

IMPORTANT NEWS BY THE DECEMBER MAIL.

(From the Halifax Academic Recorder.)

Latest from "England—Arrival of the steam ship Acadia—Accouchement of the Queen capture of St. Jean d'Acres, &c.

For two days past the Acadia has been anxiously expected. She arrived this morning at 10 o'clock, bringing London dates to the 3d, and Liverpool to the 4th instant, and 86 passengers. Immediately after her arrival we were politely supplied by Captain Miller, and the Hon. George Smith of Picton, one of the passengers, with several of the latest London journals. Although the intelligence we thus obtained is twenty seven days later than we had previously, we learn nothing very important besides the birth of a Princess Royal, and the successful result of an attack upon St. Jean d'Acres by the British Fleet under Admiral Stopford. The official accounts of these events are given below.—Nothing later from China than we have received by way of New York. A disastrous storm occurred on the coast of England, on 13th ult. Parliament was to meet on the 10th inst. Major General Sir John Harvey, it is said, is ordered to Syria.—The strength and speed of the Acadia have been severely tested during her present voyage; she left Liverpool at 4 p. m. on 4th inst. and had to encounter westerly gales and squalls, very high seas, thick hazy weather, and heavy showers of rain and hail—but in spite of all, she has been out only 14 days and 18 hours, and brought the news of her arrival home.

Accouchement of the Queen—Birth of a Princess Royal.

London Gazette Extraordinary.

Buckingham Palace, November 21, 1840. This afternoon, at ten minutes before two, the Queen was happily delivered of a Princess. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, several Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and the Ladies of her Majesty's Bedchamber being present. This great and important news was immediately made known to the town by the firing of the Tower guns; and the Privy Council being assembled as soon as possible thereupon, at the Council chamber, Whitehall, it was ordered that a form of Thanksgiving for the Queen's safe delivery of a Princess be prepared by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, to be used in all churches and chapels throughout England and Wales, and the town of Berwick upon Tweed, on Sunday, the 29th of November, or the Sunday after the respective ministers shall receive the same.

Her Majesty and the young Princess are, God be praised, both doing well. The following official bulletin was issued during the afternoon, a copy of which was forwarded to the Lord Mayor: "Buckingham Palace, Nov. 21, 1840. Quarter past three o'clock. The Queen was safely delivered of a Princess this afternoon at ten minutes before two o'clock. Her Majesty and the royal infant are both doing well. (Signed) JAMES CLARK, M. D. CHARLES COCK, M. D. ROBERT FERGUSON, M. D. ROBERT BLADGEN."

At the Council it was ordered that a Form of Thanksgiving for the Queen's safe delivery of a Princess should be prepared by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, for England and Wales. The Council broke up at half-past four o'clock, and Prince Albert returned to the Palace, attended by Lord Robert Grosvenor and the Hon. Colonel Cavendish.

The Duchess of Kent left the Palace in the early part of the evening, but returned about nine o'clock. The Royal Nurse.—The Isle of Wight has the honour of being the spot from which the person who is to suckle the young Princess has been selected. A royal messenger was sent off express on Saturday to Mr. Charles Day, surgeon, of Cowes, to announce to Mrs. Jane Ratsay, wife of Mr. Restell Ratsay, of Medina terrace, West Cowes, that she had been appointed wet nurse to the Queen, and to desire that she would proceed to London immediately. She arrived in town by the Southampton mail train on Sunday morning, to undertake her high and honorable office. A person apparently more admirably suited for the situation could not possibly have been selected. Report says that it was her Majesty's particular wish that a wet nurse should be chosen from the vicinity of Cowes, from observing the very healthy state of the women and children during her residence in the Isle of Wight, and from the very great benefit her own health received from her visits to that beautiful Island.

