"obstacles" to war should happen to present themselves by and by—suppose that when the chambers are assembled to decide, in concert with his Majesty, the question of peace or war, and that a majority of the Chamber of Deputies should, contrary to the expectations of the Constitutionnel, the Courrier Français, and others of the liberal faction, happen to vote against the said liberals, and for the maintenance of peace; every member of that majority becomes at once what M. Darmes pronounced his Majesty Louis Philippe, after he had shot at him—"an obstacle to a war with the allied powers." By what parity of reasoning or equality of justice can any single member of such majority be suffered to escape the same visitation at the hands of the war faction

their manhood, and beard with becoming resolution this horrible seet (for sect it is) of murderers in the garb of politicians, they are doomed to perish, as was the abler and most valuable Frenchman in the country, by the bullet, the dagger, or the pike. If the Chamber of Deputies will not act, as their sovereign has never failed to act, with intrepid and unflinching courage, they are utterly lost, since, sacrificing honour for the sake of preserving life, they will, as all trimmers ever have done at such crisis, infallibly forfeit their lives without redeeming their honour.

It is, nevertheless, of inestimable importance, after the frustration of such a crime—it is, we say, of inestimable usefulness, that it should have been attempted. It identifies the foreign-war faction with the domestic faction of blood and anarchy, in a way that renders their future extrication It proves the enemies of peace abroad to be the demies at home of the laws, the charter, the crown, the Chambers, of moral obligation, of human life, of whatever has hitherto been held most sacred in society—the restorers of the chaos of 1792.

(From the Moniteur of Saturday.)

ORDONNANCE OF THE KING. "Louis Philippe, King of the French.

"To all greeting. "On the report of our Keeper of the Seals, the Minister Secretary of State at the department of Justice and Religion;
"Considering article 28 of the constitutional charter, which

refers to the consideration of the Chamber of Peers crimes of high

We have ordained and ordain as follows:-

"Art. 1. The Court of Peers is convoked. The peers absent from Paris will be required to repair thither immediately, unless they are prevented by legitimate causes.

"Art. 2. The court will proceed forthwith to the trial of the attempt committed on Oct. 15.

"Art. 3. It will conform, for the examination, to the forms which have been followed up to the present time.
"Art. 4. M. Franck Carre, our Procureur-General at the Cour Royale of Paris, will perform the office of procureur-general at the Court of Peers. He will be assisted by Boucly, Advocate-General of the Cour Royale of Paris, executing the office of Advocate-General, and who is to replace the Procureur-General in his absence, and of M. M. Nouguier and Glandaz, substitutes of our Procureur-General at the Cour Royale of Paris, performing the functions of substitutes of our Procureur-General, who will com-

pose, with him, the counsel for the prosecution at our Court of "Art. 5. The Keeper of the Archives of the Chamber of Peers and his deputy, will perform the duties of registrars of our Court

'Art. 6. Our Keeper of the Seals, Minister and Secretary of State for the Department of Justice and Public Worship, is charged with the execution of the present ordonnance, which will be inserted in the Bulletin des Lois. "Given at the Palace of St. Cloud, the 16th of October, 1840.

"Louis Philippe. "By the King. "The Keeper of the Seals, Minister and Secretary of State for the Department of Justice and Public Worship- "VIVIEN."

MEETING OF THE CHAMBER OF PEERS.

CHAMBER OF PEERS

Sitting of Saturday, Oct. 17. (President, Baron Pasquier, Chancellor.)

day, some idlers were assembled around the Luxembourg. At half-past two fifty peers were present, and engaged in animated conversations. The Chancellor having opened the sitting, M. Vivien, the Keeper of the Seals, placed on the bureau of the chamber the royal ordonnance of the convocation of the Court of Peers. The Secretary of the Archives read this document, which

will be found elsewhere, after which,
The President said: Does the Chamber desire to constitute itself as a court of justice?

Several voices: Yes, yes!
The President: The Chamber will now resolve itself into a The public sitting was then declared over, and the tribunes

Our reporter adds-"The calling over of the names constituted that 86 peers were present; but as 97 is the number that must be present to constitute a sitting, the proceedings were adjourned

till Monday (this day) at one o'clock.
"It appears that after the trial of Prince Louis Napoleon, the majority of the peers quitted Paris for their country seats, to renovate prior to the opening of the chambers on the 28th of

EXAMINATION OF THE PRISONER.

The following is the substance of the principal questions put to Darmes on his first interrogation, and his replies, with some other details, which are given by the ministerial evening papers:—

What is your name?—Marius Edmund Darmes. (It appears, weever, from the papers which were seized at his residence, that

Where were you born?—At Marseilles.

Where do you live?-To this question, although repeated seve-

ral times, he refused to reply.
What is your profession?—Conspirator. That is not a profession?-Well, then, write down that I live by my labour. Who urged you to the commission of so odious a crime?-

Have you any accomplices?—I am the only accomplice. I wanted

Have you any accomplices?—I am the only accomplies. I wanted to kill the greatest tyrant of ancient or modern times.

Do you not now repent of having conceived and executed so abominable an attempt?—I repent only of not having succeeded.

Had you long entertained the project of assassinating the King?

I conceived the project only an hour before putting it into execution.

