

London Times, Sept. 18.

A letter from Warsaw, dated the 3rd inst., published in the *National*, states that the Emperor of Russia had just left that city, and that his presence had given new animation to the preparations for war. All the reserves of the artillery and of the troops of the line had left Warsaw, to join the army. In Bessarabia alone there were 30,000 men assembled, and the troops altogether concentrated on the Turkish frontier amounted to 100,000 men. Prince Paskiewitch was to take the command of this army. Russia is not concealing her plan; she is anxiously pressing forward her troops to conclude the campaign before winter sets in.

The Paris papers of Wednesday would appear quite as warlike as on any preceding day since the commencement of the panic on the eastern question, were we not reassured by our private communications, which repeat that the best informed reckoned securely on a pacific arrangement of the differences that have arisen on the subject.

This impression was still further corroborated by that of the speculators in the funds. The subjoined stock lists will show that a further rise of more than a franc and a half took place on the Bourse on Wednesday in the prices of Five per Cents. and Three per Cents. respectively, as compared with the closing prices of Tuesday. This improvement was attributed to a report that Admiral Stopford had blamed Commodore Napier for having acted too hastily, and exceeding his orders.

The *Constitutionnel* states that it is not surprised that the Conservative journals should condemn the course pursued by government with respect to fortifying Paris; but that the *Commerce* should join in calling for the Chambers to be convoked is extraordinary, when it is considered that all parties have agreed that the fortifications of Paris will be equivalent to an army of 100,000 men. In reply to the *Presse*, it states that a commencement of a partition of the Ottoman empire is not the only eventuality which would produce an interference on the part of the French Government, but in making this assertion it wishes to observe that it does not profess to be the depository of the secrets of the Ministry.

The *Moniteur* mentions that the Governor of Martinique had emancipated 134 slaves on the 21st of May and 26th of June last—viz., 41 males, 52 females, and 41 children; and that the Governor of Guadeloupe had emancipated 35 slaves on the 6th of July last—viz., 11 males, 16 females, and 8 children.

The *Temps* asserts that Mehemet Ali had anticipated the petition about to be presented by Sir Moses Montefiore and M. Crimeaux, for the pardon of the Israelites condemned at Damascus for the murder of Father Thomaso, and had remitted the sentence, in consequence, as he added, of four of the accused having died of the tortures inflicted on them.

A letter from Constantinople, published in the *Gazette of Leipsic*, states, that the Turkish fleet which had sailed from Constantinople under the orders of Commodore Walker had on board 25,000 muskets and 1,250,000 cartouches. It likewise mentions that the Ottoman Empire had despatched a courier to Rome to request his Holiness the Pope to give orders to the Patriarch of Lebanon to exhort the population of Syria to observe obedience to the Sultan. If the Pope acceded to this request, there would very soon be 60,000 troops under arms in Syria.

The postscript of our Paris letter of Wednesday announces, on the authority of advices from Malta of the 5th inst., that Count Waleski had submitted to Mehemet Ali a plan for adjusting his differences with the Sultan, which the Viceroy had acceded to. The Count had immediately left for Constantinople, with the intention of presenting it to the Sultan, through the medium of M. de Pointois. Mehemet Ali was believed to have declared that he would content himself with the possession of Syria during his life.

The advices from Constantinople, contained in the Smyrna journals are of the 27th ult.

No political occurrence of importance had taken place, and the Divan was in anxious expectation of the return of Rifat Bey, or of despatches from that envoy. Although the Sultan had every confidence in the protection extended to him by the four Powers, he nevertheless did not neglect to adopt the measures of precaution commanded by circumstances. The preparations for war were carried on with vigour. The greatest activity prevailed at Tophana, where upwards of 100 pieces of artillery and howitzers had been of late mounted and prepared; regular troops daily arrived from all parts of the empire; corps of Albanian soldiers were sent to Samson, and the steamers of the Danube and of the Austrian Lloyd's Companies, had been put in requisition, and were constantly employed in conveying fresh troops to Asia Minor. These movements being attended with enormous expense, the Ottoman government, desirous to observe the charter of Gulhane, determined, instead of levying new taxes, to issue paper to the amount of 16,000,000 piastres. This paper, which was already in circulation, bore an interest of 9 per cent. per annum, payable to the bearer.

