

## Great Britain.

[From the London Colonial Gazette, October 7.]

**CAPTURE OF BEYROUT.**—From detailed accounts which have arrived, we learn that Admiral Stopford arrived off Beyroul on the 9th Sept. and was immediately waited upon by Commodore Napier. On the 10th, the ships fired upon the Egyptian troops in the town. On the 11th, after a fruitless attempt at negotiation, the attack was made. The combined forces of the Allies consisted of 1,800 British marines, 250 Austrians, about 6,000 Turkish troops, with seventeen or eighteen British field pieces, and about the same number of Turkish field pieces. The bombardment squadron comprised the Princess Charlotte, the Edinburgh, the Benbow, the Ganges, and the Bellerophon. One account says that the town was reduced to a heap of ashes in two hours. So complete was the destruction, that the different localities of the town could not be distinguished. A month after others, the American Consul landed to look after his house and property; but he was obliged to employ a guide to lead him to the heap of ruins where his house had stood four days before. The loss of the British was trifling; six killed and sixteen wounded. Among the wounded were Lieut. Adair, of the Benbow, and Lieut. Gifford, of the Cyclops. Commodore Napier had taken up his residence on shore.

Ibrahim Pasha had been waiting at Maratich ready to hurry to that part of the coast which might be attacked first. It does not appear that he was in the town of Beyroul during the attack. A person who writes from the Phoenix on the 19th of September, says, that Ibrahim was then two hours march from the advanced posts of the Allies, waiting for reinforcements. The British also were waiting for reinforcements, in order to proceed to attack St. Jean d'Acre.

On the 12th, the Carysfort, the Dido, and the Cyclops, bombarded a place called Ak Alah Gibel, about ten miles to the north of Beyroul. There were no signs of any inhabitants being in the place; but when troops were landed outside the town, under the command of Capt. Austen, of the Cyclops, they encountered a destructive fire of musketry, directed upon them from a deep fosse, and were obliged to retire with the loss of four killed and twenty wounded. On the 15th, the Carysfort and Cyclops bombarded Botroun; and a party of Druses were landed from the ships and left in possession.

On the 18th, Soliman Pasha sent off a flag of truce from Beyroul, soliciting a suspension of hostilities for two days. The reply was not known; but the remark made when the message was delivered, was "Not for two hours."

The Druses are flocking to the Allies, and up to the 18th of September, 7,000 stand of arms, with the requisite proportion of ammunition, had been issued to them.

On Tuesday afternoon, Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte was removed from the Luxembourg, in charge of Lieutenant Colonel Lardenois, of the Municipal, and an assistant; and he was conveyed in a travelling-carriage to the fortress of Ham; which he reached on the 7th instant. The garrison of the fortress has been increased to four hundred men. On Wednesday, the other prisoners were removed from the Luxembourg to the Conciergerie.

The Prince, says *Galignani's Messenger*, was said to have taken his condemnation very quietly, merely observing that he had one satisfaction left—namely, that of remaining in France; and that the word "perpetual" was expunged from the French vocabulary, at least as respected political offenders. General Montholon, on the contrary, was astounded by his sentence, having throughout the proceedings indulged a hope of being acquitted, from his personal acquaintance and intimacy with the greater number of his judges. His disappointment was such that he took to his bed, and, being indisposed, was unable to follow his companions to the place of their captivity. Colonel Parquin also felt his condemnation most keenly. Lieutenant Aladenize escaped being sentenced to death by a majority of four votes. The prisoners will not undergo public degradation, as is usually the case, but he simply invited to abstain from wearing the insignia of their military ranks, decorations, &c. It is stated that the Republican Committee sent an agent to Prince Louis in the Conciergerie, before his trial; who proposed to him in the name of that party, to attempt his rescue if he would consent to make a declaration of Republican principles, and to offer his services as a soldier of the Republic. The Prince refused.

