

those who were most energetic in defence of the people, were convinced the British practice was the most correct, and that all voices should come down having the sanction of the government. The separation of the Councils he was satisfied for his own part was a good measure; but the writer thought differently. The plan to carry into effect the objects alluded to, he had therefore characterised as a job, and "the dirtiest job which a Governor could be called upon to perform." The expression certainly was a coarse one, and people might put upon it various constructions; but it was not libellous. The appointing members of the House of Assembly to seats in the Executive Council,—the originating money votes,—and carrying into effect the despatches received from the Home government, had for their object it was said to carry out the personal views of Sir John Harvey; which certainly would convey a reflection if it stopped there. But from what followed, great parental feeling was attributed. Reference was then had to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, who it was said had been induced to retire upon a pension, that the Governor's son-in-law might obtain his place. Now there was nothing creditable in that. Let the Jury look at the conduct of His Excellency's predecessor; one advantage of holding government was the patronage it gives; and a Governor had a right to provide for the members of his family. The learned gentleman said he had seen advertisements upon the conduct of Earl Gray in providing for his relations; and it was much the same in all conditions of life. Had the writer said the Lieut. Governor wished to prevent his son-in-law from obtaining the situation; then it would have become a severe reflection. The scheme the writer went on to say, had been devised by Mr. Saunders, who showed an authority from home for the first vacant appointment. There was nothing improper in this; and it showed a high sense of honour in His Excellency in giving that gentleman the situation under those circumstances, and in compliance with this intimation from the colonial office.—With reference to the remarks on others, those the learned gentleman said were not to be taken into consideration by the Jury. The article then went on to say, "Now nothing is left but to go on with the original plan, and obtain £500 from the Assembly, and a sly £1000 annually through Mr. James Taylor under the head of repairs." But let the counsel on the other side place upon this sentence the strongest construction, they could not substantiate the allegation. It would merely appear that Sir John was desirous of getting an additional £500 a year; and from the Legislature an annual vote of £1000 for repairs on Government House; and the scheme alluded to, was to introduce the mode of voting supplies, which prevails in the Imperial Parliament. This he repeated would be the worst construction which could be put upon the publication; but according to Lord Kenyon the Jury should put the best, and lean to the side of mercy. One construction might be, that it was intended to put this amount into his own private pocket—the other to expend it in repairs. This formerly would have appeared a large sum; but when contrasted with what had been expended since the time of Sir Archibald Campbell; it would have been a good arrangement. Sir John Harvey was nowhere accused of a design to put money into his own pocket. Mr. Taylor's accounts must undergo the supervision of the Assembly, and whatever was voted for repairs must be expended by that gentleman. The last paragraph conveyed a wish that His Excellency might be removed to a better government. There are few governors but would wish the same; and there was no harm in saying that if a better offered His Excellency would accept it. The concluding paragraph therefore showed no invidious feeling against the Lieut. Governor; and the entire article only evinced a desire to expose a mischievous system of legislation. The Jury were called upon to say there existed malicious motives; and he would ask, if as intelligent men they could place such a construction; and if they had any doubts on their minds, they should lean to the side of mercy.—In all criminal cases a Jury should lean to that side. But for expressions such as those alluded to, should the defendant be incarcerated, and doomed to see his future prospects blighted and destroyed.—Could they believe the publication would have the effect to produce sedition in the Province? He was satisfied, as he said before, that it would never have been heard of, had not Sir John been compelled to direct the Crown officers to prosecute, in pursuance of the vote of the Legislature. But thank God, the people of this Province live under a constitution which will not permit their liberties to be affected, except during its sitting, by a resolution of the Legislature, without the intervention of a Jury. The law says, whatever may be the condition of a person,—however elevated or however humble, yet he must be considered as innocent until twelve of his peers shall say to the contrary. The Queen herself is subservient to those laws, according to which she is sworn to govern the realm; and no person can be convicted without trial under them. Thus it is the defendant appeared before the court that day.—If he could have been committed by the House, he would have been incarcerated long since; but he relied with confidence upon the protection of the laws; and he Mr. S. felt satisfied when the Jury retired to their room, and took all the circumstances into consideration, that they must acquit the defendant; particularly as the other side had left the Jury to draw no very favourable conclusion by refusing to allow the documents to be produced.—In fact nothing could justify them in finding against the defendant. If the publication were true, the action ought not to have been brought; and if it were erroneous, unless the publisher were actuated by malicious motives, he should be acquitted. Before concluding, the learned gentleman said he would remark that the defendant is only the Printer; and it must be proved to the satisfaction of the Jury, that he published the article in the County of York. Seeing the opposition arrayed against him, he Mr. S. felt it his duty to take exceptions, and reserve points, that his client might have the benefit of such a course both then and hereafter. He mentioned this, as his learned friend might say he had made fictitious objections. The proof that had been adduced he considered as insufficient; but the learned Judge who was trying the case, thought there was enough to send it to the Jury. He felt it unnecessary to make any further remarks; he would merely remind them that the defendant is the Printer of the Chronicle; and they could not believe that he was a young man, who would be actuated by the malignant motives that were attributed. They could not view him in the light represented by the counsel on the other side, whose duty it was if possible to have him convicted. But he did not fear the effect of the arguments that might be adduced, or that the jury would be misled by sophistry. The learned gentleman then apologised for having taken up so much of the time of the Jury; but as it was his duty to state the law of the case, and bring under their notice most fully the recognised liberty of the press; he felt that he should stand excused. He thanked them for the attention they had paid, and was satisfied they would take the same view of the subject with himself. The Counsel on the other side, he said, would doubtless make much of what fell from Mr. Wetmore, who did not understand the question that was put to him; and who said he considered the object of the publication was to implicate the Lieut. Go-

