

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1840.

NOVEMBER MAIL.—The steam ship Caledonia with the November mail, arrived at Halifax on Tuesday afternoon last, in 13 days from Liverpool. Dates are to the 4th inst. of the present month. The Caledonia brought out between 40 and 50 passengers, among whom were Mr. John Cotgrave and Mr. T. G. Tisdale, of this city. The most important intelligence is the resignation of the French minister Ternaux, which has been succeeded by Soult as President of the Council, and Guizot, late Ambassador at London, as Minister for Foreign Affairs. The new Ministry are stated to be in favour of Peace, and if they are permitted to retain office it is confidently anticipated that the affairs of the East will speedily be adjusted. They are styled "The Ministry of Reconciliation."—In the mean time, however, all parties appear to be preparing for any emergency. The Pacha of Egypt is fast losing his possessions in Syria.

FRANCE.—The Paris papers of Thursday 22nd inst., announced the resignation of the French Ministry. The immediate cause was difference of opinion between Louis Philippe and M. Thiers respecting certain passages of the speech to be delivered by the King at the opening of the Chambers. The following extract of a letter from the correspondent of the Morning Chronicle briefly explains the transaction:—"I have already said, by special courier of this morning, the fact of M. Thiers and his league having tendered their resignation on Wednesday evening. Ministers had brought the King a draft of the royal speech, and M. Thiers objected to the words 'The Majesty objecteth,' or, to that of any part of it, but to the announcement in one paragraph of the immediate levy of 150,000 troops more. This included the anticipated levy of the conscription class of 1841. It seems that the French Powers have made strong representations against the increase of the French army; pointing out its inevitable result, not to settle the Eastern question, but to disturb the peace of Europe. The King, however, is determined to give great credit for the moment to the military force of the country. Ministers immediately tendered their resignations."—Colonial Gazette.

The New Ministry under the auspices of M. Guizot, is thus arranged:—
M. Guizot, President of the Council, and War Minister.
M. Guizot, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
M. Dactel, Minister of Interior.
M. Hottel, Minister of Finance.
M. Casin Gréville, Minister of Commerce.
M. Teste, Minister of Justice.
M. Martin (du Nord), Public Works.
M. Villermé, Minister of Public Instruction.

The new Cabinet, M. Guizot and Marshal Soult in particular, are in the 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 Political Ministry," "the Ministry of the Foreign Alliance," "the Ministry of Intimidation." M. Guizot is accused of duplicity towards the late Cabinet, and of having bartered French independence with the foreign powers to secure their aid in facilitating his arrival at office, and to maintain his position in the Chateau de St. Cloud in the most odious terms. His proclamation to the army 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 time-server and a devoted instrument of tyranny.

The Press says—"M. Guizot has not waited for the formation of the Cabinet to give a name to it. It will call itself, as he says, the Ministry of Reconciliation."—
M. Thiers says—"The basis on which the system of the new Cabinet is to be founded are said to have been clearly established, and frankly discussed by the King and M. Guizot. They are—at home, the policy of resistance and conservation, which has preserved order without having destroyed liberty; abroad, the firm, moderate, and prudent conduct which was summed up in the last memorandum of the Cabinet, and to which the then ambassador of France at London, M. Guizot, has lent his aid."

OPERATIONS IN SYRIA.—The accounts from the seat of operations in Syria announce the continued successes of the allied naval and military forces. The whole line of the coast from Sidon to the neighbourhood of St. Jean d'Acre has been wrested from Mehemet Ali. The Druses and Maronites, in large numbers, have revolted, and are assisting the French forces. Mehemet's army are wasting by desertion, and all things being a speedy downfall of Egyptian rule in Syria. Alexandria is also vigorously blockaded, and is in a state of siege. The whole of the coast of the Mediterranean sea—yet that extraordinary old man neither betrays fear nor turns sulky. He talks as boldly as ever, and as a proof of courage, he has ordered his fleet to sail, and his allies are thundering at his very gates he allows a free passage and a guarantee of protection through his dominions to the allied forces, so much firmness and moderation are entitled to respect, the folly of further resistance must be apparent, for France is unable to save him, Syria, even though she were to declare herself the protector of Egypt.—Hampshire Telegraph.

