therefore undertook the negotiation with his usual ability and vigour, and, by God's blessing, his Lordship's exertions have been so far crowned with success, that the principle has been acknowledged by the Turkish Government. Permission for the building and establishment of the Church at Jerusalem is guaranteed; and, if Lord Palmerston's efforts be followed up with suitable energy the complete attainment of the object may be regarded as certain. It is a subject of still greater thankfulness that the prelates entrusted with the Government of the Church have heartily concurred in the proposed measures. The Revd. Professor Alexander, himself a brother of St. James, both after the flesh and after the spirit, has been nominated as Bishop of the Church of St. James at Jerusalem; and Sunday the 7th of November, is the day fixed for his consecration. Towards the endowment of the Bishopric the King of Prussia has already made a munificent contribution of £15,000, being half the sum required, and thus set an example of Christian liberality, which it is hoped, will be generally followed. The Committee of the London Society, recognising in this wonderful providence the merciful interposition of God for the good of His people Israel—perceiving its influence in the direct and powerful promotion of their immediate object, and deeply sensible of the honour put upon them, in the selection of a beloved and respected member of their own body to fill the Episcopate, have voted the sum of £3,000 towards the endowment and establishment of the Bishopric, and for the outfit of the Bishop; and, as at least, £15,000 more are required, have determined to open a separate fund for the receipt of donations for this purpose, which donations will be placed to the credit of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and Bishop of London, as having the direction of the fund for the endowment of the Bishopric of the Church of St. James at Jerusalem. To this fund the friends of Israel and of the Church are earnestly requested to contribute. It is unnecessary to urge the powerfully beneficial effect which an Anglican Bishop at Jerusalem may exercise over the Churches of the East, and how, without any intrusion, by example, by love, by meekness, he may do much towards the healing of their unhappy divisions, towards the correction of ancient errors, and the diffusion of the pure light of the Gospel. The friends of Israel need scarcely be told of the influence to be exercised by a Jewish Bishop over his brethren scattered through the world. In him, the Church of the circumcision, 1700 years ago rudely expelled from its holy habitation by Heathen intolerance, will again find a centre of life and unity; in him the people of Israel may again behold a symbol of national resuscitation. In this most wonderful event, the mediator upon prophecy must recognise a sign that the time, the set time, to favour Zion is come—a pledge that the promise, "that sons of the stranger shall build her walls, and their King's minister unto her"—that "Kings shall be her nursing fathers, and Queens her nursing mothers," shall soon be accomplished—that now, therefore, is the time to shew the abundance of his love by the overflowing of his liberality."

British News.

[*From the John Bull, November* 1.]

We are happy in being able to congratulate our readers on the tokens of returning tranquillity in Ireland, which are everywhere beginning to show themselves. Not a week passes without the withdrawal of some influential name from the Repeal Association, while the Priests themselves seem at length to become aware that they entered into holy orders for some other purpose than to play the part of political agitators. More than one of the body has ventured of late publicly to preach peace to his people; and wherever this has taken place the people have shown themselves willing and eager listeners. O'Connell may, possibly, keep alive the spirit of treason in Dublin for a while. He has so far prevailed in the late municipal elections as to secure his own accession to office, and that of almost all his friends. Nor will it surprise us to find the Beggarman himself placed, bye and by, in the civic chair. But even in Dublin his influence is manifestly on the wane, and in the provinces it is tending fast towards extinction.

This is Earl De Grey's doing: or rather the doing of him by whom Earl de Grey was pressed into the public service. For the first time, since the passing of the Emancipation Act, Ireland sees at her head a Lord Lieutenant who is determined in his administration of public affairs, to be guided by a spirit of truth and honour, and even-handed justice alone. Whether in making appointments, or in dispensing criminal as well as civil justice, regard will be paid to nothing except the claims founded on personal merit, and the eternal and immutable law of right. No clamours of faction—no threats of remonstrances, whether they come from one set of bigots or another, will have any weight with the Irish Government. Whatever seems best for Ireland as a whole—whatever shall have a tendency to suppress crime and to promote the growth of the moral virtues, will be the course followed out by Earl de Grey; and unless fate itself have declared against that unhappy country, the ultimate success of such noble efforts is certain. We instance as a case in point, the nomination of Mr. Brewster to the office of law adviser to the Government, against which a furious outcry was raised by the Repealers. A very wicked outcry it was, and very ridiculous too, for the Repealers continued to mix up with it a sort of boast, that they had sown the seeds of disunion on that very point, in the Conservative cause. Now it is a remarkable fact that the Repealers have entirely failed, as well in carrying the sympathies of the Irish people along with their imaginary grievances, as in persuading any human being to believe their fable of Conservative feuds. Even the *Irish* public is now aware that if there did arise a momentary hesitation in the minds of those in whom the piece of patronage was vested, the circumstance was not only not to be wondered at, but was in the highest degree praiseworthy. Circumstances had compelled Mr. Brewster to play rather a conspicuous part in the contest which threatened to involve in its issue the consistency of the British empire; and the Irish Government, knowing nothing personally of the man, hesitated, as it was natural that it should, ere they consented to place him in a situation of peculiar delicacy and prominency. For the Repealers had not been backward in their dirty work of private slander, as well as of public vituperation, and it was no more than becoming that they, who set out with an avowed determination of looking to character only, and not to party, in the choice of the officials, should give especially to private slander the attention which it seemed to merit.

