, 16. The other poor fellow, Thomas Moss, who was in the boat at the same time, being able to swim, reached one of the other vessels which lay near and fortunately saved.

We understand that Captain Tadd, who was on board the *Success* at the time, was most active in his endeavour to render every assistance to his unfortunate crew, by holding out a light, throwing out spars and ropes, but his humane efforts were unavailing from the heavy gusts of wind at the time. He describes the cries of the poor fellows for assistance, to be heart rending. The bodies were picked up in about three hours afterwards, near the spot [Carmarthen Journal.]

The hurricane of the night of the 11th inst., drove several vessels in the mouth of the river from their moorings; and Mr. Talbot's beautiful yacht, the *Galatea*, was very nearly turned keel upwards. The tide rose extremely high, and so great was the river flood also, that a visitation, such as occurred at Aberavon in July, 1768, was for some time feared. It that year the water flowed into the church and into every house in the town, in some places to the hight of six feet; the bridge was swept away; " corn, hay, trees, &c. were carried down the flood, on the subsiding of which, the town was left covered with mud and slime, and the provisions of the inhabitants entirely destroyed." On this occasion the late Mr. Talbot, with his accustomed generosity, liberally and plentifully relieved the sufferers.—[*Merthyr Guardian.*]

The Handsome Fishmonger.—The daily papers have of late been amusing their readers by a mysterious paragraph of an elopement, from the neighbourhood of one of the Royal Palaces, of a young lady related to a Noble Duke with a person in humble life, whereas it turns out to be no elopement at all, but a regularly arranged marriage between Miss Manners, of Kempton-park, near Hampton-court, and Mr. Stapleton, the fishmonger, of Egham, whose fine person and good looks had attracted much notice in the neighbourhood. The bride is one of the daughters of Mr. Manners, a descendant of an illegitimate son of one of the Dukes of Rutland, and has resided for many years at Kempton Park. It is said that Mr. Stapleton is in a large way of business, to which, it seems, his fair partner now entirely devotes herself. Mr. Stapleton is no *flat fish* at any rate, although he may have been celebrated as a dealer in fish of a more bulky description.

Carlists in the British Legion.—The Bayonne correspondent of the Chronicle asserts the following as a fact:—" There has been scarcely a vessel dispatched of late from England with recruits for the legion, which did not contain a number of men pledged to desert to the Carlists as soon as possible after their arrival at St. Sebastian. Take the case of the Glasgow steamer for instance. It was announced that that vessel was carrying out 210 recruits for the legion. Out of that number there were 47, who having been first enlisted by the Carlist agent in London (and from him received a small bounty) were then enlisted by the recruiting agent for the legion on the express understanding that they should go out to Spain as Christina's soldiers, and having arrived, pass over to Don Carlos's camp, when it was stipulated they should receive 20 dollars bounty and in the event of their bringing over any of their fellow soldiers, an additional reward of 10 dollars each man."

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MR. EDITOR,—The habit which a great number of the Females of this City have adopted of calling at Stores day after day in search of PATTERNS of various kinds of Goods to compare with some thing they have at home, has run to such a height, as to have become truly annoying, and is very frequently the occasion of severe losses to the Merchant. Not wishing to give offence to such persons, I have frequently been compelled to let others leave the store who really appeared anxious to purchase, by which without doubt I have lost many good customers, and the case has happened so often, that I have made up my mind to do so no longer, should it even be the loss of a number of my best PATTERN customers.

The practice also of taking piece goods from stores should be stopped; it is truly ridiculous to allow it, but because some stores do so, others must do the same, or run the chance of offending.—I have had particular articles kept from my store for several days and when returned bore evident marks of having been used. It is highly probable that the majority of the Merchants have experienced cases similar to the above, and I am led to make these remarks in hopes that they will all become unanimous in checking such practice for the future, and they will find it will not only save a great deal of time and trouble, but very possibly of a great deal of Property. A MERCHANT

Colonial.

From the Newfoundland Patriot.

" *Will you endeavour to procure for the People of Newfoundland their just right of fishing on the French Shore agreeably to the Treaty of Utrecht?*

" *Will you endeavour to advance the general fishing interests of Newfoundland?*"

The above are two of a series of pledges to be submitted to Candidates at the ensuing elections—and in our opinion are second to none of the series in importance as regards the posperity of a large class of the people, upon whom the substantial welfare of the Colony depends in a greater degree than upon any other one class of the whole population.

But it is not enough that we struggle by every constitutional means in our power to obtain a participation in a right, which, from its very nature, should be exclusively our own, from which we have been most unjustly debarred, but we must be protected in the enjoyment of that which His Majesty's government allows us to possess. At the present moment, scarcely a vestige of security exists for the British Colonial fishermen. To whichever part of the coast we direct our attention the rights of the fishermen are stubbornly disputed, and in many cases their property forcibly taken from them, and their whole voyage destroyed, by foreigners, and this, too, while a Naval force rides at anchor in our harbours.

