

VEVAY TIMES AND SWITZERLAND COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

(From the New York Herald, Extra, Nov. 2.)

Highly Important from Europe.

European War in Asia—Critical State of Paris—Probable Revolution in France—Depression in the London Money Market.

By the arrival of the packet ship New York, Captain Barstow, this morning, we have received highly important intelligence from London down to the 7th ult., being four days later.

This intelligence breathes of war in the East—and disturbance and revolution in France. The most important point in the contest between the war and peace party in Paris. Their is at the head of the war party—Louis Philippe of the peace party. The destruction of Beyrouth has exasperated the French people, and they cry for war—and if war is not given them, they will most like proceed to revolution.

The corn crops of Europe have turned out well, but their money market is in a very deranged state, in consequence of the menacing position of affairs in Europe and the East.

There is an overland mail from India, with dates from Canton to the 5th June, but it brings nothing later than we have already published direct from China.

On the whole, the quiet of Paris—the position of Louis Philippe—the peace of Europe, are all in a more disturbed condition than they have been for the last quarter of a century.

London, Oct. 6.

The excitement and angry feeling which the first announcement of the destruction of Beyrouth caused appears to be in no degree moderated. Even those papers which had heretofore expressed a cordial desire for the maintenance of peace, represent the attack made upon Beyrouth, before Mehemet Ali's propositions, suggested by the French Government, had received due consideration as an outrage upon the honor of France. Such is the language of a newspaper whose reported connection with M. Thiers gives additional weight and importance to its opinion. The *Courrier des Etats-Unis* observes, that a sentiment pervades the entire population of Paris, that the national honor has been insulted; and that this feeling is strongly entertained by the general staff of the National Guard, and even by men known, not for their violent, but moderate opinions.

London, Oct. 7.—Our correspondent writes that M. Thiers has already proposed and insisted in the Council, on a declaration of war, on sending troops to the Rhine, and also to Alexandria, in despite of the blockade. On these questions M. Thiers was in the minority. On Monday or Tuesday similar proposals will no doubt be made, accompanied by others of resignation. So that, whatever be the result, the moment is critical.

EUROPEAN NEWS.—The verdict in the case of Prince Louis Napoleon and his confederates had not been delivered up to five o'clock on Monday afternoon, but his sentence will be detention in a fortress, as we stated in yesterday's impression.

FRANCE.—Paris, Oct. 5.—We are upon the eve of a general war. All depends upon Louis Philippe and M. Thiers.

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday, which was presided over by Louis Philippe, when a most animated discussion on the policy to be pursued took place. M. Thiers and his friends were for an immediate manifestation, and the question stood thus:

FOR THE WAR.

M. Thiers—President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

M. Remusat—Interior.

M. Gouin—Commerce.

M. Vivien—Justice.

M. Cousin—Public Instruction.

AGAINST THE WAR.

M. Jaurier—Public Works.

M. Pelet (de Lozere)—Finance.

General Cubieres—War.

Admiral Roussin—Marine and Colonies.

There are two results to arise from the difference in the Cabinet, either M. Thiers and the war party retire to make way for a pacific Ministry, or the anti-war section withdraw to give place to a more warlike cabinet.

The grand difficulty of Louis Philippe, is to find men who will hold enough at the present crisis to accept office. This Ministry would have to ally the present excitement; it would have to combat M. Thiers, as the leader of what would be designated the party of Nationality.

M. Thiers is therefore—to borrow again and again M. Royer Collard's adhesion—the fatality of the July monarchy. M. Thiers is both the Cylla and Charybides of Louis Philippe. By retaining Thiers the barricade Monarch has war; by rejecting Thiers, Louis Philippe may have revolution.

Wat abroad or convulsion at home, such is the prospect of France the year of grace 1840, the tenth year of the glorious three days.

SPAIN—NEW SPANISH CABINET.—"General Espartero," says Monday's *Moniteur*, "charged by the Queen with the formation of the Spanish Ministry, has composed it as follows:

"Vice President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs—Senor Joaquin Ferrer.

"War—Senor Chacon.

"Marine—Senor Joaquin Frias.

"Justice—Senor Gomez Hecera.

"Finance—Senor Gamboa, Consul at Ray-

one, "Senor Corrillo."

INDIA AND EGYPT.—We have been favored with the following extract from a letter dated Malta, September 27, 1840:

"To day the Oriental has returned from Alexandria, with the India mails. The Bombay papers are to the 26th ultimo. I see no particular news—nothing said of the China expedition. There was a rumor at Bombay that Kholat had been recaptured. The Prometheus steamer arrived last night from the squadron of Beyrouth. On the 19th, hostilities against Mehemet. All were commenced by fire at Beyrouth; on the following day the whole of the squadron bombarded the place, and it is said from one to two thousand of the inhabitants were destroyed by the shot and the falling of the buildings. All the British merchants had previously embarked; their warehouses on shore had been plundered by the Egyptian troops, as also the American Consulate.

