

LONDON

From the New York Correspondence. LATEST FROM THE WESTERN. This favorite theatre, situated in her time, is again at her harbor. She was signalled about 10 o'clock, and at half past 12 we received our files of English papers to the 7th inst. inclusive.

The London papers announce the death of Sir Anthony Carlisle the celebrated surgeon. He died on the 24th instant in the 73rd year of his age. Among the passengers in the Western is the Hon. Mr. Walsingham, minister to the court of Vienna, his lady, daughter and servants, and the Hon. James Birney.

The King has opened the session of the Chambers in person. The whole garrison of Paris was on foot—one half in the streets, the other under arms in their barracks. The National Guards turned out rather numerously. I counted one legion as well as I could, and found it to consist of at least 1,800 men.

These papers are much occupied with a letter of M. de Lamartine, published in La Presse on Wednesday, and which predicted the rapid approach of a new revolution in France and the partition of that country.

SPEECH OF THE KING OF THE FRENCH AT THE OPENING OF THE CHAMBERS.

An extraordinary express, which left Paris at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, enables us to lay before our readers the subjoined copy of the speech delivered from the throne by his Majesty Louis Philippe, Gentlemen, Peers, and Deputies. I have felt the necessity of assembling you round me before the ordinary period of the convocation of the Chambers.

The measures which the Emperor of Austria, the Queen of Great Britain, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of Russia, have taken in concert to regulate the relations between the Sultan and Pacha of Egypt, have imposed serious duties upon me. I have the dignity of our country at heart as much as its security and repose.

In persevering in this moderate and conciliatory policy of which we have reaped the fruit for the last ten years, I have placed France in a position to face the chances which the course of events in the East may produce. The extraordinary credits which have been opened with this intention will be submitted to you, and you will appreciate the motives of them.

FROM CHINA.

We announced yesterday, in a postscript, the arrival of the fast-mail steamer, the Ann McKim, from Canton, who sailed on the 27th of June. The long-expected intelligence of the arrival of the English squadron, and the commencement of that outrage upon national justice and the rights of humanity which England, in the pride of her strength, meditates consummating at the expense of the ancient empire of China.

The first arrival in the Chinese waters was the sloop-of-war Alligator, on the 9th of June; the next, on the 10th, was the armed steam-ship Madagascar; and on the 21st the Wellesley 74 made her appearance, having on board Commodore Bremer, commanding the squadron until the arrival of Admiral Elliot; at the same time with the Wellesley arrived two 12-gun armed steam-ships, the Queen and the Albion, two sloops of war, a troop ship, and eighteen transports, having on board 5,000 of the troops for land service.

On the 22nd of June Commodore Bremer issued official notice of the blockade of Canton and its river, by all entrances, to take effect on the 29th. With the notice of the blockade was issued the following: By Sir James John Gordon Bremer, K. C. B. K. C. H., commander of the British class and commander in chief of her Britannic Majesty's ships and vessels employed and to be employed on the East India station and seas adjacent.

On the 10th instant an engagement took place between the allied troops and those of Ibrahim and Seliman Pasha, in which the latter were completely defeated, and took to the mountains with 200 cavalry and only two officers, 7,000 in killed and wounded, and prisoners have from the result of this engagement, fallen into the power of the Sublime Porte.

Emir el Kasim has been named successor to the Emir Bechir, and was with a large body of mountaineers, in pursuit of Ibrahim Pasha, who has little or no chance of escape. We are in possession of Beyrout, which was evacuated on the night of the 10th, in consequence of a disposition manifested by Stouford and Baudier to land troops.

The Defeat of Ibrahim Pasha. The pitched battle with Ibrahim Pasha afforded an excellent opportunity to show the bravery and fidelity of the Turks. Ibrahim had taken up a very strong position near Beyrout with 3,000 men. Four thousand Turks were sent against him under the command of Selim Pasha, assisted by general Jocknow, Commodore Napier, and Colonel Hodges. The attack was so impetuous that in a few minutes Ibrahim was completely routed.

A supplement of the Eco de Orient, published at Smyrna on the 12th ult. contains the following news from Syria: "On the morning of the 4th ult. the mountaineers, under the orders of the Shieks Francis and George, attacked Osman Pasha and forced him to abandon his camp, containing his provisions and ammunition. In consequence of this defeat Osman Pasha fled to Balbeck, where he arrived with only 1,000 men; the remainder either deserted or were killed, wounded and made prisoners."

On the 6th ult. 800 deserters from Osman Pasha's corps arrived at the camp of Djuni. Osman Pasha was pursued by the mountaineers, and there is no doubt but he suffered severely before he arrived in the plain. All the north of Mount Lebanon, with the exception of Tripoli, is in the power of the insurgents.—The Emir Bechir, who had been for some time in communication with the allies, concluded a convention on the 8th ult. with the Seraskier Isset Pasha and Admiral Stouford. The Prince of the Druses required that his life and property should be secured to him and in return he engaged to serve his master the Sultan with fidelity.

FROM THE MALTA TIMES, Oct. 27th.

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The Prince of the Druses required that his life and property should be secured to him and in return he engaged to serve his master the Sultan with fidelity. On the 9th ult. he sent his two sons as hostages, until he could arrive himself, from which he was then prevented by the presence of Ibrahim Pasha. On the evening of the 8th ult. the Turkish steamer boat Tahir Bahri, having on board 600 Turkish soldiers from Constantinople, arrived at Beyrout.

Twenty-two thousand mountaineers were under arms; they were incessantly increasing the Egyptian, and cannot be driven from the country. It was reported that the Egyptian army would desert in a week, but there was an arrival of twenty-two thousand more to desert.