We have only to point to the case of Mr. Handley, of Halifax, in support of the fact. After his crew had been debarred the right of fishing in our own Bay of St. Mary's and his ship plundered of her cargo of fish by French fishermen, he applied to the Admiral at Halifax, for assistance to bring the robbers to justice and to obtain his property, but the Admiral tells him that he cannot interfere, he must apply to the Home Government for instructions. The Governor of Nova Scotia, too, acknowledges the hardship of Mr. Handley, but cannot give him redress, he (Handley) must petition the Government? Throughout the whole of the Colonies, this is the way in which the people are humbugged. Every petty affair is referred to the Colonial Officer, some 2,000 miles off, which could be more easily settled upon the spot. Continual dabbling by successive secretaries in our domestic affairs, has made our Colonial Government a unique piece of patchwork, in which there are no two pieces alike—doing and undoing, and lulling the people asleep with gilded promises have been the peculiar characteristic of Downing Street in all of its transactions with the Colonies; but it is high time that we awake, and have a perfect conception of the game, in which we are made the mere box-and-dice of the gamblers. For what purpose, we should like to know, is this Admiral Halkett and his Squadron sent to these waters, if it be not to protect us from a foreign aggression, which the British Government have courted by their unwise treaties and conventions, by which they have ceded away our rights to a foreign country, and given us nothing in return.

Peculiarly a colony whose staple is the Fisheries when the British Government treated away our Coasts in one direction to one power, and permitted another power to participate with us in another direction—surely one may suppose that a spirit of justice would influence them—if they did not give us an equivalent in one shape or another, at least to protect us in the enjoyment of that which remained to us, and not mock us with vain parade, in time of peace, and when occasion arose for action turn their backs upon us and leave us to our fate.

For many years the port of St. John's was made the rendezvous or head-quarters of an active squadron—(perhaps, no Island in the world is better calculated for shipping than Newfoundland) and in consequence few complaints were heard of foreign aggression then; but now, " few and far between" are the visits of a King's ship, and the consequence is, that impunity has added zest to the foreign marauders who were hitherto kept in check by their proximity to a British Naval force; and they now not only drive our fishermen from what they call their own shore, but they even dispute with them their right to any part of the coast.

How necessary, then, are the pledges given above. The people, one and all, of this Island, have been grossly wronged by the Legislation of the Home Government. The best parts of their coasts have been ceded from them to foreign nations, without their consent, and without bestowing upon them the slightest return: even in the matter of protection they are treated as aliens.

When war agitated the face of the ocean, our settlements were burned to the ground by the ruthless foe. Did the benevolence of the British Government build up our ruined store-houses and dwellings? no, but they hushed to peace the angry elements of hostility, and rewarded the enemy, by bestowing upon him our fishing grounds and our harbours!—they left us but a portion of our own, and even that portion is held, not as a right, but as the caprice or cupidity of strangers may dictate.

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, DECEMBER 23, 1836.

By the English Mail, which arrived here on Sunday evening last, London dates to the 3d, and Falmouth to the 5th November, have been received: Extracts from which will be found in preceding columns.

At the time the Packet left England, it was currently reported there, that a dissolution of Parliament would shortly take place.

His Majesty's Post-Master General has given notice by advertisement, that he is ready to receive tenders to contract for the conveyance of letters from *vessels wind bound in the channel*, by a Steam Vessel of not less than one hundred horse power, to be stationed at Falmouth, and to proceed to sea when she shall receive directions from the Agent to the Post Office at Falmouth.

Notwithstanding the numerous accounts of the defeat of the Carlist General, Gomez, it appears he is still actively employed in Estremadura, and is likely to give the Queen's party additional trouble.—There seems to be a lack of skill or courage in the Queen's Generals, otherwise they could certainly have conquered General Gomez and his handfull of troops.

An attempt has been made by the young LOUIS BONAPARTE to excite a military revolt with the troops stationed at Strasburg, but it was suppressed immediately: some particulars respecting this affair will be found in this day's paper.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.—The Session was opened by the Governor on Tuesday last, and the Speech delivered by His Excellency on the occasion, reached here on Wednesday afternoon. The Speech is concise, and recommends a calm consideration of the various important subjects, which will be laid before the Assembly during the Session. The revenue of the Province is represented, as in a flourishing condition, and the general prosperity of the country steadily progressing. We feel confident, that every lover of his country, will re-echo the fervant hope of His Excellency, " that the deliberations of the Assembly, may tend to the benefit of this rising and happy portion of His Majesty's Dominions."

REPORTING THE DEBATES.—We are informed that Mr. BLATCH intends proceeding to Fredericton on Monday next with the intention of reporting *for the House of Assembly.*—We are confident that Mr. BLATCH, is a competent reporter, the best known in this Province, and we hope that his services will meet a suitable reward from those by whom he shall be employed; but we cannot for a moment believe, that the Public will be pleased, (far from satisfied) with the reports that will be issued forth from a Reporter, *employed solely*, by the House of Assembly. A reporter so employed, will be under no controul of the Press; he will be under no engagement of sending his manuscripts daily to the printers; nor under any fears of censure from the public for any matter that may be suppressed.

The public, who are the contituents of those sent to the Assembly, wish to see faithful and daily reports of what transpires within the walls of that House; and this can only be accomplished by employing two reporters, and a press at Fredericton. If the Legislature will confirm an annual grant, in accordance with their resolution past last session, we have no doubt that an arrangement will be made