

The Church.

There is something agreeable to most minds which are familiar with the general connection of moral causes and effects throughout the course of monarchical governments, in the addition of every new link to the chain of direct lineal succession.

In the present state of England, moreover, and after the shake which our established institutions have sustained, not so much, perhaps, from a series of experimental measures in legislation as from an extensive encouragement and excitement of a spirit prone to question the results of experience, to cheapen the operation of time, and to depreciate the wholesome agency of usage, it is not, in our opinion, by any means a matter of indifference whether the line of descent be looked upon by the nation generally as smooth and continuous, or as subject to checks, interruptions, and transitions.

There are other topics of gratulation and contentment which press upon the mind of reflecting men with regard to this very interesting subject. The country has a deep concern in the state and composition of the Royal Family, and in the materials afforded by it for a judicious and moral education to the children of the Crown.

Parents in the prime of life, and in the daily and constant exercise of domestic intercourse and affection—a Prince Consort of studious, refined, and accomplished tastes—of amiable manners, of kindly feelings, and of blameless life—a Sovereign lady most active, diligent, and scrupulous in the discharge of functions which cannot be fulfilled with any approach to efficiency or usefulness but by the practice of great regularity in the distribution of her hours, by close attention to the details of business, and by an accurate and strict employment of those fractions of leisure, by a careless waste of which so large a portion of the whole sum of life is lost, and so many bad habits and propensities contracted.

It is not, therefore, for the present only that we join in the universal felicitations offered to our gracious Queen upon this happy occasion, but we rejoice to see that the future and long-enduring felicity, so delightful to a maternal heart, which must spring from the hourly contemplation of her offspring, will be secured to her by the presence of some of the best characteristics of such a parentage, must inevitably be transmitted to children happy enough to be brought up under their eyes, and to have before them the constant meditation of such an example.

The birth of an heir presumptive to the Throne is an event which will be hailed with joy by the whole British nation. Our youthful Queen, in the new and interesting relation of a mother, becomes an object of still more tender solicitude than ever to a loyal and affectionate people. The house of Brunswick, under whose constitutional sceptre the country has enjoyed so long a measure of protection for its religion and liberties, gives a new pledge of prolonging dominion in the direct line of succession.

Those who are aware of the evils which this country formerly suffered from a disputed succession to the Crown, and those who have not forgotten how dreadfully some other countries in our own time have been scourged by the furies of civil war, arising out of a similar cause, can appreciate the advantage which Great Britain derives from having the succession to the Throne so clearly and indisputably established, that no doubt or obscurity can rest upon it. The Royal Marriage Act—an act which, however cavilled at by some spurious claimants to Royal honours, is founded in the most sound and liberal principles of the English Throne from obscurity and dispute, and the nation from all the calamitous consequences of a litigated title—for a litigated title to the Crown is always decided by the sword of civil war.

Heirs in the direct line of the Sovereign in possession are always desirable, for obvious reasons; and the happy event of Saturday has given to England an heir in the direct line. But a weekly journal, that boasts of special court patronage, ought not to be so ignorant as to give to the infant daughter and first-born child of Victoria and Prince Albert the title of heir-apparent. The title of heir-apparent is indefeasible. That child cannot be an heir-apparent whose title is only contingent, and may be defeated by a subsequent birth. As her Majesty is young, and with the blessing of Providence likely to have many children, it is only natural to expect that an heir-apparent will yet spring from the auspicious alliance which our young and beloved Queen has formed with a prince as young and amiable as herself—a prince lineally descended from the illustrious Saxon ascent of the Protestant religion and liberties. May their offspring be brought up to love and venerate the principles which placed the House of Brunswick on the Throne!

The first-born of the Queen been an heir-apparent, we present to the Gazette of the 15th inst. which was published on Saturday afternoon, would have contained something in addition to the order that a form of thanksgiving for the Queen's safe delivery (we like the homely English word better than the French term *accouchement*) be prepared by the Archbishop of Canterbury to be used in all churches and chapels on Sunday next. The Gazette would have directed also, according to precedent, that the name of the Prince of Wales should be inserted in the usual Prayers for the Royal Family.