vernor; at the same time he said he could not form an opinion without having the accounts before him. If there had not been an excessive expenditure the accounts would have been produced; and his not being permitted to have those accounts to refer to, evinced a desire to prevent the truth from appearing, which it was the object of the publication to elicit; as well as to show the profligate manner in which public monies were expended.

It being late in the day, and growing dark; at the request of the Jury, the court adjourned till the next morning.

FROM ENGLISH PAPERS BY THE BRITANNIA.

TURKEY AND EGYPT

It should be borne in mind (says the *Chronicle*) that the moment the Uleznas had communicated Mhemet Ali, it was impossible for the Sultan to leave his own delegated temporal authority in the hands of a man against whom the spiritual thunders of the church had been launched.

An Alexandria letter, quoted by the *Tou-lonnais*, states that St. Jean d'Acres is well furnished with stores and ammunition, and can stand a year's siege, if necessary. A considerable body of troops is posted in its immediate vicinity. Orders had been issued to fortify Cairo; and the garrison of that city had been increased to 20,000 men. Some works of defence were also executing at Rosetta and Damietta.

It is announced that 16,000 men from Odesa and Sebastopol are on their route to the Bosphorus. These troops are to form a camp upon the road to Eskisheher, in Asia Minor. It is said that Khosrew Pacha has been strangled at Rodosto by order of the Sultan.

THE ARSENALS.

SHEERNESS.

Henty's remand has given the reporters from the London press time to enter largely into the history and description of the Isle of Sheppey and the town and docks of Sheerness—articles of interest—though a little unsuited to the columns of a newspaper. One of them remarks that on Monday a board was placed at the door of the dockyard, stating the number of vacancies among the workmen: thus forty-seven shipwrights at 4s. per diem, four caulkers at the same rate, and three masons at 3s. per diem.—They must bring tools and indentures. The applications to enter as seamen are few, and more than one-half of those who do apply are rejected by the medical examiners.

Discharge of Henty—His second arrest—Court-Martial.

On Thursday, the day to which Henty was remanded, he was again called before Sir John Hill. He did not appear dismayed or depressed, or to have suffered from the surveillance of the last eleven days. Mr. Essell, agent to the solicitor of the Admiralty, said he had no further evidence, and Henty was discharged, but scarcely had he bowed and left the Court till he was arrested by Lieut. Wise, and was given as a prisoner into the custody of Lieut. J. Heales of the "Ocean" and a guard of marines. He was taken on board, and consigned to a small, well-guarded cabin. A court-martial will be immediately assembled, by whom Henty will be tried.

DEVONPORT.

