EUROPEAN NEWS.

From Papers by the Acadia.

BOMBARDMENT AND DESTRUCTION OF BEYROUT

We copy the following important intelligence from the Second Edition of the Morning Herald:

"Paris, Oct. 2, half-past 8, a. m.

"I hasten to inform you that the French government have received the following most important telegraphic despatch:—

"Marseilles, Oct. 1, half-past 1.

"'MALTA, Sept. 27.—The Promethus' which left Beyrout on the 20th, announces that, after a bombardment of nine days, which reduced the town to ashes, the Egyptians evacuated the town in the night, and the allies took possession of it.

"'The Oriental, which quitted Alexandria on the 24th, makes known that the firman deposing of Mehemet Ali, had been communicated on the 21st to his Highness by the Consuls General of the Four Powers, who instantly struck their flags, and retired on board their shipping.

(Copy) "'Director of the Telegraphic Flocon.'

"The above is the most important and alarming intelligence that could be received, as members of the French government have said that if the treaty were executed *a l'outrance*, there must be war. I dare not say more to alarm the public mind, but I view it as most fatal news, and I have good reason to do so."

The above intelligence has produced a complete panic in the City, and Consols have fallen nearly 1 1-4 per cent. viz. from 87 7-8 to 86 3-4. We may also add, that 10,000 Consols were offered at 86, *and no takers.* Purchasers were, however, shortly afterwards obtained at that price.

Attempt to Fire Sheerness Dock Yard—[From a Second Edition of the Times.]—Sheerness, Friday evening, 8 o'clock.—Her Majesty's Ship Camperdown, 120 guns, was attempted to be fired in the basin this evening by some incendiary. The fire was first discovered in the midshipman's berth, but was extinguished after burning a locker: but on further search a well laid train was discovered in the warrant officer's store rooms, consisting of rosin, oakum, and lucifer matches The above is official.

From the London Standard, Oct. 3.

Abdication of the King of Holland.—The Amsterdam papers of Wednesday announce the abdication of the King of Holland in favor of his son. It appears that His Majesty communicated his intentions to his ministers before setting out the day before from the Hague to the castle of Loo. A proclamation will be issued in a few days informing his subjects of his resolution. The *Handlesblad* says, that the King having summoned the Prince and Princess of Orange to Loo, communicated to them his intentions in the presence of his friend Baron Fayel. It is believed that His Majesty has already given orders for the transmission of all the official documents of the various departments of the Prince of Orange. He is said to have laid aside his crown and retired to private life, for the purpose of accomplishing the union with a lady of his court, which encountered so much opposition from his subjects when first announced some twelve months ago.

The French papers of Thursday and the usual letter of our private correspondent have reached us. They are of little interest. The Moniteur announces, by a royal ordinance of Sept 20, that an additional credit has been opened for the Minister of War of 51,674,000 francs, to provide for the urgent expenses resulting from the increase of the effective and material of the army. The sanction of the Chamber for this large expenditure is, it seems to be applied for next session.

A dispatch from Marshal Vallee to the French Minister of War, giving a detailed account of the defeat of an Arab force near the Oued Bendanoon on the 19th, appears in the Moniteur.

London, Sept. 30.

The demand for money for commercial purposes is on the increase, and discounts have risen to 5 per cent. on the best, and 5 1-2-8 on other bills, still there is no great pressure for cash, and there does not appear to be much chance that there will be.

The letters from Scotland state that the wet weather had greatly restricted harvest operations and that it was apprehended the Wheat had suffered much damage; prices, in consequence, continue firm for this kind of Grain, but the demand has been limited.

In the commercial market there has again been a great deal of heaviness, and the general tendency of prices is still downward, tho' no material change in prices has occurred since we last wrote, and the quantity of produce pressing for sale continues to be small. Many persons seem to think that things have arrived at the worst, and entertain an opinion that a general improvement will take place in trade towards the close of the year, that is, should there be no war, of which we think, from the character of the King of the French, and the particular interests of the two nations, there is no probability although the French papers continue to make great bombast. The imports from the eastern possessions have been large, while from the West Indies and other paris but few vessels have arrived.

