

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.—Mr. James Leach will lecture in the Chartist Association Room, on Sunday (to-morrow) evening, at six o'clock.

	Oxen and Cows.
London	1,749
Liverpool	80
Hull	250
Southampton	960
Devonport	160

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

FIGHTFUL VISITATION.—We have given in another column, some account of the disasters at Cete, but that account appears to have been anything but perfect in the detail of these sad disasters. The following more accurate account is contained in a letter from Cete, dated the 22nd ult.:

A frightful misfortune has this afternoon plunged our whole population into a state of consternation and despair. About four o'clock an electric water-spout fell upon the town, and in a few minutes it was reduced to a mass of ruins. The water was so high, that at the present moment it might be supposed that the town had been submitted to all the horrors of a siege. This terrible phenomenon, which arrived in the direction of the Fort of St. Pierre, struck the town at its base, and when it came opposite the engineers' establishment at Cete, it turned round the edifice, and at last fell with violence upon it. At the same moment a violent explosion was heard, and the whole population thought that its last hour was come. In two minutes' space of time a terrific crash resounded in the air. The roofs of the houses were smashed to pieces, and the fragments were carried to the most distant part of the town. The building belonging to the engineers has been entirely wrecked, and the water was carried off in the twinkling of an eye, and the whole town demolished and razed to the ground, so that nothing remains of it but the back and side walls. Another explosion, which was heard, and solidly built, belonging to M. Laballe, was literally crushed to earth. In every apartment the separation walls were destroyed, the windows torn out; everywhere destructive traces have been left. The water, which was so high, was so frightful a catastrophe, we witnessed in our town. Alas! however, we have still further misfortunes to narrate. A fearful inundation, joined at the same time to the waters of the canal rose and flooded the quays. It was with great difficulty that the lighters loaded with wines torn into the current, driven one against the other, and then swallowed by the elements. At least a dozen boats were sunk in the canal, and what was the most frightful, that most of them had their crews on board. Some few were able to save themselves, the others have perished. It is supposed that nearly thirty have been carried down with their boats. Five or six large vessels have been completely wrecked, and injuries done among the masts, rigging, &c., they are innumerable. In the streets and on the quays are everywhere to be seen wounded wretches, some with bloody heads, and others with limbs mangled. A body has just been dug out of the ruins of the house belonging to the engineers. In front of the Cafe de la Bourse, a merchant of this town, M. Francois Laballe, was crushed beneath the ruins of a huge structure, and a number of soldiers, stationed at the extremity of the old bridge. Persons are missing in their families, and it is to be feared that they have perished in this awful storm. It is impossible to give any description of the feelings of terror which pervade the minds of the whole population. Persons are to be met with in every street running to and fro demanding news of different members of their families, and it is with fear and trembling that each asks the other, "Is there no one destroyed in my family?" We are unable, from the lateness of the hour, to give any further details, but those already given are exact, although a feeble picture of the horrors that surround us. At this moment a violent south-east wind is blowing. Grant heaven we have not to give more wretched details to-morrow.

MORE DREADFUL STORMS.—Violent storms continue to produce considerable ravages in the South of France. In Marseilles the inundations were so great, that the sea carried away the houses in the streets. In Toulouse a terrific storm visited the town on the 24th inst. At Avignon and other towns the Rhone, the Durance, and the Saone had overflowed, and committed considerable ravages.

THE JOURNAL DES DEBATS of the 24th ult., publishes a summary of the innovations on, or (as they are termed) reforms of the Spanish constitution, presented to the Cortes on the 18th inst.

"We have from Madrid an analysis of the bill of reform of the Spanish constitution, presented to the Cortes in the sitting of the 18th of this month. We lay it before our readers without any further reflections:—

"It is proposed to give assistance to suppress the preamble of the constitution of 1807, as the basis of the constitution, inasmuch as it is there expressed that it was the nation assembled in Cortes extraordinary that decreed it, whilst, in fact, it was with the concurrence of Royal authority the Cortes were assembled, and summoned to constitute the fundamental law of the monarchy."

"The article respecting the institution of the National Guards is also suppressed and replaced by another, which declares that the Government has the power of organizing the national militia, and of localities, according to the necessities of the country and of public security, whenever it may be deemed advisable."

"The article that gives the Cortes the right of assembling in the month of December every year, if not earlier convoked, is also suppressed, inasmuch as it insinuates that the executive power is capable of violating the constitution."