The Governorship of Greenwich Hospital remains vacant. Sir Edward Codrington, Sir Bryan Martin, and Sir Charles Moore, are all deemed to be ineligible, as stated in well-known circles, that the former has declined the offer of a post for which his professional services and political consistency caused him to be named; and general opinion in the profession inclines to Admiral Sir G. Moore, the brother of "the hero of Corrua," as likely to fill the vacancy.—*Ministerial Paper.*

The creations and promotions on the birth of an heir-apparent, which extravagant expectations have been, as usual, entertained, will 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 circumstances, be postponed.—*Id.*

FRANCE.

PARIS—CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

Monday, November 23. M. Duchatel, Minister of the Interior, deposited on the table a project of law, having for its object to demand a loan of 700,000fr., in addition to the 2,350,000fr. voted last session for the support of foreign refugees in France, whose number, according to the ministers' estimate, exceeded 31,800.

When M. Duchatel had concluded, M. Sauzet rose and read to the Chamber the following draught of the Address:—

"Sire,—We thank your Majesty for having convoked the Chambers before the ordinary period of their meeting. It is particularly in important circumstances, in those which interest the honour and safety of nations, that it behoves a constitutional King to surround himself with the representatives of the country, to expose to them the situation of affairs, to take their advice, and claim their support.

"The measures which the Emperor of Austria, the Queen of Great Britain, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of Russia have taken, in concert with the Ottoman Porte, in order to regulate the relations of the Sultan with the Pacha of Egypt, have excited all our solicitude. France has been deeply moved by this event, and has followed with anxiety all the phases of this great crisis. Prudence required of your Majesty to provide for all contingencies by armaments of precaution; extraordinary credits have been opened to meet them, and we fully appreciate their motives and utility.

"In this state of things our support, Sire, is assured to you, for an honourable peace, as well as for a just war. A peace without dignity could never be accepted either by France or by her King. An unjust war, a violent aggression, without cause or object, would not be agreeable either to our manners or to our ideas of civilization and progress. Peace, then—if possible, an honourable and certain peace, which will leave unimpaired the balance of power in Europe—such is our first wish. But if, in the course of events, it became impossible on those conditions—if the honour of France required it—if her violated rights—if her territory were menaced—[The President was here interrupted by an explosion of murmurs from the Left and Left Centre, and was a long time unable to obtain a hearing. Several apostrophes were addressed to him which excited us on account of the uproar. When he had at last obtained silence, he turned towards the Left, and told them that they would be at liberty to make their objections during the discussion; when M. Taschereau rose and exclaimed, "We cannot too soon protest against such language." The President having repeated the sentence, his voice was again covered with loud murmurs. He was, however, at last allowed to proceed.]—"or her interests seriously compromised rendered it imperative—speaking then, Sire, and at your voice, the French people will rise like the man, the country will submit to every sacrifice, and the national support will be assured to you.

"We have anxiously desired the pacification of Spain. Interested in the consolidation of her constitutional government, we would see with deep regret anarchy endangering an undertaking so courageously prosecuted in the name of liberty.

"France recalls again to Europe the right of Polish nationality, so solemnly stipulated by treaties. (Murmurs.) We approve of your Majesty's resolution to send additional forces to the coast of Buenos Ayres, and trust that we shall at last obtain from the government of that country reparation for our just grievances. (Laughter.)

"Our army in Africa again distinguished themselves by brilliant feats of arms. Your sons, who aim themselves of every opportunity to display their courage, shared in the glory and perils of those expeditions. What we desire of your government, Sire, is to investigate seriously the general direction of our affairs in that country, in order that the triumph of our arms may not be sterile, and that a possession so glorious may not be purchased, so dearly purchased, may become for France a principle of force, and not a cause of weakness.

"The attempt at Bologna was not only insane, it was a criminal one. Repressed from the outset by the loyalty of the citizens, it was condemned by a solemn judgment; justice had its free course; the offence against society did not long remain without a reparation, and the expectations of the factious were everywhere defeated.

"We shall examine with care the law of the budget. States being ever exposed to undergo unexpected burdens, a severe economy is always necessary. In other times the Chamber, in the impossibility of reducing the taxes which weigh on the country, had at least recommended the maintenance of a balance between the receipts and the expenditures.

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"The other laws which your government intends to present to us shall be, on our part, the objects of mature attention. From this moment we congratulate ourselves on having been able to reply, by a unanimous vote, to the demand made of us by your Majesty, to relieve our departments which have been ravaged by the scourge of inundation.