At Devonport the chief officers in the different departments have been invited to address the admiralty with any plans their experience may suggest for the protection of the dockyards. Nothing new or elucidatory of the late arson has occurred.

ORIGIN OF THE FIRE—SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.

The "foreign incendiaries" have been—to use the Admiral Superintendent's expression—"run to the earth;" and it is clear that the whole story has been trumped up to give importance to some busy informer whose invention exceeded his observation. The foreigners disposed of, the idea of incendiarism vanished, and then the inquiry was directed to the possibility of spontaneous combustion. It appears that a "bin" of oakum, old ropes, tallow, &c. was heaped up in a corner of the shed over the "Talyera;" it is supposed that these materials ignited spontaneously, and that the fire was communicated from the shed to the ship, running along the pitch with which her seams and deck were saturated. This is certainly a probable origin for the Devonport fire.

At Woolwich no one is now admitted without entering their names and procuring from the officer of the day a printed card, indicating an express route, at each point of which are sentinels, and with direct instructions as to their procedure.

LONDON, October 10.

There is at present a lull in the affairs of Spain. General Espartero was received by the people of Madrid as a deliverer and hero; and, having obtained the Queen's authority to make his own choice of Ministers, he has succeeded in forming a Cabinet, which appears to give satisfaction. M. Joaquim Ferrer, late head of the Junta at Madrid, has been appointed Vice-President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs. The Queen Regent is said to contemplate an abdication of the Regency rather than submit to any division or limitation of her power; to which, however, it is conjectured she will be obliged to submit. The English, French, Belgian, Dutch, and Portuguese Ministers at Madrid, are said to have warned Espartero, that in case of any change being made in the Regency they should demand their passports. Numbers of delegates from the Juntas of the large towns in the provinces had arrived at Madrid, to take part in the arrangements to be made, and to be ready to receive their share in the distribution of offices.

The actual abdication of the King of Holland forms a peculiar feature in the week's news. It was supposed that the days of romance had departed with the advent of steam; but if the causes assigned by the Brussels papers for the old King's retirement be correct, their sun is not set in Holland. There still, it would seem, "Love rules the court" as well as "the camp, the grove." The old King lays his sceptre at the feet of the lady to whom his subjects objected, when the proposition of his marriage with her was last year made known; and descends from kingship to enjoy the privileges and solace of private life. The proclamation announcing this intention is conceived in a

tone to confirm rather than disprove the journals: his Majesty retires from the increasing fatigues of government to pass his latter days in quiet, and to leave the affairs of state to the conduct of younger and more vigorous hands.

In the present critical state of our foreign relations, the extent and condition of our naval armaments become grave concerns. The recent danger to the dockyards, threatening to deprive England of her right arm, has alarmed many. Such occurrences, indeed, show on what precarious foundations the safety and glory of a nation may rest, when the single hand of malice or madness may render it powerless for a time. An undoubtedly wilful attempt to fire the dockyard at Sheerness, has countenanced the suspicion that the fire at Devonport was not accidental. The parties suspected of setting fire to the Talyera are foreigners—agents, it is surmised, of the French Government. These dark suspicions—not for a moment to be seriously entertained—deserve mention only as indications of the feverish state of public feeling.

The election of Lord Mayor for the City of London terminated on Tuesday, so far as the Livery are concerned. The numbers who voted each day, with the exception of Monday, increased the majorities of Aldermen Pirie and Johnson. On Monday it was expected that the friends of Alderman Harmer would have mustered strongly. This expectation was however disappointed, as the majority against him was but slightly diminished. The gross numbers on the final close of the poll on Tuesday were—Pirie, 2,741; Johnson, 2,743; Harmer, 2,294; which gave Alderman Pirie a majority of 447, and Alderman Johnson a majority of 419 above Alderman Harmer. When the numbers had been announced on Tuesday, Mr. Harmer came forward, as on each preceding day, to address the Livery. He said he had been defeated, but not disgraced. He attributed his defeat partly to the circumstance of the interests of both his opponents having been united against him; had he contended with either of them single, he should have not feared the result.

LONDON, October 16.

