

According to these despatches, the English ships were continuing to bombard the small towns of the Syrian coast, and were landing Turks there. The latter had occupied Seide, Caiffa, and even Tripoli. Soliman Pasha remained master of Beyrout, and Ibrahim had taken up a strong position above the Turkish camp. No decisive event was known at Alexandria up to the 3d inst. The Moniteur publishes the following:—

Alexandria, October 3.—A fleet, with a sufficient military force to effect a landing, will easily gain possession of all the small defenceless commercial towns along the coast of Syria. Acre alone is capable of resistance. It is not accordingly surprising that the allies should have rendered themselves master so soon of Jaffa, Caiffa, Djounie, Djebail, and also of the small town serving as a harbour to Tripoli, if I am correctly informed.

But on the occupation of those maritime towns does not depend the fate of Syria, the coast of which is lined throughout by steep mountains, which form, as it were, one continual rampart.

The least warlike population inhabit the towns on the sea side and the declivities of the mountains extending to the Mediterranean. The most warlike reside on the summits of those mountains and in the interior.

The Catholic mountaineers are not so powerful as it is believed in Europe. They are less warlike than the Druses, who inhabit Lebanon, the Haouran, the mountains of Acre and Safed, and nearly as far as Jerusalem; they are inferior to the people of Naplouz, who live in the mountains between Acre and Jerusalem, and to the Nusseries and the Ismaelies, who reside in the mountains between Tripoli and Antioch, and in some districts of Caramania.

The people of Naplouz are Mussulmans, and the Nusseries, the Ismaelies, and the Druses, are schismatic Mussulmans. In the mountains of Ante Lebanon there are Mutualis, Mussulmans of the sect of Ali; and Mussulmans also occupy the mountains of Aguer and Dennie, above Tripoli.

Ibrahim Pasha, finding it impossible to defend with success the small towns along the coast, acted more wisely in concentrating his forces on the heights than in disseminating them. In his present position he keeps in check the restless natives of the neighbouring districts, he defends the road leading to Damascus, and may relieve St. Jean d'Acre, should that place be attacked. He, moreover, preserves his communications open with the interior. The Haouran, and the plains of Aleppo, Balbeck, and Naplouz, will furnish him with abundance of grain the interior will be plentifully supplied, and the coasts will suffer from scarcity, so long as affairs continue in their present state.

Ibrahim Pasha has accordingly many chances of success.

Should the north-west winds prevail with violence during winter along the coast of Syria, the naval forces of the allies must put out to sea, they will have to re-commence their operations next year, and the small maritime towns will, in all probability, fall again into the hands of the Europeans without any resistance.

The allies, however, are masters of a position which is rather alarming for the Pasha. They occupy Djounie and Zouk Mikail, villages of Lebanon, situated near the Lycus (Nabar-el-Kell). But, if they do not succeed in driving the Egyptians out of Beyrout, the possession of Djounie and Zouk Mikail will be of little importance to them, although their position be almost inexpugnable. Ibrahim can prevent their receiving cattle and horses, and cut off their supply of water if he commands Dog River. The allies, having no other resources, than those derived from their ships, the deserters who may join their ranks will ere long prove a burden to them.

London Morning Herald, October 19.

The Paris papers of Friday and Saturday, which we received by our ordinary express last night, are filled with details relating to the attempted assassination of the King, and confirm, so far as the fact itself is concerned, the account we gave of that event, by extraordinary courier, in our paper of Saturday. We collect in another column all the information that was to be had in Paris relative to the assassin and the preparation for the crime. It appears now, that if the blunderbuss, which was loaded to the muzzle, had not burst in his hand, the King must have been shot, as the assassin had chosen his position near a guard house, and fired at the moment when the king lowered the side glass of the carriage to salute the guard. A splinter of the gun was found in the carriage, and

one of the servants in attendance was touched. The assassin wounded his hand, and three of his fingers have since been amputated.