"The accord of the great powers of the state we know is the surest guarantee of public peace. Order maintained at home by the energetic and persevering action of the government, is the first principle of strength abroad. We express the wish of France when we declare that she firmly desires both.

"Confide, Sire, in your star (loud laughter), as we confide ourselves in the perpetuity of your dynasty. A new son was born to you, and the same Providence which lately covered you again with its agis will continue to protect France and preserve her from the evils of anarchy.

"Let your throne, Sire, be always surrounded with enlightened and faithful advisers. Depositories of your authority, they alone are accountable for its exercise. On them rests entirely the guarantee of your personal inviolability. Let them take care, at your desire, to intrust public offices to real merit; let probability be honoured; let religion be respected.—(Loud laughter.) Let us support unity and the laws. Men have been too much encouraged to attend exclusively to their material interests. Let us endeavour to reanimate in their hearts a disinterested love of country, which inspires great and generous sacrifices. 'Honour and country!' In these two words are to be found the seeds of those civic virtues which constitute the strength of nations, and the duration of empires."

When the President, having concluded the Address, consulted the Chamber to know on what day it was intended to commence the discussion, Wednesday was fixed without any opposition. The attendance of members was very numerous, but the ministerial benches were particularly crowded. Those of the Ganche also mustered strong. All the ministers were present. It was said that M. Odillon Barroth had deposited on the table a proposition having for its object to demand of ministers to communicate to the Chamber all the documents relative to the East.

ARRIVAL OF THE REMAINS OF NAPOLEON AT CHERBOURG. The Belle Poule frigate, commanded by the Prince de Joinville, and which has brought back to France the remains of the Emperor Napoleon, came to anchor at Cherbourg, on the 30th ult., at five in the morning.

The following is the report of his royal highness to the Minister of Marine:—Monsieur le Ministre—As I had the honor of informing you, I quitted All Saints Bay on September 14, running along the coast of Brazil, with the wind at east, but which, having veered to the north and north-east, enabled me quickly to get into the meridian of Saint Helena, without having to pass the twenty eighth south parallel. On entering this meridian, I was delayed by calms and light breezes.

On October 8th I came to anchor in James Town roads. The brig Oréste, detached by Vice-Admiral de Mackau to bring to the Belle Poule a pilot from the Channel, had arrived the day before. As this ship brought me no new instructions, I immediately occupied myself in executing the orders I had originally received. My first care was to put M. de Chabot, the King's commissioner, in communication with General Middleton, governor of the Island.—These gentlemen having settled, according to their respective instructions, the manner of proceeding to the exhumation of the remains of the Emperor Napoleon, and their translation on board the Belle Poule, Oct. 15 was fixed for the execution of their plans. The Governor charged himself with the exhumation, and all that was to take place within the British territory. I, by the order of October 13, a copy of which I hereto quote, regulated the honors to be paid on the 15th and 16th by the division under my command. The French merchant ships the Bon An, Captain Gallet, and Indien, Captain Truquet, eagerly rendered their assistance. At midnight on the 15th the operation commenced in the presence of the French and English commissioners, M. de Chabot and Captain Alexander, of the Royal Engineers. The work was directed by the latter. As M. de Chabot tenders to the government a circumstantial account of the operations to which he was a witness, I conceive that I am permitted from entering into the same details, and shall content myself with saying that at ten in the morning the coffin was found in the grave.

After raising it in fact, it was opened, and the body was found in an unaltered state of preservation. At this solemn moment, at the sight of the easily recognized remains of him who had done so much for the glory of France, the emotion was deep and unanimous. At half past 3 o'clock, the guns of the fort announced to the ships and vessels in the roadstead that the funeral procession had commenced its march towards James Town. The militia and the troops of the garrison preceded the cortege, which was covered with a pall, the corners being borne by Generals Bertrand and Gouraud, and Messrs. De Lacassas and Marchand, the authorities and a crowd of the inhabitants following.