Dispatches leaning towards a settlement with France, were received at the British embassy at Paris, on Wednesday last. The Porte has suspended its order for the blockade of Alexandria till the 15th of October. This intelligence is deemed most favourable at Paris.

The Paris Papers contain the following substance of a telegraphic despatch, received on Tuesday evening:—

"We learn to-day, by telegraph, that a steamer coming directly from Alexandria, with news of the 3rd inst. has arrived at Toulon. According to these telegraphic news, which cannot be fully understood without the despatches themselves, which have been sent to Paris, it was said at Alexandria that Soliman Pacha was, on the 27th September, in possession of Beyrout, but that the English fleet had occupied several points on the Syrian coast." The contents of this despatch appears to have puzzled the politicians of Paris, as they cannot understand, unless the allied troops were defeated, how the Egyptian General could occupy Beyrout. It was reported, at the same time, that several wounded English officers had arrived at Malta, it being left unexplained whether they were wounded at Beyrout or at St. Jean d'Acres.

Our private correspondent at Toulon, in a letter of the 8th inst. has furnished us with what professes to be an authentic list of the French navy with the armament and number of officers and men attached to each vessel. From this table it would appear that France can have within a few months, armed and afloat, 290 vessels—namely 27 ships of the line, 45 frigates, 40 corvettes, 43 brigs, and 150 smaller vessels; including 40 armed steam-boats. These vessels will carry 7184 cannon and 60,105 men. The men and the guns to be sure, are not all forthcoming at this moment, but the excitement which has proved so favourable to the French army will, it is said, provide hands for her navy.—*St. James' Chronicle.*

The *Britannia* steam ship, from Halifax and Boston, arrived at Liverpool on Thursday morning at a very early hour, having left the latter port on the 1st inst. and the former at half-past eleven on the night of the 3rd inst. She had been just 11 days on the passage from Halifax and 13 1/2 from Boston. The *Britannia* has experienced easterly winds throughout, and on last Sunday, though a quiet day here, she experienced a complete hurricane. On the outward passage the *Britannia* was 10 1/2 days. The *Britannia* had 60 passengers and a very large mail, consisting of 18 bags of letters and newspapers. The news brought by this conveyance from the United States is politically unimportant; the whole country was engaged heart and soul in the election of President, which there was little doubt would be in the favour of General Harrison. The result of his election, it is well known, would be a complete revolution in the state of mercantile affairs both in currency and commerce.

Court-Martial on Captain Reynolds of the 11th Hussars.

The principle of the Court Martial had at least the recommendation of simplicity; it was shortly this.—We sit here to hear all of Captain Reynolds and none of his prosecutor; we sit here to look and act without its antecedents, to consider a consequence apart from its causes; we sit here to judge of Captain Reynolds's offence without any reference to its provocation; we sit here to receive proofs of the charge, and to exclude all evidence in palliation. And after the evidences of Captain Reynolds's provocations have been excluded, Lord Cardigan denies that the provocations have existed because they have not been proved, and taunts the accused with having said that he could not substantiate, and the Court listens silently and gravely to this grossly unfair use of its own absurd law.—Really, after this, instead of the name of a Court-Martial, it should bear the name of a Court-Partial!—*EXAMINER.*

Four hundred troops marched from Chatham on Wednesday to Gravesend, and embarked on board the Lord Lowther for Madras. This is the last detachment that will embark this season. Upwards of 7,000 men have embarked since March last from Chatham.

The naval preparations at Portsmouth are going on with activity. The Portsmouth correspondent of the Brighton Gazette of Tuesday gives the following report:—

"The Vesuvius steamer, Commander Henderson, proceeded on Monday afternoon direct for Gibraltar and Malta, to join Sir R. Stopford's fleet. Rear Admiral Sir John Ommanney, K. C. B. has hoisted his flag on board the *Britannia*, 120, with Captain Drake as Flag Captain. She is preparing for sea with all despatch, and is expected to go out to Spithead about the 20th inst. or earlier if required. Sir E. Codrington has hoisted his flag as Commander-in-Chief at Ports-

mouth, on board the *Donegal*, 78, until the *Queen* 110, is ready to be removed into the harbour. She was commissioned on the 1st by Captain J. W. Montagu. The Salamander steam-frigate, Commander Henry, will be at Spithead in the early part of next week, on her way to Gibraltar and Malta to join Sir R. Stopford's Fleet. The *Vengeance*, 84, under jury-masts, has come into harbour from Plymouth, and is preparing as fast as possible for commission. The *Calcutta*, 84, Capt. Sir S. Roberts, will leave Plymouth for the Mediterranean about the 25th inst. The *Howe*, 120, Capt. Sir Watkin Pell, is progressing with all despatch, and is ordered to be at Spithead as soon as possible, to proceed to the Mediterranean."

