

EUROPEAN NEWS.

From papers by the Caledonia.

The most important from France is the resignation of the Prime Minister, M. Thiers. He has been succeeded by Marshal Saut. This change it is supposed is for the better, as peace will most likely be preserved, since the hot-headed minister has no longer the power to disturb it. The Press, however, was still as fulminating as ever, and should the old ministry be reinstated, as was expected, war appears inevitable. This most momentous question is fast approaching to a climax. Marshal Saut on entering into office, immediately issued a proclamation to the soldiers, which the king highly approved of. Louis Philippe's language is—“Should it be necessary for the honour of the country, or to maintain its internal tranquility, I shall be the first to march with my fine sons. I await the moment.”

The Queen regent of Spain has abdicated her sovereignty, and is now in France. Espartero has conducted the young Queen Isabella and her sister to Madrid.

Portugal is infested with guerillas. The Queen was perfectly recovered, and a *T. Deu* had been offered for her restoration to health.

Great excitement was created in England and Scotland, by the sentence on Captain Reynolds of the 11th Hussars, who has been degraded from his rank and dismissed the service, being found guilty of insubordinate conduct to his superior officer, Lord Cardigan, who had also met with a reprimand.

Lord John Russell is about to be married to one of the Ladies Elliot, daughter of the Earl of Minto, first Lord of the Admiralty.

Commodore Napier, the modern Nelson, is spoken of in the most praiseworthy terms, for his naval skill and heroism in the Egyptian war. He is carrying all before him. A paragraph below will give the particulars of the *Pacha's* condition.

The Chartists were very turbulent in South Wales. It was rumoured that a rising was to take place next month—consequently the villages were filling with soldiers.

Brussels, Oct. 31.

The King has received the letter by which the Emperor Don Pedro II. announces to His Majesty that having been declared of age, by the Legislative Chambers he had on the 23d of July last taken the oath as Constitutional Emperor and perpetual defender of Brazil.

The Treaty of London.—The *Anglo-Brazilian* Gazette of the 26th ultimo states, in a letter from Constantinople, that negotiations had commenced between the Emperor of Russia and the Khan of Khiva, through the mediation of England, and that they would be speedily terminated by a treaty of peace. The Khan had agreed to restore all the Russian prisoners to an English officer, and Khiva would be placed under the protection of England.—Russia had renounced all idea of enlarging her possessions in that quarter. This is one of the beneficial consequences which results to England from the treaty of the 15th of July.

Constantinople, Oct. 7.

The affairs of Syria have at length assumed a change which places beyond all doubt the resolution of things in the East. A new measure has been proposed, and the question has been proposed, “How the fleet of the Allies should act in case French men-of-war should attempt to enter any port of Syria or Egypt?” The resolution is as follows:—“In this case their entrance is to be opposed.” This is an important decision, which might soon lead to a collision with France. There has been a difference between Lord Ponsonby and M. Jotoff, caused by the objection of the latter to the disposition of Mehmet Ali; their differences have been terminated by the assurances of M. Jotoff, that his hesitation was caused by the importance of the step, and the conviction that it would not be possible to recede at a future time without inconsistency.

From the *London Times* of yesterday. We have received by extraordinary express from Paris the Paris evening papers of Sunday night, with a letter from our correspondent.

The *Monitor Parisien* contains the following telegraphic despatches from Toulon, dated Oct. 31.

The *Consul General to the Minister for Foreign Affairs*.

“The events in Syria have become more grave for Mehmet Ali. Beyrout has been besieged by the Anglo-Turks, who were fortifying Seyde. The Emir Bechir had surrendered. He has abandoned the cause of Mehmet Ali. The insurrection is making progress in the mountains. Ibrahim (Alexandria) is about to concentrate his forces.”—*Alexandria*, Oct. 17.

There is a rumour in the German papers, that the Emperor of Austria intends to follow the example of the King of Holland—resign the crown, and retire from the cares of sovereignty.

The death of Lord Holland is an event which seems to be equally deplored in the French and English Journals.

St. Petersburg.—An Imperial Ukase, of Nov. 26th, commands 39 regiments of Don Cossacks to be armed by November 1st, furnishing 15,000 cavalry. This appeal to arms at the beginning of winter is remarkable.

