

PAPERS BY THE CALEDONIA.

THE Pocahontas, steamer, with the English November Mail, arrived here on Monday last. Our London dates are to the 4th inst. The most interesting items of intelligence will be found below.

THE CALEDONIA STEAMER—WITH THE NOVEMBER MAIL.

This fine Steamer arrived at Halifax about Three o'clock on Tuesday, the 17th, having made the passage in twelve days and three-quarters.

FRANCE.

RESIGNATION OF THE THIERS MINISTRY.—The particulars of the dissolution of the French Cabinet are given in the following extract from the *Times*—

"On Thursday (Oct. 22), a Cabinet Council was held at St. Cloud, under the presidency of the King, to consider the terms of the speech with which it was proposed that his Majesty should open the session of Chambers. The passage in it which referred to the crisis that has been produced by the Treaty of the 15th of July was couched in terms of hostility, defiance, and even of menace. On this the King observed, that it would be highly inexpedient to introduce into the discourse expressions calculated to alter the pacific character which the Eastern Question had within a few days assumed. M. Thiers persisted in his views of the subject, contending, with much animation, that it was necessary France should assert her independence and maintain her rank in the world. The King agreed with him in that sentiment, but remained of opinion, that 'the proposed mode of declaring it was objectionable and dangerous.' Passing to another paragraph in the draft of his speech, in which direct reference was made to Egypt and Mehemet Ali, Admiral Roussin, minister of marine, objected that 'it went to bind France to the maintenance of the government of Egypt in the family of Mehemet Ali for ever; that 'nobody ever heard of hereditary claims to the Pachaic or Government by any subject of the Porte; that 'with the possessor perished the office; &c. These arguments were concurred in by the King, and supported by the Ministers of War and Finance, (Gen. Cubieres and M. Pelet de la Lozerre,) and, at midnight, M. Thiers resigned."

The London Spectator says:—

"Some represent Louis Philippe as having thrown off his Prime Minister—others represent M. Thiers as having deserted his King. According to the former, the King was afraid to allow M. Thiers to open the Session, under an apprehension that he would impress the Deputies with a belief that the situation of affairs was so perilous as to render his presence at the helm indispensable; and therefore availed himself of a pretence to get rid of him. According to the latter, M. Thiers, seeing that he had brought France into a position which rendered his unavoidable, resigned, in the expectation that his successors in office would make peace, be branded by the French people, and be obliged to retire, and allow him to resume office with the reputation of having maintained 'the national honour,' and without the encumbrance of war."

The new Ministry, under the auspices of M. Guizot, is thus arranged:—

- Marshal Soult, President of the Council, and War Minister.
- M. Guizot, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
- M. Duchatel, Minister of the Interior.
- M. Humann, Minister of Finance.
- M. Cunin Gridaine, Minister of Commerce.
- M. Teste, Minister of Justice.
- M. Martin (du Nord), Public Works.
- M. Villemaine, Minister of Public Instruction.

Meanwhile the allied forces are proceeding rapidly to compel submission to the terms of the Treaty.

The *Moniteur* contains a royal ordinance, promoting the Chambers to the 5th of November; and another appointing General Sebastiani a Marshal of France, in the place of the late Marshal Macdonald.

The *Moniteur* contains the following proclamation of Marshal Soult (as Minister of War) to the army, which was believed to refer to an apprehension that the disaffected might attempt to revolt, and to the determination of Government to march boldly and to act with decision against its internal enemies:—

"Soldiers,—The King's confidence in me has again placed me at your head. I have accepted the honour of commanding you, being convinced that I shall find you always ready to fulfil the duties which the laws, the military regulations, and the glory of the French arms, impose upon you. Obedience to your officers, a rigorous observance of discipline, a strict attention to the service, the maintenance of that military confraternity which constitutes the value and the force of the army—these are the qualities which the King and the nation expect to find in you, and which I have no doubt you will always display as in the most glorious period of our annals.