The nomination of Mr. Brewster was accordingly suspended, but it was only that time might be given to inquire. And what has been the result! In defiance of O'Connells threats, Mr. Brewster has been confirmed in his office; to the entire satisfaction of every impartial man in Ireland. So far from a feeling of soreness having been left behind there is not a Conservative who knows anything of the circumstances, that does not thank Earl De Grey as much for the caution which he exercised, as for the firmness which induced him to carry through the point, as soon as he became satisfied that it was a just one. If all the Irish patronage continue to be dispensed, as we have no doubt that it will, in a like spirit of fairness and impartiality, we shall soon see Ireland in a very different state from that, in which her worst enemies desire to keep her.

[*From the same.*]

We are not among the number of those who would distrust, unnecessarily, the feeling of the French Government towards this country. We believe, on the contrary, that it is as friendly as ever it was; and if we entertained any doubts upon the subject, these would be removed by observing the terms in which Lord Palmerston's newspapers speak of Louis Philippe and his Cabinet. He is no longer the wise and sagacious Prince, to act in concert with whom ought to be the great end and object of all our foreign policy. We hear no more of his peculiar fitness to preside over the destinies of a great people—of his noble love of peace—of his determination to preserve that blessing for Europe at all hazards—of the lofty nature of his ambition, which seeks the permanent good of mankind, not the gratification of French vanity. Somehow or another he has lost favour with the Palmerstonians, and his qualities both of head and heart have undergone, in consequence, a perfect revolution. Now, as we never gave implicit credit to the extravagant laudations which once upon a time used to glorify the names of the King of the Barricades, so we are not going to believe now, that he is either a heartless tyrant, or an unprincipled traitor. We discredit altogether the stories of Louis Philippe's participation in the late outrages at Madrid: still less are we inclined to believe that he cherishes the insane project of re-annexing, by means of a family alliance, the Crown of Spain to that of France. But we cannot look with indifference upon the concentration of troops which is going forward at this moment at the foot of the Pyrenees. The measure may be one of mere precaution. Louis Philippe may apprehend danger, either from the Republicans of Catalonia, or from Espartero himself—though the latter, we should think, quite out of the question. But, even then, the force said to be collecting seems much larger than can be required, if its duty be that of observation, and no more.

Meanwhile a French squadron of six sail-of-the-line is said to be under orders for the coast of America. We hope this is not true; for if it be, not all our desire to believe the reverse of what the Whig journals tell us will hinder the growth of a suspicion in our minds that some secret understanding exists between France and the United States. At all events it is well that we should keep our eyes open. England has waged war before now with France and America united, and she marched her armies to the capitals of both countries. And should the worst come, she will endeavour to do so again. But we deprecate war, and therefore earnestly hope that France will not be tempted by the hope of establishing a paramount influence in Spain, to adopt measures which shall have a tendency to widen the breach which is already between us and our Transatlantic descendants.

THE FIRE AT THE TOWER OF LONDON.

In the grand Armoury, which is stated to have been the largest room in Europe, were deposited 280,000 stand of arms; besides a vast quantity of military carriages, bombs, and spoils of war captured by our troops in various parts of the world.

The origin of the fire is uncertain. It broke out in the Inspection room, in the Table Tower, under the room in which Clarence was murdered; and it is generally supposed to have been caused by the overheating of flues; but some accounts speak of a candle having been left burning by a careless workman. An inquiry into the matter is proceeding in the Ordnance Office. The extent of the loss is equally uncertain. The buildings destroyed were the Armoury, the Table Tower or Bowyer Tower, with two stores on each side of it, and the Butler's Tower. The following description of the property destroyed in the Great Armoury is given in the daily papers—

"The principal portions were trophies of British valour, many of great antiquity, and the whole forming a splendid and highly-interesting collection.

"The Armoury, said to have been the largest in Europe, was three hundred and forty-five feet in length, and was formerly used as a storehouse for the Artillery train, until the stores were removed to Woolwich. A considerable number of chests filled with arms ready for any emergency were in a portion of the room which was portioned off: and in the other part a variety of arms were arranged in fanciful and elegant devices.

