

TROUBLES IN PALESTINE.—The Austrian observer of the 14th June has intelligence from Syria of the 17th. A mutiny broke out a few days before in Jerusalem, and some tumultuous excesses were committed. It was suppressed with difficulty, and the German papers say that the prospects of the Egyptians are gloomy. Vagabonds, criminals, deserters, and refractory conscripts from all Palestine have gathered at Karak, beyond the Dead Sea. They are supported by the Bedouin Arabs, and the company assembled at Karak resembles that which haunted the cave of Adullam during the flight of David, in drawing to itself all that is discontented or distressed throughout Palestine. Their number is estimated at from 13,000 to 15,000 men. They have sufficient supply of arms, ammunitions, provisions, and horses, and it is thought that it will be impossible to dislodge them. Anarchy, robbery and murder, appear to prevail in all Syria.

FOUR DAYS LATER, VIA NEW-YORK.

The ship Republic, Capt. Williams, has arrived at New York, bringing London papers to June 29. Another attempt was made on the 26th at Paris, to assassinate the King. He had just entered his carriage at the Tuilleries, to return to Neuilly, where the Royal family now reside, and was passing under the gateway, leading to the Pont Royal, when he was fired at by a man 23 or 30 years of age, named Alibeu, with a species of fire-arm in the form of a walking cane. The ball did not touch the King, and he proceeded on his journey to Neuilly. The assassin was immediately arrested. The particulars are more fully given below.

From the London Times, July 27.

We have been favored with a copy of a telegraphic despatch received yesterday by the French Embassy. It runs thus:—

“Paris, June 26, 1 o'clock, a.m.—The King has just escaped a new danger. An individual has just fired at His Majesty but his Majesty was not touched. The assassin has been arrested. Paris is indignant. Order reigns everywhere.”

From the Journal des Debats.

“Yesterday evening, at a quarter past six o'clock, at the moment when the King was passing through the Guichet of the Tuilleries, in front of the Pont Royal, to return to Neuilly, a young man, aged 23 or 30 years, fired upon his Majesty, close to his person, with a weapon of a new invention, which, although a species of fire arms, had the form of a walking cane. Arrested at the same instant by the National Guards, who were under arms with their colors in compliment to the King, the assassin was dragged into the guard-house, and with difficulty saved from being torn to pieces.

“By a strange chance one of those National Guards was a gun-maker, of the name of Devisme, living in the Rue du Helder, who immediately recognised the prisoner as an individual to whom some two or three months before he had sold the weapon he had just discharged, and which the prisoner, a traveller for a silk warehouseman, pretended he wanted as a pattern or specimen for the purpose of making sales for the manufacturer and inventor, M. Devisme. The prisoner admitted that fact, as well as that his name, a fictitious one probably, was Alibeu, and that he had lived in the Rue Valois, the prisoner is of a dark complexion, with a great beard, which surrounds his chin. His costume was apparently decent and clean, but it concealed a very much soiled shirt, which he avowed he had worn for two weeks.

“There were found upon him two very short clay tobacco pipes, 22 sous, a calico pocket handkerchief, which had never been hemmed, and which was disgustingly filthy—a board comb—and in fine, cut-throat-poinard (dagger)

open with a silver handle, and some paper wrapped round the blade, with which weapon he declared he intended to have killed himself, and he did, in fact, attempt to stab himself, but was prevented. He displayed vast assurance and effrontery. He refused to give any satisfactory answer to questions put to him. Lying on the guard bed he looked round with audacity, and said to those present—‘If I were free I would do the same thing.’

THE INVASION OF MEXICO.—The Globe publishes the following instructions from the War Department to Gen. Gaines, under which he has taken the responsibility of crossing the frontier, into the Mexican territory. The information which has yet reached us from that quarter does not afford the slightest justification of this hostile movement. The globe gives no information on that point.

Extract of a letter from the Secretary of War to Major General Gaines, dated

WAR DEPARTMENT, }
July 11, 1836. }

“I have received and submitted to the President your letter of June 7th, together with the report made you by Capt. Doan.

“I am apprehensive from the tenor of this report, as well as from our observations, that the frontier has much to fear from the hostilities of the Indian tribes living in Texas. On this subject it is proper to call your attention to the instructions previously issued to you, and to say to you that if the conduct of the Indians in Texas threaten the frontier, whose defence is entrusted to you, and you consider it necessary, with a view to its protection to advance as far as Nacogdoches, you will do so without hesitation. If the authorities of that country cannot prevent bodies of savages from approaching our frontiers in arms, the necessary precautionary measures must be taken by you. This is the view of the President.”

NEW ORLEANS, July 16.—From intelligence received by the Caspian last evening, the report in circulation, relative to Gen. Gaines having crossed the Sabine, is correct. As well as can be judged from the reports received, it seems he had been engaged for several days, in forwarding provisions and military stores previous to passing the river after which he marched directly on Nacogdoches, having previously called out the troops in garrison in Forts Towson and Gibson, with directions to join him in as short a time as possible.—Com. Bulletin.

From the Louisiana Advertiser.

