

reached Dublin this day, and which announce that flour had risen to ten dollars per barrel, and wheat in proportion. It was thought that a supply from Europe of not less 1,200,000 quarters would be required to supply the wants of the American market. — We need not point out the importance of this intelligence, nor the effect it must have upon the exchanges and the value of gold. — *Dublin Evening Mail.*

**PADDY AND THE BANK.**—Dennis O'Flaherty, an Irish hodman, was placed at the bar and confronted with Patrick Doyle, one of Dan's finest pishers, who had been rapping the country. The latter, who had assumed the office of prosecutor, was dignifiedly attired in a splendid fancy dress, consisting of a pair of brogues not much unlike a small cock-beat; hose without feet, so that the flesh-colour might be exhibited; a pair of unmentionables in the last stage of decay, and suspended in the usual vulgar way from the shoulders, but clasped firmly to the waist, by a sash, *à la* a band of home-manufacture, *à la* a pair of spectacles; a party coloured coat, with various patches as there are days in the year, something between the top and the modern dandified cut of the west end, and a title through which the hair flowed in all its native exuberance, completed this very becoming costume. The prosecutor speedily assumed the bench that he had not the slightest objection to the prisoner was the person who had done it.

Magistrate—How did you lose them?  
Och, these yer honor's lordship, sure I was going home to my own country, and Dennis here, that comes from the same door wid me, conveyed me out of my hard-earned money.

Magistrate—How did he do that?  
Sure, yer honor, I was telling him of my good luck, and I showed me five savrius, and ses he to me, sur, arrah! now Paddy, and snach thav'n't I got five savrius myself, and would it be the best way for you to give me yours, and I'll send Kitty wid 'em to the savin's bank to-morrow. Well, sur, I gev oim my savrius and he counted them over and over agin, and then ses he, now Paddy I'll keep these safe for you, and you shall never spend them at all, boy. Well, sur, sure he has two pigs in the cellar wid him.

Magistrate—What have the pigs to do with your sovereigns; they did it swallow them I hope?

No sur, but he ses he's lost the savrius yer honor's lordship, and I think he ought to sell the two pigs and pay me the money.

Magistrate—Well, prisoner, what have to say for yourself?

Prisoner—Och, sur, I never thought he was going to bring me here, to swear agin me, the boy that's from the very same door wid me. Sure, yer honor, I had his money to put into the savin's bank, and I gev it to Kitty Baanagon, that's my wife, sur, to take it there, and sure she came home, sur, and said she had lost it.

Magistrate—A very likely thing, sir, that your wife would be so careless as to lose ten pounds.

Prisoner—Why to be sure, sur, fit may be found agen, and I've no dejection, sur, to sell my pigs and pay Paddy, and wait till my own money turns up agen in the name of fortune.

The Magistrate enquired if the complainant was satisfied with that promise, and being answered in the affirmative, the prisoner was dismissed.

(From London Papers, Oct. 7—15.)

SWITZERLAND.

**OPINIONS OF THE SWISS JOURNALS.**  
The *Eidgenosse*, the *Republican*, and *Constitutionnel Suisse*, exhort their fellow-countrymen to resist the impetuous demands of France, and to place their hope in the goodness of their cause, and in the support they will doubtless receive from Providence.

Our private correspondence from Switzerland represents the people, lately so peaceable, so exasperated in the extreme, and ready to adopt measures of reprisal against French trade. The merchants of Geneva, St. Gall, Zurich, &c., immediately countermanded the extensive orders they had given for the end of the year. Lyons, and the country along the whole frontier begin to feel the effects of the irritation created in Switzerland by the simple measures notified to the Federal government. Even the Genevese, whose moderate opinions are well known, have joined the radicals in condemning the pretensions of the cabinet of the Tuileries. The council of Geneva was unanimous in that respect, and the cantons are determined in making every sacrifice to defend their independence.