A brisk demand has lately arisen for the article of lead, in consequence, it is supposed, of the vast preparations which are making in all directions for war. Pig Lead is ranging at upwards of £20 per ton, and a further advance is looked for, as little or no supply can be expected from Spain.—[Newcastle paper.

London Trade Report, Oct. 2.—The operations in produce were on a small scale today by private treaty, and the auctions were unimportant—prices, however, were firm for most articles.

In Rum the transactions are very limited prices are 1d. per gallon lower.

The demand for Tea was rather active, and higher rates have been paid. Company's Congou 2s. 4 3-4d. to 2s. 5d. cash.

Liverpool, Oct. 2.

At our Corn Exchange, to-day, we have again to report a very slender attendance of country millers, and our local buyers remaining inactive, the operations in any descriptions of either British or Foreign Wheat were upon a very moderate scale; in some instances, therefore, a slight abatement was conceded, although few holders appeared disposed to press sales on lower terms. Flour was likewise more difficult to sell, with a tendency rather to decline in value.

The import of Foreign Grain has been limited merely to 5207 quarters of Wheat; but of Canadian and States Flour the arrivals furnish 15,569 barrels, upon which the duties of 13s. 8d. per qr., and 8s. 2 1-2d. per brl. have been freely paid, and several cargoes detained on the passage will of course be liable to higher rates, now advanced upon Wheat to 13s. 8d., on Oats to 4s. 9d., on Flour to 11s. 2 3-4d. per brl., and reduced on Barley and Indian Corn to 9s. 4d. per qr.; those upon British Colonial growth remaining unvaried.

The sales of Molasses, this week, are confined to 20 puns. Antigua, at 45s. from the ship's side, and a recent importation from Antigua, consisting of 484 puns. is reported as having been sold, prior to the arrival at 45s. per cwt.

Arrived at Liverpool, Sept. 27, Ship Belmont, Armstrong, St. John; Oct. 1, Coburg, Ferguson, and Pursuit, Spence, St. John; 2d Kate, Brown, do.; Jane Walker, Whyte, do.—crew reported to be in a state of mutiny.

Entered for Loading at Liverpool, Oct. 1, Pearl, Leeman, New Orleans.

Cleared at Liverpool, Oct 3, Leander, Phelan, St. John.—Sailed, 2d, Chirk Castle, Crowder, do.

The Earl of Dondonald, better known as Lord Cochran, has submitted a plan to the Admiralty, for destroying the Egyptian fleet.

The Princess Augusta, who has been ill for some time, expired at seventeen minutes past 9 o'clock on Tuesday night the 22d Sept. at Clarence House, St. James's, after a long and very trying illness which her Royal Highness bore with the utmost patience and meekness.

Funeral of the Princess Augusta—The funeral of the Princess Augusta would take place last night at Windsor. Midnight was the time appointed for the interment. Last night, in this town, the parish bells of St. Peter's and St. Nicholas tolled muffled peals for the deceased princess.

Throughout the progress of her painful malady Her Royal Highness exhibited the greatest resignation, fulfilling in the intervals of freedom from suffering her religous and devotional duties. With the exception of a few hours previous to her decease, the Princess retained her consciousness, and during this painful trial Her Royal Highness constantly maintained that amiability of temper which always characterised her.

There was a slight improvement in the state of trade at Leeds At Birmingham there was also a considerable revival; the American orders had much increased.

The duties on grain continued to advance prices, of course, on the decline.

The Liverpool Cotton Market continued firm at the latest date, without any advance in prices.

We hear that Parliament will be prerogued on the 10th of next month.—*Ministerial paper.*

The Irish Radical organs are all up in arms against the government for the appointment of Sir Robert A. Ferguson, Bart., M. P., to the Lord Lieutenancy of the County of Derry.

The British Government still continued to send out reinforcements to the Troops in the Mediterranean, and H. M. Steamer *Meid* was employed in transporting them.

The steam ship President sailed from Liverpool on the 1st Oct. for New-York, with 140 passengers, 2000 packages, or about 500 tons fine goods.