"You know me. You know that I require much. That I never suffer inattention to service, or failure in your duties; but you are likewise aware that my solicitude for you, for the preservation of your rights, and for the amelioration of your well-being, is ever active, and that I am always happy whenever an opportunity occurs of conferring Royal recompenses upon my brethren in arms.

"I depend upon you, as you may depend upon me, whether it may become necessary, in union with our brave National Guard, to maintain order and secure respect to the laws, or whether the King may call upon us to defend the territory, the honour, and the dignity of France.

"The President of the Council, Minister at War, MARSHAL DUKE OF DALMATIA."

The family of Louis Philippe, and especially his amiable and highly-principled Queen, have been kept in a state of such agonising anxiety since the recent attempt on his life, that they earnestly advise his abdication; but he has firmly and heroically resolved not to allow his personal safety to weigh with him for one instant in the course he may feel it his duty to adopt.

The French in Algiers.—A private correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* gives the following account of the state of the French army and its losses in Algiers:—"There are upwards of 70,000 soldiers in the country, 10,000 of whom are in hospitals. Great numbers die of fatigue and starvation. When they march they have about 1 cwt. to carry, which in a burning sun is dreadful. They are fighting and skirmishing night and day; and at times within four miles of this place. It is a war of extermination: no quarter is given on either side. The Arabs have a tuft of hair on the back part of their heads, by which they believe Mahomet takes them up to heaven when slain in battle. They believe they cannot go to heaven if their heads are cut off. This fact the French have found out, and it has been a common sight to see horse soldiers come into the town with the heads of Arabs hanging to the horses, but this barbarous custom, I am informed, is to be discontinued. I have seen Marshal Vallee, who has a strong resemblance to the Duke of Wellington. Since the first invasion, about ten years ago, there have been about 50,000 slain. For a considerable time past there have been upwards of 1,000 soldiers

arrived every week; very few return except invalids. The large sum of 20,000*l.* sterling is sent every week to pay the army. This is but a small portion of the expenses, as all contracts are paid by the government in Paris, which must be very considerable. It is horrible to contemplate the waste of blood and treasure; and I cannot learn what is to compensate the French for such sacrifices; there is little or nothing to export, and the Arabs destroy all produce wherever they can find it."

An Algiers letter mentions that the fortifications are being put in a more effective state of defence than they have at any time been. At some points, 36-pounders are planted, and at others, 80-pound Paixhans guns have been substituted for 18-pounders. All the batteries upon a level with the water, and which have been used as stores for wood, have been reconverted to their original purpose.

Trials of French Congreve rockets have been recently made at La Fere, the result of which is said to have shown that they are superior to the English rockets, since they can be thrown further with less deviation. All the troops in the neighbourhood of Paris have been called upon to assist in throwing up fortifications round that city.

The Hampshire Telegraph gives the following account of

OPERATIONS IN SYRIA.

The accounts from the seat of operations in Syria announce the continued successes of the allied naval and military forces. The whole line of coast from Scandaroon to the neighbourhood of St. Jean d'Acre has been wrested from Mehemet Ali. The Druses and Maronites, in large numbers, have revolted, and joined the Sultan's forces; Mehemet's armies are wasting by desertion, and all things betoken a speedy downfall of Egyptian rule in Syria. Alexandria also is rigorously blockaded, and the usurping Pacha is now completely shut up in his den on the Mediterranean side—yet that extraordinary old man neither betrays fear nor turns sulky. He talks as boldly as ever, and, as a proof of equanimity of temper, while England and her allies are thundering at his very gates, he allows a free passage and guarantee of protection through his dominions to the Indian mail. So much firmness and moderation are entitled to respect; but the folly of further resistance must be apparent, for France is unable to save him Syria, even though she were to declare herself to-morrow the protector of Egypt.

