

BRITISH NEWS.

LONDON, OCTOBER 1.

ENGLAND A CONVICT SETTLEMENT.

It is not, we believe, generally known that England is the convict settlement of the Channel Islands.

The following from a Jersey paper, illustrates the fact:—

The Royal Court, Jersey, September 18.

(Before Sir John De Ville, Knight.)

The Constable of St. Helier presented a report, setting forth that the prisoners, late, Mr. Thomas Much, a police officer, observed some men climbing up the lamp posts and putting out the lights; that he watched them into a public house and seized one of them, named George Hay; that the following day Constable Perrot succeeded in apprehending two others, named Hinton and May, all of whom were now present.

Advocate Le Conte said that the prisoners were having only a spree, that they had committed no robbery or violence, and that they had already been imprisoned a week, which he thought was paying very dear for their frolics.

The Bailiff asked Advocate Le Conte if he spoke in behalf of all the prisoners.

Advocate Le Conte answered "Yes" (with a smile) he did not wish to trouble his colleagues.

The King's Prosecutor said, that the prisoners had no visible means of subsistence, and, as it was unlikely that they put out the gas lights, in order that they might not be detected in their plundering acts; he supposed that, with their means, they could not have done so, and that they were engaged in some other trade, the last three days of which they should be kept on bread and water, after which they should find security for their future good behavior, and, in default thereof, be banished to England, the convict settlement of the Channel Islands, for the term of three years.

Advocate Le Conte said, that the conditions of the crown officer were unnecessarily severe.

The King's Prosecutor replied that it was absolutely necessary to be rigorous in order to rid the island of such vagabonds.

The Court granted the conclusions of the crown officer, and sentenced the prisoners accordingly.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Accident to the Empress of Russia.

Warsaw, dated the 10th of September, says:—News have been received here from an accident that has befallen the Empress Nicholas, between Posen and Tarnobrz, in the neighborhood of the little town of Czarnobor: the horses ran away, the carriage was overturned into a ditch, and the Empress, who was well, in which his left shoulder was dislocated. His Majesty was obliged to stop at Czarnobor. The last accounts of this Majesty's health are entirely satisfactory.

BULLETIN.

"On applying the bandages it appeared that his Majesty had fractured the left shoulder blade in an oblique direction near the breast-bone, without other injuries: it is a simple fracture, so that it may be expected that his Majesty's recovery will be equally speedy and complete. After the dressing the Empress had a quiet sleep of some hours, and feels himself well, with the exception of a slight local pain in the fractured part."

"ARNOLD, Physician."

"TWEED, Surgeon."

Sept. 7, Eight, P. M.

The second bulletin respecting the health of Emperor Nicholas, dated September, Sept. 8, eight, P. M., has been received at St. Petersburg. It says:—

"His Majesty has been very well during the night and the whole day: there is no fever. The swelling and the pain in the injured parts are of little importance, and in general the state of his Majesty's health is very satisfactory. A private letter says that Lieutenant General Benckendorf, who was in the carriage with the Emperor, is so severely wounded that fears are entertained for his life."

"The Princess Amelia of Oldenburg, who is destined to become Queen of Greece in the beginning of October, is the eldest daughter of the reigning Duke of Oldenburg, and Albrecht of Anhalt, the first-born son. She was born on the 21st of December, 1818, and is said to be a charming young person, but like all the Princesses of the house of Anhalt, she is said to be a very delicate person, and her only dowry is a few hundred thousand francs' worth of jewels. The future Queen of Greece is related to the Emperor of Russia, and her marriage is said to have been arranged by the influence of Russia, who is omnipotent at the Court of Oldenburg."

FRANCE AND SWITZERLAND.

Paris, Oct. 1.—The Monitor of this morning contains, in its official portion, the following declaration of France, the French government, and the French Ambassador, as to the affairs of Switzerland. The declaration is short and general, but it is essential to the right understanding of this question:—

"The journals of yesterday morning contain the latest news which our ambassador has transmitted to Switzerland. That important document establishes the position of France, and the position of the Helvetic authorities, who have been so strangely discredited by the different parties."