The Scene of War.—The Reform of Smyrna publishes the following from a traveller who left the camp of the allies at Djoun on the 29th of September:—"According to all appearances the affairs of Syria will be brought to a conclusion in a short time. The insurrection is making the most rapid progress. Already 14,000 men have been obliged to surrender. Selim Pacha, who still keeps Beyrout, is considerably weakened, having been obliged to send nearly one-half of the forces which were under his command to the relief of Ibrahim. The allied camp at Djoun is composed of about 8000 men, besides the Syrian insurgents who have joined it. Daily, however, new reinforcements are arriving from Malta and Gibraltar. The steamboat Stromboli landed a small corps of marines from England, and on the same day took part in a skirmish that occurred between Djoun and Beyrout. One of the officers in command of these troops, who is named in his death is greatly regretted by his men. Ibrahim Pacha made preparations on the 25th for a night attack on Admiral Stopford's camp, which was repulsed with a loss of 2000 men. The rough work is completed, and a number of workmen are now employed in plastering and roofing them."

Death of the Earl of Seaford.—We learn that the Earl died at the family seat of Cullen House on the 26th current. His Lordship is succeeded in his title and extensive estates by his brother, the Hon. Colonel Francis William Grant, now Earl of Seaford, Scotch Baron.

Death of Lord Lyndhurst.—Lord Lyndhurst, so long the great antagonist of Lord Brougham, both in matters of law and politics, in the Upper House, is now virtually set aside as a public man, by indisposition. Though the learned lord has recovered from his illness, and is now feeling and dispirited, compared with what he was twelve months since. Lord Lyndhurst is about ten years older than Lord Brougham—the former noble and learned lord being in about his seventieth year, while the latter is verging on his sixtieth.

A large number of 50 gun ships are in course of preparation for the present, amounting to ten sail. The St. George, 120 guns, lately launched at Plymouth, cost in building £98,000, which, with £200,000 for equipment, a little exceeds the old estimate of £1200 a gun.

Dr. Hill of Dally has been elected Professor of Divinity in the University of Glasgow.

The indisposition of the Marquis of Normandy has been of a serious nature; his Lordship is stated to be better, but still severely indisposed, at Mulgrave Castle.

It appears by one of the government papers of this day, that the King of Prussia has sent Baron Humboldt to the French Court, to demand an explanation of the present assembly of troops upon the Belgian and Rhine frontier. We think the time had fully come for demanding this explanation. We think also the time has arrived for becoming more alert in our own preparations for self defence. We do not sincerely desire the maintenance of peace, that it goes very strongly against our feelings to drop even a casual word or hint which may feed the present rage and flame. Those who sow the seeds of war must expect to reap the greatest misery which can befall mankind. We conclude, therefore, in recommending all that gravity and precaution upon the part of our own government which becomes a wise and Christian nation under a crisis so full of peril and responsibility. Let us be fully prepared for war but do not let us hurry it on.—London paper.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 7.—The affairs of Syria have at length assumed a change which places beyond all doubt the resolution of the powers to restore the legal order of things in the East. A new measure has been proposed to unanimously; the question had 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 deposition of Mehemet Ali; their difference has been terminated by the assurance 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.—Allgemeine Zeitung, Oct. 26.

On the 10th inst. a fire broke out at Constantinople, which consumed 200 shops, forty dwelling-houses, and a Jewish synagogue, in which there was a rich collection of plate.

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

THE TREATY OF LONDON.—The Augsburg Gazette of the 22d ult., 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 her claims to the province in the quarter. This is one of the beneficial consequences, which results to England from the treaty of the 15th July.

SPAIN.—The Queen Regent of Spain has solicited the conversion and return of her daughter to her husband. The concentration of troops in the environs of Madrid continued to inspire general alarm, and the people were beginning seriously to apprehend General Espartero's mediation, as comp d'ultra.