The *Droit* states that Prince Louis Bonaparte has been treated at the Luxembourg with all the respect usually paid to personages of princely rank, not only by his companions in captivity, who, while in the waiting room, remained constantly standing and uncovered in his presence, but by the arrangements made by the officers of the Court. Thus, during the suspension of the sittings of each day, the prisoners withdrew into two rooms: one, in the middle of which was a table covered with fruits and other refreshments, was for the greater number; but the other which was smaller and more elegantly furnished, was specially appropriated to the Prince, and on the table, on which was a collation, the small number of glasses indicated that it was destined only for him and a few other personages of distinction.

The naval preparations at Portsmouth are going on with activity. The Portsmouth correspondent of the Brighton Gazette of Thursday 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 instant, or earlier if required. Sir E. Codrington has hoisted his flag as Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, 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 jolly masts, has come into the harbour from Plymouth, and is preparing as fast as possible for commission. The Calcutta, 84, Captain Sir S. Roberts, will leave Plymouth for the Mediterranean about the 25th instant. The Howe, 120, Captain Sir Watkin Pell, is progressing with all despatch, and is ordered to be at Spithead as soon as possible, to proceed to the Mediterranean."

The *Maidstone Journal* says, that Mr. Adams, the master shipwright, has been making a tour over England, in search of shipwrights for the Chatham Dockyard, and has only been able to procure three or four inferior hands. Two foremen have been out for some months, and have travelled to every port in England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, and have not been able to master so many as one hundred men at the Government prices, and these are all inferior and second rate hands. The reason assigned by the officers for this difficulty is, that private builders are paying two shillings a day more, and they pick up all the best hands.

Preparations are making for putting the fortifications of Jersey in an efficient state. We extract the following from the *Jersey Chronicle*:—"Every preparation is making to place the fortifications in this island in a complete state of defence. The guns are being mounted on Fort Regent, and orders have been issued to mount guns on all the towers recently erected round the coast. There is at Fort Regent a battery of twenty-four pieces of artillery, which it is intended to add to those already in use by the Royal Jersey Militia. It is also stated, that, in the event of war, a brigade, composed of twenty-four pieces of artillery of the same calibre, would be sent from England to relieve the depot-garrison here. We understand that the Eleventh Regiment of the Line is shortly to be garrisoned in this island; in which case the forty-fifth depot will be quartered at St. Peter's barracks."

**INCREASED VIGILANCE IN THE DOCK YARD.**—For the better security of our grand Naval Arsenal at Portsmouth, we are happy to hear that every precaution is adopted to guard against an incendiary, by posting an extra number of confidential and intelligent men on board the various ships in dock and basin, and also in sundry situations in the Yard, both day and night, it is to be hoped they will bear in mind the expression of our departed hero, (Nelson,) that England expects every man to do his duty, for at such a time vigilance is of great importance.

**COMFORTABLE BEDDING.**—An invention is in progress to supersede the necessity of using horse-hair for stuffing chairs, sofas, &c. The substitute (for which a patent is taken out) is Cork, cut into the minutest particles, which is found upon trial to be superior to horse-hair in every respect, and the saving is considered at about 200 per cent. An extensive factory is fast progressing, and a large fortune appears likely to reward the inventor. —*Morn. Herald*. [We may add as an appendix to this very useful wrinkle, that a bedstead upon Johnson's principle, as advertised in our front page, would render a dormitory, of ever so confined or extensive accommodation, complete. A bedstead that may be compressed into the size of a writing desk beats the Chair of Merlin himself, and we particularly wish to direct public attention to it.]

[From the Hampshire Telegraph.]

**PORTSMOUTH, Oct. 16.**—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 a 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 eleven 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 continuing to play "Rule Britannia." The Britannia and 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 5,080 for distribution among the Asiatics. The Britannia's crew was augmented yesterday by a draught of eighty men from the Queen, and the Howe received an addition of a hundred and thirty from the Victory. There are still some hundreds of good disposable men in the port, and they were added to yesterday by the Vulcan bringing several prime hands from Weymouth. The Pantaloon brig is gone to the eastward for others.