The intelligence of her Majesty's safe accouchement, and the birth of a Princess Royal, spread like wildfire through the metropolis; and the crowd, which for an hour or two before had assembled round the gates of the Palace, was soon augmented by the numbers who came running from all directions to ascertain the fact. During the afternoon the bells of the Royal parishes of St. Martin-in-the-fields, St. Margaret, Westminster, and those of St. Clement Dunes, St. Giles-in-the-fields, and St. Dunstan-in-the-West, with St. Bride's and other churches in the metropolis, rang merry peals. At Kensington, the birth-place of the Queen, within ten minutes after the arrival of a messenger at the apartments of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, in Kensington Palace, with the gratifying intelligence, the news got circulated through the town, and within an hour after the occurrence, the bells of the old church, which were the first to welcome the birth of the Royal mother, were pealing forth their joyous strains on the occasion of the birth of her illustrious daughter. The following bulletins have since been issued:—"Buckingham Palace, Nov. 25, 1840, half past 9, a. m. The Queen has passed a good night, and continues to go on favourably. The Princess Royal is perfectly well."—"Buckingham Palace, Nov. 25, half past 9, a. m. The Queen has slept perfectly well. Her Majesty has not had a single unfavourable symptom. The infant Princess continues well."

From the Court Newsman. Her Majesty was taken unwell at an early hour on Saturday morning, and the medical gentlemen were in consequence summoned to Buckingham Palace. The Duchess of Kent was sent for at half-past 8 o'clock by his Royal Highness Prince Albert. Her Royal Highness immediately went to the Palace, and remained with Her Majesty throughout the day, until 6 o'clock in the evening. Sir James Clark left the Palace to give the requisite information to Viscount Melbourne. The Noble Viscount and the Lord Chancellor arrived at the Palace before 10 o'clock. Summons were sent to the principal Cabinet Ministers and Great Officers of State in town, and expresses were forwarded to the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord President of the Council, at his seat, Bowood Park, Wiltz, and to the Earl of Clarendon, Lord Privy Seal, at Walsford. Some of the Cabinet Ministers and the Great Officers of State, arrived before 12, and 1 o'clock, the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London, arrived at the Palace. Her Majesty was safely delivered of a Princess at ten minutes before 2 o'clock.—The Royal Highnesses Prince Albert and the Duchess of Kent were in the room together with Sir James Clark, Dr. Locock, Dr. Ferguson and Mr. Blagden, the medical attendants on her Majesty. In an adjoining room, the door being open, were the following Privy Counsellors.—His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury the Lord Bishop of London, the Lord High Chancellor, Viscount Melbourne, the First Lord of the Treasury; the Earl of Erroll, Lord Stewart of the Household; Viscount Palmerston, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Lord John Russell, Secretary of State for the Colonies; and the Earl of Albemarle, Master of the Horse. In an ante-room were—the Countess of Sandwich, Lady of the Bedchamber in Waiting; Lord Byron, Lord in Waiting; Colonel the Hon. Henry Cavendish (Clerk Marshall) Esquy in Waiting; Sir Frederick Stovin, Groom in Waiting on Prince Albert. The infant Princess having been brought into the Room where the Ministers and Great Officers of State were assembled, Their Lordships took their departure from the Palace directly afterwards. Information of the auspicious event was despatched by a messenger to her Majesty the Queen Dowager, at Sandby-hall, and one of the Esqueries in Waiting conveyed the joyful intelligence to the Royal Family in town. The Duchess of Gloucester and the Princess Sophia came quickly to learn the state of her Majesty and the Royal infant, and the Duke of Cambridge, on his arrival in town in the afternoon, on a visit to the Queen Dowager at Sandby-hall, went immediately to the Palace, and had an interview with his Royal Highness Prince Albert. The Duke of Sussex sent more than once to learn the state of his August Niece and the infant Princess. The Earl of Belfast, Vice Chamberlain of her Majesty's Household, attended at the Palace in the afternoon. The Lord Mayor also arrived to make his personal enquiries after her Majesty. Shortly before four o'clock Prince Albert attended by Lord Robert Grosvenor and the Hon. Colonel Cavendish, left the Palace to attend a Privy Council. The Council was held in the Council Chamber, Whitehall, and his Royal Highness Prince Albert took his seat at the head of the Council table, having immediately on his right his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The first offspring of the royal marriage should be a female no one will regret; the constitution of this country has so provided for the transmission of the royal dignity, that it becomes a matter of slight importance, indeed, to the nation. The young Princess becomes the heir presumptive, and in default of male issue succeeds to the Crown, as did her mother.—From the moment of her birth she takes the style and title of Princess Royal; and as next in succession to the Throne, she enjoys, as a matter of right, all the immunities and privileges of that exalted station. In the event of male issue, however, her claim is at once superseded; and she then subsides into the station of the first female of the royal family, still retaining the title of Princess Royal, of which nothing can deprive her.