London.—The indisposition of the Marquis of Normanby has been of a serious nature; his Lordship is stated to be better, but still severely indisposed, at Mulgrave Castle. The Count-Marschal on Henry, at Sheerness, is still waiting, Admiral Bouvier being President.

London, Nov. 3.

Correspondence of the Times.

“The Ministry is at length constituted.—The refusal of M. Dufaure and M. Pansy to take office begot a necessity for applying else-

where, and accordingly M. Humann, has been prevailed on to accept the Ministry of Finance. M. Cunin Gridaine will have the Department of Commerce. The new Cabinet will accordingly stand thus:—Marshal Saut, President of the Council and Minister of War; M. Guizot, Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Martin (du Nord), Minister of Justice; M. Villain, Minister of Public Instruction; M. Humann, Minister of Finance; Admiral Duperre, Minister of Marine; M. Detachel, Minister of the interior; M. Cunin, Gridaine, Minister of Commerce and Public Works.

“I should be guilty of misrepresentation were I to state that this is likely to be a very popular arrangement with the Radical and the Thiers journals. They will attack it violently, but there is no question about the respectability of the two persons introduced in the room of MM. Dufaure and Pansy, although in point of oratorical talent they may be inferior to them.

“You will see with regret that the *centre gauche* is entirely out of the combination.—Yesterday I referred with satisfaction to the entry of M. Dufaure into the Ministry, because he would bring with him a certain portion of that party. His secession (for he had all but formally adhered to the proposition of Marshal Saut and M. Guizot), therefore, a disadvantage to the new Ministry. They will, however, meet the conflict with courage, and let us hope with success.

“So unexpected was the necessity for calling on M. Humann, that his address in Paris was unknown to Marshal Saut or M. Guizot. They were, therefore, obliged to search for it at the houses of his friends. He only arrived yesterday in Paris, and is now member of the Government. M. Lacaze Laplagne, who formerly held in the department of Finance, declined office.

“On the Bourse the new Cabinet was viewed with high favor as you will see by the *Cours Authentiques*.

The promptitude with which Marshal Saut issued his proclamation to the army betrays secret anxiety of the new Cabinet in that quarter. The Parliamentary Opposition has already assumed a formidable appearance. A meeting, attended by 80 deputies took place on Friday at M. Odillon Barrot's house, where it was resolved that the support given by that party to M. Thiers, should be withdrawn from M. Guizot, and that the members present would in future support no Government not founded upon their own principles. In short, the existence of the Ministry depends on the adherence of the more moderate fraction of the late Ministerial party, including probably that of M. Thiers himself.

The new Cabinet, M. Guizot and Marshal Saut in particular, are in majority of the papers before us denounced as traitors to their country. They and their colleagues are called “the Foreign Ministry,” “the Ministry of the Foreign Coalition,” “the Polignac Ministry,” “the Ministry of Reaction,” and “the Ministry of Intimidation.” M. Guizot, is accused of duplicity towards the late Cabinet, and of having betrayed French independence with the foreign Powers, to secure their aid in facilitating his arrival at office, and to insure his maintenance there. Marshal Saut is reviled in the most odious terms. His proclamation to the army (see *The Times* of yesterday) is regarded as a gratuitous menace of the coarsest and most frightful kind, and he is himself held up to public contempt and indignation, as an odious tyrant and a devoted instrument of tyranny.

A French journal gives some account of news arrived from Frankfort, from which it would result that grave intrigues of the propaganda, having their origin in France, have taken place in this part of Germany. We believe we can say that this journal is well informed, and that the French Government has received the most serious communications on this subject.

It would seem that the Government reckoned securely on the maintenance of peace, for the *Journal des Debats* states, that the recruits of the class of the year 1835, belonging to the department of the Seine, who had received orders to appear at the Place Vendome on the 5th inst. had been apprised by the Minister of War, that the inspection was to have taken place on that day was adjourned to the 23d of Nov.