Rear Admiral Sir John A. Ommanney struck his flag this evening, and proceeded to London to receive his orders and instructions. His ship will be paid wages in the course of the ensuing week, and she will proceed to sea about the 25th. It is quite gratifying to find that seamen enter readily under the impression that their services will be required. On the 15th October, an attempt was made to assassinate the King of France as he was returning to St. Cloud, accompanied by the Queen and Madame Adelaide. This is the sixth attempt on the life of that Monarch. —*The Debates* says—

One of the grenadiers on guard immediately seized the assassin, who said, 'I am not going away.' He was then taken to the guard-house. The Prefect of Police arrived in a few minutes, and interrogated him. He confessed his crime, and declared that his name was Marius Darnés. He said that he was a native of Marseilles, and had been for a long time in Paris, and was employed as a *frotteur* (in polishing the floors of apartments.) He was clad in a long frock coat, under which he concealed his carbine, the stock of which was expensively carved. He is forty three years of age.

He was searched, and on his person were found two loaded pistols and a poniard. The carbine, which had been cut short and loaded up to the muzzle, had burst. The charge did not scatter, and the carriage was but slightly struck. The assassin, however, was severely wounded in the left hand. His carbine was loaded with several balls and slugs. The explosion was extremely loud. One of the National Guard of the escort was slightly wounded in the hand by a slug. One of the footmen who was standing behind the carriage was wounded in the leg. The wound is not dangerous, but the ball has not been yet extracted. Darnés when arrested burst into a violent passion, and exclaimed, 'Cursed carbine! I had taken a good aim, but I overloaded it.' To the first question which was addressed to him, he at first replied, 'Conspirator.' What is your profession?—An exterminator of tyrants.

What could have induced you to commit so horrible a crime?—I am not a hired conspirator. I followed the impulse of my nature.

How long is it since you formed this resolution?—About an hour since; I wished to rid France of the greatest tyrant that she ever produced!

Darnés is of low stature; he has a scowling and ferocious expression of countenance. His bearing indicates a most determined resolution. His wound is serious, and required medical assistance. It is asserted that it will be necessary to amputate two or three of his fingers.—The pain of the wound was so intense that he fainted.

It was remarked, that after he committed the crime he made no attempt to escape, and that he in a measure delivered himself up to the soldiers and police officers who arrested him. At eight o'clock a hackney coach was brought to the guard house, he was placed in it accompanied by two Municipal Guards, and a strong escort of police preceded and followed it. A considerable multitude of spectators followed the coach in silent astonishment.

On the boulevards and public places the news of the attempt on the King's life produced an extraordinary effect.

**HISTORICAL NOTICE OF BEYROUT.**—Beyroul is the ancient Beryta, which was originally colonized by Sidon. In 566 the town was destroyed by an earthquake. It was no sooner rebuilt than it had to sustain a lengthened siege by the Saracens, who finally obtained possession of it. It subsequently fell into the power of Baldwin, King of Jerusalem; but in 1111 Saladin succeeded in driving all the Christians out of it. After a frequent change of masters, Beyroul at length became the residence of the Emir Fakir Eddyn, Prince of the Daneses, who persisted there in defending his dominions against the powerful Amurath IV. Since that period Beyroul has constantly belonged to the Ottoman empire. Beyroul contained about 10,000 inhabitants—according to some accounts 12,000. It was the principal trading port of the central part of Syria, and the point by which Damascus, the *entrepot* of Europe and Asia, received all its merchandise, and to which it directed all its expeditions. By this same point all the products of the soil of Syria, and more especially the silks of the Lebanon, were transmitted to Europe. The commerce of Beyroul amounted annually to a sum of £4,000,000 or £5,000,000. Tuscany in the first instance, and after her France, were in possession of the major part of this commerce. The exportations of France to Beyroul amounted annually to about 2,000,000*fr.*, the importations from Beyroul to France to nearly 1,000,000*fr.* As a military point, Beyroul was insignificant. It is true that the harbour of Beyroul is the best harbour for merchant vessels on the coast, but it is inaccessible to ships of war. The means of defence of Beyroul seaward were a small fort, some batteries constructed on the mole by which the port is sheltered, a small bastion, and fortified gates. Landward the sole fortification is a wall flanked by towers, to which a few intrenchments were recently added by the orders of Soliman Bey.