After this first interrogation, the Prefect of Police, in presence of the Minister of the Interior, heard the depositions of the non-commissioned officers, adjutants, sergens-de-ville, and soldiers, who had witnessed the crime, and aided in the apprehension of Darmes. Immediately after his arrest, Doctors Blandin and Aurity were called in, in consequence of the wound in his hand, and interrogated as to whether immediate amputation was necessary. They declared that it would be better to wait, and ordered that the wound should be immediately dressed. Yesterday morning the Procureur-General and the Procureur du Roi again interrogated the prisoner, who this time consented to reply to all the questions. He declared that he was a frotteur, and lodged at No. 41, in the Rue de Paradis, Faubourg Poissonnier. He said that the carbine with which he fired at his Majesty was loaded with five bullets and eight buckshots. This fully accounts for the bursting of the barrel and the circular direction taken by the charge, to which in all probability the preservation of the lives of the King, Queen, and Madame Adelaide was owing. In fact the barrel burst with such violence that it produced nearly the same effect as the explosion of a shell. One of the footmen, named Grus, was struck on the right leg. The wound is not serious, and it has not been ascertained whether it arose from one of the Projectiles or a fragment of the barrel. It also confirms the account of the wound in the hand of the National Horse Guard, M. Bertolacci. The middle of the right side of the King's carriage, the rail, and one of the springs were struck. The carriage was brought back from St. Cloud yesterday morning for examination by magistrates. The surgeons who were appointed to dress the wounded hand of Darmes on Thursday evening inspected it again Yesterday morning, and amputated three of his fingers. They thought it likely that a further operation would be necessary.— The following are particulars as to the person, habits, and life of the assassin. Darmes is a little man-of forbidding countenance, and somewhat deformed. His forehead is low and gives to his countenance a vulgar aspect. He wears his beard cut to a point, and his moustachios are of a light yellow tint, and very thin.— On being asked what use he intended to make of the pistols and poignard found upon him, he replied that he carried them for the shall now proceed to detail the circumstances of the attack. purpose of defending himself. Fortunately, he was so stunned and confused by the explosion of the carbine and his wound, and

conduct. At his lodgings in the Rue de Paradis there were upon the points which the mountaineers designated to us as occuconduct. At his lodgings in the Rue de Paradis there were found a great number of papers, nearly all copies of pamphlets and revolutionary proclamations, in his own handwriting. Amongst them were copies of a speech of Saint Just, and of a speech destined to refute the proclamations of Prince Louis Bonaparte.—

companied by a large party of armed mountaineers, pushed off tined to refute the proclamations of Prince Louis Bonaparte.-Besides these papers there were a great many others, covered with notes, on the most celebrated republicans of antiquity. Several passports of different dates show that Darmes had been succespassions of mattern than the passion of the passion a glass of wine. He then went on towards the Quai des Tuillejustice can any single member of such majority be suffered to escape the same visitation at the hands of the war faction as would have been inflicted on Louis Philippe had not a merciful and beneficent Providence interposed?

As the Charles of Description of the carbine, which was not found immediately after the attempt, has been discovered in one of the trenches of the Place de la Con-Ay, the Chamber of Deputies may assure themselves, one and all, that if they do not rouse themselves and buckle on the Quai.

The Presse states that the Minister of Justice was for bringing Darmes before the Court of Assizes, but that his opinion was overruled, and the trial before the Court of Peers decided on.— This journal asserts that the prosecution of certain journals is

The Gazette des Tribunaux observes:-

"Darmes expected that the King would take his seat in the carriage with his face to the horses, but, the Queen and Madame Adelaide being with him, his Majesty sat on the back seat. This was not observed by the assassin until after he had levelled his piece, and it rendered his aim unsteady, so that the charge went partly over and partly in front of the carriage. His Majesty's first care on arriving at St. Cloud was to examine the wounds of those who were hit, and to assist in dressing them with his own Darmes almost incessantly repeats his regret at not having succeeded, talking with a degree of exultation of what the people would then have said of him, and the celebrity he would have gained. He also utters ferocious and incoherent declamations against tyrants and traitors, about the rights of an oppressed people, &c. Several persons were arrested yesterday. One is connected with the carbine used by Darmes, the value of which, from its rich ornaments, rendering it difficult to account for its being in his possession. Allaux, a lithographic printer, who has been several times in prison under charges of political offences, and particularly involved in the gunpowder affair, has also been taken again into custody.

The following is a form of prayer and thanksgiving recom-mended by Bishop Luscombe to be used in the English chapels in France, on the occasion of the attempt on his Majesty's life :-"O Almighty and Heavenly Father, we again adore and mag-

nify thy glorious name for having disappointed and overthrown a wicked and traitorous design against the life of the Sovereign of refers to the consideration of the Chamber of the King; treason and attempts on the safety of the King; "Considering article 86 of the penal code, which includes in the category of crimes against the safety of the state an attack on the category of crimes against the safety of the state an attack on the category of crimes against the safety of the state an attack on the category of crimes against the safety of the state an attack on the category of crimes against the safety of the state an attack on the category of crimes against the safety of the King; wicked and traitorous design against the safety of the king; and the category of crimes against the safety of the state an attack on the category of crimes against the safety of the state an attack on the category of crimes against the safety of the state an attack on the category of crimes against the safety of the state an attack on the category of crimes against the safety of the state an attack on the category of crimes against the safety of the state an attack on the category of crimes against the safety of the state and the category of crimes against the safety of the state an attack on the category of crimes against the safety of the King; wicked and traitorous design against the safety of the state and the category of crimes against the safety of the state and the category of crimes against the safety of the state and the category of crimes against the safety of the state and the category of crimes against the safety of the state and the category of crimes against the safety of the safety of the state and the category of crimes against the safety of the sa "Seeing that on the 15th of October an attempt has been made of order and peace. Preserve us in thy true religion, that we may always give thanks unto thee for all thy mercies, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

The Americans in Paris are requested to take part in the meeting, to be held at twelve to-morrow (Sanday), at Lawson's Hotel, Bedford, to address his Majesty on his escape from assassination.