What shall be the conduct of the Diet convoked for the 17th instant? What satisfaction can it give to France without dishonouring itself? On the other hand, if emboldened by the consciousness of its rights, and desirous to conform to the wish of the nation, it rejects the ridiculous pretensions of the French Cabinet, what is to happen? — *the National.*

The *Helvetic* still persists in its opinion that the Diet will not consent to give France the required satisfaction. "The Federal Representative Assembly," it says, "now on the point of meeting, will not degrade itself to such a decree, and thus betray the hopes rested in it by the nation. The people expect a firm and dignified reply to the note of the 27th ult., and a declaration energetically expressive of the sense of our outraged dignity and of a conviction that our rights have been shamefully violated."

"We have been menaced with a hermetical blockade, the execution of which has even already commenced. Well, carry your threats of a blockade into effect; they create little alarm in the country. We shall not be the first to get tired of it. When you have broken off all intercourse with us, we then shall see if French trade does not suffer more than ours. We shall have recourse to reprisals, and France will be obliged to do without our products, as we can do without theirs. The injury we shall sustain thereby must be comparatively inconsiderable."

(EXTRACT OF A PRIVATE LETTER.)

Basle, Oct. 6.

It is hardly possible to give you an idea of the impression which the late note of the French cabinet has produced upon the public mind of Switzerland. All parties, conservatives as well as radicals, have been unanimous in receiving this most extraordinary piece of diplomatic insolence with the utmost indignation. Certainly for the last five years, Switzerland has committed a great many political faults, has been wofully misgoverned by our radicals, but nevertheless she has not deserved such insulting language and such outrageous treatment, from any power, and least of all from France, whose government, according to the public avowals of its ministers themselves, created that very state of things in our country, of which the self same government now so bitterly complains, and against which it is waging deadly warfare. Though the note in question announces only a cessation of the diplomatic relations of France with Switzerland, we received to-day from at least half-a-dozen of Swiss towns, the extraordinary news, that along the whole line of our frontiers, from Geneva to Del, the intercourse between the two countries was stopped on the 2nd instant, of course by an order of the French Government. Up to the present at least the road from Basle to St. Louis is still open, but we understand that on Monday next the *«blois hermitique»* of M. Thiers will take the carriage into execution, and this will cut off France as yet, but he shut up. Even the poor women of Neuchâtel, a French village which supplies Basle with vegetables, will be prevented from carrying their cabbages and potatoes to our town. Under these circumstances, the directory could not help but convoking an extraordinary diet which will meet on the 17th instant. Although nothing can yet be predicted as to the measures which will be adopted by this body, it is generally expected that they will not yield to the demands of France, but at the same time call upon Great Britain for a mediation. The council of state of the canton of Zurich have already drawn up instructions for their deputies to the diet for this purpose and Berne is about to follow the example set by Zurich. These two cantons, the most influential ones in Switzerland, will no doubt be imitated by the majority of the states.

PORTUGAL.

PROTEST OF THE PEERS OF PORTUGAL.

MADAME.—The peers of the kingdom of Portugal, undersigned, could not help reading with great surprise and regret the decree signed by your Majesty on the 10th of this month, by which your Majesty acknowledges as the public law of the realm, the political constitution published in September, 1822.

The constitutional charter of this monarchy, granted by a Portuguese Sovereign, the august father of your Majesty, and a first and second time defended by the Portuguese army with feats of the greatest constancy and bravery against military forces by far superior in numbers, though inferior in gallantry, and who had dared to fight against it, could not be revoked or annulled in a moment of hallucination, by a fraction of the said army; when this said army, according to the constitution now proclaimed by it, and according to the public law of every civilized nation, is essentially obedient, and can never be assembled to deliberate on and carry resolutions.

Madame, by the constitutional charter, part of the national representation belongs to the peers of the kingdom: it also belongs to them to watch over the keeping of the constitution; and without the approbation of their chamber no alteration can be made in any of the constitutional articles.

These are, indeed, great prerogatives, and important duties, which their honour, the sanctity of an oath, and long sufferings supported by them, cannot permit to be despised.