"The most important modifications concern the press, the Senate, and the marriage of the Queen. Political crimes and accusations against the press are no longer to be laid before the jury, which is only retained for non-political crimes and offences."

"The Senate is to be reconstituted at every reorganization of the Chambers, and to be nominated for life and chosen by the Crown."

"The new article respecting the Queen's marriage does not oblige Her Majesty to demand beforehand the consent of the Cortes, but only calls upon her to make known her marriage before concluding it. A law will then regulate its conditions and the position of her husband."

"A letter from Madrid," says the Paris *Siccle*, "which contains too many proper names to be published without inconvenience, affirms that Spain is in full revolution. 'I do not know,' says our correspondent, 'what day the conflict will commence, but there certainly will be a battle. The Spaniards could not, in fact, without forfeiting the entire, which their national character has acquired, suffer with impunity the insolent and ridiculous success sought to be imposed upon them. A Bonaparte might effect it, but a Bonaparte would not. A nation might submit without abdicating their dignity, but a Narvaez, aided by men all remarkable for the insufficiency of their talents and the impotence of their character, would not. The Spaniards, therefore, your national sovereignty, which broke the chains of a monarch and a monarchial despotism; give me unlimited authority to make laws by ordinance, and I answer for all such conduct is intolerable, odious, and abhorred. I will call upon you, however, presented his plan of reform, and is determined to support it, if necessary, by military force.'"

MADRID, Oct. 20.—Yesterday there were placards posted through the city in favour of Espasero, and the opinion of the Cortes was so far as to show in various quarters of the city, the *Constitucion* of 1807, y *mura Narvaez*. Much agitation was excited; part of the garrison was under arms, and some arrests were made.

PRIVATE LETTERS FROM MADRID state that the Spanish Government had received despatches from the frontier, announcing the arrest of several Spanish officers of superior rank, who were preparing to commence a civil war in Spain. It appears likewise that Brigadier Lemerich had quitted Valladolid, and no trace of him had been discovered. It would seem that the plan of a simultaneous insurrection had been formed in the provinces of Girona and Tarragona. Notwithstanding the capture of many of the chiefs, and other dangerous persons, General de la Cruz, who had succeeded in crossing the French frontier, and had actually entered the Ampurdan, had been defeated by the Government. He had despatched a regiment of infantry, and a regiment of cavalry to Valladolid.

A letter from the frontiers of Catalonia of the 19th inst. states, that the movement made among the Spanish officers of superior rank, who were preparing to commence a civil war in Spain. It appears likewise that Brigadier Lemerich had quitted Valladolid, and no trace of him had been discovered. It would seem that the plan of a simultaneous insurrection had been formed in the provinces of Girona and Tarragona. Notwithstanding the capture of many of the chiefs, and other dangerous persons, General de la Cruz, who had succeeded in crossing the French frontier, and had actually entered the Ampurdan, had been defeated by the Government. He had despatched a regiment of infantry, and a regiment of cavalry to Valladolid.

LETTERS FROM SPAIN.—REMOVED INSURRECTION—Accounts from Madrid and of the 22nd. The country into which it was thrown by General Lemerich, an ex-adjutant of the French army, and persons of the names of Parera, Endara, and Torres. At Limona, on the 14th, Colonel Davout, on the 15th at Narbonne, Cortadellas, Calabra, Meriada, and Calado; at Carcassonne, on the 16th, Yaborene. All these refugees being sent to the frontier, it was supposed that their purpose in clandestinely going over to the frontier was to effect a movement in Catalonia.

Another refugee, of the name of Jose Maria Laden, a comrade of Lemerich, and designated as a redoubtable party chief, has also been arrested at Bordeaux, where he had arrived without proper papers.

over, to judge whether these arrests are the result of a real movement on the part of the people, or of more wanton violence on the part of the authorities. The French Government does every thing in its power to effect the cause of Absolutism. On the frontiers the strictest guard is kept, and every Spanish emigrant residing in the French frontier towns is either actually arrested, or placed under the surveillance of the police. A letter from Barcelona, of the 22nd inst., states that the French police, at Collioure, Martel and nine other Spanish officers, on the borders of Catalonia.

The government appears to be afraid of some movement, and therefore several arbitrary arrests and banishments have lately taken place; they want also to get hold of General Zarbano it is said. General Oribe has left to take the military command there, and takes with him the Union Regiment of Infantry, of which he is Colonel, together with the 1st and 2nd Regiments of Cavalry, and a battery of mounted artillery. A battalion of the Infantry Regiment of Infantry has been sent to Ciudad Real.