A letter from Marseilles of the 23d inst. announces the arrival of Her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain in that city, where she was received with the utmost distinction. She would remain only a few days, and would it was expected, proceed to Nice. Her Majesty was escorted into Marseilles by two squadrons of gendarmes; and a guard of honor of 100 men was to wait upon her during her residence in that city. Paris letters state that Queen Christina had brought with her out of Spain, the father, mother, and brother of Munoz, her husband.

Operations in Syria.—The accounts from the seat of operations in Syria announce the continued success of the allied naval and military forces. The whole line of coast from Scandaroon to the neighbourhood of St. Jean d'Acre has been wrested from Mehmet Ali. The Druses and the Maronites, in large numbers, revolted and joined the Sultan's forces. Mehmet's are vanquished by desertion, and all things betoken a speedy downfall of Egyptian rule in Syria. Alexandria also is rigorously blockaded, and the usurping Pacha is now completely shut up in his den on the Mediterranean side—yet that extraordinary old man neither betrays fear nor turns sulky. He talks as boldly as ever, and, as a proof of equanimity of temper, while England and her allies are thundering at his very gates he allows a free passage and guarantee of protection through his dominions to the Indian mail. So much firmness and moderation are entitled to respect, but the folly of further resistance must be apparent, for France is unable to give him Syria, even though she were to declare herself to-morrow the protector of Egypt.

Liverpool Market, Nov. 2.—Sugar has only been in very moderate request this week, the sales in Plantation scarcely amounting to 3500 hhds; prices, however, keep steady. B. P. moist brown, 76s a 78s; dry brown, 79s a 81s; middling to good, 82s a 84s; fine to very fine, 85s a 88s. Nothing has been done in Molasses.—The business is limited to 119 puns. Leewards at 3s 5d, with some strong Demerara at 5s 10d to 6s per gal.—The sales in Coffee comprise 200 casks Jamaica; for the ordinary qualities the demand is very limited, and the prices of those descriptions are fully 3s per cwt lower, but other kinds support previous quotations.

Liverpool Timber Markets, Oct. 30.—Planks, per foot of two inches thick Danzig Deck, 3id a 4d; British American Pine, 2id a 2d 4; Lathwood, British American 2d 10s a 2d 6; Oak Planks, British American, none; Staves, per 1200, Quebec red, 13 inch thick, and 54 feet long 240 a 265; do. pancheon, 243 a 221; Timber, per cubic foot, Oak, 2s 2d a 2d 6d; Pine, British American, red, 1s 5d a 2s 1d; yellow, 1s 4d a 1s 9d.

City, Monday Evening.—The English funds remain stationary at about the closing prices of Saturday, the transactions having again proved of no great extent or importance. Consols were last quoted 87 3/4 to 7 5/8 for money, and 88 to 1 5/8 for account.

Commodore Napier.—The following letter from the *Malta Times* of the 15th October, gives a spirited account of the conduct of Commodore Napier at the Sidon affair.

“On Alexandria, Oct. 5.

“The smartest affair is yet to be told you: Charles Napier, on Friday the 25th, talking with the Admiral remarked that Sidon was not in our possession, and said to him, ‘If you like I will go down and take it, and be back again in eight or forty hours.’ He started, and was good as his word. He had the *Thunderer*, *Wasp*, *Cyclops*, *Gorgon*, and *Hydra*, with 800 Turks and 500 marines; on their way they fell in with the *Stranbolt*, from England, with a detachment of 200 marines: these he took with him, and after firing shot and shell at the town for a couple of hours, he made a beach and landed at the head of his men; it was a sharp struggle, but after destroying a great number of the enemy, who neither gave nor would receive quarter, they at last killed the Egyptian Commander, who died *glorieux* with two marines’ bayonets at his breast he refused quarter and resisted, so they fired, and he, of course, died, when his troops threw down their arms to the amount of 5000: 1500 were afterwards taken, and the whole 2000 have been brought round to the fleet at Jumi. I believe they will be sent to Cyprus. Napier was most daring, on the tips of the houses he made his way, waving his hat on the point of his sword, and cheering the men on; our loss amounted to fifteen marines killed and wounded, two males badly wounded. The Egyptians have returned from Tripoli, and we had every place from there to Acre except Beyrout, the fortifications of which were destroyed by the fire of the line of battle ships. The *Catara* and *Pique* took Tyre.”