The guns of the frigate having answered those of the fort, she continued to fire minute guns. From the morning the yards were slung and the flags hoisted half-mast high, as signs of mourning, in which foreign ships and vessels joined. When the procession appeared on the quay, the English troops formed a double line, through which the car passed slowly to the shore. At the water's edge, where the French division terminated, I had collected all the officers of the French Division, waiting in deep mourning and in twenty pieces of us it stopped, and the governor advancing to me delivered up to me, in the name of his government, the remains of the Emperor Napoleon.

As soon as the coffin was lowered into the boat of the frigate prepared to receive it, the general emotion was again renewed—the dying wish of the Emperor Napoleon began to be accomplished—his remains reposed under the national flag. All sign of mourning was from that time abandoned; the honours which the Emperor would have received had he been living were paid to his mortal remains, and it was amidst salutes for the ships, dressed out in their colours, and the yards manned to the cutter, escorted by the boats of all the ships, pursued its way slowly to the frigate. On arriving on board, the coffin was received between two ranks of officers under arms, and carried on to the quarter deck, which had been arranged as a chapel ardente.

Accordingly as you had ordered me, a guard of six men, commanded by the senior lieutenant of the frigate, did the honors.—Although it was already late, the absolution was pronounced, and the body remained thus exposed all night. The almoner and an officer kept watch by its side.

On the 16th, at ten o'clock in the morning, all the officers and crews of the French ships of war and merchantmen having been assembled on board the frigate, a solemn funeral service was celebrated; the body was then lowered between decks, where a chapel ardente had been prepared to receive it.

At noon all was terminated, and the frigate was ready to sail; but the drawing up of the process-verbaux required two days, and it was only on the morning of the 18th that the Belle Poule and Favourite were able to get under way. The Oréste which left at the same time, sailed for its destination. After a prosperous and easy passage, I have just anchored in the roads of Cherbourg, at five in the morning.

Receive, Admiral, the assurance of my respect,  
The captain of the Belle Poule,

F. D'ORLEANS.

THE EAST.

From the London Chronicle.

We have received letters from Alexandria of the 11th November, by the Euphrates 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 imminence of the revers, produced in so brief a 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 having been sent to Ibrahim to evacuate Syria, and to the coolness between the Pacha 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 Pacha to reason, and thus putting an end to this Egyptian question. We should suppose that the result after the defeat of Ibrahim by Commodore Napier, must render the Pacha 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.

TAKING OF ST. JEAN D'ACRE.—The Messenger of Monday contained a telegraphic despatch, dated Toulon, 3 o'clock on Sunday, announcing the fall of Acre.

The following details are brought us by the Phoenix steamer, which left St. Jean d'Acre on the 6th, and Malta on the 13th instant:—On the 24th of October, Admiral Walker left place, in company with the Talbot, for St. Jean d'Acre, which they reached at 11 P.M.—They were joined by the Thunderer, Revenge, Pique, Gorgon, and Phoenix; at 10, Admiral Walker hoisted a flag of Gorgon and stood in with the Gorgon, the rest of the ships remaining in the offing to join when called upon by him so to do.

On nearing he embarked on board the Gorgon, steamed close in, and repaired in person to summon the town and fortress to surrender; but the boat was ordered away, and the letter containing the demand to surrender was refused. Admiral Walker then proceeded in the Gorgon to consult Sir Robert Stopford on the expediency of storming the town. The Admirals met off Sidon, when Sir Robert Stopford determined upon postponing further operations, and recalled the British troops of Acre. Admiral Walker, not altogether pleased at this movement after his summons, gallantly determined to stand in right under the fortress, and fired a broadside; but not understanding some 200 muskets might have opened their fire, not a shot was fired. This unaccountable circumstance somewhat puzzled the gallant Admiral, who feeling unwilling to fire again unless the enemy returned the compliment, stood off for a while, then in the afternoon stood in again, and even closer than the morning, but still the fortifications remained silent. The Talbot now came to an anchor, and sent in her boats to sound; but although they approached within musket range, still not a shot was fired, even when they can only be accounted for by a respect which, even as an enemy, the Egyptians seem disposed to manifest towards the Sultan's flag; for every English vessel which passed within range, when unaccompanied by or not close to an Ottoman ship of war, has been fired at without ceremony.

