LATEST NEWS.

DECEMBER MAIL.

Accouchement of Her Majesty—Birth of a Princess, &c.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary, Nov. 21.

Buckingham Palace, November 21.

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

Her Majesty and the young Princess are, God be praised, both doing well.

From the "Court Circular."

Her Majesty was taken unwell at an early hour on Saturday morning, and the medical gentlemen were in consequence summoned to Buckingham Palace. The Duchess of Kent was sent for at half-past 8 o'clock by his Royal Highness Prince Albert. Her Royal Highness immediately went to the Palace and remained with her Majesty throughout the day until 6 o'clock in the evening. Sir James Clark left the Palace to give the requisite information to Viscount Melbourne. The Noble Viscount and the Lord Chancellor arrived at the Palace before 10 o'clock. Summonses were sent to the principal Cabinet Ministers and the great officers of State. Some of the Cabinet Ministers and great Officers of State arrived before 12 o'clock. Their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert and the Duchess of Kent were in the room at the time, together with Sir James Clark, Dr. Locock, Dr. Ferguson, and Mr. Blagden, the medical attendants on her Majesty. In an adjoining room, the door being open, were the following Councillors—his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Bishop of London, the Lord High Chancellor, Viscount Melbourne, First Lord of the Treasury, the Earl of Errroll, Lord Steward of the Household, Viscount Palmerston, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Lord John Russell, Secretary of State for the Colonies; and the Earl of Albemarle, Master of the Horse. In the ante-room were the countess of Sandwich, Lady of the Bedchamber in Waiting, and several others. The infant Princess having been brought into the room where the Ministers and Great Officers of State were assembled, their Lordships took their departure from the Palace directly afterwards. Information of the auspicious event was despatched by a messenger to Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, at Sudbury-hall, and one of the Equerries in Waiting conveyed the joyful intelligence to the Royal family in town. Shortly before four o'clock Prince Albert, attended by Lord Robert Grosvenor and the Hon. Col. Cavendish, left the Palace to attend a Privy Council. The Council was held in the Council Chamber, Whitehall, and his Royal Highness Prince Albert took his seat at the head of the Council table, having immediately on his right his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. The principal Cabinet Ministers were present.

The Council broke up at half-past four o'clock, and Prince Albert returned to the Palace, attended by Lord Robert Grosvenor and the Hon. Colonel Cavendish.

The following official Bulletin was issued during the afternoon:—

Buckingham Palace, Nov. 21, 1840.
Quarter-past Three o'Clock.

The Queen was safely delivered of a Princess this afternoon at ten minutes before two o'clock.

Her Majesty and the Royal Infant are both doing well.

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

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 honor to be, my Lord, your Lordship's obedient humble servant,

"J. RUSSELL.

"To the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor."

FORM OF PRAYER FOR THE QUEEN AND PRINCESS.

The following is the form of Prayer and Thanksgiving to be used in the different churches and chapels on Sunday next, for the safe delivery of the Queen, which has just been published by authority:

A form of Prayer and Thanksgiving to Almighty God, For the Safe Delivery of the Queen, and the happy Birth of a Princess. To be used at Morning and Evening Service, after the General Thanksgiving, in 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 show forth our thankfulness unto Thee by dutiful affection to our Sovereign, and brotherly love to one another, by the profession of a true faith, and constant obedience to Thy word and commandment; so that, faithfully serving Thee in this life, we may in the life to come be received into Thy heavenly kingdom, though the merits and mediation of Thy blessed son, Jesus Christ our Lord.—Amen."

LONDON, Dec. 2.

The Queen and the infant Princess have continued without an unfavourable symptom. The last of the bulletins appeared yesterday; it not being thought necessary to go on repeating the same assurance that the Queen and child continue well. Long lists of the inquirers at the Palace are published daily in the Court Circular.

It is generally supposed that the Princess will receive the names of her mother, Alexandrina Victoria.