The Reformers of Smyrna, of the 15th ult., says that Ibrahim Pasha had been compelled to make a retrograde movement; in consequence of the defeat of Osman Pasha, who defended his left wing. We have vented our opinion upon the policy of the immediate occupation of Tinghae, because we think it is only by such a decided step that any success can be made on this highly important, but self-confident government; it will be also acting toward it as its organ, as high commissioner, and toward the British merchants.—"If opinion is not surmounted in three days, the hong merchants shall lose their heads."

THE COLONY OF LIBERIA AND ITS PROSPECTS.

LIBERIA has a population of 4,800 American colonists and 30,000 natives. It has nine settlements or towns; the two most distant being 300 miles apart, on the sea coast—the others at various distances, intermediate. Its territory, acquired by purchase, contains nearly 500,000 acres of land, and other large tracts can be easily obtained of the native owners in the same way. The government is purely republican, administered wholly by colored people. Agriculture is thriving and greatly extending. Forty printing presses are in operation. Twenty-one churches are organized, some of them composed of native converts. More than thirty ordinary ministers are engaged in religious teaching. Many Sabbath schools are regularly attended; and the whole the colony appears prospering better than now, nor so entirely attractive to its friends on the grounds of its great usefulness.

A steamship, of 2049 tons, built for the Emperor of Russia, was launched at New York last week.

These remarks refer to the second reading of the committee. For the truth of the above, I herewith set my hand. Wm. GUNN, Secretary.

By order of the President, MARK HOLMES. In reference to the above resolutions, we beg to subjoin a document handed to us by the committee of St. Andrew's dinner, and which is to the following effect:—We the undersigned, members of the committee present at the meeting appointed to carry into effect the arrangements necessary towards the celebration of St. Andrew's dinner for 1840, do hereby solemnly declare on our word of honor individually, no motion was made or resolution passed, to the exclusion of mechanics or any other body of our fellow townsmen.

That so far as we know during our attendance that evening, we make the same declaration. Signed, HUGH FALCONER, JOHN NORVAL.

We are very sorry that the good understanding heretofore prevailing in our Town between all classes and orders of people should have been marred, as unfortunately is the case as will be seen by the proceedings of a meeting of mechanics held on Thursday last, given in another part of this paper. The offence was given by some young men, merchants, in preparing the ways and means for the St. Andrew's Dinner, relative to whom, and what sort of persons should be accounted worthy to partake of the good things at the intended repast. It would appear that mechanics were not entitled to a listing in the opinion of some of those individuals if we take the statements set forth as a criterion to judge by. But, Mechanics were at the dinner by invitation "save those persons censured, and the portion which to be excluded were only such as could not come within the limits of a reasonable honorary list, as it could not be expected that all should be admitted. The Mechanics think that no boundary line should be drawn in society as respects the commemoration of a national day, which ought to be free to all who please to afford the expense and attend, subordinate to the committee of arrangements having the right to keep order by displacing such persons as should be boisterous and unruly. This no doubt, is the right way, and a pity indeed it is, that this had not been the unanimous opinion of those who took the management of this affair connected with the dinner. It strikes us that the business was commenced in error, and that we regret that it thus leads to confusion. A resolution of St. Andrew's Society should have been previously formed at a public meeting, convened by public notice, and officers appointed to conduct the whole affair, and their acts would then be acts of the public and proscribed persons could then have but little grounds for complaint, and the portion of this affair which avours so much of assumed authority, would have no grounds for existence.

Resolved, That the mechanics of London having heard that two or three persons assuming to be gentlemen, endeavored to preclude mechanics from joining in the St. Andrew's Festival, lately celebrated at home, afforded the parties so assuming, an opportunity of apologising or explaining their conduct, which they have failed to do; this meeting therefore express their contempt at such conduct, and pity the low-mindedness of the persons who could be guilty of such conduct.

Messrs. Gunn and Falconer have voluntarily tendered the following depositions. Mr. Falconer certifies that he was called upon by Mr. Gunn to attend the St. Andrew's committee. On entering the room a strong discussion took place respecting the invitation to Mr. Claris, which was passed against him. After several names were canvassed, Mr. Norval proposed that a general invitation should be given. Mr. Kier was opposed to it on the ground that many would come that would take a little too much wine and disturb the harmony of the meeting. Mr. Falconer stated that he was not a member of the committee, but that being invited there, said I wish to invite some mechanics that I am acquainted with. Mr. Kier observed, that he did not wish to give a general invitation to mechanics on the ground stated above. Mr. Armstrong came into the room; he took up the list of names, looked them over, and said he would object to all these names. A discussion arose in the committee, and it was then proposed that those not members of the committee should retire. The following names were erased during the time I was out of the room; Mr. Cook and Mead. It was Mr. Armstrong that called Mr. Cook a Yankee. For the truth of the above, I herewith set my hand. HUGH FALCONER. Signed in presence of Henry Van Buskirk, Boyle Travis, E. Matthews, P. Gaudy, Thos. Travis, S. Morrill, Timothy Cook, P. Tissiman. Mr. Gunn states that being appointed a member of the St. Andrew's committee, and being desirous of inviting certain mechanics, but being doubtful of passing them, he called upon Mr. Falconer to go with him—observing, I will propose these individuals, and you shall second them. When certain individuals were proposed a strong discussion took place, rejecting Mr. Cook as a Yankee. Mr. Falconer's statement is correct. When Mr. Armstrong came in, he took up the list and scornfully threw it down, objecting to the whole of the names, observing that mechanics should be excluded.