Dreadful Fire in Plymouth Dock.—The Talvera, 72, and the Imogene, 28, together with the Adelaide Gallery, devoted to the relics of the Navy, were totally destroyed by fire in Plymouth Dock Yard on the morning of the 26th Sept. The amount of property destroyed is estimated at £200,000 including the value of the two ships and the cost of the of the repairs necessary of the Minden, 72, and the Docks. The fire is supposed to have been caused by the combustion produced by tar brushes being placed in contact with some inflamable materials. Investigations were in progress, however, to ascertain the truth, if possible.

The Alfred, Capt. Walker, arrived at Lerwick, 27th Sept. from Davis Straits, left on the 5th, with one fish only, and reports the fishery to have been a failure, only six wales having been caught by the respective ships in the country.

We notice nothing later from China.

War or Peace,—"The note of preparation" still goes on in France, and we read of nothing but *bella horida bella* in every journal which comes from that country, but still we have no idea of peace disturbed. Louis Philipe knows better than rashly to appeal to the *ultimo ratio* of the sword.—[Liv. Chronicle, Oct. 3.]

In France, the fortifying of Paris, and the trial of Louis Napolean divide, with the affairs East, the public attention The National begins to perceive that the republic party, which it represents, has run its head into a noose in the matter of fortifications. But it is all too late, and the French people will lose their money and their freedom together.

On Thursday the Court of Peers resumed the trial of Prince Louis Napolean and his associates The entire was occupied by the speeches of the counsels for the defence.

The affairs of Turkey and Egypt remain as they were, the Pacha having made an offer which all understand as a mere expedient to gain time. The Austrian Observer of the 22d Sept. contains the following:—"Accounts from Constantinople up to the 9th of Sept. state that Mehemet Ali having refused to accede to the terms proposed to him in virtue of the convention of the 15th July, has been declared by the Sultan to have forfeited Syria. The governments of the province are disposed of by the Porte as follows: The Sanshakah of Saida, Beirout, and Tripoli are given to the present governor of the Dardanelles, Izzet Mehemed Pacha, together with St Jean d'Acre; Damascus, Jerusalem, Naplouse, and Gaza, to the Murchid of Konia, Elhadreh Ali Pacha; Aleppo to the former Mushir of Siwas, Essaad Pacha; Adana and Tarsus to Ferik Izzet Pacha; Dzidda to the Pacha of Bagdad, in addition to his present government; Candia, with the rank of Mushir to the present governor of the island, Mustapha Pacha: with other appointments, occasioned by the promotions as above."

We understand that official intelligence has been received via Berlin, from Constantinople, announced the rejection by the Porte of the propositions of Mehemet Ali. It is also known that the conference in London had previously determined to advise the Porte to reject them.—*Morn. Herald.*

SPAIN.

The revolutionary movements continues in Spain, the Junta at Madrid still administering the government.

Madrid Journals and letters of the 25th ult. have come to hand. The Senate had given orders that half a million more reals should be advanced to the army. It appears by the latest accounts from Valencia that considerable exasperation had been manifested towards the French, but particularly the Ambassador, who was accused of encouraging the Queen in her system of resistence.

It is said that the British Government proposed to France a new treaty relative to Spain and that, through the influence of M. Thiers, the proposal was declined. There is to much reason to suppose that France has long been and still is playing a double part with regard to Spain, and the suspicion becomes certainty, if the true, as stated by the *Commerce*, that the monster Cabrera has been set at liberty, and been allowed to show himself at the opera.

PORTUGAL.

The insurrection among the troops in Portugal, according to accouts from Lisbon, dated the 21st of September, had been suppressed. The revolted soldiers, it is supposed, disheartened at not being joined by a force which they expected to find at Viseu, and having exhausted the money with which they had been supplied, turned against their leaders. They refused to march towards the Spanish frontier as they were ordered; assassinated their Commander, Miguel Augusta de Sousa; gave themselves up to the Queen's troops.—No collision had taken place throughout the period of the Revolt between the Queen's troops and the Insurgents, Several of the officers fled towards Spain. The Sixth Battalion, to which the revolters belonged, is to be reorganized.

