Late and Important News!

ACCOUCHEMENT OF HER MAJESTY—BIRTH OF A PRINCESS.

(From the London Observer, Nov. 22.)

The prayers of a devoted people have been heard by heaven. A successor in the direct line has been born to the British throne, and the beloved Queen of these wide-spread realms is as well as her best friends can wish her. About two o'clock on Saturday, the 21st November, a Princess was brought to the world by Her Majesty, and the hearts of all her subjects were made glad by the auspicious event.

The marriage of our gracious Queen, it will be recollected, took place on the 10th of February last, and within a month of that joyous epoch, so gratifying to the kingdom at large, it may be borne in mind that Her Majesty ceased, by the advice of her medical attendants, to take equestrian exercise. This was an indication of a state of health which at once led to the conclusion that a "nation's hopes" were in progress towards consummation, and those hopes have now been most happily realized. Her Majesty's principal medical attendants, Sir James Clark and Dr. Charles Locock, were of late constant in their attendance at Windsor Castle, and within the last fortnight were most anxious that Her Majesty should return to Buckingham Palace. This removal was effected on Friday week, when Her Majesty arrived in town in perfect health and excellent spirits. Almost every day since, up to Thursday last, Her Majesty has taken an airing in a pony phaeton in the Parks, accompanied by Prince Albert, and in the evening presided at her usual select dinner parties. On Friday Her Majesty and Prince Albert walked in the garden of the Palace, and again did Her Majesty take her seat at the dinner table, and appeared apparently in her usual health till 11 o'clock, when she retired to rest, no suspicion being then entertained of the near approach of those sufferings, which providentially have terminated in a manner so satisfactory to every branch of her august family, as well as to the delight of her loyal and devoted subjects. At two o'clock yesterday morning, the first symptoms of uneasiness were indicated, and at four Her Majesty with great firmness directed that her attendants should be summoned; among these were Mrs. Lily, who, we have heard, was formerly nurse to the Duchess of Sutherland, and whose experience at once forewarned her of the propriety of immediately summoning Her Majesty's professional advisers. Sir James Clark, Dr. Locock, Mr. R. Ferguson, and Mr. R. Blagden, were instantly sent for, and were quickly on the spot. No doubt now existed that Her Majesty was in labour, although certainly some days sooner than had been anticipated, as the impression was, that she would have remained convalescent till early in December. Such preparations as the suddenness of the emergency would permit were made without delay; and by command of Prince Albert, whose conduct was distinguished by the most affectionate solicitude, combined with firmness, the Hon. W. Murray, the comptroller of the household, roused the inmates of the Palace, and special messengers were despatched to Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Melbourne, Lord Palmerston, Lord Errol, Lord Albemarle, Lord J. Russell, and other Privy Councillors, whose constitutional duty it was to be present at the birth of an heir to the throne. A messenger was also despatched to His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex. Her Majesty's august parent was early at the palace, and in the course of the morning was followed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, and the other noblemen whose names we have mentioned. His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, it is stated, was unable to attend from indisposition. The Earl of Albemarle, having to come from the stud-house at Hampton-Court, did not arrive till late in the day, but previous to the birth of the infant, which the medical attendants announced was in favourable progress. In Her Majesty's chamber were the Duchess of Kent, Prince Albert, and the medical men, with Mrs. Lily and some of the ladies of the bedchamber; while, in an adjoining apartment, the door of which was open, were the other distinguished individuals mentioned. As the day advanced the Palace was kept in perfect quietness, while all noise from without, from the passing of bands or otherwise, was interdicted. From those who had the best means of information, we learn that Her Majesty evinced a firmness and composure almost incredible—at intervals exhibiting a cheerfulness and patient submission to her sufferings, in all respects consistent with the well-known attributes of her character. The near approach of that interesting moment which was to give to these realms an heir to the throne, at last arrived, and precisely at ten minutes before two o'clock, Mrs. Lily entered the room where the Privy Councillors were assembled with the "young stranger," a beautiful, plump and healthful Princess, wrapped in flannel, in her arms. She was attended by Sir James Clark, who announced the fact of its being a female. Her Royal Highness was for a moment laid upon the table for the observation of the assembled authorities; but the loud tones in which she indicated her displeasure at such an exposure, while they proved the soundness of her lungs and the maturity of her frame, rendered it advisable that she should be returned to her chamber to receive her first attire. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, having received the congratulations of all present, conveyed the gratifying intelligence that Her Majesty was, in all respects, as well as could be expected; and "the officials" retired to spread the happy news throughout the metropolis, and to prepare to meet in Whitehall, whither the Privy Council were forthwith summoned to meet at four o'clock, to give the usual directions for announcing to the nation, as well as to the foreign states, an event of such deep and gratifying importance. Messengers were immediately despatched to every branch of the royal family in town; and soon after three o'clock the following bulletin was exhibited at the principal entrance of the Palace:—

"Buckingham Palace, Nov. 21, 1840.

"The Queen was safely delivered of a Princess this afternoon at ten minutes before two o'clock. Her Majesty and the Royal Infant are doing well.

(Signed) JAMES CLARK, M. D.
CHARLES LOCOCK, M. D.
ROBERT FERGUSON.
G. R. BLAGDEN."

At four o'clock the Privy Council assembled at Whitehall, and was attended by His Royal Highness Prince Albert. The usual constitutional forms were observed, and, under the provisions of the act of last session, His Royal Highness Prince Albert assumed his office of Regent, until Her Majesty's convalescence shall have been declared. At the foreign and other offices directions were given for conveying the intelligence with all possible despatch, not only to the foreign courts, but to all parts of the kingdom. The Tower guns were fired, and at the Privy Council it was ordered that a form of thanksgiving for the Queen's safe delivery of a Princess should be prepared by the Archbishop of Canterbury, to be read in all the churches and chapels throughout the kingdom.—An extraordinary Gazette was also published in the course of the evening. So unexpected was the happy occurrence that the whole town was taken by surprise, and many of those manifestations of joy which would otherwise have been afforded was reserved for this day. In the evening the joy bells of St. Margaret's, Westminster, rang a merry peal; but we did not hear those of the many other parishes of the metropolis in motion. For this apparent inertness, however, we have no doubt ample amends will be made this day, and the country from one end to the other will testify its heartfelt gratification. Of the character of the public rejoicings which will no doubt take place, we can at present form no opinion; but there is no doubt that a general illumination will form a prominent feature in the expression of the universal happiness which Her Majesty's safe recovery will diffuse. On inquiry at the palace, at a late hour last night, we had the additional gratification to hear that Her Majesty and the Royal Infant were well.

The following is a copy of the official communication sent from the Home Secretary's Office to the Lord Mayor:—

"Whitehall, November 21, 1840.

"My Lord,—I have the honour to inform your Lordship that at two o'clock this day Her Majesty was safely delivered of a Princess.

"I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship's obedient humble servant,

"J. RUSSELL.