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LONDON, Dec. 3.

Extraordinary and Mysterious Occurrence at Buckingham Palace—A stranger apprehended in Her Majesty's Dressing Room.—The greatest excitement prevailed in Buckingham Palace shortly after 12 o'clock last night, in consequence of a stranger being discovered under the sofa in her Majesty's dressing room. The police were instantly called in, and immediately secured the daring intruder, who turned out to be the identical boy who was discovered in the Palace about two years since. His name is Edward Jones; he is 17 years of age, and the son of a poor tailor in Derby street, Westminster. The police conveyed Jones to the station house in Gardener's lane at 2 o'clock this morning, when he was given in charge of Inspector Haining, with instructions to keep the prisoner in safe custody until he received instructions from the Home Office.

To-day at 12 o'clock a Privy Council was held at the Home Office to investigate the circumstances of this most extraordinary and mysterious affair. The inquiry, however, was so strictly private that the following are all the particulars our reporter was able to collect. There were present at the Council, the Marquis of Normandy, the Earl of Errol, Lord Duncannon, the Hon. Mr. Murray, Comptroller of the Household, and the Earl of Cambridge. Mr. Hall, Chief Magistrate of Bow street, and Colonel Rowan were also in attendance.

Shortly after 12 o'clock instructions were sent to the police office to bring up the prisoner. He was in a few minutes afterwards taken before the Council, and interrogated as to his mysterious and extraordinary conduct. We understand he was strictly questioned as to his mode of obtaining admission into the Palace, but that he prevaricated in his answers. His father was then sent for, and he stated that he was of opinion that his unfortunate son was not in his right mind. After a short investigation, the Council directed that the police should take the prisoner to Buckingham Palace, as he promised to describe to them the mode and way by which he effected his extraordinary entrance, and which, under the circumstances, might have had a most dreadful effect on her Majesty, who, we are informed, had been in the room where the lad was discovered only a few hours before.

After giving the above instruction to convey the prisoner to Buckingham Palace, the Council adjourned until half-past four o'clock (we understand) this afternoon. When the prisoner was discovered in the Palace nearly two years since, he was prosecuted and tried at the Westminster Sessions, on an indictment, charging him with secreting himself for the purpose of committing a felony. On that occasion, he was defended by Mr. Prendergast, and acquitted. Since then we hear that he has been in the employ of Mr. Kendall, chemist, in the Broadway, Westminster, and that there has been no fault found against his general character and conduct. He is very short for his age, but has an old and surly look. His dress was of the meanest description, and he is altogether an ill-looking lad.

We rejoice to state that the extraordinary circumstance which occurred last night has had no unfavourable effect on her Majesty, who

(with the Princess Royal) are going on most favourably.

Nothing has transpired to show that any blame was attributable to the domestics. The affair has produced a great sensation in the neighbourhood of St. James's.

Latest Particulars.—Committal of the Prisoner.—The Privy Council re-assembled at half-past two o'clock at the Home Office, when after a short examination the prisoner Jones was committed to the House of Correction, Coldbath Fields, for three months, and to be kept to hard labour.

The Members of the Council were of opinion that the prisoner is not insane, but that he was actuated like Oxford to obtain notoriety.

From the London Gazette, Dec. 1.