The Chamber of Peers was convoked by royal ordonnance for Saturday, but Darmes having had an access of fever in consequence of the surgical operation, it is probable that the trial cannot be proceeded with for some days.

The Debats says:—Darmes evidently chose his station in order, like Alibaud, to take advantage of the moment when the king saluted the troops who were presenting arms at the guard house. His Majesty in fact, is accustomed to salute the troops, whether of the line or the national guard, by leaning his body out of the window of his carriage, after having let down the glass. The grenadier on the left of the post, rushed upon and seized the assassin, who at once said 'I am not going to run away!' He was immediately surrounded by the soldiers and sergens de ville on duty, and taken to the corps de garde. A few minutes after the perfect of the police arrived, and began his interrogation. The man at once confessed his crime and name. He is said to have long been employed in Paris as a *frotteur*. He wore a loose frock coat under which he had concealed his carbine, the stock of which is richly carved. The carbine was so overloaded it burst, and the charge dispersed in the air without doing any great damage to the carriage, but the assassin received a severe wound in his left hand. M. Bertolacci, of the first squadron of national guard, was also wounded, though slightly, in the hand, by a buck shot. One of the king's footmen, who was behind the carriage, received a ball in the leg which had not been found; his wound is not dangerous. Darmes when seized, was in a violent passion, exclaiming, 'cursed carbine! I had taken good aim, but I had overloaded thee.' On being questioned as to who and what he was, he first answered, 'A conspirator;' and then 'Exterminator of tyrants.' On being asked how long he had entertained the idea of doing what he had done, he replied, 'An hour ago. I wished to deliver France from the greatest tyrant she ever had.'

At eight o'clock a fiacre was brought in front of the corps-de-garde, and Darmes was put in with two municipal guards. A detachment of mounted municipal guards rode in front of the coach, which was surrounded and followed by a strong escort. A large crowd of people also attended it. Their Majesties arrived at St. Cloud at half past six o'clock. A few minutes after, the Duc and Duchesse d'Orleans left the Tuileries, and went to St. Cloud. In the course of the evening, the Duc d'Aumale arrived there from Vincennes. His Excellency Lord Granville, and other Foreign Ministers, hastened to St. Cloud, as soon as they were informed of the attempt.

The Gazette des Tribunaux, has the following:—On being searched, a pair of pistols highly charged, and a poignard, were found upon him. Soon after his arrest; the prefect of police came and put the first interrogatories, and was soon joined by the Procureur du Roi, Procureur-General, and an examining magistrate. He was shortly afterwards transferred to the Conciergerie, and put into Fieschi's cell, where, in the course of the evening, he was visited by the Chancellor Baron Pasquier and the Duc Decazes. To them he avowed his name, and acknowledged no profession but conspirator. He obstinately refused to give any other account of himself, or even to name his place of abode. No papers were found about him leading to a discovery of who or what he was. He repeatedly avowed that he intended to kill the King, and said that his only regret was, at having missed his object, but it was his own fault, from having overloaded his carbine, into which he had put five bullets and two buck shots; adding with most audacious coolness, 'I had however, taken good aim, and was sure of him.' He added that 'he would die free—free until death!'

Intelligence from the Levant.—The Government, says the ministerial evening papers, has received the despatches brought to Marseilles by the last Mediterranean packet. They left Alexandria on the 26th ult. The government have not received those dated October 2, which arrived on Tuesday at Toulon. No new accounts had been received from Ibrahim Pasha, but it was known that he was concentrating his forces, and that his plan was to surround the Turkish camp which had been formed to the north of Beyrout. The combined fleets had cannonaded Seid and Kaiffa. The insurgents who had presented themselves at the Turkish camp, were, according to the reports at Alexandria, peasants of the Kesrouau, in small number; but the

mountain was tranquil, and the Emir Beschir continued faithful to the Viceroy.