LONDON, October 17.

The papers, both French and English, have been engaged all the week in dissecting the note of Lord Palmerston and the answer of the French minister; but their labours, so far as we can see, have been attended with no very important results. Lord Palmerston's clear and masterly exposition did no more than exhibit, in a striking point of view, a complete case, upon the merits of which the British public—we may say, with the single exception of France, which the whole European public—are more conscientious than they have ever been upon any public topic which has arisen for a very long time. The reply of M. Thiers consists only of an elaborate *resumé* of all those assertions by which France has been for the last three months laboured to convince herself that she has been very ill treated and ought to go to war. The weakness of the French case is abundantly shown by the fact, that M. Thiers has found himself obliged to reiterate the exploded complaint of a slight having been offered by England to the honour of France, and by his finding himself under the necessity of calling to his aid so absurd an auxiliary as the immaterial fact that the four Powers, now united in settling the affairs of the East, are the same as were united thirty years ago in resisting the attempts made by France for the subjugation of all Europe.—Arguments and facts, such as these, are surely too puerile to be accepted among sensible men as a valid reason for plunging the world into a general war. They can only be intended, as they are only adapted, to serve the purpose of affording something like an excuse to an excited people for doing that which, right or wrong, they are already determined to do.

What the event may be cannot possibly be foretold. If we argued upon the principles of right and common reason, we should of course say that war was impossible. Unfortunately, however, these considerations have now lost all their weight with our neighbours, and the chances of war or peace depend upon the chances of Louis Philippe being able to restrain the madness of a large portion of his subjects, who have been lashed into fury by a press which saves them the trouble of thinking, and which appears hardly capable of thinking for itself—whether the French King will be able to calm the storm which is now raging, or whether he will be borne on by this faction, which, with his minister at its head, is hurrying headlong into war with all the world. That is the question.

There is one circumstance and one only in this perilous affair upon which we can look with pleasure. This is the novel fact, that sovereign powers now for the first time confess a deference to opinion. It is grateful to see that ministers now feel themselves bound to justify their conduct to the world before they engage in war; that they appeal to the reason of mankind, or at least affect to do so, before they let loose the war-petulance to destroy them. Formerly the manifesto was accustomed to accompany the declaration of war, and was read when its statements were useless to preserve peace, and when its falsehoods or sophistries could not be with any effect exposed. Now, the manifesto precedes the declaration, and may, let us hope, be in time to prevent it.

Another attempt to Assassinate the King of the French.

An Extraordinary Express from Paris, dated nine o'clock on Thursday evening, has brought the following intelligence:—

Another attempt has been made to assassinate the King of the French. At six o'clock this evening, as the royal carriage was leaving the Tuilleries, returning to St. Cloud, he was fired at, but neither he nor any person of his suite was wounded. The assassin was instantly seized, and the King, who displayed his accustomed coolness and courage, ordered the positions not to stop, and continued his route to St. Cloud.

The assassin is a young man, a native of Marseilles, who avows his criminal intention, and manifests much regret at having failed. He declares that he has no accomplices, and that he is not connected with any secret society. When examined as to his motives, he said he wished to rid his country of a tyrant, and that he had no other object than his country's good.

The Prussian government has stopped on the frontier 650 horses, bought for account of the French government. A despatch had been sent to Berlin demanding an explanation on the subject, and threatening reprisals should the frontier continue closed.

The French government has also sent a note to Turin, demanding explanations of the armaments now going on in Piedmont.