THE EAST.

"The despatches," says the Moniteur Parisien, "brought direct from Alexandria to Toulon, and which are dated the 3rd instant, have arrived in Paris. According to these despatches, the English ships were continuing to bombard the small towns of the Syrian coast, and were landing Turks there. The latter had occupied Scide, Caiffa, and even Tripoli. Soliman Pasha remained master of Beyrout, and Ibrahim had taken up a strong position above the Turkish camp. No decisive event was known at Alexandria up to the 3d inst. The Moniteur publishes the following:

"ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 3 .- A fleet, with a sufficient military force to effect a landing, will easily gain possession of all the small defenceless commercial towns along the coast of Syria. Acre alone is capable of resistance. It is not accordingly surprising that the allies should have rendered themselves masters so so Jaffa, Caiffa, Djounie, Djebail, and also of the small town serving as a harbour to Tripoli, if I am correctly informed.

as a narrour to 11 poil, it I am correctly informed.
"But on the occupation of those maritime towns does not depend the fate of Syria, the coast of which is lined throughout by steep mountains, which form, as it were, one continual rampart.

"The least warlike population inhabit the towns on the seaside and the declivities of the mountains extending to the Mediterranean. The most warlike reside on the summits of those

"The Catholic mountaineers are not so powerful as it is believed in Europe. They are less warlike than the Druses, who inhabit Lebanon, the Haouran, and the mountains of Acre and Safed, and nearly as far as Jerusalem; they are inferior to the people of Naplouz, who live in the mountains between Acre and Jerusalem, and to the Nusseiries and the Ismaelies, who reside in the moun-The Chamber having been convoked by the Chancellor for this tains between Tripoli and Antioch, and in some districts of Cara-

"The people of Naplouz are Mussulmans, and the Nuissieries, the Ismaelies, and the Druses, are schismatic Mussulmans. In the mountains of Ante Lebanon there are Mutualis, Mussulmans of the sect of Ali; and Mussulmans also occupy the mountains of Aguiar and Dennie, above Tripoli.

'Ibrahim Pasha, finding it impossible to defend with success "Ibrahim Pasha, finding it impossible to defend with success the small towns along the coast, acted more wisely in concentration the act of returning I had the satisfaction of meeting you. the small towns along the coast, acted more wisely in concentrating his forces on the heights than in disseminating them. In his present position he keeps in check the restless natives of the neighbouring districts, he defends the road leading to Damascus, and may relieve St. Jean d'Acre, should that place be attacked. He, The Haouran, and the plains of Aleppo, Balbeck, and Naplouz, will furnish him with abundance of grain, the interior will be plentifully supplied, and the coasts will suffer from scarcity, so

long as affairs continue in their present state.

"Ibrahim Pasha has accordingly many chances of success.

"Should the north-west winds prevail with violence during winter along the coast of Syria, the naval forces of the allies must put out to sea, they will have to re-commence their operations next year, and the small maritime towns will, in all probability, next year, and the small marriage towns without any resistance.

"The allies, however, are masters of a position which is rather alarming for the Pasha. They occupy Djouniae and Zouk Mikail, villages of Lebanon, situated near the Lyeus (Nahar-el Kell).— But, if they do not succeed in driving the Egyptians out of Beyrout, the possession of Djouniae and Zouk Mikail will be of little importance to them, although their position be almost inexpugnable. Ibrahim can prevent their receiving cattle and horses, and cut off their supply of water if he commands Dog River. The allies, having no other resources, than those derived from their ships, the deserters who may join their ranks will ere long prove

a burden to them.

"Honour, country, love of prince, are all empty words in the East; religion is the only motive of action, the fear of the prince the only curb, and the hope of plunder the only incitement.

"In the holy city of Damascus, which shudders at the sight of infidels at its gates, in Naplouz, and at Aleppo, the Pasha will be able to recruit as many irregular troops as he pleases, and the anter will fight bravely when supported by the disciplined army
"The allies had accordingly formed an exaggerated idea of the

co-operation which they expected from the Christians of Lebanon and the other discontented of Syria.

"The Emir Bechir burns villages to punish the disaffection of their inhabitants; and it is thus such offences are always pun-ished in the Lebanon; he would ruin himself by adopting another system; his conduct would be attributed to fear."

ADMIRALTY, Oct. 10, 1840. - Dispatches, of which the following are copies, have been this day received at this office, addressed to R. M. O'Ferrall, Esq., by Admiral the Hon. Sir Robert Stopford, Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean :-

Princess Charlotte, Bay of Antoura, Sept. 15, 1840. Sir,—I have the honour to transmit for their Lordships' infor-ation, copies of a letter from Capt. Martan, of the Carysfort, mation, copies or a letter from Capt. Bartan, of the Carysfort, with its enclosures, detailing an attack made upon the Castle of Gebail, by a party of Marines, under Capt. Robinson, R. M., of the Hastings, which, though repulsed at the time, with a loss which I deeply regret, was yet successful in its results, the castle having I deeply regret, was yet surface, the castie having been evacuated next morning. The possession of that stronghold is of the most material importance, as it commands the main road, is of the most material importance upon our position from the by which the enemy might advance upon our position from the northward, and secures a safe point for the mountaineers concen-trating and receiving arms, which they have already done in great numbers, and press forward the more, with every disposition, apparently, to make a good use of them. Fully coinciding in the comiums bestowed by Capt. Martin and Capt. Austin on the encomiums destowed by Cape. Capt. Austin on the merits of the officers and men employed on this service, such as must always be conspicuous where danger calls them forth, I beg to recommend them to their Lordships' favourable consideration. ROBERT STOPFORD, Adm. I have, &c.