"All is false in the tale which certain journals have attributed to our ambassador, and the perfidious attempts of parties who have already obtained some influence, have been able to deceive some of the Helvetic authorities, who have been so strangely discredited by the means of which they have endeavored to draw up an act of accusation against the loyalty of the French."

"However, the error has made such progress that even a journal of Vevey, which we inserted in our number of yesterday, a most remarkable article, notwithstanding the fact that the French government, which is far from being proved; and it is said that M. de Montebello was some time back in relation with him. Now, this latter assertion is fully refuted by the position which is attributed to M. de Montebello, who did not utter the language attributed to him—and it is evident that the slightest effort to save him from the police of the Swiss government."

"All this affair of Switzerland is serious, and much to be deplored, since it concerns the friendship which has so long existed between two nations united by so many and so different ties. The difficulty has broken out before the cabinet, and the rupture and neglect, nothing in order to resolve it, to the satisfaction of all parties. A firmness of fact and talent, full of dignity, is also required for that full reliance may be placed on the Minister of Foreign Affairs."

"Public opinion in this country on the Swiss question is decidedly in favour of Switzerland, and against the declarations and proceedings of the French government. This opinion is confirmed in the leading articles of the French papers, on this subject, which have appeared this morning. Nothing can be more unanimous than the French press in condemning this second edition of the quarrel of France and the United States."

"The only papers which take a different view of the question are the *Deutsches* of 1830, and *Paix*, all of which have so much per month from the government."

A letter from Bern says that the news created that the Duke (30th September) from Bern, had created a powerful sensation.—The French Ambassador had refused to receive a despatch addressed to him by the Directory; his office was closed, and it was no longer given to passports or other papers. The Swiss Charge d'Affaires had a long conference with Count Mole yesterday, the result of which was not transpired."

A letter of the 30th from Bern informs us, that the Directory having taken the note of the Duke of Montebello into consideration, has decided upon convoking an extraordinary meeting of the Diet for October 11. It is affirmed that the Directory has also sent an order to the Swiss Charge d'Affaires at Paris, to break off all relations with the French government. The Constitutional of Neuchâtel says, however, that the French Ambassador has refused the delegates of the Swiss Cantons."

The Swiss Universal Gazette of Bern of the 1st inst. informs that the French Ambassador, having refused to sign the certificates of the existence of the persons, who are entitled to pensions from the Swiss government, in order to enable these persons to receive their pensions, the Grand Council in

to make advances to such pensioners as are

most necessities, in order that they may not

perish from want, and the difference between the

two countries are settled.

On the whole, then, this affair of Switzerland is

very difficult, very embarrassing, and is likely to

be very serious in its results. In the meantime

it is said that Switzerland will commence a system

of demagogical propaganda in Savoy, Piedmont,

and in the Canton of Valais, and will, in the

meanwhile, endeavour to give France, Italy, and

Germany, enough occupation at home, and

thus to obtain a prompt and favourable settle-

ment of this matter.

The Russians are proceeding to deliver up Sit-

nik to the Turks, and the right bank of the

Danube. We find in the German papers many

speculations on this event, and they ask, "Will all

apprehensions of Russian ambition be allayed by

the evacuation of Sitnik? Cannot Russia at any

moment pour its armies from the summit of Carpa-

thians into the extensive plains of Asia Minor? And

cannot she, at a moment's notice, turn her arms

with serious difficulties in passing the Danube?

The evacuation of that fortress, obtained by the

warlike demonstrations of England, and, as some

affairs, by England's money, will hardly afford the

present English Cabinet a sufficient proof of the

independence of the Porte, and the security of Bri-

tany, and we are now unwilling to give

the Porte a false security. We hope we shall still

be able to take care of our interests, but the inde-

pendence of the Porte is now but a small thing.

In Russia, we understand, are not prospering in

the Caucasus.

