

London Times, Sept. 3.

A letter dated Constantinople, the 12th ult., published in the Austrian Observer, confirms the simultaneous departure of Rifat Bey for Alexandria, and of the British and Austrian fleets for the coast of Syria. The Government had concentrated the best troops in the Turkish army at Constantinople, where 36,000 were at present assembled, and more were expected. The object of this concentration of military force was to avoid the necessity for introducing Russian troops into Constantinople, in case Ibrahim Pacha should advance into Asia Minor and endeavour to excite a revolt in the capital.

A Turkish squadron, composed of a ship of the line, two frigates, a corvette, and some smaller craft, were about to join the English fleet. On board that squadron had embarked one regiment of infantry and 10 mountain guns, which it was proposed to land in Syria to reinforce the insurgents.

Although Reschid Pacha regretted that France did not accede to the treaty of London, he continued to pay great attention to M. Pontois, the French Ambassador, and expressed a hope that the Sultan might still depend upon assistance from the French Government if necessary.

A letter dated Naples, 18th ult.; published in the Sud de Marseilles, states that the Duke de Montebello had definitely fixed the amount of the indemnity to be paid to the Sicilian Sulphur Company at 500,000 ducats, payable in eight years, at the rate of 35,000 ducats, every six months, besides an extraordinary bonus of 160,000 ducats payable in two years.

The Frankfort Journal of the 30th ult., states that the Russian army in the Ukraine was to be reinforced by 40,000 men, and that a considerable body of troops, would be concentrated along the western frontier of the empire. A report that the infantry soldiers dismissed after 15 year's service had been recalled was deemed to require confirmation.

Servia continued in a disturbed situation, and it was thought that Prince Milosch, who had been invited to Constantinople by M. de Pontois, to submit his grievances to the Sultan, would be reinstated in the Government of that principality.

Amsterdam, Aug. 1.—We have been assured from good authority that the note presented by the French Government to our Cabinet contains an assurance that the kingdom, in case of war, will recognize and respect our neutrality if we refrain from all acts of hostility against France, among which any arming on our part will be reckoned. A similar notification has been made to Belgium.

Private Correspondence.

Therapia, Aug. 9.—I wrote to you a few days ago mentioning the success gained by the Lesghis over the Russians. The following is the true account:—On the 13th of May General Goloff, with 10 battalions, two regiments of cavalry, and 10 guns advanced from the fortress of Unezapnaya, situated about 20 miles south of the Treck, a river which falls into the Caspian, into the Lesghi country. At about 15 versts from the fortress he was attacked by Shemel, the chief of the tribe, and after several affairs, driven back into it. Shemel then advanced into the country of the Tshechintes, in which the Russians had about 15 years ago established military colonies, destroyed them, punished the Russian partisans, and was joined by the above named tribe. To prevent this mischief the Russians again advanced from their stronghold on the 14th of June, and were again driven back with considerable loss. Encouraged by this success the Lesghis have crossed the Treck, and this account left them ravaging the country up to the Caspian. The effect of this has been, that General Grabbe, who commanded a corps at Havanopol destined to attack the western Caucasus, has been obliged to proceed in all haste to relieve his comrade, surrounded by the victorious Lesghis, and if possible drive those back who had passed the Treck, thus completely disorganizing the plan of the campaign. The Pasha has point blank refused the convention; and, as no mention is made in it of a military force, without which it is impossible to coerce him, I fear it will share the fate of the other thousand half measures which have of late years disgraced our diplomacy. In the mean time assistance has been sent to the mountaineers, and I hope will arrive in time to save them.

P.S.—The name of the tribe which joined the Lesghis is Czeczyncy—in English, 'Tshechintsy.' The fortress Wnezapnaya (in English Unezapnaya) is situated at the southern bank of the Treck at the distance of about twenty miles from this river, and of 45 miles from the Caspian.

London Globe, Sept. 3.  
Portsmouth.—the Britannia, 120, late

flag ship here, will go out to Spithead to-morrow, and is being equipped with extraordinary despatch for the Mediterranean, but it is not known whether as flag ship or not, no captain being yet appointed.

The Calcutta, 84, is commissioned at Plymouth, by Captain Sir Samuel Roberts, destined for the Mediterranean, and very great dispatch is manifested in her equipment.

At present there are no ships ordered for service at this port, except the Britannia, 120. The Queen, 110, is to bear the flag of Sir Edward Codrington, and is preparing for the purpose.

One hundred pensioners are ordered to be entered for harbor duty in the guard ships at the several ports, to admit of the men now in them being drafted to sea going ships.

The Vanguard, 84, Captain Sir David Dunn, is ready, and hourly expected to sail. Their lordships inspected her on Sunday, and directed that she should in the first instance go to Cork, and thence to the Mediterranean. She takes out for the fleet a large quantity of shells and six inch guns.

The Rodney, 92, Captain Maunsell, is also ready to leave Plymouth for the same destination to reinforce Sir Robert S. O'ford.