The article in the *Expeditor* journal came on today at the Audiencia Court. The article was denounced by the Crown prosecutor, was defended with great ability by Senor Quevedo, a young advocate, and the journal was finally acquitted by the jury. The article was a severe attack upon the Crown fiscal being well biased. The jury, as it was modified by a recent decree, is selected from householders possessing a very high property qualification, and is decidedly liberal. The tendency of the article was to excite the public mind, and to lead to some means of putting down the press, as it is doing away with the jury system altogether, as it is now trying to do.

The above is from the *Chronicle*. The Times Letters from Pamplona represent the northern provinces of Spain as in a most threatening state. On every side it is said that Carlist refugees were entering the Spanish territory in spite of the authorities. There were added that 25,000 muskets were ready to be introduced into Navarre, upon the breaking out of the first disorder. It was generally anticipated, that the two expected levies of soldiers would prove the signal of events the consequences of which could not be foretold. When the article was read of the dispositions taken by the Government was considered.

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It appears that the news of the arrest which had taken place upon the frontiers of Catalonia of several influential persons attached to the Progressists party, had produced considerable sensation in Madrid, inasmuch as it gave a certain weight to the reports of the authorities. The departure of General Aymerich, formerly Governor of Madrid, from Madrid, had been also confirmed, and the Government, for the purpose of preventing the existing agitation from becoming more serious in old Castile, had sent two regiments of the garrison of Madrid in that direction.

TURKEY.—CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 9.—In the night of the 2nd of this month Pera, which has often suffered by fire, was again visited by a great conflagration. The fire, which began in the quarters built of wood, and spread with great rapidity towards the north-west, and was not got down till it had raged for eight hours. The great street of Pera owed its safety chiefly to the long stone wall of the building belonging to the Russian Legation. The lowest part of the city, the number of houses reduced to about 200, the highest 400. We need not wonder at the difference; the streets and lanes, with few exceptions, being without names, and all the houses without numbers. According to other tales, the fire which destroyed the handsome and richest houses in Pera was wilfully caused by the Turks.

SWEDEN.—Letters from Stockholm state that the King of Sweden had demanded the authorization to concede to the Russian Legation, which is not named, and the most disadvantageous conditions, the island of St. Bartholomew. In making this demand the King remarked that this colony was onerous rather than useful to the resources of the country, and proposed that it should be sold to the Russian Legation. The island, the island should be administered by the Department of the Finances instead of by the Crown. St. Bartholomew is one of the small Antilles Islands, situated to the north of Guadalupe. It has a population of 5,000 inhabitants, and its capital is Gustavia. Its port, which is open to large vessels, is excellent. It has belonged to Sweden ever since 1794, when it was ceded to that country by France.

GEORGIA VICTORIES AND MOUNTAINERS.—TARBIK SEPTEMBER 22.—Letters from Tiflis of the 12th of September, written by Armenian merchants established in Georgia, and communicated to Mr. Bismarck, British Consul-General at Tiflis, announce that the Russian army, which is not named, and the most disadvantageous conditions, the island of St. Bartholomew. In making this demand the King remarked that this colony was onerous rather than useful to the resources of the country, and proposed that it should be sold to the Russian Legation. The island, the island should be administered by the Department of the Finances instead of by the Crown. St. Bartholomew is one of the small Antilles Islands, situated to the north of Guadalupe. It has a population of 5,000 inhabitants, and its capital is Gustavia. Its port, which is open to large vessels, is excellent. It has belonged to Sweden ever since 1794, when it was ceded to that country by France.

Several of the mountain villages were burnt, and much cultivated land laid waste by the Russians, but they had no material advantage during the campaign. Schamyl still remains master of the mountains, and has had concentrated his partisans. Whilst these battles were being fought in the Tschetschens, a Lezgian chief named the Sultan, entered Kichela and captured the town of Chokli, which is the principal market of the country for silks and wines. The town was pillaged, and about 100 Russian soldiers were massacred. The Lezgians advanced to within twenty-two miles of the capital of Georgia, and the Russian army, which was composed of Georgia being destitute of troops, trembled at the prospect of their terrible enemy. This was saved by General Schwartz, who, with 5,000 infantry, repulsed the Lezgians; but the loss of the Russians amounted to 10,000 men, and the Russian army, which was composed of Georgia being destitute of troops, trembled at the prospect of their terrible enemy. 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