"At the entrance, were two brass 24 pounders, mounted on field-carriages, cast at Woolwich from cannon taken at Cherbourg in 1758; these were elaborately chased and highly ornamented. On the left hand of the entrance, was a row of guns, arranged in historical order, showing the various improvements in the manufacture of cannon. One piece was of wrought iron, and manufactured in the time of Henry the Fifth, A.D. 1422; another of wrought iron, in the time of Edward the Fourth, 1461; a brass 36 pounder, thirteen feet in length, Henry the Seventh, A.D. 1456; a 12-pounder, brass, thirteen feet four inches long, formerly belonging to Charles the Fifth, Emperor of Germany, A.D. 1509; a large brass 68 pounder, in weight nearly five tons and a half, inscribed with the date 1542, and said to be one of the lower-deck guns of the celebrated 'Great Harry'; a brass 1 1-4 pounder, made flat, having three bores and receptacles for the chambers where the charge was fired; a brass 4-pounder of octagon form; and a brass cannon, having seven bores, all of the time of Henry the Eighth; a brass 20-pounder, Edward the Sixth, A.D. 1548; a brass 2-pounder, taken from the Dutch in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, 1581; a 3-pounder, as a brass chamber-gun, manufactured in the same reign; a curious brass mortar, bore seven inches and a half, James the First, A.D. 1610; a beautifully-ornamented cannon, manufactured expressly for the son of James the First (Henry Prince of Wales) in 1608; and also a handsome brass 22-pounder, of English manufacture, made for Charles Prince of Wales in 1621; a beautifully wrought 5-pounder, Charles the Second, A.D. 1676; a brass 5-pounder, having three bores, and taken at the battle of Ramillies in the reign of Queen Anne; a beautifully-ornamented brass 27 pounder, taken at Cherbourg, in 1758; a light brass 24 pounder, George the Second, A.D. 1748; a splendid 42 pounder, made of fine brass, in length sixteen feet, brought from Java in 1811. There was an inscription on it in the Persian language, which was translated by the Earl of Munster as follows—' The work of the Sultan Ranafa Achmet Medigem-ed-Deen, of the country of Palembang the Sacred, on which be peace; 1183 of the Hegira' (A.D. 1769.)

"To the right of the entrance, was a range of brass and iron guns, mortars, &c., the greater portion of which had been connected with some of the most eventful periods of British history; they were of the following description. A 32-pounder, made of iron, in its original carriage, and a brass 24-pounder, recovered from the wreck of the Royal George in the year 1834, having been under water fifty-two years; a 7 pounder brass cannon from Malta, in length seventeen feet four inches; a singular brass gun, of the reign of Charles the Second; two elegant brass 24-pounders; on the breach some lions' skins are very finely carved, and also the effigy of St. Barbara; they were taken from the walls of Vigo by the army under the command of Lord Cobham in 1704; two beautiful brass bishonics, 15-pounders, manufactured at St. Petersburg, and dated respectively 1783 and 1789, taken from a Turkish frigate; two splendid 1-pounder brass guns, elaborately ornamented and mounted on elegant carriages, presented by the Earl of Leicester to the young Duke of Gloucester, son of Queen Anne, who died in his youth, in the year 1700; two brass mortars, each weighing 2,840 pounds, taken at Cherbourg in 1758; a brass mortar, capable of throwing nine shells at once, from which the balloons were thrown at the celebrated display of fireworks in 1748; and a beautiful specimen of casting, consisting of ten small brass cannon, on carriages; they were presented by the brass-founders of London to Charles the Second, when that monarch was only nine years of age, for the avowed purpose of aiding his studies in the art of war.

"On a raised platform stood the drum major's chariot, with the kettle-drums fixed. This was used on state occasions, or when the train was on the march. It was then drawn by six horses. Beneath, placed in a recess, was a grate for heating shot, and also a singular chevaux de frise, made at Lyons, and intended for the defence of a narrow pass or breach. One of the wooden guns, called 'Policy,' which were used as a *ruse de guerre* by Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk, at the siege of Boulogne, in 1544, when that nobleman commanded for Henry the Eighth. The object was to impress the Governor with a belief that the English had plenty of Artillery, and the stratagem was eminently successful. In the small armoury there were arms for upwards of 150,000 men; all new-flinted and ready for service.

"There were four square columns formed with pikes of the time of Charles the Second, of the height of twenty two feet; around which pillars were pistols entwined in a serpentine direction, and upon the ceiling was a beautifully carved and gilt ornament similarly decorated. Under this ceiling King William and Queen Mary once gave a splendid banquet. Round the whole of the room was a cornice formed of drums, pistols, and pieces of armour skilfully and tastefully arranged, besides a great variety of ornaments formed on the walls with arms of ancient patterns. There were also beautiful stars, formed of swords and pistols with carved centres. Placed in the midst of some beautiful wood-carvings was a musket of splendid workmanship which formerly belonged to the guard of Tippoo Saib. There was also a great number of the ancient plug bayonets, which had to be removed from the piece before they could be fired. A variety of ancient arms in devices, and the swords of Justice and Mercy used at the coronation of the Young Pretender in Scotland. Some curious carbines taken from the Highlanders in 1715. The arms taken from Sir William Perkins Charmock, &c., who were concerned in the assassination plot in 1696. Some sergeants' halberts, time of William the Third. Scotch broad-swords, time of George the Second. Four figures in suits of brass and steel armour, and several banners which came from Malta. There was also a quantity of muskets with brass barrels, so arranged as to represent an organ. Indeed, every portion of the walls and ceiling was covered with various tasteful designs of stars, church-windows, gates, &c. formed of innumerable pistols, swords, hangers, bayonets, and other small-arms.