"To the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor."

The intelligence of Her Majesty's accouchment 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 Danes, St. Giles-in-the-Fields, and St. Dunstan-in-the-West, with the 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. At most of the club-houses, both at the west end and in the city, the healths of Her Majesty and of the Princess Royal were drunk by the members present with the greatest enthusiasm. At the Adelphi, the Olympic, and the Princess' Theatres, in the evening, the auspicious event was noticed, and the national anthem was both played and sung amid cries of "God save the Queen," and enthusiastic applause.

From the London Gazette, Extraordinary.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, November 21.—This afternoon, at ten minutes before two, the Queen was happily delivered of a Princess. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, Her Royal Higness the Duchess of Kent, several Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honorable 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 the 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.

From the London Journals, November 23.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord President of the Council, arrived at the Palace on Sunday morning, from Bowood-park. The Earl of Uxbridge, Lord Chamberlain of Her Majesty's household, also attended at the Palace yesterday forenoon.

The Duchess of Gloucester paid a visit in the middle of the day, when the infant Princess was presented to Her Royal Highness.

The Lord Mayor, accompanied by the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, arrived in the early part of the afternoon; the former and the acting Lady Mayoress alighted at the Palace, and were received by the gentlemen of the household in waiting.

The Duchess of Kent, after attending divine service in the Chapel Royal, St. James', in the morning, went to the Palace. The Duke of Sussex paid a visit to His Royal Highness Prince Albert in the afternoon.

The nobility and gentry thronged the Palace in the course of the afternoon, to make their dutiful enquiries after the state of Her Majesty and the infant Princess.

The whole of the *corps diplomatique* and the noblemen and gentlemen entered their names in Prince Albert's book.

Throughout the day and evening Her Majesty and the infant Princess were going on favourably.

The Duke of Sussex and the Duke of Cambridge visited the Duchess of Kent on Sunday evening.

The Dolphin brigantine captured on the 17th of September, the American ship James, of New-York, with 17,000 dollars on board, fitted for the slave-trade. She has been sent to Sierra Leone for condemnation.

A FORM OF PRAYER AND THANKSGIVING TO ALMIGHTY GOD,

For the Safe Delivery of the Queen, and happy Birth of a Princess. To be used at Morning and Evening Service, after the General Thanksgiving, in all Churches and Chapels throughout England and Wales, and the Town of Berwick-on-Tweed, upon Sunday, the 29th of this instant November, or the Sunday after the respective Ministers thereof shall receive the same.

"O Merciful Lord, and Heavenly Father, by whose gracious gift mankind is increased, we most humbly offer unto Thee our hearty thanks for Thy great goodness vouchsafed to Thy Servant, our Sovereign Lady the Queen, in supporting her under the pains and delivering her from the perils of childbirth, and giving to her and her Royal Consort the blessing of a Daughter. Watch over her, we beseech Thee, with thy Fatherly care; sustain and comfort her in the hours of weakness and weariness, and day by day renew her strength. Preserve the infant from whatever is hurtful either to body or soul, and adorn her, as she advances in years, with every Christian virtue. Regard with Thine especial favour our Queen and her Consort, that they may long live together in the enjoyment of all happiness here on earth, and finally be made partakers of Thine everlasting Glory. Establish their descendants on the Throne of this Kingdom, and make them, through all generations, the blessed instruments of Thy Providential goodness to Thy Church and people. Implant in our hearts a deep sense of Thy manifold mercies towards us, and give us grace to shew forth our thankfulness unto Thee by dutiful affection to our Sovereign, and brotherly love one to another, by the profession of a true Faith, and constant obedience to Thy Word and Commandments; so that, faithfully serving Thee in this life, we may in the life to come be received into Thy Heavenly Kingdom, through the Merits and Mediation of Thy Blessed Son Jesus Christ our Lord.—Amen."

THE ROYAL CRADLE was sent to the palace "just in time." It is thus described—"The body of the cot is in the shape of that elegant marine shell, the nautilus; being a happy conception of the designer that the child of the Ocean Queen should enjoy its first slumbers and be cradled in a cot whose very form is emblematic of the main strength and glory of its 'island home.' The frame-work is of the choicest Spanish mahogany, and the bottom and sides padded and quilted in flutes; the whole of which, inside and out, is covered with rich green silk, embroidered most splendidly with the white rose of England. Between each flute is a circular rib of mahogany, the edges of which are richly gilt. The cot swings between pillars of mahogany, standing on plinths supported by four lions' feet, beautifully carved and gilt. The canopy is finely scolloped, and hung with silk drapery of the same design as the lining. The whole is gilt and surmounted with the royal crown, and presents a *tout ensemble* at once classic and unique. The baths are not yet finished, but are being expedited as rapidly as possible; and it is understood that one will be lined with silver and the other with marble."

THE ROYAL NURSE.—Mrs. Jane Ratsey, wife of Mr. Retsell Ratsey, of West Cowes, has been selected as wet nurse to the Princess Royal, on account of the general good health enjoyed by the inhabitants of that vicinity.

The Queen Dowager arrived in town on Saturday; and, as it is understood that the infant Princess Royal is to receive the name of "Adelaide Victoria Louisa," there seems good ground to suppose that Her Majesty will be one of the godmothers when the interesting ceremony of the baptism shall take place. We believe that the christening of the Princess Royal will not take place 'till after the meeting of Parliament, when it will be celebrated with every accompaniment which can give splendour and effect to the happy occasion.—*Sun.*

The daily bulletin of the Queen's health was discontinued yesterday morning, Her Majesty continuing to go on perfectly well. The Duchess of Kent visited Her Majesty yesterday morning at Buckingham Palace. During the whole of the day Her Majesty and the Princess Royal were going on most satisfactorily.—*Court Circular, Tuesday.*

THE ARMY AND NAVY.—We believe it is now fully understood that no brevet will take place in the army or navy. The birth of a Prince or Princess can offer no justifiable reason for a general promotion, when the exigencies of the public service do not require such an addition to the national burthens as would be entailed by such a promotion.—*Ib.*

(From Fraser's Magazine for December.)

STANZAS

ON THE BIRTH OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL.

Floats o'er the land a note of gladness,
The winds the stirring tidings bear;
As on they sweep, in triumph telling
"To Britain's throne is born an heir!"

Welcome thy coming, regal lady!
We see in prospect on thy brow
The gleaming of that golden circle,
To which uncounted millions bow.

Now lying helpless in thy cradle,
To every infant ill a prey,
Weak, darling, feeble, pretty nursling,
Slumber thy harmless hours away.

What dreams of power, of might, and glory,
As shades o'er thine unconscious brain,
Might spread, if thou couldst know what splendour
Waits on the Mistress of the Main!