H. M. S. Carysfort, Gebail, Sept. 13, 1840. Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that, pursuant to your directions, I anchored yesterday off Gebail. The enemy have evacuated the town; the mountaineers are coming in fast for arms; evacuated the town; the hother terms of the most enthusiastic feeling prevails among them. I trust that these results will, in some degree, excuse the loss we have sustained. I

At noon I anchored, with springs, within musket shot of Gebail. The Dido took a good position ahead of the Carysfort, and manding companies, for the gallant and most efficient support I and confused by the explosion of the carbine and his wound, and surprised by the promptitude with which he was seized, that he had neither time nor self-possession to make use of these arms. A search was made at his lodgings, which consists of a small room which he has occupied for about six months past. Before this time he lived in the Rue Trevise, and was expelled for bad surprised by the explosion of the carbine and his wound, and surprised the Cyclop satern; groups of mountaineers immediately came down to the beach, and many were brought off by the boats. Having for the eather time for the marines to prepare for landing, and for their commanding officer to reconnoitre the place of disembarkation, at one p. m. the ships opened their fire upon the castle and

from the Cyclops, and to cover their landing the ships re-opened upon the castle. About half-past three p. m., observing the detachment formed upon the beach, to the south of the town, and believing all the effect likely to be produced by our shot was alcarronades, I made the signal to push on. The marines advanced briskly to the assault, but the cliff soon obstructed my view of their progress through the gardens in front of the castle. They reached within thirty yards of the tower, when a destructive fire was opened upon them from a crenelled outwork, having a deep ditch in front, which was completely masked from the fire of the ships. Finding his men were falling fast, that the wall of the castle was impracticable, that there was no gate accessible, and nothing but the muzzles of the enemy's muskets visible through the loopholes, Capt. Robinson very judiciously drew his men off. The marines retired to the beach steadily and in good order. Capt. Austin, who superintended the landing and accompanied the ma-rines, having sent to me to say that nothing could be done unless the tower was levelled, the ships again commenced firing upon it. Finding, however, that the immense solidity of the building prevented our making a sufficient impression upon it, at half-past 5 STH INST.—We are informed that the note hitherto unpublished, to which M. Thiers alludes in the postscript of the 8th to his I ordered the marines to be reimbarked, and the firing to cease.

An English flag, which had been planted on the garden wall as a signal to the ships, was accidentally left there by the pilot of the As a span to the marines had retired; Lieut. Grenfell and — Macdonald, a seaman of the Cyclops, volunteered to recover it, and brought it off most gallantly amidst the cheers of the ships.

At night a party of the mountaineers, whom we had armed, were established in the town; and at daylight this morning, I found that the Albanians had evacuated the castle during the night, leaving three behind (one of them badly wounded, and since dead.) The conduct of a Turkish soldier, who was sent up in the Cyclops, had been admirable in organizing and keeping together parties of

Having distributed all the arms, I now send the Cyclops for a fresh supply. I think we may dispose of more, and I take the liberty of suggesting that they should be sent immediately, before the present enthusiasm has time to subside.

The painful part of my duty is to enclose the list of killed and

wounded in the attack on Gebail; I deeply lament that it has

I have the honor to transmit detailed reports of their proceedings from Capt. H. Austin, of Her Majesty's steamship Cyclops, and from Capt. Robinson, commanding the detachment of Royal Marines; and I beg to add that I most fully concur in the encomiums they pass upon the officers and men under their respective orders. I have, &c.

Commodore Napier, C. B. H. M. S. Powerful.

H. M. steamship Cyclops, off the Town of Gebail, Sept. 12. Sir,—In accordance with your directions I have the honour to report that, in conjunction with Capt. Robinson, in command of the detachment of Royal Marines (especially embarked on board H. M.'s ship under my command), I first reconnoitered a position for disembarkation; after which, the detachment, consisting of 200 rank and file, and 200 armed Syrians, were put into the boats of H. M. S. *Princess Charlotte*, *Bellerophon*, and *Hastings*, under the command of Lieuts. Johnson, Hallett, and Thomson, of those ships, and then landed under the cover of the fire of H. M. S. Carysfort, Dido, and Cyclops, about a quarter of a mile to the southward of the town of Gebail. The troops being formed, the gardens in front were scoured by the launches' guns; the boats at this moment remaining fully armed and afloat, in perfect readi-

ness for the re-embarkation of the force, should it prove necessary.