"At the conclusion of this grievous catalogue of destruction, it is pleasing to be enabled to say that a beautiful piece of work which stood in the centre of the room was saved. It consisted of the celebrated brass gun taken from Malta by the French in 1798, and sent, with eight banners which hung over the same, to the French Directory by General Bonaparte, in La Sensible: from which it was recaptured by the Seahorse, Capt. Foote. The sword and sash which belonged to the late Duke of York were also saved, through the intrepidity of Captain Davis; who, however, severely cut his hands by dashing them through the plate-glass frame in which the sword and sash were enclosed."

On Sunday afternoon, Lord Hill and several officers and distinguished persons visited the place, and throughout Sunday and Monday, every point from which a view could be obtained was crowded by people anxious to see the smouldering ruins; but the public was excluded from the Tower itself.

The Standard of November 2, supplies more of the latest gossip on the subject—

"We are given to understand that the loss of arms is far greater than at first imagined; there having been in the Armoury no less than 250,000 stand, of which only about 4,000 were saved.

A curious discovery has been effected in one of store-rooms of the Treasury; while rummaging among some papers, which could not have been disturbed for a hundred and fifty years at least, the persons employed came upon two boxes, which, being opened, were found to contain jewels, of which the value has been taken 150,000l. Whether anybody will come forward to own the treasure remains to be seen; but if not, the sale of the jewels may possibly help Mr. Goulburn out of the dilemma in which Whig carelessness has placed him.—*John Bull.*

A flourishing museum has been established by the Royal Sappers and Miners, at head quarters, at Woolwich. This is a corps which has a wide field for the collection of curiosities and specimens of natural history.

The deepest sea lines that have yet been tried there, have not been able to find a bottom in the middle of Lake-Ontario.

It was estimated by Dupin that the British steam-engine, when in full operation, could raise from their quarries, and place all the stones in the Great Pyramid of Ghizeh, in eighteen hours.

One of the most extraordinary works of art now in existence is at present exhibiting at Paris, and will probably visit England. It is a model of St. Peter's at Rome, executed with such perfection of detail, that even the paintings are copied which adorn that superb edifice. This model occupied 20 years in executing. Louis Philippe granted to it the gratuitous use of a large exhibition room in the Conservatoire.

A letter from Batavia states that tea plantations are flourishing extremely in Java and that the inhabitants of that fine Island are devoting their chief attention to the cultivation of the plant. But while tea is plentiful the cultivators are sadly in want of Hebes, to preside over their own tea-boards, and the correspondent adds, that a few ship loads of European ladies, consigned to good houses, would be certain to find most advantageous markets.

A bankrupcty case, of almost unexampled profligacy, was examined at Birmingham, on Wednesday week. The bankrupt, an iron master, named Dauncey, was a young man only 22, and had only been in business a year and three-quarters, but during that period had contrived to contract debts to the amount of £19,000 to balance which, together with £3000 profits made, and £1000 given him by his father to commence business—total, £23,413—he had only £1668 assets!

Lord Mayor of Dublin.—The first assembly of the new Corporation took place on Monday last, in the City Assembly-house, William-street. Alderman Arabin proposed, and Alderman George Roe seconded the nomination of Alderman Daniel O'Connell, who was elected without opposition. Mr. O'Connell having subscribed the requisite declaration, took his seat in the chair, and was received with loud and prolonged cheering.

Despatch of Business at the Liverpool Post-office.—On Tuesday night week, soon after nine o'clock, a waggon load of mails, brought by the packet from Halifax, was received at the Liverpool Post-office, and at six, a. m. on Wednesday, every letter and newspaper for the metropolis was at the General Post-office in London; the whole time occupied in assorting the mails at Liverpool and conveying them to London being eight hours and forty-five minutes only! The number of letters and newspapers despatched by the *Britannia*, which sailed on Thursday last, is estimated at about 50,000. Between 9 o'clock on Tuesday night week and one o'clock in the afternoon of Thursday, that is to say, in forty hours, upwards of *eighty thousand* letters and newspapers were received at and despatched from the Ship Letter Department of the Liverpool Post-office. Instances of despatch not less extraordinary are of frequent occurrence at the Ship Letter office. In fact, this department of our Post Office is most admirably conducted. Nothing but the best arrangment, combined with great energy, could produce results so satisfactory.

THE ROYAL NAVY.

The following is a correct statement of the advantages now offered to enter the Royal Navy:

Admiralty-office, Sheerness, Oct. 1841.

Petty officers, able and ordinary seamen, and stout landsmen, above 20 years of age, accustomed to small craft and boats, fit for general service, on joining any particular ships now in commission will obtain the following advantages:—Clothing and bedding, if required, supplied to every man immediately upon entry.

Advance.—Two months' wages, according to the rating paid to every man prior to sailing.

