

From the *Albion Supplement*, Dec. 22.

The steamer *Acadia* arrived at Boston at 4 o'clock, Monday bringing dates to the 4th instant, her day of sailing—There is no later news from China or India.

ACCOMPLISHMENT OF THE QUEEN.
The Queen was delivered on the 21st of a daughter, which is to be christened "Adelaide Victoria Louise."

The *Albion* says: "The Queen, we rejoice to state, has had what the ladies call 'a good time of it'; the mother has not experienced one unfavorable symptom since her accompaniment, and the child is vigorous and healthy."

Backingham Palace has been crowded daily, since Sunday week, by the nobility and the gentry, male and female all anxiously inquiring after the health of the Queen and the Princess Royal.

[From the *London Atlas*, Nov. 25.]

The Royal H. H.—Warner, honest, and hearty were the congratulations given and responded by every Englishman when the firing of guns and the merry peals of a hundred steeple bells ringing and Englishmen and English women rejoicing. Not for many years have there occurred in England an event which have called forth so instantaneous, so universal, so spontaneous, a shout of general gratulation and national thankfulness. Nor for many years has there occurred an event which would so well have justified that joy, or for which we could have such cause for gratitude.

For a hundred years has no child been born so anxiously expected by a whole people—for a hundred years has no birth been awaited with such anxious hope and breathless fear. That strong sentiment of sympathy with aught that is pure and innocent, which lives more fully in the heart of England than in any other country under Heaven, and acts not the less because Englishmen show it not openly, but hide it in their breasts with a manly care, that sentiment has all tremblingly excited on behalf of the young mother and the good young Queen, about to undergo a trial of pain and danger, from which all her rank, and all her power, and all the devotedness of a hundred millions of subjects could not save her, a trial which she upon the royal bed must feel as acutely as the poorest matron in all her realms.

England felt much for her, and England had cause to tremble for herself, for surely never did cause hang impending over a nation more dire and fearful than that which would have fallen upon this fair island had Victoria died in the pains of childbirth and left no living infant.

Joy, then, Britons, of all grades and parties, in this great national blessing. Welcome we the little stranger whom our Queen has given to us, as the last and best of the many goods that we owe to her. We speculate not upon her future destiny, enough that she is now of more value to us than a hundred armies.

BOULEVARD AND CAPTURE OF ST. JEAN D'ACRE.

The following details were published in the *Middle Times* of the 15th ult.

The siege appears to have been one of the most brilliant on record, & proves that British genius and British valor have lost none of the power which rendered them, in days gone by, the dread of their enemies and the admiration of the world.

The result of this glorious affair is the reduction of a fortress, declared by the French incendiaries to be impregnable, to a heap of ruins, with a loss to the enemy of upwards of 2,000 killed, 3,000 prisoners; besides a large quantity of artillery and munitions of war, among them 200 pieces of field artillery, and £200,000 in specie. Acre having been the grand depot and arsenal of Mohammed Ali. The garrison was supposed to have consisted originally of 6,000 men.

The attack commenced a few minutes before 2 o'clock on the 31st inst.

The carnage appears to have been dreadful, but the loss to the British soldiers and marines was, as we have already said, very trifling.

Ibrahim Pasha was at Zebbeh, with from 15,000 to 20,000; but it is expected he will retire immediately, without so much as attempting to stand against the allied forces.

The base lies circulated by the Paris papers of the betrayal of St. Jean d'Acre into the hands of the besiegers, for British gold, received from the above account abundant refutation.

One of the letters describes the state of the town thus: "On landing, I have known to be strong was found even still more so than what was conceived, and thanks may be returned to the Almighty, that this strong hold of the enemy has not cost the allies a greater loss of life. The town is now a mass of ruins; the batteries and most of the houses are literally riddled all over; the killed and wounded lying about in all directions, lifeless trunks and bundles without heads, others without legs and arms. Hundreds dyed from the blood flowing from their wounds, and no one there to help them. The scene was truly awful!"

A long account of bombardment concludes in these words: "Such is the state of the taking of Acre, written twenty-four hours after the attack began, a cadaver which baffled Napoleon and a French army, and has undergone both an ancient and modern history, more numerous and desperate sieges than any other city in the world."

[From the *London Chronicle*, Dec. 3.]