**THE HARVEST.**—The accounts from the northern parts of the kingdom, and from Scotland and Ireland, are most satisfactory; and coupled with the favourable statements, which, from the best authority, we have already been enabled to give of the produce in these counties where the wheat crop was earlier secured, they afford a complete certainty that the country will, for this season, neither suffer from dearth of bread nor further importation of foreign grain; while the cultivator of the soil, whose labours so well deserve encouragement and reward, is likely to experience them.

.....For this auspicious state of things the nation cannot be too thankful. It is the only source, humbly speaking, upon which its prosperity can progress; and with the threat of war still hanging (and most menacingly) over us, it ought to be felt, as it undoubtedly is, as one of the surest sources of strength to us, as a people. ....This prosperity is not, however, altogether confined to the agricultural community. We feel happy to say, that trade in the manufacturing districts is in an improving state; and, as a natural consequence of this beneficial change, an increased demand for the productions of the farm is arising. With an augmentation of work and of earnings, the consumption of the manufacturing towns invariably rises; and as we trust this greater activity amongst them, is likely to last, we sanguinely look forward to continued good and steady markets for our agricultural friends.—*Doncaster Chronicle*.

The private correspondent of the *Times* at Alexandria states that large offers had been made to the governors of Acre, Beyroul, and Damascus, to induce them to desert the cause of Mehemet Ali; but that far from accepting the proffered bribes they had dispatched couriers to Alexandria to re-assure the viceroy of their fidelity. The blockade of Alexandria

was being prosecuted with the utmost vigilance. Mehemet is, however, not behind his opponents in the activity of his movements. All the sandbanks between the old and new harbour of Alexandria have been studded with cannon and mortars. Extensive preparations have also been made for keeping up regular supplies to the army in Syria, and every recent movement on his part promises a desperate resistance.

By a letter from Alexandria we learn that the Pacha was taken the matter very coolly. The harbour was about to be strictly blockaded; and as it is contrary to the laws of Egypt to export specie, merchants were expected to experience considerable difficulty in winding up their affairs before quitting the country. The impression in that city on the 21st was, that no quarrel would arise between France and England, unless the Four Powers proceeded to bombard Alexandria.

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 abdication of the King of Holland took place at the chateau of Loos, on Thursday, with great solemnity, in the presence of the Prince of Orange, now William II. the other members of the royal family, the great functionaries of state, &c. By a proclamation the new Sovereign inaugurated his reign. In this he says he will march in the footsteps of his father. By another proclamation the new King confirms all the ratifications, civil, military, and naval. William II. was expected at the Hague on Thursday. Public prayers will be offered up to beg the Most High to afford strength and wisdom to the new Sovereign to rule over the destinies of the Netherlands.

It is said that Lieutenant General Sir Howard Douglas is to be recalled from the Government of the Louisiana Islands, which office he has filled since the year 1835.

**THE LATE COURT MARTIAL.**—We learn from a private source, that the decision of the Court-martial on Captain Reynolds, concluded on Monday last at Brighton, finds him guilty of a breach of the articles of war, but recommends him in consideration of the circumstances, to the generous clemency of the Queen. A severe rebuke is conveyed against Lord Cardigan, who must now retire from the service. But the official sentence will be published in a few days.—*Scotch Reformers Gazette*.

The intelligence from the Continent seems to be more threatening than ever. The French Cabinet have lately sat in Council several times; and it is understood that M. Thiers urges the most warlike measures; while the resistance of the King appears—possibly it is only appearance—to be weakening. The *Quotidienne* of Monday reports, that two Cabinet Councils were held on Sunday, at which the King presided; and that M. Thiers proposed either that the Dardanelles should be forced and the arrival of the Russians resisted, or that Ibrahim Pasha should be supported and the blockade of Alexandria forced. M. Thiers, this journal adds, meeting with an invincible opposition from a high quarter, spoke of retiring. The *Presse* observes, that the statement of the *Quotidienne* is not perfectly correct. It admits, however, that M. Thiers proposed hostile measures, and that the Cabinet was opposed to him. He then demanded that a *casus belli* should be defined; and that the interference of France should be resolved on in case of an attack on the southern coast of Syria. This demand, says the *Presse*, was not acceded to; but it does not appear that any decision was come to on either side.