Wages for petty officers from 40s to 52s; able seamen, 34s; ordinary, 26s; and landsmen 23s pr. month of 28 days, continued in sickness, or in health on leave of absence, when wrecked or captured, without any *deduction*.

Monthly Allowance.—Money paid to the crew at home or abroad, from 4s to 20s per month, having reference to wages.

Allotment of Pay to Families while serving.—A man may allot half his wages to a wife, father, mother, child, or children, brother or sister, grandfather, grandmother, and mother-in-law, which will be paid monthly in any town in the kingdom, where there is an Excise-office, or at the Customs.

Provisions.—A liberal allowance of the best quality. All are victualled alike, from an admiral to a boy; the daily allowance consists of 1¼lb of bread, or 1lb of biscuit, 1lb of beef with vegetables (salt beef and pork, peas, flour, and fruit, if at sea), a pint of grog, cocoa, tea, sugar, vinegar, and oatmeal.

Surgical assistance always at hand, and in the case of accident or sickness, rendering a man unfit for service, a liberal pension granted him for life or otherwise.

Prize Money.—The seaman's proportion considerably increased by recent regulations.

Greenwich Hospital a comfortable retirement in old age, or for hurts, wounds, &c.

Pensions granted for 21 years service from 1s to 2s. 6d per day, with gratuity from £7 to 15, and a medal awarded for 'long service and good conduct'

Greenwich School always open to the sons and daughters of seamen of the royal navy.

Shipwrights, caulkers, sailmakers, blacksmiths, and other artificers will always be readily received, and find petty officers' vacancies open for them.

Royal Artillery.—The Master General, Sir George Murray, G. C. B. and G. C. H., since his appointment as colonel of the royal regiment of artillery, has secured the affection and unqualified approbation of the officers of the corps by the impartial and considerate manner in which he has bestowed his patronage as a reward for meritorious services. When it was made known to the friends of Sir J. May that he intended to retire from active life, after the long period of 46 years' service in the royal artillery (and not in the royal engineers, as was inadvertently stated), an officer possessing the greatest influence, and excellent testimonials, and nearly related to one of the members of the present Government, waited upon Sir George Murray, with all these recommendations, to solicit the office of inspector of the royal carriage department in the arsenal at Woolwich. The reply of the master-general deserves the highest commendation, as he observed to the applicant—"In the event of Sir John May retiring from the office of inspector of the royal carriage department, there is a worthy and meritorious officer, Colonel Lacy, now at Woolwich, and he shall have the appointment." In the course of a few days afterwards, when Sir John May tendered his resignation, it was with equal surprise as pleasure that Colonel Lacy received a notification that he had been selected to fill the office, which he never anticipated, as he had made no application. Sir John May was present at Quatre Bras and Waterloo, and his decorations are a medal and three clasps.

The determination of the French Cabinet to decrease its naval armaments in the Mediterranean by the extent of Six ships of the line, which are to be withdrawn into port and laid up in ordinary, was communicated to our Government in the most friendly and unreserved spirit. There was not the slightest requirement intimated of the propriety of a corresponding decrease on our side in our Mediterranean force, nor was such mutual decrease a subject of negotiation at all, on either side. But we learn it is the intention of our Government to respond to this friendly manifestation, by retiring a certain portion of our naval forces now in the Mediterranean. The ships so withdrawn will probably be ordered to replace others on the American or West India stations, whose term of service is up; but without ulterior views to any presumed contingency of affairs there.

Office in the Brick Building, corner of Prince William and Church Streets.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, DEC. 3, 1841

ATTEMPT TO SET TRINITY AND ST. JOHN CHURCHES ON FIRE.

On Tuesday evening last, about half past 8 o'clock it was discovered that the Mechanics' Institute, which is close to the St. John Church, was on fire. The incendiary gained an entrance from behind, to a place where lumber was kept, under the back part of the building, and there by means of some shavings he kindled a large fire under the floor.—The deliberate manner in which the miscreant seems to have set about the work of destruction is almost beyond credence: in order to insure success he removed part of a dwarf wall, which runs right across under the floor, for the purpose of creating a draught, and causing the fire to extend under the whole of the building. Happily for the welfare of the city, the fire was discovered in time to prevent its gaining the ascendancy, or doing any great injury. The object, which the incendiary had in view however, was not to burn the building of the Mechanics' Institute: the destruction of St. John's Church, was, beyond doubt, his great aim, and the fire would have been applied to the Church itself, had not that building been of stone, and so well secured as to be inaccessible to any such attempts from without.