Ever since the conclusion of the treaty of the 15th of July, a great movement was observed at the English embassy. That of France on the contrary, was completely inactive.

A grand Council was held at the Sublime Porte on the 25th, in which the Egyptian question was again brought on the tapis.

M. de Pointois received on the 22d despatches from Paris of only 13 days' date, and subsequently addressed a note to the Divan, in which he was said to have declared that the presence of a single foreign soldier or ship at Constantinople would be considered as a declaration of war to France. The explanations given to M. Pointois were believed to have been of a satisfactory nature, as his language after their receipt was found to be greatly altered.

The Council of Justice was on the 23d of August occupied with the consideration of the case of the ex-grand Vizier Khosrew Pasha. Having taken cognizance of the report of the commission of inquiry, the Council, according to the current report, unanimously concurred in the condemnation of the accused. The sentence, though not yet published, was understood to be banishment for two years, strict surveillance for eight months, and the restitution of all the money illegally collected since the promulgation of the Hatti Scheriff of Gulhane, amounting, it is said, to a considerable sum. He has besides been declared incapable of exercising any public functions.

The Turkish expedition for Cyprus, consisting of 5,600 troops of the line, in 23 transports, proceeded on the 20th, under the escort of the remainder of the squadron, to be under the orders of Captain Walker, united

with the English fleet. On the 22d authority was sent hence to our gallant countryman to hoist the flag of a Turkish rear-admiral, which is a distinction no foreigner has, we believe, hitherto obtained.

The Turkish flotilla, under the command of Captain Walker, was seen on the 23d of August at anchor opposite the Dardanelles near the European coast.

The intelligence from Alexandria of the 30th ult. confirms our previous accounts, that the Pasha of Egypt was absolutely bent on resisting the measures which may be adopted by the four Powers. Count Walewski, perceiving that there no longer remained any hope of an amicable arrangement, had left for Vourla, in the expectation of finding the French squadron there. The fleet had, however, previously quitted its anchorage, having been joined by the Triton, having on board Rear Admiral Hugon. Its destination is not known. Our private letters state that up to the 1st inst. the Pasha has refrained from acts of retaliation, though several Egyptian vessels had been sequestered by Admiral Stopford.

Our private correspondence from Alexandria, dated the 27th ult., states that on that day the ten days given to the Viceroy to reply to the notification of the treaty of London had expired, and that the four Consuls, accompanied by Rifat Bey, had waited on Mehemet Ali, and that the conference only lasted three minutes and a half. Rifat Bey wished to speak, but Mehemet Ali interrupted him, and said that there was nothing more to be said, that he ought to know his intentions, and that was sufficient. The English Consul then wished to speak, but Mehemet Ali interrupted him, and told him that he did not wish to hear anything, because his determination was fixed, and that the other Powers might do what they pleased. Mehemet Ali then began to walk with rapid strides, and the Consuls retired.

The Viceroy has ordered an immense case filled with anchors to be sunk at the entrance of the old harbour (brigs or corvettes can alone enter the harbour), so that his fleet is secure against any attack.

A letter from Alexandria, dated the 1st., published in the *Toulonnais*, states, that 'the blockade of that port by the combined British and Austrian fleets had no effect on the Viceroy's determination, which still continued inflexible. His plan was generally approved of, and every Egyptian joined heartily in assisting in the defensive measures adopted. Mehemet Ali is the idol of the population, whom he has rescued from slavery, and the success of the Viceroy is considered certain if France opposes the unjust ultimatum of the allied Powers.'