We believe that the christening of the Princess Royal will not take place until after the meeting of Parliament, when it will be celebrated with every accompaniment which can give splendour and effect to the happy occasion.—*Globe.*

The creations and promotions on the birth of an heir apparent, of which extravagant expectations have been, as usual entertained, will, we have reason to believe, be on a very limited scale. Had the Royal infant been a Prince, there would doubtless, have been honours distributed on the occasion, which will, under present circumstance, be postponed.—*Globe.*

The rejoicings on the safe delivery of the Queen have been general throughout the country. Many public meetings have been held to address the Queen and Prince Albert.

When the news of the safe accouchement of her Majesty reached Carlisle, a gentleman who is well known for his humane and charitable actions, authorized Mr. Orridge, the Governor of the Gaol to discharge all debtors in his custody who were confined for sums under £20; he undertaking to pay the debt and costs in each case.—*Carlisle Patriot.*

The Queen Dowager arrived at Marlborough House, from Sudbury, on Saturday; and immediately sent to make inquiries as to the Queen's health. On Tuesday her Majesty visited the Queen.

DUBLIN, Nov. 24—The happy accouchement of the Queen, and the birth of an heiress to the throne, has spread joy amongst all classes here, with the exception alone of the devoted admirers of the King of Hanover. We are to have a general illumination.

Lineal Descent of the Princess Royal of England from William the Conqueror.

A. D.	
1066	William I.
1100	Henry I.
—	Matilda, Empress of Germany.
1154	Henry II.
1199	John.
1216	Henry III.
1272	Edward I.
1307	Edward II.
1327	Edward III.
—	Lionel, Duke of Clarence.
—	Philippa, Countess of March.
—	Roger, Earl of March.
—	Ann, Countess of Cambridge.
—	Richard, Duke of York.
1461	Edward IV.
—	Elizabeth, Queen of Henry VII. [land.
—	Margaret, Queen of James IV. of Scot-
—	James V. of Scotland.
—	Mary, Queen of Scots.
1603	James I.
—	Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia.
—	Sophia, Electress of Hanover.
1714	George I.
1727	George II.
—	Frederick, Prince of Wales.
1760	George III.
—	Edward, Duke of Kent.
1837	VICTORIA.
1840	The Princess Royal, born Nov. 21.

MEM.—The Queen being 27th in regular descent from the Conqueror, and at the same time 36th sovereign in succession from the Conquest, gives nearly 29 years to a generation and 22 years to a reign, in respect of the 774 years which have elapsed since that period. The commonly received average is 30 years to a generation and 20 years to a reign; according to which it appears that the cares of luxuries, or both, of a crown, occasion a sacrifice to the wearer of it of one year of life, as compared with ordinary mortals.

THE QUEEN.—It is already generally known that her MAJESTY has given birth to a daughter. We have but to congratulate the nation on the event. It adds another link to the chain which binds our QUEEN to her loving subjects. The rejoicing on this fortunate event appears, from our provincial contemporaries, to have been as general as, we are sure it was sincere. Some little regret has been felt that a Prince of WALES was not born; that auspicious event is, we trust, sure to come—in the natural course of things it must. May her MAJESTY be the mother of a long line of Princes. We have every reason to rejoice.—God save the QUEEN.—*Old England.*

From the London Gazette, Dec. 1.

CAPTURE OF ST. JEAN D'ACRE.

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

St. Jean d'Acre, Nov. 25.

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

Omar Bey reached the position assigned to him at the same hour on the 2d inst. that the fleet appeared off Acre.

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

During the bombardment the principal magazine and the whole arsenal blew up. By the explosion two entire regiments, formed in position on the ramparts, were annihilated, and evey living creature within the area of 60,000 square feet ceased to exist, the loss of life being variously computed at from 1,200 to 2,000 persons. Those who may have been inclined to doubt the fighting qualities of the Egyptian troops, might acquire a lesson from the example of their endurance, if they could but contemplate the devastation and scene of horror by which this once formidable fortress is enshrouded.

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

To Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, I have reported the measures I have adopted for the temporary administration of the Pashalic of Acre, pending the pleasure of the Sultan.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
C. F. SMITH, Colonel,
Commanding the Forces in Syria.