After the bombardment, the place being untenable—bombed for two days—the Egyptian troops evacuated. Fifteen hundred British marines, under Commodore Napier, three hundred Austrian marines, and about eight thousand Turkish troops, besides the British Artillery, Sappers, and Miners, had been encamped within entrenchment at Dzoumi.—Ibrahim Pacha was in the vicinity with his army, and some trifling skirmishes of outposts had taken place.

M. Desmeloize, the Consul's deputy, who in-

habited a country house near Beyrouth, hoisted the French flag on his house. The English fired upon it; five balls struck the house, and knocked down a part of the wall; the string which held the flag was severed by the projectiles, but the flag remained entire. On Soliman Pacha's advice, M. Desmeloize retired to Suda, in that General's house.

On the 14th the firing was continued, and a French vessel was obliged to leave on the orders of the British Consul by what right such acts were committed when the commercial blockade was declared, the English replied that it was a blockade like another, and that no vessel was either allowed to enter or to go out. M. Desmeloize immediately drew up a protest, which he sent to the Consul-General at Alexandria.

All the Europeans who are established in our town evinced their indignation to the British Consul, Mehemet Ali remained immovable. M. Cochelet, who was present when the despatches were received, entreated him to preserve moderation, and by that means keep right on his side until the end.

Soliman Pacha, in evacuating Beyrouth, hoisted the black flag on the hospital, in order that the enemy might respect it, but it was burnt by the Austrian frigate Guerriere, commanded by the Archduke Frederick.

Sept. 23.—Ibrahim Pacha, wishing to march a column of troops along the seaside, two steamers towed two ships close in and their fire caused considerable havoc amongst the Egyptians; but another division which had formed a contour round the mountain did much injury to the English and Albanians, a great many of whom were wounded and taken prisoners.—Admiral Sir R. Stopford, seeing that his demonstration did not cause the population of Lebanon to rise up, sent two frigates to Coilla, hoping that by that means to excite a sedition with the Napolitanians. It is stated that the fleet is to proceed to St. Jean d'Acre.

The Prometheus brought despatches for the British and Austrian agents. On receiving them the four agents of the Anglo Russian coalition held a conference at Col. Hodge's residence; it was of long duration but the most rigorous measures of precaution were adopted in order that nothing might transpire.

Sept. 24.—The Turkish flotilla, composed of one ship of the line, two frigates, two corvettes, one brig and a steamer, accompanied by twenty transports, had, aided by the British squadron, landed at two o'clock, 4000 Turks at Beyrouth. The British ships, seven in number, had furnished a contingent of 200 men each. Notwithstanding the protection afforded by the guns of the squadrons, the Turkish and British troops which landed in Syria, have been completely defeated by the Egyptian forces. The details of this affair are not yet known, but it is positive.

It appears certain that the troops that had landed, have been re-embarked in a very hurried manner, no doubt to be conveyed to another point of the territory.

Every day the news already given, that the Turkish troops which are in Turcomania, and the adjacent provinces, demand to go over to Ibrahim Pacha's command, is confirmed.

Texas.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 21st ult. furnishes us with the following extract from the Houston Star of the 13th October:

"A gentleman who left the camp of the Federalists on the Nueces a few days since, has informed us that the Federal army under Canales recently overtook the rear guard of Arista, near Camargo, and, after a slight skirmish, defeated it without any loss on their part, capturing 300 men and all their baggage. A large number of good muskets and several pieces of artillery were also captured. Among the prisoners was an officer named Urias, who had aided in the massacre of Zapata, in consequence of which he was executed. Gen. Canales had succeeded in cutting off Arista from the road to Matamoros, and he was therefore retreating in great precipitation towards Monterey; the forces under Canales were within one day's march of him, and were making every exertion to intercept him on his route to Monterey. The garrison at Matamoros consisted of only 100 men, and as a detachment was sent to capture the place, it has probably fallen into the hands of the Federalists."

Gen. Sam. Houston has been elected, by a large majority, as one of the Representatives from San Augustine county.

A den of counterfeitors, engaged in making spurious Mexican dollars, has been discovered at Houston, and three or four of the villains are now in prison.

A trading house has been established on Corpus Christi Bay, which is doing quite a species of business with the Mexicans of the Rio Grande.

A schooner has been launched at St. Mary's Bayou, near Matagorda, said to be a thoroughly Texian built vessel.