We have received letters from Alexandria of the 14th November, by the *La Harpe* steamer, via Toulon. The intelligence of the fall of Acre had been received at Alexandria on the 9th, where all classes were thrown into the utmost consternation by the news of the results produced in a brief space of time at so small a sacrifice of lives. Some astonishment was expressed at Alexandria that advantage was not taken by the fleet, which had sustained hardly any injury, to present itself at Alexandria, and put an end at once to the whole business. Our correspondent alludes to the report of orders being sent to Ibrahim to evacuate Syria, and to the coolness between the Pasha and the French Consul, whom he publicly reproached with the conduct of France.

We do not attach much importance to the reports from Alexandria till the news of the fall of M. Thiers has been received. When the consul shall be put in possession of instructions from the new Ministry, we may count on his services in bringing the Pasha to reason, and thus putting an end to this Egyptian question. We should suppose that the results at Acre with the defeat of Ibrahim by Commodore Napier, must render the Pasha somewhat distrustful of his ability to continue the contest with any advantage. The possession of Egypt is not, to be sure, an Arab empire, but it is not to be despised.

The submission of Mehmet Ali is officially known; Ministers affirmed it yesterday to several deputies in the Salle des Conférences.

The Universe affirms it to be positively true that negotiations are now going on with activity for the marriage of one of the youngest sons of the King to Queen Isabella.

With the exception of a few lines on the reported adhesion of the Pasha of Egypt to the treaty of July 15, we find nothing this morning in the columns of our Paris contemporaries which are devoted to original articles, than remarks on the speeches in the Chamber of Deputies, and these remarks are really without interest.—Only two or three of the opposition journals notice the news from Alexandria, and this very lately. They concur in saying that Mohammed Ali has done well to take what was left for him, rather than by continued resistance lose everything; and they repeat, but in milder terms than formerly, their abuse of those who have brought him to this present position.—[*Galignani's Messenger*.]

The *London Morning Chronicle* of the 31st instant, says, "no doubt seems to be entertained of the submission of the Pasha. He had announced it even before M. Thiers's fall. He must have been confirmed in his resolution by the intelligence of that event."

INDIA.
The Intelligence from the Northwest by the present mail is of a most disastrous and gloomy character. Within the last two months the British arms have sustained many reverses, and a greater number of officers and men have been sacrificed, than during the whole of the late campaign. Kelat has been retaken. Quetta, Dader, Kalmer, & other posts are in imminent danger. The 1st Bombay Grenadier Regiment has been nearly cut to pieces, and is in a state of disorganization, having lost five officers in an engagement with the Belooches. Upwards of 1000 camels and 800 bullocks, belonging to the 100,000 rounds of ammunition, a great many horses, and between forty and fifty thousand rupees in hard cash have fallen into the hands of the Belooches. This is owing to the petty rascals and roundabout measures of the Supreme Government of Calcutta, in prematurely withdrawing the troops from the country, and leaving the above important places entirely isolated from each other, and garrisoned by a handful of men, thus inviting attack, and exposing the detachments and isolated posts to be often dealt by overwhelming numbers of the exasperated Belooches and the hill tribes of Scinde. First in order is the capture of Kelat by the son of Mirza Khan, the late chief. The whole British force in this important fortress consisted of 1000 men, but the political agent, and his escort of 30 Sepoys. Nusser Khan attacked it on the 25th July with a force of 3,000 rebels; it was defended with great bravery by Lovelady and his little band for three days, but the chief (Shah Nawaz) when we set up, being betrayed by his own troops, who had secretly encouraged the enemy in the night, several of the assailants effected an entrance, when he determined to capitulate, and the Belooches, Kelat on condition that he, together with his family, should be respected and allowed to retire in safety to Baghiana, with the added stipulation of protection to the escort, person and property of Lt. Lovelady. By the last accounts Lt. Lovelady had been removed as a prisoner to Mustung, and most of the property plundered. Mirza Khan had placed a person to take care of Kelat, and he saluted forth with all his followers to attack and plunder, and it is expected will descend into the plains of Upper Scinde. Lt. Lovelady states that nothing could surpass the bravery, fidelity and determination of Mirza Khan himself in the defence of Kelat, until he discovered that the extent of treachery within the garrison rendered further resistance worse than fruitless. Then and not till then, it was that he endeavored to obtain for Lt. Lovelady and himself the best terms in his power. Dost Mahomed Khan was still at large, and there were strong suspicions that the Ameer of Linnell and other native chiefs were intriguing against the British government.

LONDON GAZETTE.

Saturday Morning, January 2.