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

Princess Charlotte, off St. Jean d'Acre, Nov. 4.

Sir,—You will be pleased to acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that the town and fortress of Acre were taken possession of by the allied forces under my command this morning, in the name of the Sultan.

The circumstances which led to this result occurred on the 3d, when a heavy cannonade, from the ships and vessels, beginning at 2. p m., and ending at 5, completely demolished the town, and materially damaged the fortifications, inducing the Egyptians to evacuate the place in the night. A tremendous explosion of a large magazine of powder took place about 4 p. m. on the 3d.

The attacks were made upon the west lines and the south face of the works, the former composed of the following ships—viz., Princess Charlotte, Powerful, Bellerophon, Revenge, Thunderer, and Pique, under the immediate command of Commodore Napier (as I thought it advisable to accompany Colonel Sir Charles F. Smith in the Phœnix steamer, to be ready to take the advantage of breach that might be made in either of the two sea faces of the walls of the place for an immediate assault.) The south face being a more contracted anchorage, was occupied by the Edinburgh, Benbow, Castor, Carysfort, Talbot, Wasp, and Hazard; the destruction caused by the fire of the ships on both sides sufficiently proves its rapidity and precision.

Rear-Admiral Baron de Bandeira, in the Austrian frigate Medea, and the Guerriero, under command of his Imperial Highness the Archduke Frederick, with the Arabian corvette Lipsia, rendered much assistance. Rear-Admiral Walker Bey, in the Sultan's ship Mookuddiamy-i-hive, of 74 guns, took up a most favourable position opposed to the south face, and did good service.

The steamer Gorgon, Vesuvius, Phœnix, and Stromboli fired shot and shells into the town with much precision, and it is generally supposed that shells from the Gorgon occasioned the destruction of the powerful magazine.

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

I have not been able to ascertain the number of troops in the town of Acre at the commencement of our fire; they have been estimated at 4,500, besides a body of cavalry outside the town of 800. Many lives were lost by the explosion of the magazine. 700 Egyptians and two officers of rank came in this morning with their arms, and surrendered themselves as prisoners.

To Colonel Sir Charles Smith devolves the task of putting the town and fortifications into a posture of defence, and I am happy to find that his health enables him to perform this duty with his usual intelligence.

A great quantity of arms and ammunition was found at Acre, and the fortifications were fast getting into a state of preparation against attack.

I am much indebted to Captain Edward Boxer, of the Pique, and to Captain Codrington of the Talbot, for the excellent surveys which they made of the shoals round Acre, which enabled the ships to go in without risk of getting ashore.

The success of this enterprize, so important in its results, has called for my acknowledgements in general orders to the officers and men of the combined squadrons, whose united exertians had so much contributed to its attainment.

I have the honour to be, &c.,
ROBERT STOPFORD, Admiral.

R. More O'Ferrall, Esq. &c.

From the London Colonial Gazette.

Accounts have been received from Alexandria to the 11th of November. The news of the fall of St. Jean d'Acre had caused a considerable sensation. The *Portafoglio Maltese* states, on the authority of a private letter brought by the Euphrates, that Mehemet Ali had despatched a courier to his son Ibrahim with orders for him to return to Egypt. The troops which had been assembled at Cairo to reinforce Ibrahim in Syria had received counter-orders. An express had likewise been sent from Alexandria to Cairo on the 10th, to revoke an order which had been given to make a considerable levy of Bedouins. It is added, that Mehemet Ali had, on the morning of the 11th, notified to the Consuls remaining at Alexandria his intention to restore the Turkish fleet, and to send a despatch to the Sultan stating that he was satisfied to receive Egypt hereditarily. At the moment the Euphrates was leaving Alexandria, a great council was held by Mehemet Ali to consider this resolution; and it was generally supposed that it would be unanimously agreed to, as the best means of arranging an affair which kept Egypt in a state of uncertainty, and compromised the peace of the world.