CAPTURE OF ST. JEAN D'ACRE. FOREIGN OFFICE, Nov. 30.—A despatch of which the following is a copy, has been received at this office, addressed to Viscount Palmerston, G. C. B. Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, by Colonel Sir Charles Felix Smith, C. B. commanding the forces in Syria:—

St. Jean d'Acres, Nov. 25.

My Lord.—On the 29th ult. it was finally determined by Sir Robert Stopford and myself that the siege of Acre should be undertaken. I accordingly despatched Omar Bey for the purpose of advancing from Sidon with 2000 Turks upon Tyre, and thence to occupy the Pass of the White Mountain, to the northward of this place; and on the 31st the Admiral made sail from Beyrut roads, having previously embarked in the squadron 3000 men, under the immediate command of the Pasha Selim, and small detachments of Royal Artillery and Sappers, under Major Higgins, of the former corps, and Lieut. Aldrich, Royal Engineers.

Omar Bey, reached the position assigned to him at the same hour on the 2d inst. that the fleet appeared off Acre. Owing to light winds the ships did not get into action till 2 p. m. on the 3d, when an animated fire commenced, and was maintained, without intermission, until darkness closed the operations of the day. About three hours later the Governor, with a portion of the garrison, quitted the town, which was taken possession of by the allied troops at daylight the following morning. The moral influence on the cause in which we are engaged that will result from its surrender is incalculable.

During the bombardment the principal magazine and the whole arsenal blew up. By the explosion two entire regiments, formed in position on the ramparts, were annihilated, and every living creature within the area of 60,000 square yards ceased to exist, the loss of life being variously computed at from 1,300 to 2000 persons. Those who may have been inclined to doubt the fighting qualities of the Egyptian troops, might acquire a lesson from the example of their endurance, if they could but contemplate the devastation and scene of horror by which this once formidable fortress is enshrouded.

To the Royal Navy I should be guilty of great injustice were I to attempt to record services that will be so much more ably detailed by their gallant and respected Commander-in-Chief. Whilst the early departure of the despatch vessel for Malta, and the labour that has devolved on me within the walls, alike deprive me of the means of transmitting returns of ordnance, ammunition, treasure, &c., that have fallen into the hands of the captors, and of giving your Lordship an approximation even to the amount of prisoners (over 3,000), as many are still coming in, and others are dragged in numbers from their places of refuge and concealment. To Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, I have reported the measures I have adopted for the temporary administration of the Pashalik of Acre, pending the pleasure of the Sultan. I have the honor to be, &c.

C. F. SMITH, Colonel, Commanding the Forces in Syria.

The Viscount Palmerston, G. C. B., &c.

Princess Charlotte, off St. Jean d'Acres, Nov. 4. Sir.—You will be pleased to acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that the town and fortress of Acre were taken possession of by the allied forces under my command this morning, in the name of the Sultan.

The circumstances which led to this result occurred on the 3d, when a heavy cannonade from the ships and vessels, beginning at 2 p. m. and ending at 5, completely demolished the town, and materially damaged the fortifications, inducing the Egyptians to evacuate the place in the night. A tremendous explosion of a large magazine of powder took place about 4 p. m. on the third. The attacks were made upon the west lines, and the south face of the works, the former composed of the following ships, viz. Princess Charlotte, Powerful, Bellerophon, Revenge, Thunderer, and Pique, under the immediate command of Commodore Napier (as I thought it advisable to accompany Colonel Sir Charles F. Smith in the Phoenix steamer, to be ready to take advantage of any breach that might be made in either of the two sea faces of the walls of the place for an immediate assault.) The south face being a more contracted anchorage, was occupied by the Edinburgh, Benbow, Castor, Carysfort, Talbot, Wasp, and Hazard; the destruction caused by the fire of the ships on both sides sufficiently proves its rapidity and precision.

Rear Admiral Baron de Bandoira, in the Austrian frigate Medea, and the Guerrier, under command of his Imperial Highness the Archduke Frederik, with the Arabian corvette Lipise, rendered much assistance. Rear Admiral Walker, 74, in the Sultan's ship Mookkaddim, of 74 guns, took up a most favourable position opposed to the south face, and did good service. The steamers Gorgon, Vesuvius, Phoenix, and Stromboli fired shot and shells into the town with much precision, and it is generally supposed that shells from the Gorgon occasioned the destruction of the powder magazine.