The Semaphore in its intelligence from Alexandria, of the 27th ult. states positively, that Mehemet Ali is not only preparing to send great part of his fleets out of harbour, but has also ordered Ibrahim Pasha to march at once on Constantinople, and has proclaimed a holy war.

Admiral Duperre is appointed to the chief command of the Levant squadron, with Rear Admiral Lalande as chief of his staff. Admiral Duperre was to leave Paris immediately for Toulon, where he is to go on board and sail forthwith.

Manchester Advertiser, Oct. 17.
Portsmouth.—The Britannia, 120, Captain Drake, bearing the flag of Rear Admiral Sir John Ommanney, K. C. B., went out of harbour on Monday. It is customary at all times for many persons to congregate on the platform when a three-decker leaves the harbour, for such an occurrence is somewhat rare; but the events connected with the necessity of reinforcing our squadron in the Mediterranean, and the contemplation that this noble ship may be called upon to take part in those measures already so gallantly begun, imparted additional interest to the Britannia leaving the harbour; and on this occasion, therefore, the platform and ramparts were crowded with spectators. When the Britannia came abreast of the platform at 11 o'clock, the hour at which the troops appointed for the day's duty are inspected prior to their marching off to their respective guards, the commanding officer ordered the troops to pile their arms and mount the ramparts; with alacrity the order was obeyed. They rushed to the ramparts, followed by the splendid band of the 72d Regiment, and, waving their caps, spontaneously gave three hearty cheers, in which they were joined by the concourse assembled. This was repeated several times, the band playing 'Rule Britannia.' The Britannia and the Howe have been busy all the week in completing their stores and equipments and both ships are now nearly in a sea-going state. The Howe yesterday received from Woolwich a schooner full of Ordnance stores, towed round by the Fearless steamer, consisting of 400 barrels of ball cartridges of 500 each, and 250 boxes of muskets with bayonets, &c., making in all 5000 for distribution among the Syrians. The Britannia's crew was augmented yesterday by a draught of 80 men from the Queen, and the Howe received an addition of 130 from the Victory. There are still some hundreds of good disposable men in the port, and these were added to yesterday by the Vulcan bringing several prime hands from Weymouth. The Pantaloon brig is gone to the eastward for others.

Fall Importations!

By recent arrivals from London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, the Subscribers have received a well selected Supply of seasonable

BRITISH DRY GOODS.

From Quebec, Halifax, and other parts of these Provinces, they have stored all kinds of WEST INDIA PRODUCE, Canada FLOUR, Oat Meal, Indian Meal, Prime Labrador Herrings, Cod Fish, Digby Herrings, Annapolis Cheese, Butter, and Hard-bread, &c. &c., all of which they offer for Sale at their usual low rates, at their stores in Chatham.

JOHNSTON & CAIE.
Chatham, Nov. 2, 1840.

Jewelry, &c.

The Subscriber begs leave to return his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage he has received since his commencement in business, and hopes by strict attention and punctuality to merit a continuance of the same.

He takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public in general that he has opened a Splendid Assortment of Articles in the FANCY LINE; among which are GOLD RINGS, BROACHES, SEALS, KEYS, Plated Branch and other CANDLESTICKS, Cruet Stands, and Toast Racks, SILVER WATCH GUARDS, Ladies' Work Boxes, and Writing Desks, Silver BUTTER KNIVES, Officer's Swords and Belts, and a variety of other Articles, which he offers for Sale at unusually low prices.

C. J. WOLHAUPTER,
Clock & Watch Maker, opposite Messrs. J. Cunneil & Co.'s Store.
Chatham, June 9, 1840.

N. B. The highest price given for old Gold and Silver.

To Let,

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

WRECK SALE.