Taking to my assistance the Second Lieut. (George Giffard)

Mr. Butler, (Mate,) and Mr. J. B. Caffari (Maltese pilot,) as an interpreter, with two gig's crews, we advanced most cautiously; and so soon as we were within musket-shot, a party was detached to wave our ensign, for the purpose of showing our position, in order that the cannonading might cease. This having been accomplished, and while moving steadily forward, a most sharp and destructive fire was opened from the castle, and at this moment only was the cap of one man seen. The firing appeared to proceed principally from a line below the ground upon which we were; from this effective resistance I immediately saw the doubt that existed as to our success, but having advanced thus far, a volunteer party immediately proceeded to advance to the right, for the purpose of determining if there was a chance of forcing an entrance. However, the fire increasing, in conjunction with Capt. Robinson, the whole force was drawn off by retiring steadily, under cover of the walls, conveying all the wounded that could be rethat we were out of the line of the ships' fire, for the purpose of awaiting the result of further cannonade; having waited for which, on the heach, during a period of two hours and a half, and seeing the little effect that was produced on the base of the castle, and numerous persons, some of whom were armed, coming in from all directions, I considered it my duty to re-embark the marine forces, first offering to the natives, whom I had landed, either to remove them or await affoat for their protection, while they took up an elevated position of safety; and by a little ersuasion they chose the latter. I then embarked in the spare men in a most able, courageous, and praiseworthy manner; and I beg to observe that the conduct of the officers and men under his mand was in accordance with that ever displayed by the Royal Marines when under fire. It is with much pain and regret that I have to lament so severe a loss, without at this moment having

succeeded in getting possession of the castle.

I have to notice the able assistance rendered by Lieut. Giffard and Mr. Butler, (Mate), both of this ship, who accompanied me in the attack: the former, with my coxswain (George Martin), I regret to say, were severely wounded.

I should not be doing justice to the division of boats before nentioned, if I did not express my satisfaction and full approbation of the ready co-operation afforded by them in the landing and re-embarkation of the troops, and their state of readiness to receive and cover them if necessary—Lieut. Thompson, the Senior Lieutenant of the Hastings, being in command.

A Turkish soldier sent on board to superintend the distribution of arms behaved exceedingly well, first in organising the Syrians on board, and afterwards in keeping them together on shore, and leading them on to the attack; and again in posting them so advantageously as would have enabled them to be of considerable use, had the force within advanced,

I beg leave to inclose a return of the killed and wounded on board H. M.'s steam-ship under my command. I have, &c.

HORATIO T. AUSTIN, Captain. Capt. H. B. Martin, Senior Officer off Gebail, H. M. S. Carysfort.

H. M. S. Cyclops, Sept. 12, 1840. Sir,—I beg to acquaint you, for the information of Captain Martin, Senior Officer, with the proceedings of the detachment under my command, consisting of about 200 rank and file of the Royal Marines, divided into four companies, under the command of Captain Searle and Lieuts. Searle, Harrison, and Adair. of Captain Searle and Dieurs. Searle, Harrison, and Aduar.
Having had the pleasure to agree with you so perfectly as to the
selection of the place for landing, it is only necessary for me to say,
that the canonading and shelling of the position and castle of
Gebail having been executed apparently with the most perfect and
complete success by H. M. S. Carysfort, Dido, and Cyclops, and the gardens, fences, &c. thoroughly scoured and swept by the fire of the launches, the detachment was landed and formed in column. extended to the right, and then advanced directly upon the building, covered by the fences on the ascent as far as the summit which being gained without the slightest intimation of the which being gained without the slightest intimation of the presence of an enemy, (and you as well as myself considered it impossible, after the effectual battering the building had undergone, that any one could remain in it), the companies were advanced in front of the last wall, and in the act of extending to advance, when a very heavy fire of musketry was suddenly opened from the loopa very neary neary has suddenly opened from the cop-holes of the castle, but principally, as it since appears, from loop-holes of the castle a few inches above the ground from excavation passages; the fire was returned by the detachments, and, after two ounds, I withdrew the men under the last wall, and pushed for ward a Sergeant and four or five men to ascertain whether there ward a Sergeant and out of the men to ascertain was any possibility of getting access into the building, either by the doors or the vacancies caused by the bombardment. The enemy's fire, however, became so warm, that, as you who were present during the whole affair must be aware, it was quite hopeless persevere with any prospect of success, and therefore I withdrew the detachments to the point of disembarkation, and from thence, n about an hour afterwards, the whole were once more embarked in about an hour atterwards, the whole were once increased in the Cyclops. The painful part of my duty is to report the extent of our loss, which, as you will perceive, amounts (by the return annexed) to one Corporal and two Privates killed, and one Corporal and one Private since dead from their wounds, and one Second Lieutenant, one Lance Sergeant, and 14 Privates wounded,

The pleasing parts of my duty now only remains, which is, to the pleasing is could exceed the zeal, courage, and alacrity of the Non-commissioned Officers, Drummers, and Privates, who fully sustained the honourable character of the corps.

My warmest gratitude is due to Capt. Scarle (the next Senior

Officer,) and also to Lieuts. Adair, Scarle, and Harrison, com-

Return of Officers and Men, belonging to H. M.'s Ships and Ves- and Baltimore; and that the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia

Benbow-Killed, 2 R. Marines; Wounded, 4 R. M., severely. Hastings-Killed, 2 R. M.; Wounded, 2nd Lieut. C. W. Adair, R. M., slightly; 7 R. M., severely; 3 R. M. slightly. Castor—Wounded, 1 R. M. severely. Zebra—Killed, 1 R. M. Cyclops—Wounded, Licut. George Giffard, severely; 1 seaman severely. Total killed, 5. Total wounded, 18.