THE SCENE OF WAR.—The Reforme of Smyrna publishes the following from a traveller who left the camp of the allies at Djouni on the 29th Sept.:—"According to all appearances, the affairs of Syria will be brought to a conclusion in a short time. The insurrection is making the most rapid progress. Already 14,000 mountaineers have joined the allied troops. Soliman Pacha, who still keeps Beyrout, is considerably weakened, having been obliged to send nearly one-half of the forces which were under his command to the relief of Ibrahim. The allied camp at Djouni is composed of about 8000 men, besides the Syrian insurgents who have joined it. Daily, however, new reinforcements are arriving from Malta and Gibraltar. The steamboat Stromboli landed a small corps of marines from England, and on the same day they took part in a skirmish that occurred between Djouni and Beyrout. One of the officers in command of them fell by the enemy's fire, and his death was greatly regretted by his men. Ibrahim Pacha made preparations on the 29th for a night attack, and Admiral Stopford omits nothing which art or prudence can dictate for protecting the troops on shore. They are, in fact, most formidably defended by the guns of the squadrons, and particularly by those of the steam-ships, which can run close in shore without danger. There are eight, if not ten, English steamers on the coast, and some of them are of prodigious size and power. Some Egyptian spies have been caught in the allied camp, and two have been hung from the yard arms of the squadron. A report that Mehemet Ali intended to send out his fleet having reached the English Admiral, he immediately despatched three additional ships, two English and one Turkish, to join the blockading squadron off Alexandria. The allies have established an excellent military hospital at Cyprus."

THE SIDON EXPEDITION.—The expedition against Saida (Sidon) was a serious affair. It was composed of an English ship of the line, a brig, the Gorgon, Cyclops, and Hydra steamers, joined by the steamer Stromboli, which at that moment arrived from England, having 250 marines on board. Besides these, were the frigate commanded by the Archduke Frederick, and one frigate and one corvette, Turkish. The Commanders were Admiral Walker, Commodore Napier, Capt. Aldridge, of the Royal Engineers, and the Archduke. There was some opposition, and Lieut. Hocking, only just out in the Stromboli, and about a dozen marines, were killed. The loss altogether between English, Turks, and Austrians, was about fifty killed and wounded. The Archduke behaved most gallantly, and personally headed the party that took the citadel. Saida was soon taken, together with the whole garrison, amounting to two thousand men, who, with stores and ammunition, were conveyed by the Hydra and Gorgon to the fleet, and it is said the prisoners were sent to Constantinople. The famous Soliman Pacha had allowed himself to be caught in a sort of military mousetrap. He is, with 2,500 men, in a position whence it is scarcely possible one single man can escape.

COMMODORE NAPIER.—The following letter from the *Malta Times* of the 15th Oct. gives a spirited account of the conduct of Commodore Napier at the Sidon affair:—

"Off Alexandria, Oct. 5.—The smartest affair is yet to be told you. Charles Napier, on Friday the 25th, talking with the Admiral, remarked that Sidon was not in our possession, and said to him, 'If you like I will go down and take it, and be back again in eight or forty hours.' He started, and was as good as his word. He had the *Thunderer*, *Wasp*, *Cyclops*, *Gorgon*, and *Hydra*, with 800 Turks and 500 marines; on their way they fell in with the *Stromboli*, from England, with a detachment of 200 marines; these he took with him, and after firing shot and shell at the town for a couple of hours, he made a breach and landed at the head of his men; it was a sharp struggle, but after destroying a great number of the enemy, who neither gave nor would receive quarter, they at last killed the Egyptian Commander, who died *game*; with two marines' bayonets at his breast, he refused quarter and resisted, so they fired, and he, of course, died, when his troops threw down their arms to the amount of 500; 1500 were afterwards taken, and the whole 2000 have been brought round to the fleet at Djuni. I believe they will be sent to Cyprus. Napier was most daring; on the tops of the houses he made his way, waving his hat on the point of his sword, and cheering the men on; our loss amounted to fifteen marines killed and wounded, two mates badly wounded. The Egyptians have returned from Tripoli, and we hold every place from there to Acre except Beyrout, the fortifications of which were

destroyed by the fire of the line-of-battle ships. The *Castor* and *Pique* took Tyre."