All the Cabinet now agree to the convocation of the Chambers.

The *Morning Chronicle* assumes that the King seeks to gain time. The same paper gives the following explanation of the change of opinion which had made the Cabinet, formerly divided, now unanimous as to strong measures.—"On Saturday the French still believed, what they believed all along, that the Turks, aided by the British marine, could not make any decisive impression on the coast or population of Syria. They thought Mehemet and Ibrahim impregnable, and deemed that the winter at least would wear away without the reduction or danger of the Pashas. The full despatches from Beyroul, however, which reached Paris on Saturday night, opened the eyes of the French Ministers. They saw at once that Ibrahim was completely beaten, and would, if hostilities continued, be driven from all Syria, without the aid of a single Russian gun. They trembled not merely for Beyroul and the Lebanon, but for Acre and Alexandria itself; and the consequence has been the resolve to interfere, if England cannot be got to hold her hand. The favourite plan seems to be that of sending troops to Alexandria."

The French fleet is to winter at Messina.

The sentences pronounced by the Court of Peers on Prince Louis Napoleon and his associates have been published. They are as follows:—Prince Louis Napoleon, perpetual imprisonment in a fortress; Count Montholon, twenty years' detention; Vossin, ten ditto; Mesonan, fifteen ditto; Parquin twenty ditto; Bouffer Montauban, five ditto; Lombard, twenty ditto; Forestier, ten ditto; second rank —Bataille, five years' detention; Aladenize, transportation for life; Laborde, two years' detention; Desjardins, acquitted; Galvin, do; De Lambert, ditto; Bure, ditto.

We are enabled, from official sources, to state that a solemn parole engagement has been made between Russia, Austria and Great Britain, binding all to declare war against France should she commence hostilities against either. This engagement, the terms of which are said to be reduced to writing should the *cis de besoin* arrive. Prussia has not yet acceded to the agreement.—*Morning Herald*.

**DEATH OF ADMIRAL SIR ROSS DONNELLY, K. C. B.**—This gallant officer died on Wednesday last, at his residence in Harley Street, in the seventy seventh year of his age, after an illness of a few days. It will be in the recollection of our readers, that a commission of lunacy was issued, at the instance of his family,

in June last, the gallant Admiral having been for some time previously incapable of managing his affairs. The deceased Admiral's commission was dated as follows:—Lieutenant, 27th September, 1781; Commander, 6th July, 1794; Captain, 24th June, 1795; Rear Admiral, 4th June, 1814; Vice Admiral, 27th May, 1825; and Admiral, 28th June, 1838. For his distinguished services he was nominated a Knight Commander of the Bath in February, 1837. When Senior Lieutenant he was in Howe's action, and succeeded to the command on the death of the Captain of the Montagu in that victory. He commanded the Narcissus at the reduction of the Cape and the capture of Buenos Ayres; and also the seamen and marines at the landing at Monte Video.

**DEATH OF THE MARQUIS OF CAMDEN.**—The death of the venerable Marquis of Camden took place on Thursday evening at half-past 10 o'clock, at His Lordship's seat, "The Wilderness," in Kent. The Marquis had been ailing for some time past, and on Wednesday was seized with a fit, from which he never recovered. He was totally insensible at the time of his death. He was born Feb. 11, 1759, and was consequently in his 81st year. He succeeded by his son the Earl of Brecknock. Few men have earned a better title to the gratitude of the public, than the late venerable Marquis of Camden; he had in the most disinterested manner for many years past given up a very large income to which he was entitled by virtue of the office he held connected with the Exchequer.