A flag of truce having been offered by the Turkish Admiral and rejected a short time before, I did not think it necessary or becoming that the summons should be repeated, particularly as hostilities had already commenced, and the ships and steamers had been fired upon as they approached the walls.

I have not been able to ascertain the number of troops in the town of Acre at the commencement of our fire; they have been estimated at 4,500, besides a body of cavalry outside the town of 500. Many lives were lost by the explosion of the magazine, 700 Egyptians and two officers of rank came in this morning with their arms, and surrendered themselves as prisoners. To Colonel Sir Charles Smith devolves the task of putting the town and fortifications into a posture of defence, and I am happy to find that his health enables him to perform this duty with his usual intelligence.

A great quantity of arms and ammunition was found at Acre, and the fortifications were fast getting into a state of preparation against attack. I am much indebted to Captain Edward Boxer, of the Pique, and to Captain Codrington, of the Talbot, for the excellent surveys which they made of the shoals round Acre, which enabled the ships to go in without risk of getting ashore.

The success of this enterprise, so important in its results, has called for my acknowledgements in general orders to the officers and men of the

combined squadrons, whose united exertions had so much contributed to its attainment.

I have the honor to be, &c. ROBERT STOPFORD, Admiral. R. More O'Ferrall, Esq. &c.

Lieut.-General Sir Howard Douglas, Lord Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, is recalled by Government, and Mr. Stewart Mackenzie, Ex-Governor of Ceylon, succeeds him at Malta.

Major-General Sir Thomas Pearson, now in command at Belfast, will proceed it is said to New Brunswick, in the room of Major-General Sir J. Harvey, ordered to Syria. The London Gazette of Nov. 13, has twelve Rear Admirals transferred to the active list of Flag-Officers.

Col. Maxwell, 36th, has arrived in England, from Halifax, Nova Scotia; also, Captain Western, 64th, and Dr. Lloyd, 36th. The daily papers are filled with accounts of injury to the shipping on the coasts, and hairbreadth escapes, during the storm which raged on Friday, the 13th. The new docks at Portsmouth were flooded, and the progress of the works will be impeded, though the damage is not so great as it was at first supposed to be.

The distillation of spirits in Ireland for the year ending 10th October last, was less than the preceding year by 3,500,000 gallons, and the consequent loss of duty to the revenue has been \$466,600.

John Thorogood has been released from Chelmsford goal by an unknown hand. He was allowed to walk out of his cell on Thursday after twenty-two months of incarceration. The receipt of the customs revenue at the port of Waterford, for the year ended the 10th October, 1840, was close upon £200,000; the increase over the previous year being upwards of £31,000.

General Orders have issued from the Horse Guards, to raise a Regiment in Canada, to be called "The Royal Canadian Regiment." The Royal Canadian Regiment is to be composed of men who have served in the line fifteen years, and who are to receive the same pay as the Guards. The officers are to be placed on the same footing as officers of the line, and the men are to be allowed to engage as agriculturists and mechanics, by permission of the Commandant of the district in which they are stationed. The regiment is to be a moveable corps, liable to serve in any portion of British America and the islands adjacent, but in the mean time it is intended that they should be stationed along the American frontier, where, from their experience as soldiers, they will prove eminently useful in resisting the hostile aggressions of the Yankee neighbours. The Commander of the Forces in British America is to be the Colonel of the regiment. The appointment of the officers is to be entirely under the control of the General Commanding in Canada. One of the articles in the General Order states that the privates are to serve twenty years, which, of course, must be meant to include their fifteen previous years' service and not twenty years in addition to it.

FROM THE LONDON ATLAS.

November 28.