The Augsburg Gazette thus describes the taking of Saida, and the result—

"On the 26th, Commodore Napier appeared before Saida with two line-of-battle ships, and with the Austrian division. The Egyptian Commander having refused to surrender, Napier commenced having refused to surrender, the breach was fire. After two hours' cannonade, the breach was declared practicable; and 1000 Turks and 200 Austrians, marched to the storm, and carried the town. The Archduke Frederick laid down their arms: the breach: 2000 Egyptians laid down their arms: the Allies lost 40 dead and 70 wounded. The result has been most complete and speedy. The whole of Lebanon is on fire, and Emir Beschir cannot withstand it. The effect was even worse on Ibrahim's own troops. The corps of 10,000 men, under Ibrahim, dispersed; and on the news of the taking of Saida, 60 officers, with 4000 men, went over to Napier on the 27th. Ibrahim himself left Balbeck with a small force, as the Egyptian officers say, and fled to Damascus. The four Consuls, who had left Alexandria, had joined Napier's fleet."

The Augsburg Gazette has a letter from the frontiers of Turkey of the 13th inst., mentioning that insurrectionary movements were apprehended in Albania, Bosnia, and Macedonia, in consequence of the withdrawal of the Turkish troops, which were to be concentrated round Constantinople, or sent to Syria; that Austria had taken upon herself to maintain order in those provinces, and that several frontier regiments were to be modelized forthwith for that purpose.

STATE OF ALEXANDRIA.—Alexandria is surrounded by encampments of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, in all exceeding 40,000 men; while within the city, besides, a small body of National Guards are constantly being put under arms, and an order was issued among them the other day, that the city gates were shortly to be closed, and a state of siege declared.

On the 10th inst., a fire broke out at Constantinople, which consumed 200 shops, 40 dwelling-houses, and a Jewish synagogue, in which there was a rich collection of plate.

SPAIN.

ABDICATION OF THE QUEEN REGENT.—The attempt of the Queen Regent of Spain, aided by what are called the Moderados of that country, both acting under the advice of France, to screw the central authority of the Government to the highest possible degree, has had its natural and foreseen result, in the overthrow of the Moderados, the abdication of the Regent, and the dissolution of all central authority, which is for the first time replaced by the local authority of the Juntas. Towns seem every thing in Spain, the natural consequence of the disappearance of the aristocracy—the municipal bodies and officers are of course paramount in the towns. By having it in its power to organize these as it pleased, the Government would have been master of the Elections, and of course of the Cortes. This was the aim of the municipal law. It threatened the Liberals with extinction. They resisted, and, through the aid of Espartero, have carried their point. In a more settled country, where the law reigns, a reconciliation between contending parties is possible. In Spain, however, where a political chief awards exile or death, reconciliation is difficult. The Liberals determined no longer to trust the Regent; they published all the scandalous details of her private life; they insulted her with the proposal of co-regents. She acted wisely and abandoned the field. The Ministers came to her to Valencia, with the proposals of the Junta. She began by investing them with their office—an office which became the Executive immediately after her resignation; and then she resigned. Christina entrusted her children, the person of the young Queen, and the sovereign authority, to the hands of Espartero and Ferrer, the warrior and the financier, and then sailed from the courts of Spain to the repose of private life.

Queen Christina, having put off her authority, was allowed to depart from Valencia with royal honours. She sailed for the nearest French port; where she landed, and journeyed along the coast to Marseilles.