To islands bright in sunny oceans;
To Empires girt by Indus old;
To lands scarce trod by footstep christian;
To late-won Asia's central fold;

Where, through Canadian forests frozen,
St. Lawrence rolls his mighty tide;
Where, in the glow of burning tropic,
The Cape's great giant loves to ride;

Where'er the blast sweeps o'er the billow,
And waves the unconquer'd flag of red:
From climates 'neath the Wain ascendant,
To where the southern Cross is spread;

There, lady, is thy sole dominion,
Where varying tribes of men await
The hour—far be it in its coming!—
That makes thee mistress of their fate.

The sun in constant course revolving,
Sets never in the wide domain,
O'er which thy loved and lovely mother,
Stretches the sceptre of her reign.

Sweet was the song, though small its moment,
Sung to lov'd boy by gipsy crone,
Which told that stream, and hill, and valley,
Seen from his towers were all his own.

To thee imperial rule is destined—
And thine shall be baronial sway:
May they who hold thee in their guidance,
Endow thee for another day!

When earthly pomp has pass'd and vanish'd,
And thou, thy worldly labours done,
Shalt come with other worms to tremble
Before the one Eternal Throne.

Bright be thy path in peace and glory,
Worthy of her who rules the free,
And fit to crave from Him a blessing,
Who died as well for us as *thee*.

Rough is our lay though true and faithful.
He who should hail thee with his song
Sits silent mid his much-loved mountains:
Mute is the Laureate's tuneful tongue!

The Persian prayer be thine, dear baby—
As thou, a naked, new-born child,
Wailed at the moment of thy birth-hour,
While every eye around thee smiled.

So through the course of life's long current
May it be thine thy way to keep,
That at the moment of thy death hour
Calm mays't thou smile, while all around thee weep.

LONDON, December 3.—*Extraordinary and mysterious occurrence at Buckingham Palace—a stranger apprehended in Her Majesty's Dressing room.*—Great 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 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 circumstance 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 Normanby, the Earl of Errol, Lord Duncannon, the Hon. Mr. Murray, Comptroller of the Household, and the Earl of Uxbridge. 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 were the lad was discovered only a few hours before.

After giving the above instructions 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. Prendregast, 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 surly look. His dress was of the meanest description, and he altogether is an ill-looking lad.

We rejoice to state, 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 shew that any blame was attributable to the domestics. The affair has produced a great sensation in the neighbourhood of St. James'.

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 at hard labour.

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

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT, *London, Nov.* 26.—James Wheeler, a sailor, aged 36, was indicted for feloniously stabbing and wounding William Adams, upon the high seas.—The jury, after a long deliberation, found the prisoner guilty of the assault with intent to do the prosecutor some grievous bodily harm.—The Recorder sentenced the prisoner to be transported for 15 years.

[The assault was made on board the Barque Duke of Wellington, of St. John, N. B.]

(From the Malta Times.)

THE BOMBARDMENT AND FALL OF ST. JEAN D'ACRE.

MALTA, November 15, 1840.

The Phœnix steam-frigate arrived on Thursday evening last, bringing the momentous intelligence of the capture of St. Jean D'Acre, the far-famed fortress of the Levant, by the combined fleets of the Allies. The action is the most splendid of all the recent splendid naval achievements in these seas, demonstrating to the staggering faith of the politicians of Europe that nothing can withstand British genius and valour.

We cannot pass by the splendid action of Admiral Stopford—an action which has covered the Admiral with immortal honour. It was Admiral Sir Robert Stopford who left his flag-ship for the Phœnix—who directed the attack—who fired the first shot upon the devoted fortress—who reared the formidable batteries, and under the bristling cannon (the labours and accumulations of ages) stood up with coolness, daring, unshaken courage, and commanded the whole operations!

The Admiral, however, was nobly seconded by General Sir C. F. Smith, of the Royal Engineers, who was with him on board the Phœnix, and by other brave and intrepid officers, under his command. Commodore Napier—the glory of the British sailor—headed one of the two divisions, and would not cease his fire till every gun of the enemy was silent. Admiral Walker behaved also most admirably, and took his flag-ship under the guns.

The result of this grand action is 3000 prisoners, an immense quantity of warlike stores, accumulated for years in this celebrated fortress, and possession of the entire coast of Syria.

The Phœnix steam-frigate arrived in port on Thursday afternoon, from Acre, the 6th instant, with the important intelligence of the fall of that fortress on the 2d.

The attack commenced at half-past 2 o'clock, P. M., and became general at 3, P. M. At twenty minutes past four, a large magazine blew up, by which an entire regiment was sacrificed; at 5 o'clock, the southern division ceased firing—and at 40 minutes past 5, the north-western. The batteries fired until the last. During the night, the place was evacuated. At 3, A. M., Walker Bey landed with some troops and took possession.

British loss—14 killed and 42 wounded.

Egyptian loss—1500 to 1700 killed by explosion. 500 killed on the ramparts. Wounded unknown.

The only officer killed was Lieut. Le Mesurier, of the Talbot, who received a severe contusion, of which he died on the following day.

The British ships engaged were the Princess Charlotte, Powerful, Thunderer, Benbow, Revenge, Edinburgh, and Bellerophon, of the line; Castor, Pique, Carysfort, and Talbot, frigates; Wasp and Hazard, sloops; Gorgon, Vesuvius, Stromboli, and Phœnix, steam-frigates; two Austrian frigates and a corvette, and a Turkish ship-of-the-line, with the flag of Admiral Walker.

Some of the ships were a good deal cut up about the rigging and spars, and a prodigious quantity of powder and shot was expended.

The Phœnix proceeded to England, yesterday, with the despatches from Admiral Stopford.

A letter, after giving an account of the operations, states:—"At day-light, we found the place had been evacuated during the night; the troops were immediately landed by the small ships.—The Turkish flag was hoisted on the citadel, and on either side a small English and Austrian flag—thus terminating the siege and fall of Acre. The enemy certainly had been expecting us to land in the bay, having barricaded the gates on that side, and made it very strong. We commenced by going round the other walls, and were truly surprised at the strength of the place; almost every gun was new—every carriage quite so; but the quantity of ammunition, shot, and shells, of every sort and description, by the side of each gun, astonished us—certainly sufficient for a six months' ordinary siege. In the town, there is not one house without many shot-holes in it, nor one habitable.—I could not have imagined a city so completely destroyed, and was really glad to find myself again on board.

"The Bellerophon, Revenge, and Thunderer, are ordered to convey 600 prisoners each to Beyrout, and there trans-ship them into transports for Constantinople. It is said that much specie has been found in the city, and 300 pieces of field artillery. I yesterday heard the value estimated at £200,000, this fortress having been the grand depot and arsenal of Mehemet Ali. It will be a great blow to him. The garrison was supposed to amount to near 6000 at the commencement of the attack. The next ships for Malta are the Edinburgh, Hazard, and Wasp—the two first having their mizenmasts, and the last her foremast shot through. The Bellerophon, in the three and a-half hours, fired away 160 barrels of powder, and 28 tons of iron shot."

NEWS FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.

MALTA, November 15.