The Br. barque, Elizabeth, from Liverpool, has arrived at Matagorda, with a cargo of salt, coal and implements of husbandry, with upwards of 50 emigrants. One of her passengers, named Edgar Wm. Thompson, was drowned while bathing off the town of Calhoun. He was brother to A. P. Thompson, of Houston.

NEW STEAM FRIEGATE.—Some interesting particulars are given in the United States Gazette in relation to the steam frigate now being built at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. The workmen are at present engaged in planking the upper deck, and the whole vessel is in such a state of forwardness that, were the engines ready, she could be launched in two months. She will be rigged in the same manner as a ship, and will require as her complement two hundred men. Her ordnance will consist of forty-two pounds and two bombs to throw ten inch shells, and, when in full sailing order, her burthen will be 1,700 tons. Her weight is estimated at 500 tons, and one foot wider. In her hold is constructed a repository capable of containing 200 tons of anthracite coal, by which the engines are to be worked. Her length, from the counter to the heads, is 228 feet, 8 inches; extreme length to figure head, 224 feet; extreme breadth, 40 feet; depth in hold, 22 feet, 6 inches. She will be ready for caulking in a few days. Taken as a whole, this vessel is a splendid specimen of the skill of our artisans.—*Phil. Chron.*

Three men have been arrested at New Orleans, charged with passing \$100 counterfeit notes, purporting to be issued by the Commercial Bank of Lake Erie, Ohio. Their names were Meumer, Haze and Hunt.

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We have added several counties to the following list since our last. It is impossible at this time to get at a correct statement of the majorities in the numerous counties, from the various and contradictory sources which they are derived; but as our readers appear anxious to hear election returns from every quarter, we feel disposed to satisfy them, and therefore give the following as we find them, almost exclusively taken from Federal papers.

COUNTIES. HARRISON. VAN BUREN.

Adams, 205	805
Astabula, 2103	1000
Butler, 145	145
Brown, 783	22
Belmont, 171	264
Columbiana, 149	149
Carroll, 2000	200
Clermont, 713	280
Champaign, 221	283
Clarke, 1438	1438
Clinton, 849	849
Crawford, 205	205
Cuyahoga, 1058	1058
Casco, 421	421
Gallia, 819	819
Greene, 1142	1142
Gurnsey, 420	420
Geauga, 1333	1333
Highland, 245	245
Hamilton, 26	26
Hancock, 250	250
Hocking, 230	230
Harrison, 300	300
Holmes, 822	822
Huron, 900	900
Jefferson, 350	350
Knox, 555	555
Lawrence, 150	150
Logan, 781	180
Licking, 550	550
Lorain, 404	404
Marion, 230	230
Miami, 1132	1132
Muskingum, 1506	1506
Medina, 402	402
Madison, 630	630
Montgomery, 488	488
Mercer, 329	329
Meigs, 546	546
Morgan, 140	140
Monroe, 1,054	1,054
Ottawa, 15	15
Portage, 430	430
Putnam, 282	282
Pickaway, 400	400
Preble, 960	960
Perry, 330	330
Pike, 26	26
Richland, 1,010	1,010
Sandusky, 102	102
Seneca, 143	143
Stark, 510	510
Summit, 841	731
Scioto, 731	731
Shelby, 79	79
Trumbull, 850	850
Tuscarawas, 549	549
Union, 310	310
Warren, 1324	1324
Washington, 646	646
Wayne, 578	578

TENNESSEE.

The Cincinnati Republican of Tuesday morning, publishes the following returns from Tennessee. We give them as we find them, not vouching for their correctness:

COUNTIES. VAN BUREN. HARRISON.

Davidson, 325	1500
Wilson, 200	200
Rutherford, 1525	1525
Williamson, 650	650
Sumner, 517	517

St. AUGUSTINE, Oct. 23.

FROM THE SOUTH.—The schooner Walter M. brings no news from the southern Post. The garrison continued healthy, but their limited force prevents any demonstration against the Indians, who are known to be in large forces in their several neighborhoods.

On the 18th the schr. Walter M. sent in her boat to New Smyrna, for the garrison dispatches, and while crossing Mosquito Bar she was capsized, by which accident a man named Ferguson, lately discharged from the U. S. Army, was drowned.

The British brig Morris Russel, from Montego Bay, Island of Jamaica, with a cargo of Run, Logwood, and Pimento, sprang a leak, and was run ashore about 20 miles North of Mosquito Inlet, on the 8th instant. She sailed 22d September, bound to London.—The vessel is a total loss; cargo and crew saved, who arrived here on Tuesday last in the schr. Walter M.

DIAMONDS FOUND NEAR ALGIERS.—Three diamonds have been found in the auriferous sands of the river Gourmel, in