The Cortes have at last adopted measures for the payment of debt due to England. This is owing to strong representations on the part of the British Government; and by a continuance of such representations it is possible that the Portugese may yet be induced to be honest.

The tee-totallers of Galway have deputed their Secret'y to write a letter of remonstrance to Mr. O'Connell, in consequence of having declared his intention not to require the Repeal pledge from candidates for seats in Parliament, on the Liberal interest.

Singular Curiosity.—A piece of birch has been left for inspection at our office, in the heart of which two large nails, in an inverted position, have been imbedded. This curious phenomenon was discovered during the process of sawing up a large log of the wood above mentioned, at the ship yard of Mr. M'Cune, of Ballymacarrett; and it is well worth inspection, as an illustration of the manner in which extraneous substances find their way into timber. The tree in which the nails were found, was fifteen inches square, and it is supposed, that their introduction was originally owing to an ancient superstitious mode of curing tooth-ache, which, we believe, was occasionally resorted to by the peasantry, in former times.—*Belfast News Letter.*

Progress of Temperance—This movement proceeds with unabated success; and, in compliance with the injunctions of the Lord Lieutenant, without any exhibition of banners or music, which might afford any possible ground for dissatisfaction to any human being, and which, if persevered in, would certainly have given a pretext to the factious to renew their offensive processions under the guise of temperance The members of the Temperance Societies every where have given their prompt and willing obedience to the proclamation of the Government; and we rejoice to find, by the following communication, that his Excellency has directed a discontinuance of the proceedings against the tee-totallers of Newport, the object of the proclamation having been fully accomplished:—

"*Dublin Castle, Sep.* 1840.

"Sir,—In acknowledging the memorial, signed by you, relative to proceedings taken against the 'tee-totallers of Newport,' I am to acquaint you, that these persons, having acknowledged the fault they had been guilty of, and having expressed their conviction of the propriety, in future, of abstaining from such displays, the Lord Lieutenant gave order, that all further proceedings should be given up.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
N. MACDONALD."

"Mr. Thomas B. Hurly, Total Abstinence Rooms, Tralee."

Lord Cardigan, and the two seconds in his duel with Lieut. Tuckett (elsewhere noticed), have each been held to bail, in the sum of £1,000, for committing a breach of the peace. His Lordship was arrested on the ground, by a miller, who had been sworn in a special Constable.

Mortality among the Tory Papers.—No less than nine Tory papers have expired within the last three months. It is probable, that, before the year is out, every Tory paper in the United Kingdom, born within the four last years, will be extinct.—*Somerset County Gazette.*

Fat and Fair.—There are now exhibiting at Bradford, two children, who are prodigies. The eldest is seven years old, and weighs 11st 9lbs. His flesh is very muscular, firm, and fair; for shoulders and legs, he may compete with any man in the town. The other is three years old, and weighs upwards of seven stone weight. They are of Irish parentage.