It appears that the Queen Regent had made up her mind to quit Spain before Espartero and her new ministers arrived at Valencia. After a conference with him, she admitted the other ministers, who attempted in vain to dissuade her from an abdication which must lead to revolution. They represented that she must leave her daughter, and give up the public property invested in her as Regent. She paused for that night, but on the next day resolved on abdication, and withdrawing to Naples at all events; and she handed the act of abdication, which had been ready on the previous day, to Senor Ferre. The ministers accordingly announced the event to the nation. They themselves are by the constitution invested with the Regency till the meeting of the Cortes. The Queen would not delay a moment, but prepared to embark in the first vessel for Port Vendres and Marseilles, whence she will proceed to Naples. The Duchess of Victoria will probably be the guardian of the young Queen, and the venerable Quintana her tutor.

The French papers copy from the *Eco de Madrid* a scandalous life of the Queen Regent, written, it is believed, by the secretary of her sister, Donna Carlotta, wife of Don Francisco de Pula! It enters largely into the particulars of her amour and private marriage with Munoz, and the number of children she has had by her humble husband.

Accounts from Cuidad Rodrigo state the death of General Latre, one of the few who remained attached to the Queen. Apoplexy was the immediate cause; but it appears that his death was occasioned by the barbarous treatment to which he had been exposed. He was dragged out of his prison a few days before by an infuriated soldiery, tied by his scarf to one of the pillars of the square, and insulted and struck by the mob. The brave old soldier, holding up his mutilated hand, gaily exclaimed, "Behold this hand; I have lost the two fingers wanting, fighting against Basalio in the cause of liberty." The band of assassins by whom he was assailed would have ultimately torn him to pieces, had not a liberal clergyman interfered in his behalf. Two days afterwards the general expired.

HOLLAND.

CEREMONY OF THE KING'S ABDICATION.—King William I was seated in the large hall of the Palace at a table, having on his right the hereditary Prince of Orange and Prince Alexander, and on his left Prince Frederick of the Netherlands. Opposite to his Majesty sat the Secretary of State, M. Van Doorn. Next to Prince Alexander were stationed the several Ministers, according to the seniority in service. The rest of the table was surrounded by the members of the Council of State, according to their seniority, the youngest being only separated from Prince Frederick by M. Stiff, the Referendary for the Affairs of Luxemburg. When all present were seated, his Majesty William I. made known his intention to

abdicate the crown, and transfer it to his Royal Highness the Prince of Orange, using nearly the terms of the proclamation. The King then desired the Secretary of State to read the Act of Abdication, which being finished, his Majesty signed two acts, the one for the Netherlands, the other for the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, with a firm hand. These acts were also signed by all the princes, ministers, and members of the Council of State then present. After this ceremony, the King, in concise terms, thanked all the functionaries present for the counsel and advice they had given him for so long a period. He then announced, that in future he should bear the title of King William Frederick, Count of Nassau, the last title being in honour of his illustrious house. During the whole of the solemnity the most profound silence reigned in the hall, and when his Majesty had finished his address every one retired. The King and the Princes afterwards dined together, *en famille*, not a chamberlain nor an adjutant being present.

PORTUGAL.

The Queen is gradually recovering. For the first three or four days after her confinement, she continued in a state which excited much uneasiness; but it appears, from the bulletins issued by the medical men in attendance, that all alarming symptoms have disappeared, and that she is in a fair way to be soon restored to perfect health. The funeral of the little princess, Donna Maria, whose earthly career was so brief, took place on Tuesday week, and was conducted with the same state as that of an adult member of the royal family would have been; with this difference, that instead of the usual signs or trappings of woe, it was distinguished by every mark of joy. The reason for this is, that in all Catholic countries the death of an infant that has lived to receive baptism, and then passed away in its innocence, is considered an occasion of rejoicing. Thus, the courtiers in attendance were all in dress of the gayest colours, the troops marched with shouldered arms, the regimental bands played lively airs, and the church bells, as the funeral train passed by, rung out their merriest peals.

IRELAND.