A letter from Marsilles of the 23d ult., announcing the arrival of Her Majesty the ex-Queen Regent of Spain in that city, where she was received with the most distinguished honours, and she remained a few days, and would, it was expected, proceed to Nice. Her Majesty was escorted into Marsilles by two squadrons of gendarmes; and a guard of 100 men were to wait upon her during her residence in that city. Her mother, the Queen-Regent, had brought with her out of Spain, the father, mother, and brother of M. de, her husband.

NAPOLEON'S REMAINS.—The Courier Francaise states that a very valuable account of the affairs of the Pasha of Egypt. The condition of the troops, their arrears of pay, and the general distress brought on by the inundation of the Nile, which has risen twenty feet higher than usual and done great damage, would appear to create a check at present to any effective military operations on the part of the Egyptians. But the energy of the Pasha is chiefly directed to his anticipated naval warfare.—Colonial Gazette.

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You know that I require much. That I never suffer intention to service, or failure in your duties, but you are likewise aware that my solicitude for you, for the preservation of your rights, and for the amelioration of your well-being, is ever active, and that I am always happy whenever an opportunity occurs of conferring Royal recompenses upon my brothers in arms.

I depend upon you, as you may depend upon me, whether it may become necessary in union with our brave National Guard to maintain order and secure respect to the laws, or whether the King may call upon us to defend the territory, the honour, and the dignity of France.

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A Long Yarn.—The longest rope on record, in circumference, and twelve tons weight, and will cost about £400. It is for the use of the London & Birmingham Railway.—Leeds paper.

FRENCH ARMY.—The Monitor contains the following proclamation of Marshal Soult (as Minister of War) to the army, which was intended to refer to an apprehension that the disaffected might attempt revolt, and to act with decision against its internal enemies:—"Soldiers!—The King's confidence in me has been placed on my head. I have accepted the honour of commanding you, being convinced that I shall find you always ready to fulfil the duties which the laws, the military regulations, and the glory of the French arms impose upon you. Obedience to your officers, a rigorous observance of discipline, a strict attention to the service, the maintenance of that military confraternity which constitutes the value and the force of the army—these are the qualities which the King and the nation expect to find in you, at which I have no doubt you will always display as in the most glorious period of our annals."

You know that I require much. That I never suffer intention to service, or failure in your duties, but you are likewise aware that my solicitude for you, for the preservation of your rights, and for the amelioration of your well-being, is ever active, and that I am always happy whenever an opportunity occurs of conferring Royal recompenses upon my brothers in arms.

I depend upon you, as you may depend upon me, whether it may become necessary in union with our brave National Guard to maintain order and secure respect to the laws, or whether the King may call upon us to defend the territory, the honour, and the dignity of France.

The Honorable Secretary's Customs, form of Notice to directions to the view of parties out, and parties concerned.

WHENEVER VESSELS British Provinces law repeatedly altered and Places within the Board, the Master names from the property of landing as required. Whereas the Captain in such cases, in consequence of the provisions of the Act, is liable to be held responsible for the same, and to be liable to a fine of £100, it is hereby ordered, that in all cases after the date hereof, when the provisions of the Act are not complied with, the Master of the vessel, or the person in charge of the same, shall be liable to a fine of £100, and to be held responsible for the same, and to be liable to a fine of £100, and to be held responsible for the same.

THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS for the Redemption of the National Debt, have this day received from the Hon. the Secretary of the Treasury, a copy of the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to inquire into the expediency of the proposed Bill for the Redemption of the National Debt, and to report thereon to the House of Commons.

THE HONORABLE SECRETARY'S CUSTOMS, form of Notice to directions to the view of parties out, and parties concerned.

WHENEVER VESSELS British Provinces law repeatedly altered and Places within the Board, the Master names from the property of landing as required. Whereas the Captain in such cases, in consequence of the provisions of the Act, is liable to be held responsible for the same, and to be liable to a fine of £100, it is hereby ordered, that in all cases after the date hereof, when the provisions of the Act are not complied with, the Master of the vessel, or the person in charge of the same, shall be liable to a fine of £100, and to be held responsible for the same, and to be liable to a fine of £100, and to be held responsible for the same.