TRIAL OF MADAME LAFFARGE.—The Commissioners appointed by the Court arrived on Tuesday morning, after having effected the exhumation. In their way to the place of interment, they visited the habitable part, as well as the ruins, of Glandier, both of which are now deserted. On arriving at the burying-ground, they were met by the Judge de Paix of Lubersac, and were surrounded by an immense crowd. Large quantities of chlorate were poured out round the grave before it was opened. The coffin was little more than three feet below the surface, and, when opened, the body presented a hideous spectacle, and was so much decomposed, that, instead of the usual instruments, it was necessary, in order to take from it what was wanted, to use a spoon, which was sent for from the village. This species of paste rather than flesh was put into earthern pots, to be brought to Tulle. On their arrival, the chemists placed their alembics on the road which surrounds the Palais de Justice. Five or six furnaces were ranged in a circle, and supplied with charcoal from an enormous brazier, which was kept constantly at a red heat. The heights which commanded this extraordinary scene, were crowded with spectators, looking on the operation of this laboratory in the open air; but they were hindered, by a dense and fœtid vapour, from seeing much of what was going on. The odour emitted was so powerful, that, at the afternoon sitting, it was thought it would be impossible to remain in Court.—The ladies, however, sustained the annoyance with astonishing resolution. Two of them are said to have applied for permission to see the operations of the chemists, but were refused. At half-past one o'clock, the Court presented a most singular aspect. Every one was holding a hankerchief to the nose with one hand, and a smelling bottle in the other. It is said that, that upwards of five hundred smelling-bottles were sold in the course of one day. It was expected, that in consideration of the feelings and health of Madame Laffarge the proceedings would be postponed; but the Jury expressed their desire that it should be continued, and the Judge assented. At half past eight, the Judges took their seats, the prisoner was introduced, and the *procès-verbal* of the exhumation was then read, the parts brought away duly verified, and the Commissioners, having been sworn, retired to make the analysis. The examination of witnesses was then resumed. The general tenor of the evidence was in favour of the accused, shewing that large quantities of arsenic had been purchased by order of Mr. Laffrage himself,—the rats abounded at his residence,—that arsenic had frequently been used to destroy them—that the cakes had frequently been used to destroy them,—that the cakes sent to Laffarge, in Paris, had been partaken of by the servants who did not suffer from eating them,—that the former witness, Denis, was actuated by malice against the prisoner, had wished to see her sawed in four quarters, and threatened to send her to the gallows,—that M. Laffarge, had borrowed 25,000 francs, on mortgage of his wife's patrimony, being all it was worth, little of which was accounted for,—and that Madame Bufiere, Laffarge's sister, also expressed herself spitefully towards the accused.—During the examination, the chemists were proceeding with their operations on the exhumed remains of the deceased, in the vicinity of the Court, which was filled with an odour so fœtid, that every one present had to use a smelling-bottle. The Court adjourned at half-past seven. A letter from Tulle, dated at 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning says. "The examination of the witnesses is resumed. The fœtid odour still fills the Court. The chemists are continuing their operations."

CANADA.

Montreal, Sept. 7.

An accident of rather an unsual description took place this forenoon, by which some persons had nearly lost their lives. The steamboat that plies between the Cross and Longueuil shore, in coming across this morning was overloaded with oxen, and the deck gave way and upwards of 100 of the animals were precipitated into the river. It is said that some soldiers who happened to be on board at the time, saved themselves by clinging to the oxen. The oxen took a swimming in every direction, and about 70 of them were found up to 3 o'clock this afternoon, where they had landed on both sides of the river, several miles below where the accident happened.

DECK LOADS.—The following Documents, of importance to the Timber Trade, have been forwarded to the Board of Trade of Quebec:

CUSTOM HOUSE, London, 12th Sept. 1840

Sir,—Having had under consideration your letter of that 19th November, 1839, No. 102, referring to the 1st Section of the Act of the 2nd and 3rd Victoria, c. 44, which directs that no vessel laden with Timber or Wood Goods should not be permitted to sail without the Master having procured a certificate from the Clearing Officer that all the cargo is below deck; and stating that as the extent of the port, and the relative distance of the vessels loading, prevented the out-door Officer from certifying to you the fact of all the cargo being below deck, you had granted the certificate upon a declaration of the Master to that effect.

We refer you to the provisions of the Act of the 3rd and 4th Victoria, c. 36, which directs that the Master or Captain of every ship laden wholly or in part with Timber or Wood Goods shall not be permitted to sail from any British Possession in America between the 1st Sept. and 1st May in each year, without first procuring a certificate from the clearing Officer that all the cargo is below Deck. And we acquaint you that in strictness you are justified in granting a Clearance for any vessel so laden which may depart from your port, until you shall have certificate from the Tide Surveyor that all the cargo is below deck; but when vessels load at a distant places, which cannot be visited by any Officer of the Revenue if the Master produces to you, when clearing his ship, a certificate from a Justice of the Peace or other known respectable person, in the terms of the aforesaid Act such persons may be deemed the Clearing Officers, for the purposes of the said Act, and you are to govern yourself accordingly.

(Signed,) G. STEWART,
H. LEGGE.
W. CUST.

To THE COLLECTOR, Quebec.