THE EASTERN QUESTION .- A communication has reached us. on which reliance may be placed, stating that orders have been sent to Lord Ponsonby and the other ambassadors of the powers who are parties to the treaty of July 15, directing them to inform the Porte that their respective governments acknowledge his perfect right to proclaim the deposition of Mehemet Ali, but they also wish to intimate that they think and hope the Sultan will not refuse to return Egypt and a part of Syria to the Viceroy, provided he makes an early submission to the treaty of July, by causing his army to evacuate Syria, and by delivering up the Turkish fleet. It is also intimated in this communication, that as the consuls of It is also introduced in the four powers have quitted the Egyptian territory, it would be advisable for the Porte to inform the Pacha as speedily as possible of its pacific intentions to the above effect .- Morning Herald. THE UNPUBLISHED NOTE TO M. THIERS'S DESPATCH OF THE

memorandum of the 3d, is more pacific than the British government had reason to expect. It contains a protest against the supposed policy of Russia, but contains no protest against the lings of Great Britain. It demands what will be the conduct of the British government in the following cases:—1. What will the British government do with regard to the deposition of Mehemet Ali, which has already been pronounced by the Porte? What will the British government do with respect to the threated attack on Alexandria, and the destruction of the Turkish fleet in the harbour of Alexandria? - 3. What are the terms which the the British government proposes to accord to Mehemet Ali?—We further understand that Lord Palmerston has answered the above nueries in the following manner:—I. With regard to the deposi-ion of Mehemet Ali:—The determination of the British government will depend on the extent of the resistance which the Viceroy gives to the execution of the treaty.—2. With regard to the attack on Alexandria and the Turkish fleet:—The determination of the British government will depend on the use made by Mehemet Ali of the Turkish fleet, and the warlike armaments prepared in the port of Alexandria. -3. With regard to the terms to be granted to Mehemet Ali:—They will depend in a great measure on his readiness to accede to the treaty of the 15th July.—Morn. Herald.

## HOLLAND.

It is asserted in a letter from Amsterdam, addressed to the Comerce, that since the abdication of Wm. I., a deficit of 62,000,000 florins (150,000,000 francs) has been found in the public accounts.

## PRUSSIA.

Extract of a Berlin letter, 11th instant, in the Frankfurter isters at Sans Souci. Several diplomatists were sum sist in the council. Soon after a courier set off for Paris."

SPAIN.

We have received advices from Madrid of the 9th inst. The Gazette of that day publishes a long article, in which it entirely contends that the situation of affairs being now changed, a new Chamber of Deputies and a new senate should necessarily be convoked. It was accordingly inferred, that one of the first acts of the Espartero administration would be to dissolve the Cortes.

The Eco de la Milicia Nacional states that the four co-regents

pointed out by public opinion, were the Infante Don Francisco de Paula, the Duke of Victory, and Messrs. Ferrer and Arguelles. The provisional junta of government of the province of Madrid had received the following communication:-

"CAPTURE OF THE MINISTER SOTELLO.-PROVISIONAL JUNTA OF THE PROVINCE OF ALICANT.— On the 15th of September last this junta had the honour of acknowledging the receipt of your Excellency's communication of the 11th of the same month, ordering the arrest of the minister who advised her Majesty to sanction the Ayuntamiento law. It has adopted the measures dictated by circumstances. "Yesterday we had the good fortune to capture the ex-minister

was proceeding to Gibraltar on board the French steamer Ocean. The captain of the vessel refused to give him up, and we at last succeeded in arresting him, after a most minute search "The ex-minister has been brought to the castle of Santa Barbara, where he will remain until your Excellency has pronounced

of marine, Don Juan de Dios Sotello, who, under a feigned name,

"Alicant, Oct. 3, 1840.

The Junta of Cordova continued to follow the direction imparted to it from the commencement by General Mendez Vigo. It had liberated a number of refractory soldiers detained in the presidio of Malaga, and declared that military insubordination was Don Manuel de Latre, late Captain-General of Old Castile,

died at Ciudad Rodrigo on the 5th inst.

mendation from their own government to return home, now states that it has received a positive assurance from the English Cons at that place that he has received no recommendation of the kind from his government, and has not given any such advice. The Pilote adds, that only one English family has left Caen under the dread of war, and that the other families who have quitted, merely for change of residence, have been replaced by other families who have arrived during the present month.

INSULT TO THE ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN CONSULS AT MAR-

SEILLES.—The Sud has the following:—"An act worthy of the South Sea savages was committed on Sunday night. A rabble of men, strangers to the town, went to insult the Russian and English consuls in their houses. This violation of the rights of nations has been reprobated by all honourable citizens. It is incredible that such scenes which are condemned when enacted against us can be reproduced in France-where the well-known maximinger est une chose sacree—is admitted to have the force of This conduct shows the manner in which men comprehend patriotism. On this occasion, in addition to the law of principle, patriousm. On this occasion, in addition to the law of principle, we have the question of persons. These two consuls enjoy the esteem of the people of Marseilles, and are regarded more as fellow-countrymen than foreigners. The English consul has resided amongst us for twenty-six years, and his family are natives of our

THE JEWS OF DAMASCUS .- We learn from the east that Sir Moses Montefiore, on obtaining the favourable results to his mission which are already known to the public by that gentleman's note to the Lord Mayor of London, addressed a letter to Lord Howden, conveying the satisfactory intelligence to his Lordship, with an account of the proceedings of the mission, and at the same time conveying the heartfelt thanks of the writer to Lord Howder for the zealous and active part he had taken in favour of the cruelly persecuted race whose condition has just been so happily amelior