Accounts from Malta, by the Phœnix steam-ship, have brought the particulars of the attack on St. Jean d'Acre; which proves to have been the most destructive to human life, as well as the most important in its effects of any hitherto undertaken. The bombardment commenced on the 3d instant, and was carried on for several hours with unprecedented vigour and execution. The explosion of a powder-magazine, which killed twelve hundred, and the havoc done by the guns from the shipping, determined the Egyptians to evacuate the place in the night; and on the following morning St. Jean d'Acre was taken possession of in the name of the Sultan.

The loss of the English is unaccountably small; 17 killed, and 36 wounded—

"Among the former, we regret to announce the loss of Lieutenant Le Mesurier, of the Talbot, lately promoted. Among the wounded, Commander Hastings, of the Edinburgh, with the Master, Assistant-Surgeon, and two Midshipmen of the same vessel; all by one shell. The shot from the forts flew over head, cutting the rigging to pieces, but hardly touching the hulls.

Turkish troops have been landed to garrison Acre, where a vast quantity of stores and *materiel* was found, exceeding what had been expended in the warfare along the coast of Syria, and estimated by some at little short of £1,000,000 value; among the ordnance, is a splendid park of artillery, of 200 guns, in first-rate order.

"It is ascertained that 20 000 shot and shells were fired into the town in four hours. The ships engaged were the Princess Charlotte, Powerful, Thunderer, Bellerophon, Edinburgh, Benbow, and Revenge: the Turkish Admiral; frigates Pique, Castor, Carysfort, Talbot; the Austrian Admiral; brigs Hazard and Wasp, besides the steamers in the offing.

"The Bellerophon, Thunderer, and Revenge were about conveying the prisoners taken to Beyrout. Among the prisoners were several French and Italian instructors."

The bombardment of St. Jean d'Acre, announced by the French telegraph last week, appears from the fuller accounts received since, to have been a most striking affair. As a specimen of high perfection in the military art, and of naval gunnery especially, it is regarded as unrivalled; the shots were discharged with astonishing rapidity, and every shot told. The destruction of life, in proportion to the time and numbers, was unprecedented; and the description of the horrors of the scene is sickening. The fall of Acre, however, promises to close a war which, but for this decisive success, might have been long protracted. Mehemet Ali has recalled his troops from Syria; and even if he had not, the Syrian question was practically at an end. Egypt remains to the Pasha; and about Egypt no question has been raised among the Powers of Europe, the real parties in dispute. Syria removed, the War party in the French Chambers have lost their cue; and all fair pretence for hostilities between Great Britain and France seems, for the time at least, to have been destroyed with Acre and the obstinacy of the Pasha.—*Colonial Gazette.*

We have this week the gratification of announcing the capture, by the allies, of St. Jean d'Acre, so celebrated for the repulse of Napoleon, after a cannonade of only a few hours, and with a very trifling loss. This famous fortress was, it will be recollected, stormed and taken, after a long and harassing siege, by MEHEMET, in 1832; it was the key-stone of his power in Syria, and, therefore, with it passes away every vestige of his authority in that country. The possession of Acre, whether we regard its strength or situation, was worth fighting for; and we fervently hope our Government will find means to prevail upon the SULTAN to allow it to remain, if not under the government, at least under the protection of Great Britain. The high character of Great Britain among the nations of Europe is a sufficient guarantee that its occupation of Acre would be turned to no hostile or aggressive purpose. It would simply enable us to keep in salutary check the ambitious designs of France upon Egypt, as well as to repel invasion from the Syrian coast, from whatever quarter it may come.—*Old England.*

The Euphrates left Beyrout on the 8th November. The Allies were then engaged in fortifying the place. The plague had made its appearance at eight villages in the neighbourhood, and had proved fatal to several Europeans. Ibrahim was still at Zahle, locked in by the insurgents.

Letters from Alexandria of the 7th state, that Mehemet Ali had cleared off all his debts to the Franks, at the same time that he allowed the pay of his land and naval troops to remain thirteen months in arrear. The Pasha still appeared most desirous to facilitate the communication through his dominions between England and India; and on the 5th his Minister, Boghos Bey, wrote to Mr. Briggs, who is charged *ad interim* with the expedition of the Indian mail, that his highness had directed a cavass of his Divan to be placed at the disposal of the English agent, sent to receive the mail at Suez, and escort him to Alexandria.