Whilst this was going on in the northern part of the city, a man was actually seen setting fire to Trinity Church. The incendiary there broke a pane in the Vestry room with a stone, which was after-ward picked up inside, and by means of lucifer matches set the window blind on fire. This was seen by Mr. Sewell, the Printer, who occupies part of Mr. J. G. Lester's house, by the side of the Church yard, and who immediately commenced an unsuccessful pursuit after the man. Very providentially Mr. Chamberlain, and two or three others, who were passing in Charlotte street, saw the first blaze of the fire, and by forcing in the lower part of the window, tore down the blind, and immediately extinguished the flames. A short time before the alarm of these two fires, the barn attached to the house, which Mr. Frith occupies in the Lower Cove, was discovered to be on fire, and had only been got under, when the others happened. The intention of those incendiaries, (for there must have been more than one of them) was no doubt to draw attention to the lower part of the city, in order that the other fires might catch thoroughly before they were discovered: their primary object was to destroy the two Churches, their next aim was to have an opportunity for plunder.

This affair will, it is hoped, open the eyes of every one to the present truly perilous state of matters in this city: things are now assuming a different aspect from what they have ever done before: on all past occasions, with the exception of the late fire, there was no reason whatever to suspect any thing of design as the cause of the many conflagrations from which this city has suffered; but from what happened on Tuesday night, every one must be alive to the lamentable fact that both our lives and our property are at the mercy of a gang of diabolical incendiaries

The investigation as to the cause of the late fire showed almost to a certainty that it was the act of an incendiary: the affair of last Tuesday night leaves no doubt on that point. On that occasion plunder was the great object: on Tuesday night the destruction of the Houses of God was the chief aim. The question is, what is to be the end of all this?—Are the citizens to sit down quietly and fold their hands in cool indifference, as on former occasions? Have the losses of the Merchants not been large enough yet, or will they pass this also over quietly, as they have done before? Will Churchmen contentedly sit still, because their dwellings have not been assailed?—The most heart-stirring watchword among the Greeks and Romans of old, was, "Pro focis et Aris," to defend their houses and their temples: Are our Houses and our Temples less dear to us than their's were to heathen nations? On all these occasions we have been too supine: there never has been any investigation as to the causes of the different fires, or any measures adopted to prevent their recurrence. Ask any of our citizens what was the origin of the fire last March, they cannot tell you: even the sufferers themselves are as ignorant of the cause of it as the child unborn: all they know is that between fire and plunder they lost their hundreds, or their thousands.

But again let the question be put by every one to himself—What is to be the end of all this, and what is to be done? What must I do in order to fulfill my part of what I owe to the public welfare?—Every one has a part to act in this matter: let no one indolently put it off upon his neighbour: let there be unity and energy in our Counsels, and then we may hope to be safe. An addition to the city Police is now in contemplation, but that is not sufficient: every citizen who has property to protect—every man who has any thing at stake in the community should immediately give in his name, that a watch may be formed in each ward, consisting of every able bodied man in the city: and the duty of this watch must be to protect the lives and property of the citizens from night fall till morning. By such means alone can we be either in safety, or free from the apprehension of danger. Let us not depend upon hirelings: those only whose interest is concerned, can be depended upon. And if money is wanted let us not be backward in giving that also: What are a few hundreds bestowed in such a cause to the hundreds of thousands that fire has destroyed? The Church Vestry have shown us a noble example on this occasion, having offered a reward of £250 for the discovery of the offender or offenders: let us as a community follow that example. That "union is strength" is a maxim of long standing, and wherever it is put to the test it proves itself true: let us be united, and then we shall be strong against all such attempts. There never was a time when unity and action were more required in St. John, than they are at the present time—promptitude and energy alone can defend us against such attempts as that made on Tuesday night: let us then be prompt and energetic. By the kindness of a good Providence the city has on this occasion been saved probably from total destruction: let us see that we be not wanting on our part to do what we can to frustrate any such designs in future.

Since the above was written, it will also be seen by our advertising columns that the Directors of the Mechanics' Institute, and the City Corporation have offered respectively the sum of £125, and £500, for the detection of the miscreants, and we sincerely hope the means employed, will eventually bring the offenders to justice.

Volunteer Watch.—A large number of Citizens have come forward and volunteered their services as a nightly watch, to be kept during the winter, for the protection of the lives and properties in general of the people of this city, against incendiaries.—An adjourned meeting of the volunteers will be held this afternoon at the Court House, when details of the arrangement for watching will be laid before them.

Miss St. Luke gave her concert last evening, which, we are glad to see was well attended.—Miss S. has a sweet and noble voice, and her performances were long and loudly applauded by the audience.—The young Paganini was also at his post, performing wonders in his usual wonderful style.

Concert.—It will be seen by advertisement that the St. John Sacred Music Society will give a concert at their Room on Wednesday evening next.—Every man who loves his particular Church should attend this Society, as their establishment constitutes the general Singing Academy for the whole city.—A limited number of tickets only will be disposed of, and the price is nominal; therefore those who wish to enjoy the treat should be early in securing the means of admittance.