It is then, on this, that they lay the founda-

tion of carrying before the presence of your Majesty, as the supreme chief of the nation, this their protest against the illegal decree countersigned by one of your ministers; hoping that your Majesty will make such a use of it, that the Portuguese, as well as the foreign nations, may have means of knowing that the peers of the kingdom neither promote nor approve revolutions, and that honour and an oath are not vain names to them.

Beg the honour of kissing your Majesty's hands, the peers of the kingdom:—  
Duke of Palmella, President,  
Francisco Manoel Trigozo,  
Viscount de Banho,  
Bartholomeo de Gama ou Liz,  
Count de Faroelo,  
Duke of Pereira,  
Count Villa Real,  
Francisco Simoes Margiolo,  
Francisco Luiz de Souza Barradas,  
Manoel de Macedo Pereira Castilho,  
Luiz de Vasconcellos e Souza,  
Count Sabugal,  
Count de Sampaio,  
Sebastiao Xavier Botello,  
Count Lavradio,  
Viscount de Latoral,  
Polycarpo Jose Machado,  
Count Lishares,  
Jose Francisco Braamcamp,  
Baron de Rendille,  
Viscount Sierra de Pillar,  
Francisco, Bishop of Coimbra, and Count of Arganil,  
Agostinho Jose Freire,  
Manoel Goncalves de Miranda,  
Marquis de Sampaio,  
Viscount Porto Covo de Bandeira,  
Count de Mello.

Lisbon, September 18.

N.B.—The total number of peers is 41; of these, two have never taken their seats, and many were absent from Lisbon when this protest was signed and presented to the Queen.

SPAIN.

(Private Correspondence of the Herald.)

MADRID, OCTOBER 2.

The government has received a courier with news of Villareal having retired, whose passing the Duke I announced to you last night and the day before. This event is supposed to have taken place in consequence of orders from Don Carlos, and not of any defeat.

The Portuguese Legion at Leon had received orders to occupy the pass of Pajares, on the southern frontiers of Asturias and northern borders of Leon, under the supervision that the Carlist force was moving forward.

Gomez is said to have entered the Bastan, to advance towards Andujar, and to intend to return from thence by way of Toledo to threaten the capital from the south-west, whilst Badal imagines to cover it from the east; but it is false that the Queen intends to leave Madrid for Badajos, which, though a fortified town, has not a dozen cannon mounted; and to beg artillery, or even shelter, from the Portuguese frontier fortress of Elvas, which is in high order, is a thing the Castilian pride would hardly submit to. In case of such an extremity, of which there is no danger at present, her Majesty would rather go to Ciudad Rodrigo, where 1000 Carlist prisoners are now lodged. Gen. Evariste San Miguel is said to have laid siege to Cantabria, the depot where the Carlists keep their prisoners, but official accounts since received state that they left it for Beceite.

The Queen regent, whom the French papers state to be a prisoner in her palace, drives out daily, without any escort. Returning the other evening from the Prado, she met a priest carrying the *«cibacum»*, or consecrated host, to a dying sinner. Her Majesty alighted from her carriage, and gave the use of it to the priest in the *«calle de Bola»*, to transport him the more speedily and respectfully on his holy errand, waiting with her lady of honour its return in a neighbouring shop of sempstress. But considerable delay occurring, and the constitutional Queen being tired of waiting, she proceeded on foot to the palace, a good distance, followed by a large crowd, delighted at this proof of Christina's amiable confidence in the population of Madrid, though teeming with proselyting serjeants, contains no Fieschis or Alibans.

Senor Aguilar, the Spanish Ambassador to London, has not yet set out on his journey, though he received 11,000 dollars eight days ago for that purpose; but Mendez Vigo has at last gone to Badajos.

AINHOA, Oct. 6.

Late last night I received the following official report of the affair before St. Sebastian on the 1st.

FROM GENERAL GUIBELAIDE TO THE MINISTER OF WAR.