The last intelligence received from Abyssinia is, that Oubie, the Abyssinian King of Tigni, was poisoned by one of his generals, who had an intrigue with one of his wives, and, fearful of the consequences, committed this crime. The King, suspecting that he had taken poison, at once called for a mishat (a kind of implement for smoking), and smoked a drug which is considered an antidote, and the name of which is kept a secret by the Abyssinians. his recovery, he found the authors of the crime, who, including the principal and the accomplices, were eight in number. Their right arms were cut off, and they were banished to a desert mountain, while to the woman nothing was done. The King's brother, who had been labouring under sickness, and was cured by an Armenian physician, sacked several villages the very day of his recovery, and revolted against his brother. He has since joined Ras-Ali, the King of Gondar, who is the avowed enemy of Oubie

## LOWER CANADA.

We have lately been favoured with an Ordinance of the Governo and Council of Her Majesty's Island of Trinidad, for the encouragement of labouring persons of African descent who may desire to remove to that Island; along with several printed documents showing the advantages to coloured labourers of a removal to that By the law in question, the Government of Trinidad has engaged to pay twenty five dollars for the passage from British North America, for each labouring person, whether male or female, of African descent, to be paid as a free gift, and no claims will exist for repayment in any shape. According to the rate of wages given in the Island, a labourer, wether male or female, may easily daily from four to five shillings, Halifax currency; together with a reasonable allowance of provisions, as may be agreed upon, with the use of a cottage and half an acre of productive ground, free from rent or any other charge. The soil of Trinidad is represented to be of great fertility, and from the want of population, land is easily procured in settled parts at from four to sixteen dollars an acre, and Crown lands at two dollars. The Imperial Parliam having abolished slavery in Trinidad, persons of colour, of African race or descent, are as free there as any other of the subjects o

sels, killed and wounded in the Assault upon the fortified Position of Gebail, September 12, 1840.

Replayer—Killed, 2 R. Marines: Wounded, 4 R. M., severely. of the Province. Mr. R. S. Buclianan, Government Agent for Trinidad. No. 7 Pine street, New York, has issued a notice to the same effect; intimating at the same time, that coloured emigrants from Canada will be allowed five dollars each adult for their expences to New York. It is also stated that the most favourable accounts have been received from those who have already emigra-ted from this continent to Trinidad; and that steady men, willing to work, will always be employed and liberally treated. The following is the course recommended to be pursued by coloured per-Sons intending to emigrate:—

He will shortly see advertised the name of a vessel engaged to

carry passengers to Trinidad. Let him, then, leave his name and the number, sex and ages of his family who intend to accompany him, either at the office of the "Coloured American," the agent of the colony of Trinidad, or at other stations to be ap-pointed in various parts of the country; and employ the time which will be allowed him previous to her sailing in winding up his affairs. On going on board, he will require to take with him only the wearing apparel, necessary for himself and family during the passage. Every thing requisite for his and their comfortable maintenance whilst on board, will be provided for at the expense of the colony of Trinidad. On his arrival there, the Agent-General of Emigrants will visit the passengers the moment the vessel drops her anchor. The special duty of this officer is, First, to ascertain that all the passengers have been well and handsomely treated whilst on board, in default of which the owners of the vessel remain unpaid. Secondly, to inform those who have money and wish to purchase land, how and where they can procure it, and in the best situation and on the most reasonable terms; and then to assist those who are without money, in pointdisposed to work shall be obliged to lay out a cent for the maintenance of himself and family, whilst in the search of employment. So great is the demand for help, that he will probably have the choice of several situations,—Montreal Gazette.

The Newfoundland Royal Gazette, of the 6th ult. contains a Proclamation of the Governor, summoning the Legislature of the Island to meet, for the despatch of buisness, on the 2d of January

The same paper contains an account of a very destructive fire, which broke out at St. John, on the 18th ult. The fire was first which broke out at St. John, on the 18th uit. The hre was first discovered in the Exchange Buildings, occupied by the keeper of the Commercial Room. The flames rapidly extended to the adjoining buildings, and, in an hour, consumed the finest block of buildings in the town, consisting of the Exchange Buildings, with a Public Library of two thousand volumes, and several other private and public buildings. It is stated, that only a small portion of the property destroyed had been insured; but the amount of the loss sustained is not mentioned. - Ib.

The Legislature of Nova Scotia is, by the Proclamation of His Excellency Lord Falkland, dissolved. The writs for the new election are returnable on the 23d December. Mr. Jos. Howe, editor of the Nova-Scotian, recently appointed an Executive Councillor, and one of the former members for the County of Halifax, again Journal:—"Yesterday some important news from Paris must have arrived at our court, the King having convoked all his Min-offers himself as a candidate for the same county.—Queboc Mer-

## UPPER CANADA.

MELANCHOLY CATASTROPHE. - By a gentleman from Consecon, we learn that on Monday the 26th ult., seven persons went to fish on the fishing ground bordering on Weller's Bay, near Presq' Isle; three of them were intoxicated when they left the shore, and they had a jug of whiskey with them. By some accident, the boat was upset, and six of the seven sunk to rise no more. A young man named Terry succeeded in reaching the shore, after having remained on the bottom of the boat (which had a slip-keel,) for 29 or 30 hours. Three of the unfortunate individuals have left families to mourn their premature deaths. The names of the persons drowned are—Cudlip, Harris, Linton, Church, Rosebury, and Chase; their christian names our informant did not know.— Kingston Herald.