Melancholy Death.—It is with much sorrow that we have to record the death of Mr. James Hendricks, second son of the late James Hendricks, Esquire, of this City, which melancholy event took place on Sunday, near Hampton Ferry. Mr. Hendricks left his brother's house, accompanied by two boys (the elder of whom was lost with him) about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to examine the state of the ice upon a small creek, a short distance off; and on the boy pressing him to go upon it, and saying it was quite strong, he boldly ventured forward, and when at a distance of 15 or 20 feet from the shore, the ice gave way under him, and the boy (Rooney) instantly rushed to his assistance, and gave him his hand to pull him out; but instead of effecting this object, he likewise fell in, and grasped Mr. Hendricks round the neck, which caused him to sink by his weight, and it is supposed that when they arose, they were under the unbroken ice. The water was very deep, and on this account it was nearly two hours before the bodies could be discovered, when of course life was extinct.—The whole of this melancholy affair was witnessed by two men who were in a barn a few yards off, but it was so sudden that no assistance from them could have been of any avail. The tidings of this melancholy event which fell upon the ears of his family so suddenly and unexpectedly, has left an impression upon their minds which no ministering words of consolation can possibly wipe away. With the family we sincerely sympathise for their loss.—*News.*

Another Melancholy Accident.—We are informed that on the same day, two young women went out on a mill pond at Long Reach, both of whom unfortunately fell through the ice and were drowned. A young man who was near at hand, in his endeavours to save them, likewise got in the ice, and was so much exhausted before his rescue, as to make his recovery still doubtful.

Festival of Saint Andrew.—Tuesday last being the Anniversary of the Tutelar Saint of Scotland, the Members of St. Andrews Society, with their Guests, assembled at the Saint John Hotel to celebrate the event. The Dinner was served by the Messrs. Scammell in their usual excellent style. The President, John Boyd, Esq. M. D., presided on the occasion, and the company separated much pleased with the entertainment and the harmony that prevailed throughout the evening.

The following toasts were given on the occasion:

1. The pious memory of St. Andrew.
2. Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen.
3. The Dowager Queen Adelaide—a Lady not more illustrious for her high rank, than for the possession of every virtue that can adorn the female character.
4. The illustrious and most accomplished Consort of Her Majesty.—Prince Albert.—The Princess Royal, and the rest of the Royal Family.
5. The British Constitution,—its principles are engraven on the heart of every good British Subject.
6. The Army and Navy,—true Guardians of the Nation's weal,—their Fame, like Adamant, is imperishable.
4. Sir Robert Peel and Her Majesty's Ministers.—Air—"*Where hae ye been a' the day.*"
8. The Duke of Wellington—The most eminent and most distinguished man the World has ever produced.
9 Her Majesty's Representative Sir Wm. M'Bean George Colebrooke—We feel assured that his Administration will be beneficial to the Province, and trust that it may be satisfactory to himself.
10. The Commandant and Garrison of St. John.
11. Lieut. Colonel Maxwell and the gallant 36th Regiment.
12. His Worship the Mayor and the Corporation of the City of St. John.
13. Our Sister Institutions in this City—The Societies of St. George and St. Patrick, and their Representatives our welcome Guests.
14. Lady Colebrooke—whose virtues and beneficence inspire us with sentiments of admiration and high respect, and whose amiable qualities are reflected by the Fair of New-Brunswick.—The Scottish Fair and the Fair of New-Brunswick.
15. The North American Provinces—Just bounds to their Territory, no bounds to their prosperity.
16. The foundation and management of the Parochial Schools of Scotland, examples at once of moral, of religious, and of political wisdom, unrivalled in the History of human Institutions.
17. The memory of Wallace, Bruce and Grasme, names sacred to freedom and to Scotland.—Brave and high-minded Patriots, that spilt their best blood in the common cause, and dying filled the measure of their Country's Glory.
18. The Guests who have this day honoured us with their company.
19. The Land o'Cakes.
20. Scotland—the achievements of her warriors, the Songs of her Bards, the pages of her Historians, and the genius of her men of Science awaken the admiration and claim the respect of all nations.
21. Our Countrymen who are celebrating this Anniversary all over the World—May the distance of their situations from the land that gave them birth only serve to heighten their attachment and enthusiasm for its Society and enjoyments.

Hunters' Lodges.—A late London *Morning Chronicle* gives a detailed and frightful account of an Association being formed throughout North America, under the cognomen of the "Hunters' Association." The following is stated to be the strength of the Association:

"Maine 99 lodges; Vermont 107; New York 283; Michigan 54; Wisconsin 7; Illinois 21; Indiana 14; Ohio 86; Pennsylvania 49; Kentucky 11; Virginia 21; Maryland 16; Delaware 2; New Jersey 17; Missouri 39; Iowa 3; Louisiana 11; New Hampshire 78; Lower Canada, nearly the whole of the French population are organized into lodges: Upper Canada 84. There are a few lodges in New-Brunswick, and a few in other parts. The number of lodges in the States not mentioned may amount to from 50 to 100. The number of members, if taken at the *Minimum*, may be fairly calculated at 80,000 able-bodied men, and there are not fewer than 120,000 voters in the association. The funds, donations, extra contributions, and a rigid economy in 1839-40 and part of 1841, had so much increased as to save about 300,000 dollars as a reserve."