By the arrival of the Minos, this morning, we have advices from Constantinople to the 5th inst., from Egypt to the 6th, and from Smyrna to the 9th.

The news is not important. At none of these places was the capture of St. Jean d'Acre known. It is said that there is a strong fermentation in Damascus in favour of the Sultan. Some Tartar couriers have arrived at Constantinople, bringing the confirmation of the evacuation of Tarsus, Adana, and the defiles of the Taurus by the Egyptians. Troops continue to be sent from Constantinople into Syria. The Sultan's army, now, with the troops just sent, will amount to 20,000 strong. Orders have been sent to the Emir Bechir, now in Malta, to go to Constantinople. He is at liberty to go or refuse, as he is under British protection. (He may thank God for that!) The Sultana has had another daughter, and promises to have a large family. The late Austrian, Prussian, and Russian Consuls-Generals in Egypt, arrived at Smyrna, from Beyrout, on the 30th instant.—Sir Moses Montefiore and suite arrived here to-day by the Minos. Hosref Effendi, despatched by Mehemet Ali, to search out for Ibrahim, could not find him, or, at least, get near him. He had a particular mission.

The French packet-agent in Malta, and the Russian Consul, had a regular fight, with sticks, owing to the arrival of the news of the fall of Acre. This is a most disgraceful business—a farce, if you will, after the tragedy of St. Jean d'Acre.

THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

CORFU, November 11.

An awful Earthquake took place at the ill-fated Island of Zante, on Friday, the 30th ultimo. Sir Howard Douglas and suite are still there, and have, during the last week, felt upwards of one hundred shocks, and some very smart ones. The country has suffered severely, but, providentially, not more than seven lives have been lost. The inhabitants are all in a state of the greatest alarm, and the damage done is estimated at 1,500,000 dollars. Fortunately the weather was, up to Friday last, remarkably fine, or the sufferings of the poor would have been tenfold; a subscription has been opened for the immediate relief of the poor wretches whose houses are utterly destroyed.—Gentlemen who have come from Zante, say, that after the first tremendous shock, the town had the appearance of a place that had been bombarded for a month: and only fancy what it must look like, now that they have had one hundred and more shocks, which, it is said, have crumbled down those buildings which the first shock rent. A small Island, in the Harbour of Zante, has disappeared; there were a few fishermen's huts upon it—but we know not whether any poor wretches were on it at the time.

FRANCE.

The discussion on the address commenced in the Chamber of Deputies, on Wednesday se'nnight the 25th ult. Marshal Soult said he was President of the Council when the difficulties of the Eastern question originated, and he had again accepted that office, with the responsibility attending its conclusion. France, he said, was ready to engage in war, provided it was dictated by justice and the dignity of the country: she never would accept a peace that was not honourable, and was determined on maintaining unimpaired the balance of power in Europe. Such was the mission the new Cabinet had undertaken. Peace would, he believed, be the result. He had witnessed himself the feeling of the English people towards this country, for he never considered the honour paid to him in England as addressed to him, but to the nation he represented. France might rest assured that he would not compromise her dignity at the close of his career. He had formerly served her with his sword, he now served her as a citizen.

M. Thiers succeeded the Marshal, and a solemn silence ensued. He said the Chamber would appreciate his motives for addressing it at so early an hour. He would abstain from all recrimination, and merely state facts, and not impute to his predecessors the responsibility of the present situation. France, before the 1st of March last, had not been fortunate in several negociations; she had failed in Poland, in Italy, and in Spain. (Murmurs from the Centre.) In the East she could not expect to be more successful. Her policy was to preserve the Ottoman Empire from the fangs of Russia. Although the alliance between England and France had been greatly shaken by the hesitation of the latter in regard to Spain, she was nevertheless disposed to give up many points, in order to remove the protectorship of Russia over the Ottoman Empire. England then proposed to unite their fleets at the mouth of the Dardanelles; if the Russians were marching on Constantinople to summon them to stop, and if they refused, either to demand the entrance of the passage, or force it conjointly. To this plan the French Cabinet did not accede, although it would then have been perfectly easy to engage England in a war with Russia. In the course of further negociations, England made to France a number of propositions contrary to her interests, dangerous even, which the Cabinet of the 12th of May honourably refused.—Amongst them was the proposition to wrest by force the Ottoman fleet from the Pacha. When M. Thiers entered office, M. Guizot was instructed to propose and obtain for the Viceroy the hereditary possession of both Egypt and Syria. England directly opposed it, and from that day France found herself alone against the Four Powers. To this he yielded. He urged the Pacha to accept Syria for life; the proposition appeared to him very moderate and acceptable, and he moreover declared to Mehemet Ali, that if he did not subscribe to it, France would not endanger the existence of her alliance with Great Britain by supp rting his pretensions. The Consul of England, Mr. Hodges, had irritated the Pacha to such a degree, that the latter had declared he would not give up Adana, and would order his son to cross the Taurus. The agents of peace opposed his wishes, but M. Thiers never held out to the Pacha any promise of direct support. France had in the East immense interests of fifty years' standing, and, though a firm partisan of British alliance, the moment he (M. Thiers) perceived that France could not retain a real influence at Constantinople, he had sought to establish her supremacy at Alexandria, because he considered that she would have a *point d'appui* in the East to maintain her ascendancy in the Mediterranean. He knew that the British Cabinet would not assent to the maintenance of the Pacha in Egypt and in Syria for life. He was aware that such was the determination of the British Cabinet, and he would have considered himself unworthy of the confidence the King and country had placed in him, if he had not assumed an imposing attitude. He had resigned because he foresaw a probability of war. He would have ordered the fleet to Alexandria, and war might very probably have been the consequence. Up to the signature of the treaty of July France negociated—that treaty signed, she armed—but the present Cabinet had decided on peace *at any price*. (No, no.) "It must be so. I will not believe that you are not good citizens; and if you had not resolved on peace, would you have checked the armaments? ("Hear, hear!" and "Bravo, bravo!") Our influence in Europe is lost for ever."

M. Dupin demanded to be heard in defence of the address, and said, "We are the friends of peace, but we are not afraid of war. There are wars which we would not enter into, and there are others which we would gladly undertake."