The *Memorial des Pyrénées* contains the following

letter from an officer in Spain:—

"The French Legion is in a very critical posi-

tion. For some days past it has received no pro-

visions: the officers led on rations, and fall in

great numbers. There is no more forage for

the horses, and the treasurer of the Legion has not

a single sou. The contractors, who were driven to

advance their funds and their provisions when they

were a little short, are now unwilling to give

anything more; in fact, it would be difficult for

them to do so, they are all ruined, and are not paid

for what they have already advanced. France can-

not abandon the Legion which is certainly a brave

corps; it must either be succoured or withdrawn."

LEON, Sept. 11.—The *Reclamation* in Portugal.

The 22nd of September, 1830, has been commemo-

rated in Portugal, as the day when the Constitu-

tion of 1820 was proclaimed. The day was cele-

brated in all parts of the country, and the people

were in the streets, and the bells were ringing.

The day was also celebrated in the city of Lisbon,

where the people were in the streets, and the

bells were ringing. The day was also celebrated

in the city of Oporto, where the people were in

the streets, and the bells were ringing. The day

was also celebrated in the city of Coimbra, where

the people were in the streets, and the bells were

ringing. The day was also celebrated in the city

of Braga, where the people were in the streets,

and the bells were ringing. The day was also

celebrated in the city of Aveiro, where the people

were in the streets, and the bells were ringing.

The day was also celebrated in the city of Vi-

seu, where the people were in the streets, and the

bells were ringing. The day was also celebrated

in the city of Faro, where the people were in the

streets, and the bells were ringing. The day was

also celebrated in the city of Lagos, where the

people were in the streets, and the bells were

ringing. The day was also celebrated in the city

of Sagres, where the people were in the streets,

and the bells were ringing. The day was also

celebrated in the city of Setúbal, where the people

were in the streets, and the bells were ringing.

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positioners, are outrageous: the convinced of

their position, fully when it is a general

opinion that this order of things is long

it is not to be expected to see on the

changes may produce in provinces where

there is a strong party in favour of Miguel, al-

though in some provinces, and in some of Al-

garve, where the noted Remosa, will no doubt

avoid himself of the present Spanish. The 24th

inst. a felicitous, under Spanish rule, when

the Spanish army, and military aid to the first

Gibraltar, landed them at the mouth of the river

Guadiana, where a part of Resendiz's guerrilla

went to receive him.

This goes by the way, but his Majesty's

ship *Hastings*, Malabar, Cornwall, and

the *St. James's*, which was sent to the

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doubt, from the state of the registry, and

from the very rapid growth of Conserva-

tive principles in Weymouth, that, on the

next election, this fashionable place would

be represented by gentlemen of very dif-

ferent politics from the present members,

as the Conservatives were certain, with

union, of carrying two members at the e-

lection.

Tradesmen's Conservative Association at

Liverpool.—The following distinguished

individuals have accepted the invitations of

the Tradesmen's Conservative Association

and intend being present at their ap-

proaching dinner.—Lord Sandon; the

Hon. C. J. Canning, M. P. for Warwick;

and W. E. Gladstone, Esq. M. P. for New-

ark. Answers have not yet been received

from several other eminent and noble con-

servative statesmen whose company on

the occasion is anticipated. There appears

very little doubt that this glorious gath-

ering will be a most successful one, and

if no eclipse may be expected to be con-

tinued feeling which has been witnessed.

At the monthly meeting, held in the large

room at the King's Arms, last evening, the

number of new members enrolled amount-

ed to 115, making a total of 1014 in the

short space of 11 months from the origin

of the society. The great addition which

took place last night must be chiefly at-

tributed to the anxiety manifested to ob-

tain the dinner, to which the members

have a prior claim in making their

applications. We are sorry that there is

not in Liverpool a room large enough to

allow of a more unlimited issue of tickets.

We are positive that the anti-pathei-

st will not accommodate a third of those who

would be glad to attend.—*Liv. Standard.*

The archbishop of Canterbury, Viscount

Melbourne, Lord John Russell, and other

members of the Church commission, held

a meeting on Tuesday afternoon at the

office in Whitehall Place.

THE KING AND THE CLERGY.

FROM THE BERKS CHRONICLE.

Often has it fallen to our lot to publish