As far as New Brunswick is concerned the statement is perfectly without foundation; nor are we aware, nor do we think it at all probable that any such exist either in Upper or Lower Canada. That the mobs in the United States, in the plenitude of their zeal in the cause of disorganization, have formed such associations, we believe to be the fact, but from them there is little to be dreaded. We much fear our contemporary of the Morning Chronicle has been hoaxed.

The notable Capt. Partridge is still tickling the Americans with his feasible plans for conquering the British North American Provinces, which we suppose will no doubt be put in execution when the whole American people shall have been sufficiently edified by his Lectures. We strongly suspect the Captain has some sinister object in view, such as a commander-in-chief-ship, or may be chancellor of their empty Exchequer. His plan is to collect an army of 60,000 men on the British frontier, who are to make a simultaneous movement on the British Provinces: 20,000 of them, (the Bangor camp,) are to invade New-Brunswick. One thing it appears to us is quite certain, that if they do not send better men than for the last ten years have been endeavouring to scatter a handfull of Florida Indians, their efforts will be unsuccessful.

Army.—The 20th Regiment, 650 strong, and the 2d Battalion Rifle Brigade, 640, have arrived at Bermuda, to relieve the 30th and 76th Regiments, which have embarked for Halifax to relieve the 8th and 37th, who return to England.

Halifax, November 25.—The Transport Cornwall, from Bermuda, with the Right wing of 76th Regt. came to anchor, last night about ½ past 7 o'clock. The Cornwall reports, that the Winchester was off Bermuda, when she left, on the 13th inst; the Winchester sailed on Sunday the 7th inst.—*Post.*

P. E. Island, November 16.—On Saturday afternoon the Steamer Pocahontas was signalled, but the wind and tide being ahead it was five o'clock before she made the Block-house, when it was understood that if His Excellency Sir V. Huntley, was on board, two guns would be fired, accordingly as she passed the Fort, the intimation was given, and although there was a drizzling rain and thick mist, that no object could be seen beyond two hundred yards, a large concourse of people had assembled to greet his Excellency upon his debarkation. It was sunset before the steamer made the wharf, at which time there came on a heavy shower of rain; His Excellency immediately proceeded to the Council Chamber, where having taken the usual Oaths, he ordered a Proclamation to be issued giving notice of his assumption of the Government of this Island. His excellency was dressed in his naval uniform and appeared to be in good health. Lady Huntley and two children accompanied His Excellency in the steamer, and were driven to Government House. At twelve o'clock yesterday a salute was fired from George's Battery in honour of His Excellency's arrival and assumption of the Government.

At an adjourned Meeting of those persons interested in establishing a Steam Boat, to ply between this Island and the neighbouring Colonies, it was reported, that only Ninety-two Shares had been taken out of Two hundred and thirty apportioned for this Island. Several gentlemen made some exceedingly animated, and very forcible observations upon the want of public spirit in this community, so apparent by the limited number of persons willing to embark in the proposed undertaking, particularly with reference to the merchants, and those various persons possessing property in this Island who are deeply interested in its prosperity and welfare. The vast benefits to be derived from such a speculation were amply and satisfactory discussed, and all present seemed imbued with an ardent desire that such a beneficial measure should go into active operation, and although the present Share List exhibits rather an unfavourable aspect, yet it is to be hoped that the enterprise of the Inhabitants of this Island will induce them to come forward and thus prevent the undertaking from falling into other hands.

The result was that an adjourned Meeting be held at an early day, and that in the meantime the Committee continue their laudable exertions in getting the share-list filled up.—*Royal Gazette.*

Bermuda, November 16.—We were yesterday favoured with Demerara and Grenada papers—the former to the 27th, the latter to the 30th ult.—We have made an extract or two.

We have been favoured with Jamaica Papers to the 19th October, but they contain nothing of interest. We learn that the Island was much more healthy than at the date of our last advices, and that the labouring population were becoming more industrious.

Extract of a letter from Trinidad to a Gentleman this place, dated Trinidad, 22nd October:—Matters are very much changed in the West Indies within the last 12 months. Produce in the Home Market will not pay the cost of Cultivation, while wages and other expenses keep at very ruinous rates.—Landed property is therefore but of nominal value. This being the case, money is scarce, and trade is miserably dull.

A severe gale of wind, accompanied by very heavy rain, which done considerable damage, causing numerous slides of land in the cane pieces, was experienced at Grenada on the 6th ult.—At Barbados, St. Lucia, and other Islands, the gale was also felt, and some damage done. At Barbados, the lightning killed a woman on Rutherself's Estate.

Two hundred and twenty five liberated Africans arrived at Demerara on the 22d Sept., from Africa. Many more were ready and anxious to embark for the same destination. The Guiana Chronicle, remarking on this arrival says—"the Portuguese and Maltese we contend, will never become permanent settlers: they may aid for a time, but that is all: our sheet anchor is the African, and that every planter knows and must acknowledge."

The *Guiana Times* of the 15th adds:—On the whole, a feeling prevails, that the