M. Guizot then rose to reply. He was continually and unmercifully interrupted; first, by Piscatory, who, having been called to order, rose in anger and rushed out of the Chamber, then by Thiers, then by Berryer, by Taschereau, and others, besides the usual or unusual parliamentary expressions. The policy of France, he said, did not shame her; she had little to repent and nothing to revenge. (Hear.) The Spanish, Belgian, and Italian questions were settled; their solution did not involve the question of war or peace. As to the change of Ministry, it was demanded by the fact, that the passions of Frenchmen had been unduly excited, and faction inadequately denounced or repressed.—(Hear, hear.) "This, gentlemen, was the motive for the formation of the present Cabinet. It was not formed for the maintenance of peace *a tout prix*. Such a word is shameful to utter and shameful to hear. Who has a right to attribute to us such a desire? Who amongst us has, like the chief of the present Cabinet, gained battles for his country? Who in this Chamber have the right to call themselves better patriots than we are?"—(Cries of "Hear, hear.") The rest of his speech of Wednesday was confined to a personal defence of the calumnies urged against him. On some interruption from M. Thiers, he said, "When Mr. Pitt discussed in Parliament the question whether war should be declared against the French Republic, or not, his speeches turned upon the question itself, and no person made of it an object for insulting or revolutionary qualifications. No. You do not wish for war *a tout prix*, nor do we desire peace *a tout prix*. You were a Cabinet composed of men of courage and ardour, who thought war imminent, and therefore prepared for it. We, on the contrary, think that peace ought to be the solution of the present crisis, and that, if there had been war, the fault would have been with yourselves." (Sensation.)

On Thursday, after M. Passy had read several documents in defence of the late Government, M. Guizot re-ascended the tribune, and entered on an analysis of the negociations antecedent to the treaty of July. He said that in the course of the negociation several propositions were made, and he must say, for the sake of truth, and in order that it should be known to France, his firm conviction was that England, as well as the other Powers, but England above all, was sincerely desirous of an amicable arrangement with France. He was convinced that not only the English people, but the English Government and Lord Palmerston himself, had the French alliance at heart. (Hear.) A voice from the left, "Nevertheless, facts have spoken clearly."

ARRIVAL OF THE QUEEN OF SPAIN.—The King, Queen, and Royal Family left Paris for Fontainbleau on Friday last. They arrived at three o'clock. An hour afterwards Queen Christina arrived at the Palace, and alighted from her carriage at the foot of the grand staircase of the *fer a cheval*, where Her Majesty was received by the King, the Prince Royal, and the Duke d'Aumale. The Queen wished to kiss the hand which the King stretched out to help her to descend from the carriage, but His Majesty prevented her with an embrace, and offered his arm to conduct her to the top of the staircase, where the Queen and Princess received her. A grand dinner was given on Sunday on the return of the Court to the Tuileries, in honour of the Queen of Spain.

The Queen Dowager of Spain announces her intention of speedily proceeding to Naples.

The *Moniteur* announces that "the Queen Regent of Spain" received on Tuesday, at the Palais Royal, the entire *corps diplomatique*, who were presented to Her Majesty by M. Guizot.

It is generally believed that King Louis Philippe has succeeded in negotiating a marriage between His Majesty's youngest son, the Duke de Montpensier, and the Queen of Spain, so far at least as the consent of the ex-Queen Regent, her august mother, can go towards completing such an arrangement. According to another report a marriage with the eldest son of Don Carlos is proposed.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—*Money Market and City Intelligence.*—The accounts received this morning from Manchester are of a more cheering character than any received for some time past. Money was becoming more plentiful, and bills more easy of discount, owing, it is said, to timely interference by the London discount brokers, who had taken off a great number of the bills of the foreign houses, and thus relieved the local money market. The prospects of trade were also improving. The extensive Mediterranean market, in consequence of the events which have occurred in Syria, was again considered to be opened, and orders have arrived from the United States, with anticipations of more and larger by the next packets. In the East India trade there was also the appearance of a great increase of business; but the long-dated bills which are usual in that trade were likely to create some impediment, unless that can be removed by the late notice from the Bank, which will allow them to be taken in deposit, though not actually discounted. Some of the more extensive printers have begun to work extra time; the printers' engravers are working night and day, having more orders on hand than they can execute, in anticipation of the demand for printed goods from America.

Notwithstanding the pressure of money, the prices of the English funds are well supported. In the early part of the day there was a trifling decline, but as business proceeded the market recovered. Consols for money closed at 90¼ to ⅜, and for the account 90⅞ to 91.

THE TEA TRADE.—*London, Dec.* 1.—The deliveries of tea last week amounted to 390,000 lbs., being rather less than in the preceding six days. There is at present but a limited business doing in the article, owing to the large auction pressed forward from time to time being more than adequate to the demand. The trade is not expected now to be animated until after Christmas. Company's Congou was nominally at 2s. 3½d. per lb.

MANCHESTER, Dec. 2.—We are glad to be enabled to state, that, since yesterday week, there has been a very palpable improvement in our market, both as regards yarn and goods, and an extensive business has been done,—in some cases at a trifling advance, especially in fine 27-inch printing cloth, and in yarns suitable for the East India Market,—but generally at the prices of yesterday week. The purchases for the East Indies, which have been to a considerable extent, are, we presume, chiefly speculative, in anticipation of favourable advices by the overland mail, now nearly due; and the improvement in goods may be ascribed, in a great degree, to the accounts brought by the *President* of the improving state of business in America. On the whole, though prices continue miserably low, there was a more cheerful and buoyant feeling in the market yesterday than has been experienced for some months past; and a gradual and steady improvement appeared to be confidently anticipated.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET, Dec. 4.—Planks, per foot, of 2 in. thick, 2¼d. to 2½d.; Lathwood, per fathom, £4 10s. to £6; Staves, Quebec red, 1½ in. thick and 5½ feet long, £40 to £65; do. Puncheon, £13 to £21; Timber, Red Pine, per foot, 1s. 5d. to 2s. 1d.; Yellow, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 9d.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, Dec. 1.—During the past week the imports of all kinds of Grain, Flour, and Oatmeal have been only to a moderate extent, and the demand has been very limited here and in our country markets for every article in the Corn trade, excepting for Oats and Oatmeal, which have again obtained a small advance—about 1d. per 45 lb. on the former, and about 6d. per 240 lb. on the latter.

There is no change in the duties on grain from foreign ports since Friday last; Flour in bond continues to find an export demand at 24s. to 24s. 6d. per barrel.

In recognition of the eminent services of Admiral Sir R. Stopford in the recent achievements by the British arms in Syria, we hear that the Governorship of Greenwich Hospital is to be tendered for his acceptance—an act in which the spontaneous approbation of all parties will concur. Commodore Napier will also receive some highly honourable testimonial of the approbation of the Sovereign for his bravery in the same service.—*Ministerial Paper.*

Lieutenant-General Sir Howard Douglas, Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, is re-called by Government, and Mr. Stewart M'Kenzie, Ex-Governor of Ceylon, succeeds him at Malta.

We are authorized to contradict the report in a contemporary paper, that Major-General Sir Thomas Pearson succeeds Sir John Harvey in the government of New-Brunswick; neither is it true that the latter Officer is to be employed in Syria.—*Naval and Military Gazette.*

General orders have issued from the Horse Guards to raise a regiment in Canada, to be called "The Royal Canadian Regiment."

This regiment is to be composed of volunteers from regiments returning home from Canada, 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 hostile aggressions from the United States. The Commander of the Forces in British North America is to be the Colonel of the regiment. The appointment of the officers is to be entirely under the controul 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.