We understand that Major Gen. Sir James Macdonnell, has accepted the command of the troops in Upper Canada, and will, of course, until the Union is proclaimed, discharge the civil functions of Lieut. Governor on the departure of Sir George Arthur, whose health has rendered an immediate return to Europe unavoidable. Sir James will be succeeded in the command of the Brigade of Guards, and of the Garrison of Quebec, by Col. Bowles of the Coldstream Guards.—*Quebec Gaz.*

The Head Quarters and three Companies of the 23rd Regiment, Royal Welsh Fusileers, arrived here yesterday in the steamship Unicorn, from Halifax.—*Ib.*

The Northeastern Boundary.—A few days since we met with a gentleman from the State of Maine, who informed us that on the 5th ult. a party of surveyors under Capt. A. Talcott, U. S. Commissioner, left Canaan, Vt., for the head waters of Connecticut river, for the purpose of tracing the sources of Magalloway river. A branch of the party, to which our informant belonged, proceeded through Bury, and are now examining the sources of Arnold river, at the head of Megantic Lake, where they expect to meet their companions from the head of the Connecticut.

The party are then to proceed along the dividing highlands to the Kennebec road.—Another party under Professor Renwick, have proceeded to the Restigouche Bay, from whence they are to trace the highlands agreeable to the treaty, and expect to meet the first party, in the vicinity of the Kennebec road.—A third party, under Major Graham, is employed in running the Meridian line from Mars Hill.—*Sherbrooke Journal.*

UNITED STATES.

Atlantic Dock Company at New York.—A subscription is opened at New York for the capital of a company incorporated at the last session of the N. Y. Legislature ($1,000,000) for the purpose of forming a basin, to cover a surface of 42 acres near the South Ferry in Brooklyn, for the accommodation of shipping. The project appears to offer advantages which will insure its becoming a profitable investment.

From Florida.—By the steamboat Forrester, Captain Wray, we have received the Jacksonville Advocate of the 29th ult. We make the following extracts:—

At the south the Indians are tolerably quiet, though they are there without doubt, in great force Near Fort Dallas, they amused themselves by carrying off mauls, wedges, &c. used in preparing steamboat wood, and when at a loss for other employment, made a bonfire of the wood.

But we have not heard of a more inhuman butchery than was perpetrated on the person of young Geiger, of Fort Clark. We only ask the reader to pause for a moment and say, can any sacrifice be too great to rid us of these monsters?

Oranges.—It is said that an orange crop will increase the revenue of St. John's County, Florida, $200,000 this year.

Later from Havana.—By the Charleston papers we have the following late news:

"Havana, Sept. 30.

"We have now about 1200 casks rice in port, the Calhoun arrived on the 18th, and the Cathar ne on the 26th inst. both cargoes with that of the Delaware unsold. The Cliff and Zephyr, both have arrived at Matanzas The cargo of the latter, as reported sold at 12 rs. 205 ccs. by the Ann Wayne, slightly damaged, sold here at 11 1-2 rs. A good quality is now retailing at 12 1-2 rs.

"Our sugar market is steady at the following prices: Browns, 5 1-2 to 7 rs. yellow 7 1-4 to 8 rs, whites 10 1-2 to 11 rs. Molasses 1 3-4 to 2 1-4 rs. Coffee 8 to 9 1-2 for 2d and 3d qualities. Good quality of all kinds scarce."

A young gentleman residing in Baltimore, named Paul, was out on Monday on a shooting excursion, at the Spring Garden, and when returning he placed his gun on the boat with the muzzle pointed towards himself, when by some shift of the boat the gun went off, and the contents lodged in his left side, causing instant death.

LATEST FROM ST. HELENA.—Messrs. Topliff have a letter from a passenger in the Brig John Gilpin which arrived at New York, yesterday afternoon from Macoa and St. Helena, having left the latter place, August 21, at noon which states, that as she was leaving the roadstead, the long expected French frigate Belle Poule, with the Prince de joinville and suite anchored. Every thing had been in readiness for some time previous, to remove the remains of Napoleon without loss of time, and great preparations were making still to receive the Prince and transfer their charge to him. H. M. sch'r Dolphin had been waiting more than five weeks the arrival of the French

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