On the 19th Oct., at the Drogheda Repeal meeting, Mr. O'Connell gave the following account of the progress of Repeal:—

"I was, on Tuesday week, in Cork; and there were 30,000 of the tradesmen assembled to declare for Repeal; and stronger resolutions I never heard than those adopted in Cork, resolving against the union. On Wednesday I saw more than 100,000 of the tradesmen and people of Limerick, raising a shout to heaven that the union should not continue. (Cheers.) I saw, next day, in Clare—did you ever hear of Clare? (Loud cheers.) Three cheers for Clare. (Repeated cheers.) I say, next day in Clare, eight miles of the road covered with the men that won Catholic Emancipation in 1828. The men that enabled me to beat cunning Peel and Wellington of Waterloo. (Cheers.) All that political artifice and cunning could do, with military power and glory combined, were on one side, and the men of Clare on the other, and they won the day. (Cheers.) I have been since in Tipperary, and had from 30,000 to 40,000 of the Tipperary boys chirping around me, and no birds in a cage ever whistled or chirped more sweetly than they did. (Cheers and laughter.) I witnessed the next day the most glorious and magnificent spectacle that ever met the human eye. There were 250,000 present at least. Oh, what a glorious sight, to behold 250,000 of the men of Leinster assembled at Kilkenny the next day. And we are now beginning to get towards the north. (Cheers.) You have heard from Connaught. Connaught is ours to a man. You have heard from Leinster. I have told you of Munster, and now for repeal in Ulster. (Cheers.)

The Dublin Conservative Society has, upon the motion of Professor Butt, agreed unanimously to an unequivocal and unqualified declaration against the repeal of the Union.

LONDON, November 3.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM SYRIA.

At an early hour this morning we received, by an extraordinary express from Paris, the *Moniteur Parisien*, and the other French papers of Monday, containing the following important Telegraphic despatches:—

"Toulon, Oct. 18, Six, p. m.

Alexandria, Oct. 17.

The Consul-General to the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Mehemet Ali's affairs in Syria are assuming a desperate aspect. Beyrout has been occupied by the Anglo-Turks. They are fortifying Seyde.

"The Emir Beschir has gone there, and has determined to abandon the cause of Mehemet Ali. The insurrection is rapidly progressing in the mountains. Ibrahim is about to concentrate the whole of his forces."

"Toulon, Oct. 31st, Half-past Five p. m.

Malta, Oct. 27.

"The English Government steamer, the Cyclops, arrived here this morning from Seyde, which place she left on the 21st ult. She has on board the Emir Beschir, with fifteen members of his family, and 115 persons of his suite, with whom he is proceeding to England.

"The captain of the Cyclops confirms the accounts of the rising throughout nearly the whole mountain."

Four of the brass guns brought up from the Royal George are now again in service on board the Howe.

H. M. ships Britannia, 120, and Howe, 120, are by this time on their passage to the Mediterranean, having been paid wages on Wednesday, at Portsmouth. The Howe has not a man short, and the Britannia only 9.

Captain Thomas Forrest took the command of H. M. ship Impregnable, 104, on Monday, when the flag of Admiral Sir Graham Moore was shifted to the Vigo hulk, where it will remain until the Caledonia, 120, is ready. The latter was commissioned the same day by Capt. H. Eden.

The death of Lord Holland is an event which seems to be equally deplored in the French and English Journals.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL FLEMING.—We are sorry to learn that the Hon. Admiral Fleming, Governor of Greenwich Hospital, died on Friday night, at Lenington, where he went about a week ago, for the benefit of his health. He was raised to the rank of Admiral of the Blue in 1837, and succeeded Sir Thomas Hardy, the late Governor, who died on the 20th September, 1839, thus having held the appointment only 12 months. He died of inflammation in the bowels.

It is reported that Prince Albert is likely to have the command of the household troops as honorary Colonel, and that he will then resign the 11th Hussars.

Mr. Lockhart has addressed a note to the papers to the following effect:—"A bookseller of Paris advertises, as about to be published by him, a romance called 'Allan Cameron,' which he states to have been found among the MSS. of Sir Walter Scott. It