Orders have been received at Chatham to have all the men belonging to the Regiments in the East Indies got ready to embark for their respective regiments in three weeks.—*Ministerial Paper.*

DOWNING-STREET, November 17.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant General Sir Colin Campbell to be Governor and Commander in Chief of the Island of Ceylon.

At the Central Criminal Court, on Monday, the trial of the Earl of Cardigan and Captain Douglas, for duelling, was further postponed to the next session of the court, in order that the case of the Noble Earl should be first disposed of in the House of Peers, before that of the accessory was brought forward.

Sir Frederick Smith, and Professor Barlow, the commissioners appointed by government to investigate the best railway route to Scotland, have recently re-examined the lines between Lancaster and Carlisle, and are said to have reported in favour of the project which takes in Kendal.

To such an extent has crime diminished in Dublin within the last twelve months, that Smithfield Penitentiary has been closed up by order of the Privy Council.

THE REPEAL AGITATION.—Lord Charlemont, in answer to an address of the National Repeal Association of Ireland, energetically urges the members of that body not to persevere in agitating the question of "repeal," and states as his most anxious wish, "that they should seek to strengthen, not to dissolve, their existing connection with Great Britain." He says, "The bloodless repeal of the Union is, I am convinced, impracticable. My earnest advice to the Repealers therefore is, to aim at those advantages for Ireland which may be obtained under the united legislature, and to avoid cherishing desires which are almost sure to be disappointed. They may otherwise be hurried, contrary to their first intention, into acts of violence, and, instead of serving the land of their birth, may bring down upon it that most dreadful of all national visitations, 'civil war.'" The document, from which the above is an extract, was read at the weekly meeting of the Association in Dublin on Monday se'nnight by Mr. J. O'Connell, M. P., and was ordered to be referred to Mr. D. O'Connell, M. P. for the purpose of answering it.

Vauxhall Gardens are about to be sold for building purposes. Messrs. Gye and Hughes, the lessees for the last ten years, began with a capital of £90,000, and have finished as bankrupts, owing above £40,000.

Wreck of the City of Bristol Steamer and twenty-seven persons lost.—We regret being obliged to announce that the above fine first class steamer while on her passage from Waterford to Bristol foundered about six o'clock in the evening of Wednesday, the 18th inst. on the sands of Llangenith, near the Holmes, in consequence, it is thought, of the Captain (John Stacey) mistaking the Worm's Head for those dangerous sands the Helirieks.—There were 29 persons on board, including 7 passengers (4 men 2 ladies and 1 child) all of whom with the exception of two, a seaman named William Poole, and Thomas Austice, a carpenter were drowned. These contrived to save themselves by swimming and clinging to parts of the wreck. 72 pigs and 4 head of cattle swam ashore. Four bodies have been picked up, one a gentleman in a frock coat and boots, with two sovereigns in his pocket. 400 dead pigs and 18 horned cattle have also drifted ashore.—*Brighton Guardian.*

We understand that Austria, Prussia, and the other Germanic Powers, irritated by the military preparations of France, but unwilling to incur the expense of increasing their troops to a war establishment, have silently but effectually completed such a skeleton organization, that at any moment a force can be got under arms superior to that prepared by France. Remonstrances have in the meantime been made to the Government of France, against her continued armaments, in which England has indirectly concurred; but if these remonstrances should not be attended to, the great powers will be able to shew in the spring such an overwhelming force, that if necessary, the initiative in hostilities can be taken by them. It is generally understood that the submission of Mehemet Ali has been made.—*Morning Herald, Dec.* 3.

The French Government has determined on raising a loan for twenty-five millions of francs, three per cents.—£1,000,000 sterling. The order in Council has been signed, but the minister of finance delays bringing it forward till after the address be voted by the deputies.—*Morning Herald.*

COLONY OF NEW-ZEALAND.—The *Gazette* contains the following Colonial announcements—"Downing-street, Nov. 20th.—Her Majesty has been pleased, by letters patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, to create the Islands of New-Zealand into a distinct and separate Colony. The Queen has been pleased to appoint John Hobson, Esq. Captain in the Royal Navy, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New-Zealand.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 4.

The capture of St. Jean d'Acre, the details of which will be found elsewhere, is admitted on all hands to have been one of the most gallant exploits in which British seamen were ever engaged. Even the *London Times*,—which led the way in depreciating the navy, and was foremost in the patriotic endeavour to prove to Europe and the world, that our ships were neglected, and their crews inefficient, all owing to the criminal neglect and apathy of our Liberal Administration,—has discovered that the capture of Algiers was less glorious than that of Acre,—that "the precision of our gunnery was terrible, and its effects resistless". The same testimony is borne by the French and Polish officers who commanded at Acre, and one of its effects will be to silence the false and factious clamour which was raised some time ago as to the alleged inefficiency of the Navy. With regard to the Eastern question, the fall of Acre, and other disasters which have befallen the Pacha, must tend to its immediate settlement, if, indeed, this has not already been effected. On the authority of a telegraphic despatch, published by the French Government, we are assured that Mehemet has sent orders for the withdrawal of all his troops from Syria. This done, and the Turkish fleet restored, Mehemet may yet be continued in the pachalic of Egypt, as the Allied Powers have signified their willingness to use their influence with the Porte for the withdrawal of his deposition.

The debates on the address in the French Chamber of Deputies have led to many explanations and some recriminations. The frank acquittal, by M. Guizot, of Lord Palmerston and the English Government from any wish or intention to injure or offend France, is calculated to do much towards restoring the friendly feeling which ought to exist between the two countries; and the impotent wrath of Thiers, on the failure of his mischievous policy, and his fierce aspirations for war, we can only regard as the outpourings of vexation from a baffled Bobadil. He has clearly announced all idea of a return to power, and calculates on a long continuance in the ranks of opposition. The only point of complaint as regards England made by M. Guizot, was that another opportunity of refusal had not been afforded to the French Government, before the treaty of London was definitively signed. It is to be regretted that this was not given; but, under all circumstances, and considering that the then French Government, as imprudently avowed by M. Thiers last week, was merely temporizing, and sought but to create delay, it is hardly to be wondered at that it was refused, especially as the object of M. Thiers must have become pretty manifest during the protracted negotiations, although M. Thiers might fancy that his secret was safely confined to his own keeping. Very cunning persons, and Statesmen too, have often been, not over-reached, but defeated by straight forward, plain dealing men; and thus it appears to have been with M. Thiers in his dealings with the British Government.

The Courier.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1840.

At this season of joyous congratulation, it affords us sincere gratification to have it in our power to announce an event of the highest importance to the Nation at large—*the Birth of an Heiress Apparent to the British Throne, and the restoration to comparative health of our universally beloved* QUEEN. The receipt of intelligence from England to the 4th of December, brought by the steamer *Acadia*, puts us in possession of this pleasing news, so cheering to a Nation's hopes,—and its arrival among us at the present time, makes it, if possible, more acceptable and delighting. The particulars of Her Majesty's accouchement will be found in preceding columns.