According to a private letter from Rome, dated the 14th November, "The Emir Bechir Schiab, Prince of Mount Lebanon, had written to the Pope to request permission to establish himself at Rome with his attendants, to the number of 130 persons; to which his holiness consented, on condition that the Emir should not expect any allowance from the Papal State."

Instructions have been sent to Admiral Stopford to send an officer to Alexandria with a communication to the Pasha, that on his withdrawing all his troops from Syria, from Candia, from Arabia, and Adana, restoring the Turkish fleet, and making due submission to the Porte, the Four Allied Powers would use their best endeavours to obtain from the Sultan a revocation of the decree of deposition, and his reappointment to the Pashalic of Egypt. The officer was to remain only three days in Alexandria; whence he was to return with the Pasha's definitive answer, with which he would be ordered to proceed without delay to Constantinople. But despatches were also sent to Admiral Stopford, instructing him to continue to prosecute the warfare against the Pasha with the utmost energy, till he should receive a communication from Constantinople acquainting him that an arrangement was concluded with the Pasha. There is every reason for believing that the Pasha would long ago have concluded an arrangement on the above terms, had he been left to his own unbiassed judgment. But if the French Government has hitherto used its influence to encourage Mehemet Ali to hold out against the demands of the Four Powers, we have the most perfect assurance that M. Guizot will second the Allies in their endeavours to bring this warfare to a speedy termination. We believe we may affirm that M. Guizot has undertaken to exert his influence to induce the Pasha to accede to the terms proposed by the Allies; and the word of M. Guizot has always been sacred.—*Morning Chronicle Nov 24.*

A letter dated Corfu, Nov. 6th, gives the following details of an earthquake at Zante, which commenced by a smart shock on the 30th of October; and between that day and the 4th of November, no fewer than ninety-five shocks were felt in the town. Every house in Zante was more or less damaged, and a considerable portion of them totally destroyed, burying men, women, and children in their ruins. The steeples of four churches were thrown down. The citadel was so much shaken that the soldiers fled from it, expecting every moment to see it overthrown. The Lord High Commissioner repaired thither the moment he heard of the disaster, but found the place deserted. He commenced, however, on the spot, a subscription for the relief of the sufferers; but it was not supposed that any thing short of a large advance from Government could give relief to the numerous victims of this visitation.

In consequence of intelligence communicated by Sir T. Wiltshire, who arrived last week from India, Government have determined to send out direct to Bombay the Twenty-second Foot, and also every disposable man in this country belonging to regiments in India. Further, we are assured that this additional force, about 2,500 men, is only an instalment of what will shortly be wanted. Indeed, we understand that an additional 10,000 men have been required for service in India. Considering that the last two tours of foreign services performed by the Twenty-second Regiment were in the East Indies and Jamaica, it is hard that some other corps at home has not been selected on the present occasion for service in India.—*Naval and Military Gazette.*

A grand dinner was lately given at the British Embassy, Constantinople, to Colonel Hodges; and at dessert the banner taken from Ibrahim Pasha was displayed, and numerous toasts drunk to the success of the British arms. Lord Ponsonby, accompanied by his entire Legation, proceeded to the Imperial Palace to present to the Sultan Colonel Hodges; who delivered into the hands of his Highness the colours of the Egyptian Generalissimo. Abdul Medjid conferred on the Colonel the rank of General, and gave him besides a rich decoration. Captain Todd, the commander of an Ottoman steamer, and Admiral Walker, were appointed Beys; and decorations, set in diamonds, were forwarded to Admiral Stopford and Colonel Smith.