Last Tuesday evening the amusements of our Theatre again went off before a pretty crowded audience with good effect, when our townsmen were called upon to witness no less than three separate performances by the Officers of the Garrison.

The first was the well-known play of *Monsieur Tonson*, an amusing and effective piece, the spirit of which was ably sustained by the performers. Critical remarks upon Amateurs are generally reckoned as a necessary part of the drama, and in particular the characters of the two principal persons, Monsieur Tonson and his daughter, were admirably given. From the snowy bushy wig to the sole of the foot, from the gaudy filled cap to the lower extremity, he and she acted to the life. Tom King was a good personification of "a blood,"

pressed at Alexandria that advantage was not taken by the fleet, which had sustained hardly any injury, to present itself at Alexandria, and put an end at once to the whole business. Our correspondent alludes to the report of orders being sent to Ibrahim to evacuate Syria, and to the coolness between the Pasha and the French Consul, whom he publicly reproached with the conduct of France.

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On Monday last the Members of the Freeman's Lodge No. 83, 84th Regiment, along with some of their friends, held a grand Celebration by a Dinner and Ball. About forty sat down to a sumptuous and elegant Dinner, in the Mansion House, prepared by the worthy host, Mr. Hewitt, whose reflection upon him the greatest credit. Dinner being over, the cheerful glass succeeded, and the hilarity of the evening was kept up with many a bumper toast, in which the loyalty, love, and good feelings of the company duly participated. Among the toasts given the following were proposed and drunk with much enthusiasm.

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but we thing scarcely devil enough for the character. The Lady Adolphine looked certainly very bewildered and forlorn in her lost situation, and we think did scarcely show sufficient gratitude to Fortune for giving her a husband. We thought him also very entitled. The Watchman Was the Ratte to the nicety, &c. &c.

The next play was Frank Fox Phipps, a gentleman very hard up. The foppish and impudent manœuvre of that insufferable bore was well given. He looked very "laoterial" in the first apparel he wore, and swelled out into a beau very naturally; but we think a little more distinction and piquancy in the character would have added to the spirit. Mr. Popkins looked like the persecuted victim in true style, though under the aggravation of his case a stronger day might have been given with effect to portray the oppression of his feelings. He did not look deplorable enough when banished out of house and home. His companion, Mr. Hervey, was a very gentlemanly young man on a visit. Spicewas too good to merit any "severe remarks."

"Comfortable Service" was the third play. This is a story of Mr. Simon being convicted of poisoning silver spoons while in his master's service, and afterwards attempting to escape prison. The manner of the investigation of Mr. Cork, a fellow domestic who by the bye looked well for a cunning and crafty official of his order, orders Mr. Simon's trunk to be searched, and in the presence of the other domestics it is done accordingly. So the spoons are found, and Mr. Simon and a female servant, his co-domestic and sweetheart, are looked up to meet the ends of justice. The distress of Simon and the fair sympathies on this occasion was given to the life: her weeping and wailing and his sobbing and dejection was nature itself. His escape in women's clothes and the incidents of it were all capitally effective and convulsed the audience. He made certainly an odd shift of it, & presented a very homely picture on his being discovered reclining on his maid's couch, and a pretty familiar illustration of what reminded us of a drunken cook or washerwoman, or Landlady of five shillings a week lodgings; but it was a natural enough exhibition as a display of character in that grade, when a good degree of character in such a grade is wanting. The widow was too young even in these days. The Admiral was admirable.

The song of the tea-totalers was excellently given. The lighting of the house was brilliant, the scenery told well, and is highly creditable to our backwood Theatre. The Music, which consisted of the Band of the Royals, was as might be expected appropriate and beautiful. In fact the amusement of the evening passed off well, and the audience seemed well pleased; but in reference to the accommodation of the visitors to public exhibitions of this sort, we would remark that there should be no exclusiveness shown. We think it very unfair for example to open one door, which is known to a select few, and give them admission to a choice of seats, while others at the main entrance are kept waiting after the hour, and even more unfair to object to individuals of respectability taking possession of seats after being admitted on condition of certain services to be rendered; may establish a contrary rule, because they have been reserved for certain Officers of the Garrison. This is but little encouragement to a good house from the civilians, and when a debt is pending to be paid off, it is a pity that the military should support it assist in doing so. Yet such we understand was the fact on the above occasion, and that even Ladies were objected to occupying the three or four seats kept vacant; in fact in two instances turned out of them in the pursuance of the orders given to the Sentry. We hope nothing of this kind will occur again.

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