The British Queen.—The following is posted at the North and South American Coffee house:—Southampton, Sept. 1.—In consequence of the up train running off the rails and ploughing into the sand at Weybridge, the down train was unable to pass, and was detained an hour and a half. This made it late before we reached Southampton, and it was half past five o'clock when the steam boat of the British Queen received her passengers. Precisely at seven o'clock the ship was under way for New York having on board 100 cabin passengers, 950 packages of fine goods, and £20,000 in specie. The evening is singularly delightful, and the young moon held out the half illuminated lamp to light the Queen through the Needles. The ship is in fine order promises to make a speedy passage, an object most desirable, considering the number of passengers and great value of the cargo, the largest ever taken out in a steam boat, excepting that by the President.

Liverpool Mercury, Sept. 4.

France and the Allied Powers.—A letter of Lord Palmerston's to M. Guizot, in reference to the affairs of the East, has just been published, and is a document of great importance, as it completely refutes the notion of any insult having been offered to France in the progress of the negotiations. The following extract will fully prove this:—

'The four Powers, in signing this convention, could not but feel the greatest regret to find themselves thus momentarily separated from France in an affair so essentially European; but this regret is diminished by the reiterated declarations which the French government has made to them, that it has nothing to object to the arrangements which the four powers desire to make Mehemet Ali accept, provided Mehemet Ali consents to them; that in no case will France oppose the measures which the four Courts, in concert with the Sultan, might judge necessary to obtain the assent of the Pacha of Egypt; and that the only motive which has prevented France from uniting with the other powers on this occasion, is derived from considerations of various kinds, which rendered it impossible for the French Government to take a part in coercive measures against Mehemet Ali. The four Courts entertain, then, the well-grounded hope that their separation from France on this subject will only be of short duration, and will not in any manner interfere with the relations of sincere friendship which they so earnestly desire to preserve with France; and moreover, they anxiously desire to address themselves to the French Government, in order to obtain its moral support, notwithstanding they cannot hope for its material cooperation. The influence of the French government is powerful in Alexandria; and may not the four Courts hope, and even demand, of the friendship of the French Government, that this influence be exercised with Mehemet Ali, with the view of inducing the Pacha to give his adhesion to the arrangements which are about to be proposed to him by the Sultan.'

During a period of 10 years a million of young Frenchmen, the eldest of whom have scarcely attained their thirtieth year, have been enrolled in the active army, or have been incorporated in the reserve. Independently of officers now serving, of those on the retired list, and at the schools, there are 15,000 non-commissioned officers, whose promotion to the rank of officers has been alone prevented by the reduction of the army. A credit of 1,900,000 francs, (£76,000,) had been opened to place Port Royal, (Martin-

que) and the other fortifications in a state of defence.

The policy of the four powers already baffles the control of human statesmanship, and we are borne irresistibly onward in a course in which the worst misfortunes are possible, and the peace of the world is staked against the obstinacy of a Mussulman, and that Mussulman Mehemet Ali. We presume that all expectations of the Pacha's immediate and willing submission to the conditions of the four Powers are already dissipated, even in the sanguine minds of the Foreign office. Mehemet Ali, abandoning Arabia to the Wahabees, is bent on concentrating his forces in Syria, where, according to his own most recent declarations, they will not amount to much less than 150,000 men.

Spain.—Some disorder occurred on the 25th at Valencia. A part of the population wished to give a serenade to the Queen—groups formed to prevent it. The Council of Ministers assembled, and decided that no serenade should take place. The ministers then demanded from the Queen authority to announce, by a circular, that the law of Ayuntamientos should not be put into execution until the meeting of a new Cortes. The Queen refused. Messrs. Onis and Cabello, one the minister of Foreign affairs, and the other of the Interior, have given in their resignation.

Evacuation of St. Sebastian.—The entire evacuation of St. Sebastian by the British Royal Artillery, Sappers and Miners, so long employed in that quarter, has at length taken place, and the evacuation of the same position by the Royal Marine Battalion and Marine Artillery is in fast progress. It is understood that the 'North Star,' with the broad pendant of Lord John Hay, and the other vessels under his Lordship's command, will return to England as soon as the remainder of the British force employed on shore had quitted the north coast of Spain.

Ireland.—The Patriotic Ulster Association.—While Mr. O'Connell, for reasons best known to himself, is engaged in the political wild goose chase after Repeal, the most respectable and enlightened men in Ireland are organizing an association, from which we augur the most important results. On an invitation from the body, conveyed in a letter from Mr. Sharman Crawford, the patriotic Lord Charlemont has accepted the honorable post of President; and the association has already set its shoulder to the wheel like practical men who know what they are about. A sub-committee has been appointed for the purpose of promoting the mere effectual registration of voters in Ulster. Another sub-committee was appointed to report upon 'the objectionable provisions of the registration and election laws at present in force in the United Kingdom, and especially to suggest such alterations and amendments in those laws regarding Ireland as would tend to prevent fraud and corruption, and confer a more extensive franchise, with a greater facility of obtaining it; and, finally to suggest measures for defeating any bill similar to that lately introduced by Lord Stanley.'