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.—*Globe.*

The Sydney papers received this week announce the death of Captain Croker, of her Majesty's ship Favourite, in a contest with the inhabitants of Tongataboo; by whom a party from the ship were utterly routed. The contest lasted about twenty minutes; and the loss of the British was, the captain, the gunner's mate, and a quartermaster killed, together with the first lieutenant (Mr. Dunlop) and nineteen others wounded. The Two Wesleyan Missionaries, who had been previously residing on the island, immediately went on board the Favourite, which left them at Vavou, and afterwards proceeded onwards to Sydney.

Administration to the effects of the Princess Augusta was granted on Saturday week, by the Prerogative Court, to the Dukes of Sussex and Cambridge. The effects were sworn to be under 30,000*l.*, and a stamp-duty of 600*l.* was paid upon the letters of administration.

Several meetings have been held in Dublin for the purpose of encouraging Irish manufactures. A new "Irish Board of Trade" has been formed, which holds weekly meetings and receives subscriptions for furthering this object. The subscription on the first day amounted to 150*l.* Several manufacturers state that their trade has greatly improved since the exertions of the Repeal Association to encourage Irish manufactures. It is stated, however, that the frieze jackets of the Repeal uniform are mostly made at Dewsbury, in Yorkshire. Strong suspicion is entertained that the shopkeepers pass off English goods of Irish manufacture; and it has been found necessary by the Association to adopt measures to prevent the imposition.

The Dublin *Pilot* of Wednesday estimates the numbers to whom Father Matthew administered the Temperance pledge in Dublin during three days, at upwards of thirty-three thousand.

The Britannia, 120, Captain Drake, with the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir John Ommanney, and Howe, 120, Captain Sir W. O Pell, sailed at an early hour on Thursday morning for the Mediterranean.—*Hampshire Telegraph,* Nov. 21.

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. Letters have been received from Commander Butterfield, of her Majesty's ship Fantome, dated the 21st day of August last. During his five months' cruise off the coast, he has captured five slavers, and the smaller vessels under his command four, making in the whole nine prizes.—*Ib.*

Some sensation was created in the City on Monday morning, by the announcement that Messrs. Wright and Co., the Catholic bankers, of Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, had stopped payment. They had extensive connexions in Ireland and on the Continent. "The event," says the City article of Monday's *Globe,* "was not altogether unexpected, as it was known that they had become embarrassed by their connexion with a host of public companies, chiefly mining speculations, which have acted as a heavy drag upon them for some years past; and the unfavourable impression was strengthened by the appearance of many of their acceptances in the discount-market, drawn under rather suspicious circumstances. We hear their liabilities variously estimated from half a million up to one million; the latter we think nearest the mark.

Melancholy Wreck of a Steamer.—The coast of Wales was visited, on Wednesday evening, by one of the most boisterous gales remembered in that part; during which the City of Bristol steamer, on its way from Waterford to Bristol, was totally wrecked, at Swansea, with great loss of life. The steamer was one of the finest packets upon the station, and valued at 25,000*l.* The *Cambrian* gives the following account of the disaster—

"The vessel was foundered about six o'clock in the afternoon on the sands at Llangenith, near the Holmes, in consequence, it is thought, of the commander mistaking the Worm's Head for those dangerous sands the Helwicks, from the appearance of the breakers; by endeavouring to sheer clear of which he got on the Llangenith sands, about two miles from the Worm's Head, where she struck violently, and almost immediately foundered. There were twenty-nine persons on board, including seven passengers (four men, two ladies, and a child) all of whom, with the exception of two seamen, were drowned. William Poole, one of the seamen saved, says, that when the vessel struck, he was knocked overboard by a piece of the mast, which fell on him, and which broke three of his ribs. In this crippled state he swam for a short distance, upon a piece of plank about six feet long, which floated him ashore. Thomas Anstice, the carpenter, lashed himself to the wheel, and continued to hold on until the quarter deck parted, when he jumped into the water and swam ashore. He was not much injured, and was able to walk to a farm-house. Anstice says that he saw ten persons washed overboard by a heavy sea at once. Seventy-two pigs and four head of cattle swam ashore, and are at present at the farm of Cwm Ivy, belonging to Mr. Holland, the agent for Lloyd's. The steamer is gone all to pieces, and the fragments are scattered along the shore. The wind did not blow a gale at the time the steamer struck, but the sea ran high and the night was very dark. The cries of the unfortunate persons were heard distinctly on shore, but it was utterly impossible to render any assistance without a lifeboat; unfortunately there is not one stationed in the district. Four bodies have been picked up, one a gentleman in a frock-coat and boots, with two sovereigns in his pocket. Four hundred dead pigs and eighteen horned cattle have drifted ashore."