"EXCELLENT SIR,—For a long time I remarked that the adventurer Evans seriously occupied himself in throwing up works so

solid that there was every reason for believing that he intended permanently to establish himself at St. Sebastian and Passages.— I was confirmed in this belief from his care to avoid risking a general action. Desirous of ascertaining how far my suspicions were correct, I caused to be constructed four batteries on the heights of Amezagana, and another on that of Choritopui, commanding the village of Alza; and notwithstanding the difficulties of the ground, I succeeded in placing in these batteries one piece of 32, three of 18, and one of 6. This morning, at break of day, I ordered the fire to be opened along the whole line against the houses occupied by the enemy, and at the same time against the village of Alza. Two houses were taken by my men. The enemy now employed their whole force—opened their batteries—the action became general and lasted the whole of the day, the firing only ceasing at six o'clock in the evening.

Evans contenting himself with acting on the defensive, although provided with an immense artillery, confirmed my opinion as to his ultimate view.

My brave troops advanced as far as the *«choussee»* of Passages, and completely drove the enemy from their parapets. The enemy's cavalry, although in number 100, made three charges, but were vigorously repulsed, and with loss. The artillery of the line, those of the steam-boats and Santa Clara, kept up a horrible fire; but neither the fire, nor the immense force of the enemy, considerably superior to ours, damped the ardor of my brave Guipuzconians, who fought for twelve hours without repose, although having passed the previous night under arms. The enemy must now be compelled to acknowledge the superiority of the brave defenders of legitimacy; their loss must be immense, not less than 600 men, *hors de combat*—mine is twenty killed, and about 100 wounded.

The whole of my troops performed their duty admirably, and are worthy of the bounty of his Majesty, but particularly the second Commandant General Don Pedro Jose Iturreza; the Brigadier Chief of the Staff, Don Carlos Vargas, who, although wounded on the 27th of last month, still was determined this day to present himself before the enemy; Colonel Don Antonio Arjona; the Commander of the Artillery, Don Adolfo Sava; Lieutenants Don Miguel Vial, and Juan Bautista Lopez; Major Francisco Hermoso; and the Lieutenant Colonel Don Manuel Ibero, who with his company, dislodged the enemy from a part of the line.

God protect your Excellency.  
"BARTOLOME GUIBELAIDE.  
"Head-quarters, Hernani, Oct. 1.  
"To the Mini ter of War."

On the 3d, at eight o'clock in the morning Don Carlos left Narvaja and proceeded to Fort Guabara, and after having inspected with great attention the whole of the works, he continued his route to Mareta, where he dined. At the Venta of Arlaban Don Carlos, accompanied by Gen. Villareal, passed on review the division commanded by Gen. Goni. He was received with the greatest enthusiasm by the troops, who, as he passed down the ranks, cried out "*Viva el Rey!*" "*Viva Carlos, V!*" The same evening he reached Escorriga, near Montdragon. Here he remained the whole of the 4th, and was expected at Durango on the 5th.

From the 1st to the 15th of September 149 privates and one lieutenant deserted from the Christians and joined the ranks of Don Carlos.

A despatch received from General Castellian, dated the 29th, states that General Mina has been given over by his medical attendants. General Serrana has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the troops in Catalonia.

A letter from Madrid of the 1st, gives as positive that Gomez was in the possession of the high road from the capital to Cadiz—that his force alone consisted of 8,000 infantry, and 1000 cavalry, and that he had intercepted the Andalusian mail of the 28th and 29th.

It is said that Evans is determined in again getting possession of the heights of Amezagana, lost by him in his disastrous reconnaissance on Fontarabia.

The Belgian papers in the Opposition interest take some notice of the rumoured invasion of their territory. A letter from Ghent says:—"There is a great movement among the troops in that part of Flanders which is still occupied by the Dutch, and from the measures of our enemies, we expect a speedy attack on the sluice called Da Isabelles, the only position on the Scheldt which we have preserved in that country.— A land-owner who resides near the point which seems to be threatened, has just sent an express to the general commanding in that province, to inform him of what is passing in Dutch Flanders. Will this information be regarded? Is it remembered what passed in 1831, on the surprise of the sluice Croytatendam, in circumstances precisely similar to the present? The possession of the sluice des Isabelles is of the greatest importance.