WAR ON THE COAST OF SYRIA

A letter from Beyrout says, that at daylight on the 9th, the Admiral (Stopford) arrived at Beyrout from Alexandria. About nine in the morning, the Cyclops steamer brought intelligence that Admiral Walker, with the Turkish fleet, was bearing down under a press of sail from Sidon. They soon appeared off Beyrout, and salutes were exchanged. Admiral Walker and Commodore Napier then visited the Admiral, and immediately signs of bustle and preparation appeared throughout the fleet. As soon as the ships were visible from Beyrout, some 1,500 Egyptian troops took a position as if to prevent a landing; the Cyclops was ordered to fire on them, which it did, but the order was countermanded after a few shots. At sunset the men-of-war's boats began taking in the men from the transports, and by twelve o'clock they were, to the number of 5,400 Turks, embarked in the steamers *Cyclops*, *Phoenix* and *Hydra*, and the British marines (400, with the Artillery on board the *Gorgon*).

On the morning of the 10th the sun rose on the harbour of Beyrout, where all seemed life and motion. The Bay is formed by bold mountains, and at a mile from the shore rises the *Ante-Lebanon*, ranging in a semicircle from N. E. to W. The intermediate ground between that and the sea is covered with rich plantations of orange, lemon, mulberry, olive and palm trees, looking like a garden, with villas, cottages, the bellies of convents, and the minarets of the towers of the sheiks. The town of Beyrout, embedded in verdure, lies at the south, with its 12,000 inhabitants; it is exposed to an enemy, but has a strong citadel. In the offing were the *Princess Charlotte*, 110 guns, with Admiral Stopford's flag, the *Powerful*, 84, with Commodore Napier's broad pennant, the *Ganges*, 84 the *Bellerophon* 80, *Thunderer* 84, *Benbow* 74, *Edinburgh* 76, *Revenge* 76, *Hastings* 74, *Cas-*

tor 26, *Pique* 26, *Carysfort* 26, and *Zebra* 16; with the war steamers *Cyclops*, *Gorgon*, *Hydra* and *Phoenix*, all English. The Turkish flag-ship with Admiral Walker's flag, three Turkish frigates, 50 guns each, two corvettes of 20 guns each, and one brig of 16 guns. The Austrian admiral's flag was on board of one frigate 50 guns, accompanied by another of the same force and one corvette of 18 guns. There were also twenty-three transports—in all 1,216 guns, besides the armed transports and steamers.

At daybreak the steamers got under weigh, taking in tow the Turkish Admiral's ship and the boats attached to her, and sailed down to the south-western point of the harbour. In the meanwhile the Egyptians were moving over the crest of the hill in immense force, and were soon posted so that the red cap or bayonet was all that appeared through the copsewood. The *Benbow* was ordered to open her fire upon them—shell followed shell, and five out of every six fell with the precision of musket-balls, although the range was three miles. The little fort answered, but two boats were sent ashore, and their crews soon took the fort and spiked the guns.

BOMBARDMENT OF BEYROUT.

The admiral having learned on the 9th that the garrison of Beyrout was strengthened by 1,000 men from Ibrahim's army, sent on shore for the English residents and warned the other Europeans to depart. He then summoned the Pacha, but Solyman said he was too busy to afford him an interview. On this, some shot and shells were poured in by way of a hint. On the 10th, at five in the evening the English and Austrian Admirals, with the *Ganges*, the *Bellerophon*, the *Edinburgh*, and the *Benbow* commenced the bombardment, which, in a very few hours, produced terrible effects.

The fire was renewed and continued from time to time, with the pillage of the town by the licentious soldiery, and the loss of at least 1000 lives by the shot and shells of the allies. On the 17th Solyman Pacha sent to ask for a truce of two days. "Not two hours," was the reply. Beyrout was a mass of smoking ruins. The allies did not desire to occupy it, but to render it untenable to Ibrahim, which they soon accomplished. The American consulate and the houses of British merchants were ransacked. The British and American Consuls, Messrs. Black, Watson, and Heald, and other merchants had gone to the Camp at Djourir or Zue, embarked for Cyprus, or were on board the ships.

Encampment of the Turkish, British, and Austrians at Djourir.