Africa.—The War in French Africa.—Advices from Algiers of the 23rd ult., mention a sharp attack as having been made on Cherell during the night of the 15th. The Arabs drove in the outposts and took a fortified marabout close to the Algiers gate of the place. This was afterwards retaken by the French at the point of the bayonet, and the Arabs were ultimately driven off with eighty killed, and a great number wounded. A French gun boat in the bay fired on the assailants. The Arabs were commanded by the Bey of Medeah. The loss of the French was eighteen killed and twelve severely wounded.

Egypt.—One of our private letters from Cairo, dated the 3d instant, states that the solemnity of the inundation of the Nile, when its waters have risen to a certain height, and are let into the canals through which they are conveyed over the adjoining country, was celebrated this year with extraordinary pomp. Under Providence the most splendid crops are assured to us.

#### STAGE.

The Subscribers intend to continue running a STAGE, as usual, between FREDERICTON and MIRAMICHI. They will leave Fredericton, every MONDAY morning, and Newcastle, every THURSDAY morning, at eight o'clock, precisely until further notice.

WILLIAM SWIM.  
JAMES SWIM.

#### To Let,

And immediate Possession given—the APARTMENTS immediately over the Store of Messrs. Johnston & Caie. Apply to JOHNSTON & CAIE.

#### AUCTIONS.

At Public Auction, To-morrow, Wednesday the 23rd inst. at 12 o'clock, in front of the Subscriber's Store in Chatham:  
400 Boxes SMOKED HERRINGS;  
150 do. WINDOW GLASS;  
20 Baskets CHAMPAGNE—1 doz. each:  
1 neat Travelling WAGGON;  
1 SADDLE;  
1 case Claret WINE—a superior article:  
1 Dozen neat Rush Bottom CHAIRS:  
&c. &c. &c.  
The above are just received, and in good order: H. C. D. CARMAN, Auctioneer.  
September 22: Terms at Sale.

#### VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTIES,

FOR SALE.

To be Sold at Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of October next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, in front of the Store of John Jardine, Esquire, Richibucto, the following VALUABLE FARMS, viz:

That Farm in the Galloway Settlement, owned and occupied by Mr. James Smith, containing 300 Acres, more or less, about 45 Acres thereof being cleared, with 2 Dwelling Houses, and a good Barn thereon.

Also, that Farm in the said Settlement owned and occupied by Mr. William Scott, containing 200 Acres, more or less, about 25 Acres thereof being cleared, with a good Dwelling House and Barn thereon.

The Land in the said Settlement is well known to be of a superior quality; there are good Roads in all directions to the said Farms, therefore such an opportunity of procuring an eligible Farm is rarely to be met with.

Terms of Sale—one half down, and the remaining one half in 12 months from the day of Sale.

For further particulars apply to the said James Smith, or the said Wm. Scott, on the premises, or to the Subscriber.

DAVID GIFFORD, Auctioneer.

Richibucto, 17th Sept. 1840.

#### VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

To be sold at Public Auction, on the 1st day of October next, in front of the Store belonging to Francis Peabody, Esquire, Chatham, between the hours of 1 and 2, P. M.

That FARM in Napan, formerly owned and occupied by the late John Bathy, situated on the south side of the Napan River, having a good Dwelling House and Barn. The Soil is well known to be very superior, and, every thing considered, such an opportunity of procuring an eligible situation is seldom to be met with. For further particulars enquire of the Subscriber, or at the office of Street & Kerr, Chatham.

Terms of Sale—One half down—one fourth in 6 months—and the remainder in 12 months from the day of Sale.

HENRY WYSE.

Chatham, September 1, 1840.

New Brunswick, Northumberland, L.S.

To the Sheriff of the County of Northumberland, or any constable within the said County, Greeting:

L.S. Whereas Jared Tezer, Esquire, Administrator on the Estate of the late Edmund Clarke, late of Northesk, in the said County, Lumberer, deceased, hath represented to me that the personal Estate of the said deceased is insufficient to pay the debts due by the said deceased, and hath prayed that license may issue to authorise him to sell all the Real Estate of the said deceased, towards paying the said debts. You are therefore required to cite the Widow and heirs of the said deceased, personally to be and appear before me, at a Court of Probate, to be held at my office, in the Parish of Chatham, on TUESDAY, the sixth day of October next, at eleven of the clock, in the forenoon, to show cause why license should not be granted to the Administrator, to sell all the Real Estate of the said deceased, towards paying the said debts; And you are further required to cite and require the said Administrator and all and every the creditors and other persons interested in the said Estate, personally to be and appear before me, at the time and place aforesaid, with their vouchers and papers in order that I may then and there proceed to hear and examine the proofs of the said parties, and the validity or legality of the debts and demands alleged to be existing against the said Estate.

Given under my hand and the seal of the said Court, this eleventh day of August, one thousand eight hundred and forty.

GEORGE KERR Register of Probates for said County.

(Signed) T. H. PETERS, Surrogate.

#### CENTRAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON. Capital Stock £50,000

Committee of reference at Newcastle & Chatham

Thomas H Peters }  
John Wright } Esquir's  
William Abrams }  
Michael Samuel }  
Charles J. Peters, Jun. }

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