The Navy.—The Portsmouth Telegraph says—

Seamen continue to enter the service with alacrity. Some hundreds are entered every week at the different ports. All the spare tenders are employed in conveying the newly enlisted men to different naval stations, and on Monday the *Sheldrake* packet was ordered to leave Falmouth for Liverpool, to bring round a large body raised at that port within the last ten days. We understand that the whole of the 2,000 voted at the close of the last session of parliament are now entered, and we have ample authority for saying that nearly as many have been rejected as not being choice men.

H. M. S. Britannia, 120, Captain Drake, with the flag of Rear Admiral Sir John Ommanney, and the *Howe*, 120, Captain Sir W. O. Pell, are at Spithead, expecting to sail for the Mediterranean on this week. Both these vessels have had the carriages of their decks guns altered. They have taken out stores and ammunition for the fleet. The *Britannia* will call at Cork, to embark drafts of the 5th, 17th, 53th, and 60th regiments. Four of the brass guns brought up from the *Royal George* are now again in service on board the *Howe*.

H. M. ship *Britannia*, 120, and *Howe*, 120, are by this time on their passage to the Mediterranean, having been paid wages on Wednesday at Portsmouth. The *Howe* has not a man short, and the *Britannia* only 9.

H. M. ship *Portland*, 30, and *Endymion*, 38, are ordered to be fitted as demonstration ships.

The Success has been brought into Portsmouth harbour, and the work on the wreck of the *Royal George* has finished for the winter. Captain Thomas Forrest took the command of H. M. ship *Impregnable*, 104, on Monday, when the flag of Admiral Sir Graham Moore, was shifted to the *Vago* hulk, where it will remain until the *Caledonia*, 120, is ready. The latter was commissioned the same day by Captain H. Eden.

The *Hecate* steam-frigate, Commander J. Howard, left last week, for the Mediterranean, bringing out Lieutenant Colonel Colquhoun, Lieutenant Ross, and 25 non-commissioned officers and men, of the Artillery and a non-commissioned officer and 10 men, of the *Royal Sappers and Miners*.

The following officers went out in the *Hecate* steamer for appointments in the Turkish service on the coast of Syria, Colonel Mackintosh, Lieutenant Colonel H. Rose, Captain Scott, Comdante, Wilbraham, Harvey and Robe, and Mr. Churchill.

Approaching Marriage in High Life.—We understand Lord Haddo, eldest son of the Earl of Aberdeen, will shortly be led to the altar by Miss Mary Baillie, daughter of the late Mr. Baillie, of Melrose, their present betrothal is the Earl of Haddo's, and sister to the Marchioness of Breadalbane, as all the necessary preliminaries are arranged.

Moving Herd.—The concentration of troops in the environs of Madrid continued to inspire general alarm, and people were beginning seriously to apprehend General Espartero meditated some coup d'etat.

Recovery of the Chain Cable of Her Majesty's ship *Howe* at Spithead.—The chain cable of the *Howe* having, by an unfortunate accident, run entirely out of the hawse hole, on Friday morning last, after the anchor was cast, and fallen to the bottom, a creeper was employed to discover it, which grappled it near the buoy over the anchor. On Saturday afternoon, in compliance with a request communicated by one of the lieutenants of the *Howe*, Colonel Pasley sent a boat to the spot with Mr. Hall, one of his most expert divers, and a party of men employed about the *Royal George*, to attend him, who threw out a small anchor near the *Howe*, and then moored their boat in the supposed direction of the chain cable, by making fast a line from the stern of the boat to that cable's buoy.

Mr. Hall then descended by the rope attached to the creeper, by which he found the chain, and from that point walked along the whole extent of the chain until he reached the extreme end of it, to the last link of which he made fast one of the bull ropes that had been used for weighing the fragments of the *Royal George*, by means of which Mr. Pardo, master attendant of Portsmouth dock-yard, and Mr. Taylor, master of the *Howe*, with a strong party of seamen and mariners, got up the end of the chain cable first into a mooring lighter, and in the course of about two hours afterwards it was passed through one of the hawseholes of the *Howe* and properly secured. Mr. Hall went down to the bottom about half past two, and finished his task about four o'clock, and only came up twice in the meantime, to communicate with some men in the boat.