STEAMBOAT NIAGARA. - This fine new Steamboat, commanded by Captain Sutherland, late of the Traveller, came into our harbor on Friday morning last, the 30th ult., from Toronto, and returned on Saturday evening. We understand she is intended to run regularly between Toronto and Kingston. This is another instance of the enterprise of the Hon. J. Hamilton, to whom the boat belongs, and by whom she was built. She is propelled by one 75 horse power engine, is schooner rigged, and possesses every quality for speed, comfort and safety. We need not say that we wish the enterprising proprietor the greatest success with his new boat; it is the sentiment of all classes of the community.—Ib.

THE PROSPECTS OF KINGSTON.—It is with much pleasure we have to mention, that the British Government, during the last week, purchased real estate in this Town, to the amount of nearly £10,000, principally from the heirs of the late Henry Murney. Esq. The property is beautifully situated at the West end of the Town. This looks well. Whether it be an indication that the seat of Government will be here or not, it is gratifying to see the Parent State taking so large an interest in the real estate of the Colony, showing plainly that there is no intention of abandoning the Country.

Since the above paragraph was in type, we understand that the vados, having mentioned that several English families, who had quitted Caen, had been induced to do so by some secret recommendation from their own garagness.—A Caen paper, the Pilote du Calredon, had been induced to do so by some secret recommendation from their own garagness. Bonnycastle, of the Royal Engineers .- Kingston Chronicle.

We this day publish the address of Donald Bethune, Esq., to the electors of the South Riding of the County of Northumberland. Sensible and temperate in language, and evincing a desire, sincere as strong, that the wounds caused by political differences smorte as strong, that the same amongst us, may soon be healed, it sets forth a manly independent spirit, worthy of support. The well known talents of Mr. Bethune, and the high estimation in which he is held both in public and private life justify our confidence of his success. The address before us is plain and to the point. Mr. Bethune avows his political sentiments holdly and fearlessly, and none can doubt that his conduct as a member of the United Legislature, should be be returned to Parliament, will be ever in unison with his thus de

CITY OF TORONTO DIRECTORY. WALTON'S CITY OF TORONTO DIRECTORY AND REGISTER, with AL MANAC, &c., for 1841, will be published on the 1st of January.

Toronto, Nov. 5, 1840.

BILTON, Woollen Draper and Tailor, 128, King-street.—Always on hand a large assortment of West of England Cloths, Cassimers, Tweeds, &c. &c. Clergymen's and Barristers' Robes made on the sbortest notice. Macintosh Waterproof Coats made up in the neatest PIANO-FORTES FOR SALE.

THREE SQUARE PIANO-FORTES by STODART, London just arrived at Montreal, and expected here in a few days. For Price, &c. enquire of Nov. 6, 1640.

WATERLOO HOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has now received his assortment of FANCY and STAPLE DRY GOODS, suitable for this Season, consisting of French and English Merinos, Mousseline de Laine and Chaly dresses, Plain and Shot Silks, Hosiery, Gloves, Bleached and Fancy Shirting. Cottons of every quality, and an excellent assortment of best West of England Black and Invisible Green Cloths. In addition to his usual business, he has made arrangements with a first-rate Shirt-Maker, by whom Gentlemen can have their Shirts made to any pattern. A large supply of Cotton and Linen Shirts always on hand. W. M. WESTMACOTT.

HAT, CAP, AND FUR MART. CLARKE & BOYD, grateful for past favors, respectfully announce the arrival of their Fall and Winter Stock of LONDON HATS, from the most approved makers, and of the very latest London and Paris fashions, with a choice stock of FURS, suitable for the climate.

King Street, Toronto, 18th Sept., 1840.

At Barrie, on Friday the 6th inst., the Lady of James F Smith, Esq., of a son.

MARRIED. At Montreal, on the 4th inst., W. Burland, Esq. to Miss Ellen Elina Hagerman, niece to the Hon. Mr. Justice Hagerman.

At Quebec, on the 3rd instant, by the Rev. George Mackie, A. C. Buchanan, Esq., third son of James Buchanan, Esq., H. B. M. Consul for New York, to Charlotte Louisa, fifth daughter of the Hon. Judge Bowen, of Her Majesty's Court of King's Bench for the District of Quebec.

LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, Nov. 13:-Dr. Keith; Rev. J. S. Geddes, rem. in full, vol. 4, for self and Sunday School; Mrs. Geddes, rem. in full, vol. 4; Mr. Matthew Job, rem; Col. Young; Rev. H. Patton, rem; Rev. A. N. Bethune (2) add. sub. and rem; Rev. A. F. Atkinson, (the missing No. is supplied;) Rev. T. S. Kennedy; Rev. C. C. Cotton, rem. in fall, vol. 4; Rev. G. C. Street; J. Kent, Esq. (Oct. 17) with parcels; Samuel Rowsell, Esq., add. sub; Rev. E. E. Rowsell,

The following have been received by the Editor:-H. Rowsell, Esq.; A. Bethune, Esq.; Rev. J. Grier; Hon. A. W. Cochran; Rev. J. Carey; S. Fry, Esq; Rev. S. Givins.

From documents before us, we find that of the advantages thus held out to coloured labourers in Trinidad, upwards of a thousand persons have lately availed themselves at New York, Philadelphia

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