If it be true that Gen. Gaines has crossed the Sabine and taken position at Nacogdoches, it may not be forbidden to surmise that he has secret orders from head quarters. We were not aware of any movement of the Comanches within a week or two which called for this step peculiarly at this juncture. If the appearance of the American army on the distant border of the scene of action between the Mexican and Texan forces should have an evil influence; on the Mexicans, disheartening or thwarting them in the approaching campaign, and giving the aid of our countenance to the Texans, we shall surely not escape the censure of all who judge of nations by other codes than the manual of Rob Roy.

The Louisville Advertiser says there was a report at that place, based on a letter from New Orleans, that Santa Anna had been tried by a Court Martial and shot.

Several Insurrections are reported to have broken out at Mexico.

The Texian Republic has adopted its national flag, a plain red ground, with one white star of five points, and between the points the letters T E X A S.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The House of Lords on the 27th discussed the amendments of the Commons to their amendments of the Irish Municipal Bill, and rejected them by a vote of 78 to 142. The principal speakers were Lords Melbourne and Lyndhurst. The House appointed a committee to draw up a statement of their reasons for disagreeing with the commons.—Boston Daily Advertiser.

LONDON, June 28.—The diabolical attempt to assassinate the King of the French, had no particular influence upon the British Funds. The business in them has been very limited, and Consols have closed at 92 1-8 sellers. The 3 1-2 per cent. reduced annuities are 98 37-8, and the new 3 1-2 per cents are 100 3-8 for the opening. Bank Stock is 210.

We learn that the manufacturers of pig iron in Scotland have come to the resolution of stopping one half of their smelting furnaces almost immediately. The reason for so doing is the demand of the colliers

for a farther advance of wages. The present high price of iron will therefore, in all probability be maintained for some time to come.—Glasgow Courier.

LORD MELBOURNE.—The trial of Lord Melbourne Prime Minister of England, for an alleged crim. con. with the Hon. Mrs Norton, resulted in his acquittal. The Liverpool Chronicle says, “Never was there a more trumpety case brought into the court than that which is reported in our columns of this day. The evidence adduced contradicts itself in every line. We congratulate the Premier and the people upon this fresh defeat of enemies, who, abandoning the legitimate weapons of warfare, carry on the political contest with poisoned darts, and with a ferocity unheard of even amongst the most uncivilized and savage nations.”

THE KING AND LORD MELBOURNE.—We have great pleasure in stating, that His Majesty, since the verdict in favour of Lord Melbourne, has expressed himself in no measured terms as to the satisfaction he felt upon the trial having terminated in a manner so agreeable to his own wishes and feelings.—Morning Chronicle of Saturday.

REFORM OF THE LORDS.—Liverpool, June 25th. We are most happy, most delighted, indeed to observe that this great question is advancing steadily and merrily forward in every quarter of the land. So rapidly is it spreading from heart to heart, and making converts to its necessity, that electrical alone is the word which we can use when we would properly and fully describe the effect which it is producing. It is no longer what the Tories affected to say of it, the feeling here and there of some solitary individual, some dark and gloomy political fanatic, some aspiring demagogue, or some dissatisfied seeker after place. No! No! By a sudden and mighty spring, it has leaped at once and almost miraculously from its cradle, and assumed a giant's shape before us. No! No! It is no infant's wail which comes upon our ears, in broken and feeble accents, whispering—Reform the Lords. It is as the shout of a nation—it is the war cry of the people—it is the watchword of millions—it is the test and touchstone of the true and genuine reformer in every quarter.

Liverpool, June 27.—This evening the Irish Municipal Bill is again to be the subject of discussion in the House of Lords. There is, we take it, an importance attached to this discussion, perhaps greater than ever yet was involved in any measure before the Legislature of this country.

REFORM OF THE LORDS.—Mr O'Connell has placed the following notice of motion on the order book of the House of Commons for Monday, the 27th inst.—“To move that it be referred to a committee to inquire and report whether it be not necessary for the public weal of this realm to reform the House of Lords, by extending the principle of representation in the peerage, and altering the quality of electors and the mode of election.”—London Paper.

THE DUKE OF GORDON'S FORTUNE.—The Duke of Richmond will, we understand, succeed to about £30,000 a year, after as much land is sold as will clear off all encumbrances on the estates, subject to a yearly payment of £2000 to his Grace's mother, the Duchess Dowager, who was the Duke of Gordon's eldest sister. The Duchess of Gordon is to have the house in Belgrave square, and Huntly Lodge in Aberdeenshire which the late Duke occupied before his father's death.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general for the liberal encouragement he has received since his commencement in Business; and now informs them he will always have on hand, or made at the shortest notice at his manufactory on his wharf, the following articles, at the most moderate prices, viz:

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| Chain Cables, from 3-8 in. to 1-2 inches | Ploughs & carts, complete With other farming utensils, |
| Bob-stays, topsail sheets, and ties | Grist and Saw mill chains, and every other kind of mill-work done to order, |
| Anchor—different sizes | Butcher Irons and Hooks |
| Wireless Irons—do. | Back bands and traces |
| House Pipes—do. | Logging and ox-chains. |
| And all kinds of shipwork done to order at the shortest notice. | |

JOHN RUSSELL.

Pictou, May 3d, 1836.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET:

THAT Dwelling House and Garden, fronting on George street, near Messrs Hockins's Brewery, at present occupied by A. D. Gordon. Possession given the first of July next.

ABRAM PATTERSON.

12th May, 1836.