THE TEA TRADE.—*London, Dec. 1.*—The deliveries of tea last week amounted to 990,000 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.

Lieutenant-General Sir Howard Douglas, Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, is recalled 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."

It is said that Government have determined to colonize the Falkland Islands, and that a plan for the purpose is under consideration by the Colonial Land and Emigration Board.

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.

Sir George Seymour and Dr. Jacob had interviews with Lord John Russell yesterday at the Colonial Office.—*London Post, Nov. 21.*

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager has forwarded £50, towards the erection of the monument to the late Sir Walter Scott, Bart.

It is worthy of remark that notwithstanding the great quantities of military stores recently shipped from the Royal Arsenal for China, Syria, and other parts of the world, the supply has been so well kept up that there is actually at present a greater quantity on hand than there was at the commencement of the year, when the stock exceeded 28,000 large guns, and upwards of 4,000,000 of balls and shells.

NEW ZEALAND.—DOWNING-STREET, Nov. 20, 1840.—In pursuance of the powers vested in the Queen by the act, passed in the last session of Parliament, intituled "An Act to continue until the 31st day of December, 1841, and to the end of the next session of parliament, and to extend the provisions of an act to provide for the administration of justice in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, and for the more effectual government thereof, and for other purposes relating thereto," her Majesty hath, by letters patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, been pleased to erect the islands of New Zealand into a distinct and separate colony."—*Friday's Gazette.*

"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."

The report that Mr. Wentworth claims twenty millions of acres of land in New Zealand is confirmed. A correspondent of one of the Sydney papers says Mr. Wentworth and three others purchased the twenty million of acres of the natives for 100*l.*

THE CHATHAM ISLANDS.—It is reported that the New Zealand Company has added to its former extensive possessions the ownership of the Chatham Islands, a group lying in latitude 44 degrees south, and about 300 miles to the eastward of Port Nicholson. The extent of territory acquired exceeds 700,000 square acres, and consits of three islands, viz., Chatham Island (600,000 acres), Pitt's Island (100,000 acres), and an islet in the south east (15,000 acres).

ARRIVAL OF THE QUEEN OF SPAIN AT PARIS.—Queen Christina arrived at the Palace Royal 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.

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

A rumour has been circulated, and is gaining credit at Paris, that King Louis Philippe had 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 mother, could go towards completing such an arrangement.

Queen Christina, the late Regent of Spain, has issued a manifesto, addressed to that nation, in which she recapitulates all the indignities she held herself to have received at the hands of the revolutionary party; and intimates that her resignation of office was compulsory, a mere choice of alternatives of evil.

The draft of the address of the French Chamber of deputies to the King had been published. The following is the passage which relates to the Peace question—

"Peace, without dignity, would never be acceped either by France or by its King; an unjust war, a violent aggression, without cause and without object, would neither accord with our manners, nor our ideas of civilization and progress. Peace, then, if it be possible—an honourable and sure peace which shall preserve the balance of power in Europe from all attack—is our first wish but if this should become impossible on these conditions—if the honour of France demand it—if her rights not recognized, her territory menaced, or her interests seriously compromised, demand it—speak then, Sire, and at your voice the French will arise as one man the country will not hesitate at any sacrifice, and the cooperation of the nation will be assured to you."