Earnest, honest, and hearty were the congratulations given and responded by every Englishman, when the firing of guns and the merry peals from a hundred steeples, confirmed the glad tidings already spread far and wide, and told that our QUEEN had passed her hour of peril, and an heirress was born to the British throne. It was a night of joy and jubilee was that Saturday night; the happy news passed like a track of light along the high roads that radiate from the metropolis to every quarter of the kingdom, and wherever it passed it set church-bells ringing and Englishmen and Englishwomen rejoicing. Not for many years has there occurred in England an event which called forth so instantaneous, so universal, so spontaneous a shout of general gratulation and national thankfulness. Not for many years has an event occurred which would so well have justified that joy, or for which we could have such cause for gratitude.

For a hundred years has no child been born so anxiously expected by a whole people—for a hundred years has no birth been awaited with such anxious hope and breathless fear. That strong sentiment of sympathy with aught that is pure and innocent, which lives more fully in the heart of England than in any other country under Heaven, and acts not the less because Englishmen show it not openly, but hide it in their breasts with a manly care—that sentiment all tremulously excited on behalf of the young mother and the good young QUEEN, about to undergo a trial of pain and danger, from which all her rank and all her power, and all the devotedness of a hundred millions of subjects could not save her, a trial which she upon the royal bed must feel as acutely as the poorest matron in all her realm. England felt much for her, and England also had cause to tremble for herself, for surely never did curse hang impending over a nation more dire and fearful, than that which would have fallen upon this fair island had VICTORIA died in the pains of childbirth and left no living infant. Great was the danger, and proportionate was the joy, when the tidings came unexpectedly upon us, that the peril was past and that a girl was born.

What care we whether the new progeny of this house be boy or girl—what care we whether the little infant is born to hold the sceptre of this monarchy, or is to be the subject of some future brother? The happy little stranger is all unconscious of its lofty lineage, knows nothing of the vast revolution in the prospects of all Europe which its existence has created, is conscious of no altitude, and can feel no fall. Little can it affect our petty pretensions, that before she can know that she is heir presumptive to the English throne, another may be born who will take that title from her; but much does it affect us to know that that title already belongs to some other than to him to whom, but eight days since, it did belong. Much does it affect us to know that this tender little plant is a living wall, strong as adamant to shut out from us a man who has long made the future fortunes of our country, a doubtful prospect into which we looked with dread. If this auspicious birth saves us from the rule of a King Earnst, it saves us from a sharp and stinging tyranny, from a fierce and bloody civil war, and from the anarchy which would probably attend and succeed it.

Joy, then Britons, of all grades and parties, in this great national blessing. Welcome we the little stranger whom our Queen has given to us, as the last and best of the many goods that were to come to her. We speculate not upon her future destiny—enough that she is now of more value to us than a hundred armies. As a princess much desired, as the daughter of a good mother, let us wish her the happy life wished long ago to a new-born nursling by an Arabian poet.

On parent knees, a naked new-born child, Weeping thou sa'st while all around thee smil'd; So live that sinking in thy last long sleep Thou then may'st smile, while all around thee weep."

issary of M. Thiers had "the greatest difficulty in the world" to dissuade him from accepting the terms offered by the Sultan while Egypt was tranquil, and while he still had an army in Syria, it would surpass even the influence of Thiers himself to induce him to prolong his resistance, now that his power is gone in Syria and his life is threatened in Egypt.

We may look upon it therefore, as a fact decided, that Mehemet Ali accepts the hereditary Pashalik of Egypt, resigning all other claims; and that the four powers agree to secure to him this his old possession.

Thus, in the completion of the whole policy of England, disappears all ground for quarrel with France—at least so far as the affairs of the East are concerned.

Notwithstanding however the certainty of these facts, and notwithstanding that there now remains no subject of difference upon which France and England can possibly go to war, there appears to be an inclination in a large party of the Chamber of Deputies to carry on that gasconading tone of defiance towards England which was begun by the Parisian press, and which throughout has been treated with such sovereign contempt by both the government and the people of this country.