The despatches forwarded by the Papin to the French Government are of great importance, and of a nature to give another turn to affairs. It is generally believed that those despatches will induce the French Government to make a definite decision.

The Madrid journals and private letters from Madrid of the 8th inst. have been received. They announce that that capital has been restored to perfect tranquility. It is the general wish that no time should be lost in organizing a Government, as in its absence the greatest anxiety and terror would continue to prevail.

The Government junta has found it necessary to replace the regent, the magistrates, and other functionaries, in order to prevent any further interruption in the administration of justice.

The Government junta of the province of Toledo has addressed a

respectful memorial to Her Majesty.

Salamanca has given its adhesion to the glorious demonstration of the capital of the Spanish nation; the municipality of the former city has expressed its determination to combine its efforts with those of the Ayuntamiento of Madrid.

Don Jose Maria Secades, appointed by the Queen Minister *pro tempore* of the Interior and Finance, declining to obey the orders of the Junta to make provision for the troops in the Capital, on the ground that he considered himself no longer in office, was commanded to leave Madrid without loss of time. Meanwhile the insurrection continues to spread. The towns of Segovia, Huesca, and Caceres, as well as Salamanca, have openly declared their concurrence in the acts of the junta of Madrid. On the 9th a body of troops amounting to 2,500 or 3,000 men entered the capital, having joined the movement. A Captain General had been despatched to Madrid by the Queen, to replace Almadá; but it was not thought that he would be admitted by the junta.

A private letter from Malta of the 1st inst., mentions it is strongly reported there that Captain Napier had commenced the bombardment of Beyrout, and had succeeded in landing 6,000 Albanians. The Sovereign transport vessel, had arrived there from Gibraltar, having on board 3,000 barrels of powder, besides other supplies of arms and ammunition. The Index, from England, had reached Malta with 2,000 barrels of powder more.

By the latest accounts from Paris, it appears that the insurrectionary riots have assumed a very formidable aspect. The revolted workmen made repeated attempts to construct barricades, by overturning waggons, omnibuses and other vehicles.—The Municipal Guard had been called out, and having charged the rioters, succeeded in dispersing them. The National Guards had been called under arms, and although the alarm thus occasioned was great, the prompt measures adopted by government were expected to effect a speedy restoration of tranquility.

#### UNITED STATES.

The New York New World of the 26th ult. states that the St. Charles Exchange, at New Orleans, received considerable damage by fire, but was ultimately saved.

#### UNION OF NEW-BRUNSWICK AND NOVA-SCOTIA.

The following paragraph is copied from the St. John Courier of Saturday last. We may be induced to think that the British Ministers harbour the absurd idea of re-annexing this Province to Nova-Scotia, but we will not believe they are mad enough to desert the extensive military establishments in Halifax.

"A report has just reached us that a proposition for the Union of these Provinces has been made, and that enquiries will immediately be instituted to ascertain the best means of doing so. Saint John is named as the Capital of the United Provinces! The late hour at which the information reaches us prevents our making any comment, but we hasten to lay the important news before our readers."

#### ARRIVALS AT HEA'S HOTEL.

Sept. 16.—Mr Z. Phinney, Richibucto; Rev. H. Pickard, do.; Mr W. Wilson, Carleton; David Crocker, Esq., South West. J. J. Donalds, Esq. do.; Wm. McCannon, Esq. St. John. 18th—Mr W. Patten, Carleton; Mrs Wetmore, St. John. 19th—Rev. Mr Drolet, Caraquet. 22nd—Rev. J. M. Pacquet, Kouchibouguacis. 23rd—Mr Samuel Black, Sackville. 24th—Mr David Rankin, Bathurst; Mr James McNutt, Carleton; Mrs Atchison, do.; Miss Morrison, do.; Mr and Thomas Roche, Fort Lawrence; Miss Purdie, do.; Lewis Bliss, Esq. Halifax; Mr S. Heiterington, Richibucto, Mr Charles de la Garde, Shippegan.