**DEATH OF MAJOR GENERAL MANN, OF THE ROYAL ENGINEERS.**—This gallant officer died at his villa on Shooter's Hill, Blackheath, on Monday last, in his 61st year. He had been 46 years in the service, having been appointed second lieutenant 22nd April, 1795; first lieutenant, 29th August, 1798; Captain, 1st December, 1802; brevet major, 1st June, 1813; lieutenant colonel, 30th September, 1814; colonel, 29th July, 1825; major general, 10th June, 1837.

The Paris journals of Monday avoid the critical question of the moment, viz. whether England, and Austria, and France should refrain, and declare that they will refrain, from harrying Mehemet Ali in Egypt, or whether France should boldly declare that she will disturb the peace of Europe, unless Mehemet be respected as Pacha of Egypt. All feel this to be delicate and treacherous ground, and seem to think that it should be left to its original vagueness. The attention of the people in Paris was, however, more directed towards the Chambers than to either note or act of the Ministry; and it would seem that all the journals which aim at supporting or representing a parliamentary party, feel the necessity of not demanding war.—*Chronicle*.

We are still without arrivals from the East. The Castor steamer, with the Levant mail, is now overdue; but the government papers assert that she has not arrived, and that no telegraphic intelligence has been received. The capture of St. Jean d'Acre, or the failure of our squadron before it, will, it is expected, be reported by the next arrival; and it is amusing to observe the two sided opinion which is formed on the subject at Paris. One class of persons argue, that the fall of St. Jean d'Acre would ensure the execution of the treaty, and consequently that peace must follow a fact accomplished; while others contend that a failure would make the English Government more reasonable, and induce it to listen to the councils of France. A third party hold, that the capture of St. Jean d'Acre, or a defeat before it, would equally wound the honour of the French nation, as what France complains of is the rigid execution of the treaty. The peace party is certainly the strongest in the French capital at this moment, but our correspondent nevertheless seems to think that the fall of St. Jean d'Acre would create a renewal of that bad feeling against England which was so decidedly manifested on the taking of Beyroul. The tone and temper of the French press is much more reasonable than it has lately been, and the pacific language of the English journals begins to produce a good effect.—*Herald*.

**FRENCH FLEET AT ATHENS.**—Extract of a letter received at Lloyd's from their Agent at Syria, dated 11th September:—"The French fleet, consisting of nine sail of the line, arrived at Athens, and it is reported that they will remain there until the differences on the Turco-Egyptian question are finally settled."

**THE LATE MARSHAL MACDONALD.**—Preparations are making at the Invalides for the funeral of Marshal Macdonald. The remains of that illustrious officer have been placed in a *chapeau ardente* in the nave of the church. One of the workmen employed there, in fixing the black cloth hangings, fell from the gallery and was killed on the spot.

**THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.**—His Majesty, through his Consul, General M. Benkhansen, has given another extensive order to the manufacturers of Chesterfield, Derbyshire, and the utmost expedition is now being used to complete it. The Imperial annual expenditure in this country for thorough-bred horses, equipage, harness, &c. is estimated to be little short of £100,000, and several ships are freighted at Hull for the purpose of conveying his Majesty's purchases to St. Petersburg.

**TEE-TOTAL SOIRÉE.**—The new hall just erected in George Street, by the Aberdeen Total Abstinence Society, was opened by a Soirée, on Thursday evening last, under the auspices of the Rechabites.—Dr. Menzies from Edinburgh in the chair. In the course of the evening, a splendid Gold Watch was presented by the Rev. Mr. Kennedy, to Mr. Maitland, the President of the Society. This token of respect was presented in the name of the Society and other friends who were sensible of the services which Mr. Maitland had rendered to the Tee-total cause in Aberdeen. We cannot find time nor space to notice either the speakers or the speeches—suffice it to say, that the meeting was a most comfortable one, and did not separate till "the wee short hour ayont the twal." The hall was elegantly decked with evergreens, and every nook was filled, there being no fewer than eleven hundred present.