The Chamber of Deputies has been employed nearly all this week in receiving and debating upon the address in reply to the King's speech; and the draught of this address as drawn up by M. Dupin, it is said under the dictation of the King himself, has been received with the greatest execration, and hardly suffered to be read. This unusual violence was exhibited because it did not recognize the probability of France going to war unless her honor was compromised, her interests endangered, or her territory invaded.

The suggestion of the possibility of the sacred territory of France being invaded appears to have called forth a host of assailants, all inveighing against the speech as pusillanimous and most disgraceful. We confess that we can see nothing either pusillanimous or disgraceful in a supposition that the territory of France might possibly be invaded, because nothing more is required than a reference to the very last chapter of the history of the last war in which France was engaged against England, to show that the event has actually occurred. Surely a nation, that has had its capital occupied by foreign armies twice within the last thirty years, need not be so very fierce as to the possibility of the violation of their frontiers.

Nor can we see anything pusillanimous or disgraceful in a declaration that France will not go to war without some good reason for it, and what other reason a nation can have for going to war beside honour, interest, or self-defence, we cannot divine.

This however has now become entirely a matter for the French people to settle among themselves. That there will be no war is tolerably certain; but how the storm which M. Thiers has raised is to be calmed down, is not quite so clear. Whether this can be done by mutual personalities and recriminations between Dupin Thiers, and Remusat, such as are now going on—whether it is to be accomplished by the accusations which are now openly brought against the late ministers of making all things subservient to their stock-jobbing speculations, or whether the public indignation is to be turned upon the man who first created the excitement is of no great consequence to us in England. The French have suffered us to do all that we said we would do, and all that they said we should not do. After remaining inactive while the mischief they deprecated was being done, they can hardly show themselves so ludicrous a position as that of being piqued by our success into attempting to punish what they had not the spirit to prevent.

THE SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1840.

The December mail arrived at the Post Office in this place about one o'clock on Thursday morning, and the Canadian mail was despatched about three hours afterwards. The steamer arrived at Halifax on Saturday; and considering the state of the roads at the present inclement season of the year, reached here in good time; altho' the arrival of the steamer was known at St. John on Tuesday, intelligence to that effect having reached that city on Monday evening, via Annapolis; the route which we presume will be adopted, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be effected.

The intelligence by this arrival is of a highly gratifying nature, containing an account of the birth of an HEIR PRESUMPTIVE to the British throne; and adding another barrier against the accession of Her Majesty's Uncle the King of Hanover; whose iron rule would have led to the most terrific results. The event thus made known, has diffused unusual joy throughout the mother country, and will be doubtless hailed with gladness in these colonies. Altho' the sex of the royal infant, may not meet the public wish; yet her existence removes all fear of the terrible consequences to which we have just alluded, and which must have ensued, had a catastrophe, similar to that which befel the Princess Charlotte and her child, happened to the present popular Sovereign of Great Britain.

We have not learnt in what manner it is intended to celebrate this interesting and happy event in this the capital of the Province. The Lieut. Governor and Lady Harvey, we understand give a Ball at Government House, on Thursday evening next; the pleasures of which will not be a little heightened by the first of a series of auspicious events, which we trust will be the result of Her Majesty's Marriage. And we cannot better conclude this notice of a pleasing and important birth, than in the words of the following song recently sung at a dinner at Chichester, and which we hope to see set to music, and hear of the fair daughters of New Brunswick, singing it, accompanied by instrumental music.

GOD SAVE OUR GRACIOUS QUEEN. Now may the fair of Albion's isle, Again delighted see A Queen adorned by Virtue's smile Their bright example be; The thought to every heart conveys A pleasure doubly sweet, That where our duty calls for praise, There grace and goodness meet. To mar the land's domestic bliss, No discord intervene! But our united song be this,— "God save our gracious Queen."

How pure the bliss her smile imparts, No dearer truth we own; The Queen declares her people's hearts The pillars of her throne. A throne that such support secures, Has never cause to fear; But like the native oak endures More firm from year to year. Our fervent prayer her love repays, A course of bliss serene: God grant Victoria happy days, And bless our gracious Queen.