It is supposed that he walked at least two hundred yards along the bottom, and during this period the boat with the pump, which was constantly at work to supply him with air, was warped along in the same direction, according to signals made by him from below. This is the second time that this excellent diver has been of use to the navy at Portsmouth, having on a former occasion examined the bottom of the *Vanguard* after she took the ground on being towed out of the harbour by the *Echo* steamer. As this difficult operation required him repeatedly to pass head foremost under the keel of the *Vanguard*, he performed it in Mr. Siebe's improved tight diving dress, but in recovering the cable of the *Howe*, which was comparatively an easy task, he used the common diving dress, in which he has generally worked on the wreck of the *Royal George* leaving Siebe's dress to the divers of the *Royal Sappers and Miners*, who have been employed on the wreck for the last three months and whom it was desirable to send down in a tight dress, as being the safest, they not having any previous experience like the professional divers with whom they have been co-operating.

Her Majesty's ship *Druid*, forty-four.—The crew of this ship excites considerable attention in the China seas; they are all picked men, and almost the finest set of fellows in the English fleet. To maintain a character correspondent with the designation of the ship, they are dressed as Druids as may be, with fine flowing beards, sweeping in many cases, down almost to the waist. They had been actively practised, about the beginning of May, near Macao, in the use of heavy guns on shore, the firing being so arranged that the round shot could be recovered after the exercise was over. Several of the mariners ventured to examine the shot thus discharged; they took up the cannon balls and carefully weighed them with their hands, and so far as they could be judged from the shaking of their heads, and the dismay pictured in their faces, seemed to consider them as very formidable missiles indeed, which they would much rather examine in their quietness, than encounter in their projectile condition.

There is a traditional prophecy among the Chinese, that they are to be conquered by white people from the west, clothed from head to foot.

Death of Major-General Mann, of the *Royal Engineers*.—This gallant officer died at his villa on Shooter's Hill, Blackheath, on Monday last, in his 61st year. He had been 46 years in the service, having been appointed 2d Lieutenant 32d April, 1795; 1st Lieutenant 29th Aug. 1795; Captain, 1st Dec. 1802; brevet-major, 1st June, 1813; lieutenant-col. 30th Sept. 1816; colonel, 20th July 1825; major-general, 10th June, 1837.

Recruiting for the Navy.—During the last ten days the recruiting for the Navy in the metropolis and along the shore, which had been previously very languid, has been very brisk, upwards of 60 volunteers having been enrolled. Good seamen, however, decline to enter, in consequence of the low rate of pay. The *Press* announces the death of the Duke of Harcourt at Paris.

Insurrection of the Isle of Man.—(From a private letter.)—Douglas, Isle of Man, Sept. 29, 1846.—A singular insurrection has taken place in this little island, in consequence of an alteration in the currency, which has been, by an act of Tynwald, assimilated with the English money. The people have gathered in all parts of the island to oppose this alteration. We are under regular martial law; all houses are closed at seven o'clock in the evening, and bodies of special constables parade the streets. The military, thirty men in number, continually under arms. The insurgents nearly killed the High Bailiff of Peel, and another gentleman, a son of one of the members of the House of Keys; but in Douglas all seems pretty quiet. A thing of this kind, in a little spot like this, I can assure you may materially affect business.

Modern Times and Ancient.—In the year 1759, a cheyuan coming to London from Devonshire, took leave of his family, and made his will, rode on horseback and was a fortnight on the road. On Monday last, a gentleman came from Birmingham to sit to Haydon for

his portrait in the great anti-slavery picture, sat three hours and returned to his family to tea.

UNITED STATES.