When the *Benbow* commenced her fire on the 9th, the *Powerful* led the steamers round the north-eastern point of the Bay. Here were no soldiers; the *Zebra* and an Austrian frigate were anchored close in shore to prevent their advance, and consequently no Egyptian force could move down without exposure to their fire. The *Castor* and *Carysfort* bore up, and the order was given for landing, which was accomplished in an hour and a quarter, without accident. The troops formed, marched, and took possession of the heights. Mr. Wetmore, the British agent, and one of the sheiks landed, and were met by some thirty of the mountaineers, who expressed the most extravagant delight at the sight of their liberators. Their rich and varied dresses and curious arms contrasted strangely with the costume of the Europeans; 250 of these Lebanese soon assembled, and arms were put into their hands. In the evening a park of artillery was landed from the *Pique*, under Col. Aldridge. A strong point was chosen, and the guns were hardly fixed before the alarm of "the Egyptians are coming" was given to the little camp. Commodore Napier and the crews of the ship's boats were soon on shore. He himself worked ceaseless, at the defences to encourage the Turks. On the 12th, at daylight, the alarm was given to the force, and the firing of the ships on Beyrout was heard occasionally at the camp. The interior of the country was beautiful, the farms looking like gardens, and each having a substantial house of stone. All the people had been ordered to remove into the mountains by the *Baschir Bey*. On the night of the 13th the force of the Syrians that had joined the Turks at this point was 500. There was a report that Ibrahim Pacha had concentrated a large force on the *Bahr-el-kebb*, or *Dog-river*, half-way between the camp and Beyrout, and was about to attack the former; it was expected however, that the Syrians would very soon be able to hold him in play, and that as soon as they were well armed and in sufficient force, the fleet would make a simultaneous attempt on Tripoli, Sidon, and Acce. On the 17th the defences were well up, and 300 Austrian marines were added to the force; soon after two Austrian steamers brought from Cyprus and Constantinople 800 Turks, who were also added to the little army. Two thousand Egyptians appeared on a hill about two miles distant observing the camp, but making no attempt upon it. The Emir, *Beschir's* nephew, and many of the sheiks about *Bo roum* and *Djibail* had offered allegiance to the Sultan. The Austrian steamer brought the new Pasha of Acce to Djourir on the 17th; he was saluted by the fleet. The camp on the 20th consisted of 6,500 Turks, separately entrenched and under the imperial standard; 1,500 British marines under the flag of England, and in their distinct encampment; 250 Austrians under their flag, and in their own camp; and 3,000 of the Mountaineers separately pitched, and under the Turkish flag—in all 12,000 men. Ibrahim occupied the range of mountains immediately over this encampment. He endeavoured to prevent the Mountaineers from obtaining arms, but does not attack the allies. Several hundred of his troops have deserted to the Turks. Nearly 12,000 of the Mountaineers had, in spite of the efforts of Ibrahim, received arms.

The camp at Djourir includes, by this time, some 15,000 Turks, 6,000 Syrians, 1,000 Egyptian and Albanian deserters, and 1,000 Europeans, in all 22,000. The whole army of Ibrahim in Syria is 60,000, but of these he has in the neighborhood of this camp, at the most, 8,000, and under Solyman Pacha, near Beyrout, 7,000—15,000; so that there is little likelihood of an attack unless Tripoli, Acce, &c. can (which is very unlikely) lend him a portion of their garrisons.

The *Bellerophon* and *Revenge* are stationed off the *Bahr-el-kebb*, or *Dog-river*, between the admiral's position and Beyrout, with their guns shotted ready to "annihilate" the Egyptians if they show themselves. The ships have all springs out, ready to cover the allied forces, and the steamers keep their fires alight day and night and their guns shotted.

A SUBSTITUTE.—An officer in the 40th rang his bell so often that no servant the landlady could hire would stop in the house, or consent the running up stairs. The officer consequently received notice to quit, which being unwilling to do, and finding the cause of warning, he promised never to ring his bell again. Upon this understanding he retired to his apartment. In about half an hour the whole house was alarmed by the report of a brace of pistols in the captain's room. Up rushed the landlady, the lodgers, and the servants, and burst open the door, in full expectation of some dreadful catastrophe. "Coffee," coolly said the captain. On their expressing surprise, the lodger cried—"Why, as you do not like me to ring the bell, of course I must find some substitute."