The steamer had a very boisterous passage of fourteen days and a half from Liverpool to Halifax, where she arrived on Saturday morning last, and brought eighty-six passengers—seventy-four of whom proceeded to Boston. Those who landed at Halifax were—The Hon. George Smith, W. Parker, Lieut. Hinde, B. Verral, Chas. Cunning ham, J. E. Churchill, R. Christie, R. Chearnley, G. Harding, Capt. Brown, Mr. Ellison, Capt. D. Grant.

The middle of November was unusually stormy on the British coast, and a great number of wrecks are recorded in the papers. Great fears were entertained for the safety of the steamer President, which left New-York on the 2d Nov.—put back on the 9th, and sailed again on the 11th. She, however, arrived safe at Liverpool on the 27th, after a passage of sixteen days. We do not observe any notice in the papers of her again starting for New-York.

Some of the English papers contained a report that Sir John Harvey had been selected for an important command in Syria, and that he would be succeeded in the government of this Province by Sir Thomas Pearson, well known in New-Brunswick, where he married a daughter of the late General Coffin—but the *Naval and Military Gazette*, of the 28th November, seems to have authority for contradicting the rumour.

There seems now to be little probability of a general war. The capture of the almost impregnable fortress of St. Jean d'Acre must prove to the Egyptians the utter uselessness of their endeavouring to resist the combined arms that are employed to bring them to subjection, and will therefore, we think, be the means of bringing about a speedy settlement of affairs in that quarter.—No late intelligence from China had been received in England.

Extract of a letter dated "Liverpool, December 4, 1840. These few days past, a decidedly healthy change had taken place in money matters, and in the manufacturing districts; but to-day the news from London conveyed information that the Bank brokers had entered the market to borrow money at 6 per cent. the consequence of which is, that shares have tumbled, and the local Banks will be obliged to haul their customers up. This, however, may be temporary, as it is occasioned by the fear of a ministerial change in France, which may not take place. *Ships* are still selling well; but the timber market is as dull as ever. The last mail overland, from China, rather tends to convey the impression that the war there was likely to be protracted. Should this be confirmed, by the next India Mail (now almost due) Teas must again necessarily advance."

CHRISTMAS CHARITIES.

Collected for the Poor at Trinity and St. John Churches, on Christmas Day,	£51	2	4
St. Luke's Church, Portland,	16	3	9½
Wesleyan Chapel, Germain-st.	8	2	6

We are pleased to find that the liberality of our citizens has, as usual, been generously displayed by the Collections in places of Public Worship yesterday for the benefit of the Poor; but as the extent of poverty and distress amongst the labouring classes in the City at the present time, even in this early period of the winter, is so great that the Overseers of Poor, after crowding into the Parish houses betwixt two hundred and three hundred individuals, have yet, besides, to give weekly assistance, outside, to more than one hundred and fifty sick and distressed families comprising upwards of *five hundred* souls in private houses in various parts of the city, and as there doubtless remain many to whom assistance cannot at present be afforded, we trust that something on an extensive scale will be established by our citizens for the purpose of relieving the wants of the numerous poor at this inclement season.

THE WEATHER has become extremely cold—the Thermometer, last night, was down to 9 below zero. The ground has a coating of snow, and the sleighing is pretty good.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—M. H. Perley, Esq. Lectures on Monday evening, on *the Early History of New-Brunswick*—a subject of general interest, and to which we have no doubt he will do ample justice.

We are authorised to state that the Central Bank of New-Brunswick, at Fredericton, has taken measures to prevent the further issue of Cheques on them by the St. Croix Bank of Calais, (Maine.)

STEAMER NEW-BRUNSWICK.—This fine vessel, the property of the Fredericton Steam-Boat Company, which sunk at the wharf at Indian Town on the morning of the 20th November last, with a heavy and valuable cargo on board, (most of which was subsequently recovered, but in a damaged state,) has been sufficiently raised to admit of her being on Wednesday towed to and grounded on the beach at the Mills and Canal Company's establishment, on the Carleton side of the Falls. The plan of raising the steamer, which has been successfully put in practice by Messrs. W. & J. Olive, Ship-builders, of Carleton, was by lashing six wood-boats to her, by means of chains passing under the steamer and attached to spars crossing her deck, and resting on the wood-boats, and the latter being scuttled and filled with water, were then pumped out, and by their buoyancy lifted the steamer from the bottom. This process of scuttling and pumping out the boats was repeated several times, and the advantage gained by each operation was secured by means of piles driven into the beach at the bow and stern of the steamer, and to which, as she was gradually raised, she was secured.

We understand, from a partial examination made last evening, that the steamer is not so much injured as was at first anticipated; but she was not then so far up on the beach as to afford an opportunity for a complete survey.

An unsuccessful attempt was made on Tuesday last to bring the steamer, with the wood boats attached, entirely through the Falls, but being, as we are informed, rather late in the tide, one of the wood boats struck Split Rock, in turning round the point, and the tide then running up, the whole was taken back to Indian Town in safety; and it having been subsequently determined to beach the steamer, without bringing her completely through the Falls, it was accordingly accomplished, as already stated, on the beach in the cove between the upper fall and West Head. From appearances, it is considered highly probable that the sinking of the steamer was caused, as reported at the time, by a quantity of heavy freight, which was lying upon the wharf, having been improperly put upon the steamer's deck, without the knowledge of the crew, which brought the ash-holes so low on one side as to admit the water, and cause her to fill.

SAINT JOHN SUBSCRIPTION ASSEMBLIES.—The first of these Assemblies will take place at the Saint John Hotel, on Tuesday evening next, under the following management:—

Mr. J. V. Thurgar,	Lord Glamis, 69th Rgt.,
E. L. Jarvis,	Mr. C. W. Smith, R.A.
R. L. Hazen,	Mr. J. W. Peters,
J. Howe, junr.	Dr. Wm. Bayard.

The Subscription List is very well filled, and every preparation has been made to render these parties highly agreeable during the season. A full attendance of ladies is anticipated on Tuesday evening, and there is no doubt that the Long Room will present a very gay and animated spectacle on the occasion.

MR. RUSSELL.—This gentleman gives his first Concert this evening at the St. John Hotel, and from the high reputation which Mr. Russell has enjoyed in the places he has visited, we anticipate a rich treat. In Halifax he has won the highest praise which could be bestowed upon him. Lord and Lady Falkland, who both possess musical talent of a very high order, gave their most unqualified approbation of Mr. Russell's vocal powers, and he was a constant guest at Government House. We recommend our friends to avail themselves of the opportunity of hearing Mr. Russell this evening, as his stay among us will be short, and will not probably admit of his giving more than one other Concert.