RATES OF POSTAGE IN ENGLAND.—A gentleman of this city, now in London, has sent to a friend the following reply to certain inquiries respecting Postage. It may be serviceable to our mercantile and literary community, and is here added:—

For all internal correspondence, from one end of the Kingdom to the other, the charge of a single letter, weighing under half an ounce, is one penny. For all ship letters received from America is 8d. single, 1s. 4d. double, &c. For newspapers 2d. each, and for pamphlets letter postage, according to weight. A letter addressed to France, need not be sent to a friend in London, as by an arrangement between the two governments, a ship-letter would be forwarded by the General Post-office here to France, without the payment of any postage in London; but a letter would not be forwarded to any other, American for example, until the postage to London and hence was paid. The postage of a single letter by the Halifax steamers is 1s. and of a newspaper 2d. The mails for India leave on the 4th of every month, and the postage is 3s. 8d. for a single letter of half an ounce, and 7s. 5d. for a once weight. The only way to send pamphlets to this country is by private hand, (and then they are subject to a duty of 5s. 2d. per lb. provided they appear as part of a passenger's luggage, and are not enveloped or addressed; otherwise they are liable to seizure by the custom-house officers, and subject to the post office regulations also.—*Boston Courier*.

Steamboat Explosion.—The *Apalachicola* Advertiser of Oct. 28, gives the particulars of the explosion of the steamboat *Le Roy*, W. Smith, master, which was attended by the murder of six persons and the scalding and burning, dangerously of a number of others. The event happened on the Sunday preceding, at 2 p.m. opposite Blountstown, on the Chattahoochee river. The boat was employed in the transportation of the Mail. Among the passengers was Wills Alston, the only one who escaped unhurt. He is reported to have stated, that before leaving Chattahoochee, he observed something about the boat which created a feeling of insecurity. Thus impelled, he kept near the stern of the boat as possible that being the safest place. On hearing the explosion, he immediately jumped into the yawl boat, and thus made his escape while the vessel was on fire. The killed are reported to be Daniel Rowlett passenger; Washington Smith, master; John Ashton, engineer; Pressly Hicks, fireman; Henry Carter, a free mulatto, steward. The names of the wounded are—Holman, pilot; Sam Smothers, a free mulatto cook; a black woman belonging to the boat, and a negro boy. There were three persons who escaped unhurt, making in all thirteen persons who were on board at the time of the accident. Nothing was but the mail, which was blown on to the forecastle. After the explosion, and before the fire, a Mr. Tapper, went on board the wreck, alone to render assistance to the wounded and recover the bodies. While thus engaged the wounded were taken away in a yawl boat, leaving him without a living companion. In his absence the flames spread with fearful rapidity, but with undaunted, and true bravery, he still persevered to the imminent danger of his life, and had the return of the yawl been delayed a few minutes, he would undoubtedly have fallen a sacrifice to his heroic benevolence.

Melancholy Shipwreck and loss of life.—The correspondent of the *Barnstable Patriot*, in a ship dated sixth instant, gives the following:—

About one o'clock, P. M. yesterday a schooner was seen in the Bay, opposite this harbour, with a small piece of forestal set, standing to the eastward—about one hour after she was seen to capsize, as was thought in attempting to wear round. She partially righted again, when her mainmast was gone, and four men were seen clinging to her rail for about another hour, when they were all washed off.

The vessel came on shore back of Sandy Neck, about a mile from Beach Point Light, and proved to be the schooner *Rodney*, of Boston, with a cargo of leather, potatoes, and spars.—There is a large quantity of the leather, which the people upon the beach are getting out to day and saving. When the vessel first struck the shore her foremast also went overboard and she beat up, as the tide came, a complete wreck. The bodies of the crew have not yet drifted ashore. There was, and still is, a tremendous sea running, which made it utterly impossible to render them the least aid from the shore.

She was owned, as appears by the papers, which were saved, by David Giddard and others of Boston.

The steamboat *Empress*, with a full freight, caught fire and was burnt at New Orleans, on the 31st inst. Having been out loose from her moorings she drifted against another steamboat, the *Monarch*, which was also destroyed. Loss from 75 to 80,000 dollars. The *Monarch* is insured for \$25,000 at New Orleans. The *Empress* partially insured at St. Louis. *New York American*.

More Incendiarism.—The *Montreal Herald* contains the following account of the destruction of property by the pirates from the other side of the line:—

On Sunday night or rather Monday morning, the 12th inst. the barn of Mr. William Wheeler, of the Township of Russellton, was burnt by some miscreants from the other side of the line. On being awakened he ran out of his house to find that the whole of his barn had been destroyed, and on sounding a horn to alarm his neighbours, two men were observed running with. The detachment of

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