ST. JEAN D'ACRE.—This celebrated sea-port of Palestine having once more become the object of some interest, a remark or two respecting it may not be unacceptable. Its scriptural name is Accho. By the Greeks it was termed Ptolemais. In 1190, it was besieged by our King Richard the First, "Cœur de Lion," and Philip Augustus, the French monarch. Thierry, in his recently published "History of the Norman Conquest," observes hereupon, that as soon as the two western Sovereigns had united their forces, the siege of Acre advanced rapidly; their petreroes, their mangonels, and their trebuchets battered the walls of Acre so well that a breach was made in a few days, and the garrison, consisting of 5,000 Saracens, were obliged to surrender. On the day of the capture, the King of England finding the Duke of Austria's banner planted on the walls by the side of his own, had it immediately taken down, torn, and thrown into a deep sewer. He had afterwards ample cause to repent having excited hatred in the breast of him whose valour (according to Shakesperé) was such as to "pluck dead lions by the beard." It certainly is somewhat curious that the English should again have to assist materially in the capture of this renowned place at a distance of 650 years from the time when they originally took it under the lion-hearted king. It was at Acre also that Edward the First, when prince, received a severe wound from a poisoned arrow, his recovery from which, popular legend has ascribed to the heroic devotedness of his Queen Eleanor, who is recorded to have sucked the venom from the wound. The town contains 15,000, or, as some say, 20,000 inhabitants. Its streets are narrow; and the houses, which are of stone, have flat roofs. In 1799 it withstood a long attack from Bonaparte. Sir Sydney Smith having also played a memorable part there. On the 2nd of July, 1832, it was taken from the Sultan by Mehemet Ali.

EFFECTS OF TEETOTALISM.—When the official returns are declared—as they will be in a few days—they will exhibit these results, that the manufacture of spirits in Ireland was less, by 3,500,000 gallons in the year ended 10th October, than in the proceding year, ending on the same date. The consequent loss in revenue is close upon £500,000 sterling, or, more closely, £466,666 16s. 6d.—*Cork Reporter.*

FROM INDIA AND CHINA.—We have received from a friend a Bombay paper (the Overland Courier,) of September. 30, which contains copious details of intelligence from India, China and Singapore. A letter from Macao, dated July 3d, says, "It is now beyond a doubt that we intend to take and fortify the island of Chusan, and I expect in little more than a month to hear of the British flag being hoisted there. Capt. Elliott, his secretary and three interpreters, have gone up. I believe the blockading of the river has caused a great sensation in Canton. All the Americans are preparing to leave. I do not think that the fleet will interfere in any way with the opium vessels. Indeed it is likely that their operations may facilitate that trade, as the men of war junks will be afraid to come out."

Another letter dated Macao, June 23, says, "a depot is to be formed at Chusan, probably preparatory to an attack upon Pekin."

The news from Northern India is of a good deal of interest, but it is difficult to select such parts as would be intelligible, without a fuller recital of collateral events than it is possible to give at present. There was a considerable movement of troops in the neighbourhood of Bombay, and on the Northern frontier, for the purpose of putting down an insurrection in Beloochistan, and the protection of the Nepaulese frontier. The Beloochs had taken possession of Khelat, and had besieged Kahun, where was a British garrison. Major Clebhom, with a force of 600 men with a convoy of 800 camels and 600 bullocks, left Suckur on the 12th of August, for the relief of Capt. Brown at Kahun. On the 29th, at a difficult pass in the Mountains, near Poolejee, the advance of the convoy, consisting of 450 men, was suddenly attacked by a large body of Beloochs, and a serious battle ensued. The British party lost 150 men, among whom were several officers killed. The party were obliged to retreat and abandon their whole convoy, with the guns and camp equipage. The remnant of the regiment had got back to Poolejee, with the loss of 250 men in killed and wounded, and five officers dead.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1840.

The English Mail, per steam ship *Acadia,* arrived on Wednesday last, with dates to the 4th December.—The most interesting article of news is the accouchement of Her Majesty Queen VICTORIA, and the birth of a Princess Royal of England—this happy event took place on the afternoon of Saturday the 21st of November, at Buckingham Palace, Both her Majesty and the young Princess were doing remarkably well. Joy and congratulation had been spread over the United Kingdom by this auspicious occurrence, and its happy influence will be felt throughout the widespread dominions of the British Empire.—The following remarks are copied from the London *Atlas*:

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