The semi annual public examination of the CENTRAL MADRAS SCHOOLS, containing upwards of two hundred children, in charge of Mr. MacDougall and Mrs. Starkie, took place on Wednesday morning, pursuant to the notice in the last *Courier*, in presence of the Honorable the Chief Justice, His Honor Judge Parker, the Honorable Mr. Johnston, the Reverend the Rector, and Geo. D. Robinson, and James William Boyd, Esquires,—at the close of which the Chief Justice kindly addressed the children, expressing to them the high satisfaction of the Examiners with the performances of the day, and particularly with the great improvement since the preceding examination, evinced generally in both Schools.

A number of premiums were, as usual, distributed among those most highly distinguished for advancement in learning, general good conduct, or regularity of attendance.

The Schools (to which admittance is freely granted upon application,) will be re-opened on Monday, the 11th proximo.

At the close of the half-yearly period of Mr. Macgregor's School, the following pupils were found to have obtained distinction in their respective classes:—

Greek,	G. H. Lugrin,
1st Latin & Exercises,	James Walker,
Scanning Hexameter Verses,	Ambrose Perkins,
2d Latin,	Alex. S. E. Macgregor,
3d ditto.	George J. Chubb,
French & Exercises,	G. H. Lugrin,
ENGLISH COMPOSITION	
1st Division,	John Ward.
2d Division,	J. F. Cruickshank,
For industry displayed in Exercises,	Charles Ward,
GEOGRAPHY.	
1st Division, Equal	Henry. F. Perley, James Walker,
2d ditto,	W. P. Perkins,
ENGLISH GRAMMAR.	
1st Division,	G. H. Lugrin,
2d ditto,	George H. Perley,
ARITHMETIC.	
1st, or Highest Division,	Ambrose Perkins, William Dunham, John Allen,
2d Division,	Wm. Perkins,
3d Ditto,	Charles J. Macgregor,
WRITING.	
1st Division,	C. Alfred Cromwell,
2d Ditto,	Thomas G. Allan,
3d Ditto,	Daniel Leavitt,
ENGLISH READING.	
1st Division,	Thomas Dunham,
2d Ditto,	William Disbrow,
RECITATION.	
1st Division,	James Walker,
2d Ditto,	Chas. Macgregor, Sen.
Geometry and Algebra,	G. H. Lugrin,
Practical Mathematics,	Walter Yeats.

N. B.—The School will be re-opened on Monday the 4th January, 1841, at the usual hour.—*Obs.*

The usual semi-annual examination of Mr. E. Fitzgerald's Classical and Mathematical School, took place on Tuesday the 22d inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. On which occasion the following young gentlemen, pupils, obtained premiums for superior merit in their respective classes, viz:—

Master Merritt, Sen., in Homer; Deveber, Jun. in Xenophon; Fitzgerald, in Horace; Deveber, Jun. in Sallust; Simonds, in Virgil; Blatch, in Eutropius; Merritt, Sen. in Natural History and Science; Robinson, in use of the Globes; Kirby, in English Grammar and History; Burns, Jun. in Geography; Deforest, in Arithmetic, 1st; Gilbert, in do. 2d, Johnston, Jun. in do. 3d; Crookshank, in do. 4th; Robertson, in Writing, 1st; Kirby, in do. 2d; for general good conduct during the half year, Master Robinson.

The Rev. I. W. D. Gray, and the Rev. R. Wilson, Examiners, signified to the Committee of the school, their satisfaction with the proficiency of the pupils generally. The Ladies and Gentlemen (some of the latter professional,) who visited the school during the examination, (a very severe and strict one,) all seemed to be much pleased with the result; having expressed themselves to Mr. Fitzgerald in terms of the highest gratification.

ATROCIOUS MURDER.—Abraham Suydam, President of the Mechanic and Farmers' Bank, of New-Brunswick, New-Jersey, who has been missing for some days, and whose mysterious disappearance created so great a sensation, was found on the evening of the 14th, murdered, and buried under the cellar-floor of a house belonging to one Peter Robinson.—Circumstances of a very suspicious character, excited a belief, that Mr. S. had been murdered by Robinson, which induced a search to be made. On taking up the cellar-floor (which had been recently laid) the place where the body was buried was immediately discovered, and the body found buried about four feet in the ground.—Robinson is a carpenter by trade, and had purchased the lot and received money for building the house, on credit, from Mr. Suydam,—Mr. Suydam was undoubtedly induced to come to the house of Robinson, under the promise of paying off his obligations, as the mortgage bond, notes, &c. were all found in Robinson's possession.—R., his wife, and brother, are all secured. There is not the least shadow of doubt of Robinson's guilt.—*New-York Journal of Commerce.*

BODY OF NAPOLEON.—The ship Calumet, Captain Shreve, which arrived at Boston, left St. Helena, Oct. 21. On the 18th the ceremony of exhumation of the remains of Napoleon took place with great parade. The body, which on his death was embalmed by French chemists, was found in a state of complete preservation, the features being preserved. It will be remembered that Napoleon died May 5, 1821. The body was conveyed on board the Belle Poule, which, with the Favourite, sailed for France on the 19th. These ships sailed from France July 4, and arrived at St. Helena Oct. 8.

BIRTHS.—On Saturday, the 21st ult. at Wavertree, the wife of Mr. Richard Jobson, of a daughter. They were married the same day as Her Majesty, and presented her husband with a daughter on the same day as that on which Queen Victoria made Prince Albert a similar present.—Same day, in Captain French, Kendal, the wife of Mr. William Mawson, of a daughter. This couple was married on the same day as Her Majesty, and she presented her husband with a daughter nearly at the same hour that Victoria was delivered of a Princess.—*Liverpool Mercury, Dec.* 4.

NEW-YORK MARKET, Dec. 19.—*Flour.*—The market since Saturday last has shown but little variation; the sales, as is usual at this season of the year, being very light. Some purchases of common brands canal have been made as low as $4,94, but holders generally demand $5.

COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Courier.

Sir,—The liberty of the Press has been considered one of the greatest public blessings, and so long as that liberty is not used with base and corrupt motives, and is placed beyond the reach of unprincipled men, it might prove to be the mirror of public opinion. But when power is granted to men of low and selfish minds to give vent to their spleen malice, and jealousy, like other gifts, the blessing is often made a curse, and the bane of society.—Perhaps a more striking illustration of this fact cannot be seen than when a few selfish and arrogant persons form themselves into parties, and attempt to trample on the rights and insult the feelings of a whole community: when a handful of selfish beings would rule over thousands wiser and better than themselves, and, by clinging to an illiberal and domineering policy, would fain make the ignorant believe that they are irreproachable. It is impossible that even the best and wisest of laws can always protect the innocent, when they fall into the hands of the profligate; and too often the criminal escapes, by the disgrace that would attach to any who might successfully bring him to justice. Thus malicious scribblers go on, and gain strength from their own debased principles, and many who are placed beyond the poisoned halo around them are deceived, and led into dangerous errors. Much might be written on this subject to prove, that, although false and abusive communi-