The Jews of Demasens, nine in number, who were in prison on a charge of murdering Fa-

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**THE LATE MARSHAL MACDONALD.**—Preparations are making at the Invalides for the funeral of Marshal Macdonald. The remains of that illustrious officer have been placed in a *chapeau ardente* in the nave of the church. One of the workmen employed there, in fixing the black cloth hangings, fell from the gallery and was killed on the spot.

**THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.**—His Majesty, through his Consul, General M. Benkhansen, has given another extensive order to the manufacturers of Chesterfield, Derbyshire, and the utmost expedition is now being used to complete it. The Imperial annual expenditure in this country for thorough-bred horses, equipage, harness, &c. is estimated to be little short of £100,000, and several ships are freighted at Hull for the purpose of conveying his Majesty's purchases to St. Petersburg.

**TEE-TOTAL SOIRÉE.**—The new hall just erected in George Street, by the Aberdeen Total Abstinence Society, was opened by a Soirée, on Thursday evening last, under the auspices of the Rechabites.—Dr. Menzies from Edinburgh in the chair. In the course of the evening, a splendid Gold Watch was presented by the Rev. Mr. Kennedy, to Mr. Maitland, the President of the Society. This token of respect was presented in the name of the Society and other friends who were sensible of the services which Mr. Maitland had rendered to the Tee-total cause in Aberdeen. We cannot find time nor space to notice either the speakers or the speeches—suffice it to say, that the meeting was a most comfortable one, and did not separate till "the wee short hour ayont the twal." The hall was elegantly decked with evergreens, and every nook was filled, there being no fewer than eleven hundred present.

The Jews of Demasens, nine in number, who were in prison on a charge of murdering Fa-

in June last, the gallant Admiral having been for some time previously incapable of managing his affairs. The deceased Admiral's commission was dated as follows:—Lieutenant, 27th September, 1781; Commander, 6th July, 1794; Captain, 24th June, 1795; Rear Admiral, 4th June, 1814; Vice Admiral, 27th May, 1825; and Admiral, 28th June, 1838. For his distinguished services he was nominated a Knight Commander of the Bath in February, 1837. When Senior Lieutenant he was in Howe's action, and succeeded to the command on the death of the Captain of the Montagu in that victory. He commanded the Narcissus at the reduction of the Cape and the capture of Buenos Ayres; and also the seamen and marines at the landing at Monte Video.

**DEATH OF THE MARQUIS OF CAMDEN.**—The death of the venerable Marquis of Camden took place on Thursday evening at half-past 10 o'clock, at His Lordship's seat, "The Wilderness," in Kent. The Marquis had been ailing for some time past, and on Wednesday was seized with a fit, from which he never recovered. He was totally insensible at the time of his death. He was born Feb. 11, 1759, and was consequently in his 81st year. He succeeded by his son the Earl of Brecknock. Few men have earned a better title to the gratitude of the public, than the late venerable Marquis of Camden; he had in the most disinterested manner for many years past given up a very large income to which he was entitled by virtue of the office he held connected with the Exchequer.

**DEATH OF MAJOR GENERAL MANN, OF THE ROYAL ENGINEERS.**—This gallant officer died at his villa on Shooter's Hill, Blackheath, on Monday last, in his 61st year. He had been 46 years in the service, having been appointed second lieutenant 22nd April, 1795; first lieutenant, 29th August, 1798; Captain, 1st December, 1802; brevet major, 1st June, 1813; lieutenant colonel, 30th September, 1814; colonel, 29th July, 1825; major general, 10th June, 1837.

The Paris journals of Monday avoid the critical question of the moment, viz. whether England, and Austria, and France should refrain, and declare that they will refrain, from harrying Mehemet Ali in Egypt, or whether France should boldly declare that she will disturb the peace of Europe, unless Mehemet be respected as Pacha of Egypt. All feel this to be delicate and treacherous ground, and seem to think that it should be left to its original vagueness. The attention of the people in Paris was, however, more directed towards the Chambers than to either note or act of the Ministry; and it would seem that all the journals which aim at supporting or representing a parliamentary party, feel the necessity of not demanding war.—*Chronicle*.

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