To be Sold by Public Auction, on the wharf of Messrs. Gilmour, Rankin & Co., in Chatham, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of November, at 11 o'clock: For the benefit of the Underwriters and all concerned:

The Standing and Running RIGGING, SAILS, ANCHORS, CABLES, HAWSERS, BOATS, STOVES and other MATERIALS saved from the Wreck of the Brig *Symmetry*, of Liverpool, Captain Taylor. Also, the HULL of the said Vessel, as she lays stranded on Point Escuminac. The Sails and Rigging were new this last summer, and are well worthy the attention of persons in want of such articles: For particulars, see Handbills.

JOHN FRASER, Auctioneer.
November 3, 1840.

AUCTION.

To be Sold at Public Auction, on Monday, the Seventh day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon, in front of Hamill's Hotel, in the Parish of Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland, for payment of the Debts of the late Edmund Clarke, of Northesk, in the said County, deceased, in consequence of a deficiency of the personal Estate of the deceased (or that purpose, pursuant to a licence obtained from the Sarrogates' Court for the said County, the LAND and PREMISES following, that is to say—a certain Lot of Land situate in the parish of Northesk, near the lower Falls on the main Northesk, containing 200 Acres, more or less; also a certain other Lot of Land and Premises, on which the deceased resided at the time of his death, situate in the parish of Northesk aforesaid, adjoining the property of Edmund Rogers, Senr. and containing 60 Acres, more or less, with the Buildings and Improvements thereon.

JARED TOZER, Administrator.
Miramichi, 2nd Nov., 1840.

NOTICE.—All Persons indebted to the Firm of CUPPAGE & WHITE, are requested to make immediate payment, as the Subscriber intends closing the firm on the first day of November next. All unsettled accounts of unpaid obligations after that date will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.

JOHN CUPPAGE,
Surviving Partner of the Firm of Cuppage & White, and Administrator to the Estate of the late James White, deceased.
Northesk, 10th October, 1840.

Caution.

All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a NOTE OF HAND, drawn by Dennis Mahoney, in favor of William M'Gregor, as the same was paid on the 26th of May last.

DENNIS MAHONEY.
Cain's River, Oct. 22, 1840.

New Dry Goods and Grocery Store.

The Subscribers have opened the new Store, No. 3, in the Commercial Building, in Chatham, and beg leave to inform the public that they have on hand, a

Large Assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GLASSWARE, CROCKERY, WARE, Carpenters' and Joiners' Tools, &c.; and a well selected Stock of GROCERIES: which they offer for Sale, cheap for cash, or approved credit.

HALLY & MACKENZIE.
Chatham, June 2, 1840.

CARD.

Mr GREGORY LAYTON respectfully begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of Chatham and its vicinity, that the School House lately occupied by Mr Miller will be re-opened for the reception of PUPILS, on MONDAY, the 2nd day of November, and hopes by assiduous attention to the morals and improvement of those entrusted to his care, to merit a continuance of those favors so liberally conferred on his predecessor.

Chatham, October 27, 1840.

APOTHECARY'S HALL.

Received at the above Establishment, (in addition to a former supply) a complete Assortment of RUPTURE TRUSSES, both on the old and new principle.

MEDICINE as usual.

MR. SIMPSON may be consulted at any hour. Advice to the Poor—Gratis. Apprentices Wanted—A BOY of common Education, from thirteen to fifteen years old. Terms known on applying as above.

Chatham, October 13, 1840.

NOTICE.

Any Person Trespassing on LOT No. 26, on the South side of Tabinintac River, at present occupied by Mr James M'Callum, or on the LOT on Leitch's River (Tracadie) bounded on the lower side by Joseph Robicheaux's—will be prosecuted as the Law directs.

G. HENDERSON, JUNR.
Chatham, 20th October, 1840.

PICKED UP,

Adrift, on the 20th of October last, opposite Chatham, a SHIP'S BOAT, Clinker built. The owner can have the same, by paying such expenses as have been incurred, and by proving ownership to the same.

JONATHAN MARTINDALE.
Chatham, Nov. 2, 1840.