On the 2nd of November, late in the afternoon, Admiral Sir Robert Stopford, in the Princess Charlotte, with the Powerful, Bellerophon, Thunderer, Benbow, Edinborough, Revenge, Gorgon, Phoenix, Stromboli, and Vesuvius, Carysfort, Hazard, and Wasp; Admiral Walker, in his seventy-four gun ship; and the Austrian Admiral, Bandiera, in the Medea frigate, with the Guerriere, and a corvette of the same name, arrived off Acre. On the 3rd, the wind being unfavourable, the ships of the allies remained at anchor in the bay, leaving the steamers only in activity, amusing themselves with throwing shells into the fortifications. Soon after noon a light breeze set in, when the fleet got under weigh, and at one o'clock, P.M., bore up for the town, in two different directions; those destined to engage the sea force were the Princess Charlotte, Powerful, Bellerophon, Thunderer, and Pique; the Powerful leading, and immediately followed by the Princess Charlotte and Bellerophon. On the other angle, the Benbow led in Admiral Walker's flag ship, but the Castor got ahead of both, the rest of the vessels taking up positions as most convenient, and likely to do the greatest mischief. Shortly after two P.M. the batteries opened their fire upon the Castor, which the Powerful returned, as she stood in, from her bow guns; and as soon as she anchored and got her bows to bear on the garrison, she set to work, and so did the Princess Charlotte and Bellerophon. In a few minutes all the other ships joined, and the action then became general, the steamers lying ahead throwing with astonishing rapidity and effect their shells, over the ships, into the fortifications. Such a cannonading was never before heard, and most certainly on no occasion on record were less shots wasted. The firing was truly admirable, the Bellerophon's particularly so; and every shot told. 20,000 shot and shells were fired. The Princess Charlotte alone fired, during the three hours which the action lasted, 4,508 shots, or one broadside repeated every two minutes for eighty-six times!

Sir Robert Stopford remained the greater part of the action on board the Phoenix steamer, which being to windward enabled him better to watch and direct the operations of the fleet, which, owing to the dense smoke, he could not well do on board of the flag-ship.

At four P.M., when about sixty guns had been silenced, a tremendous explosion was felt on board the ships similar to that of an earthquake, which was subsequently ascertained to have been a tremendous explosion (no doubt from one of the steamer's shells) of a powder magazine ashore, launching into eternity no less than 1,200 of the enemy. At a little after five, as the evening drew in, the fire of the batteries began to slacken from (as it has since been ascertained) the inability of the enemy to stand to their guns, many of which were dismantled, and the embrasures and works knocked about the heads of those who manœuvred them. At day-break a cannonade of four hours and a half, during which 20,000 shot and shell were thrown into the town, the firing ceased on both sides, and it was generally supposed that the allies would at daylight, be landed to storm the town; but it would appear that the Egyptians had more than enough on the previous day, for about two A.M., a boat came off to announce that part of the garrison had evacuated the place; and as soon as the sun rose on the 4th, the British, Austrian, and Ottoman flags were seen displayed on the citadel. In the course of the night there were several skirmishes between the native peasantry and the Egyptians.

On landing, the place known to be Syrian, was returned to the Almighty that this stronghold of the enemy has not cost the allies a greater loss of life. It was rebuilt in 1831 by French artisans, and defended by 460 guns of the heaviest calibre, worked by French bombardiers. The town is one mass of ruins; the batteries and most of the houses literally riddled all over; the killed and wounded lying about in all directions—lifeless trunks cut asunder, some without heads, others without legs and arms; hundreds dying from the blood flowing from their wounds, and no one near to help them. The scene was truly awful! The defence of the place was conducted by the Pacha, who certainly did his utmost; he lost his arm, and is among the prisoners, who are said to amount to 3,000. The slain are reported at 2,500, and those who have died are said to exceed 1,000, but these latter were being hourly brought in by the mountaineers.

The return of the killed and wounded on the side of the Allies had not yet been collected from the several ships at the date of the last advice, but the sum total is estimated at from 17 to 23 killed, and from 35 to 60 wounded. Admiral Walker's ship's mainmast was shot through, and her hull and rigging so injured that she will have to go to the Constantinople for repairs. She will convey 1,000 of the prisoners. Admiral Walker has left in a steamer for Constantinople, to be himself the bearer of the intelligence of the victory to the Sultan.

The Powerful's main-top-mast is crippled, and the Castor has suffered considerably. Only one shot struck the Bellerophon, which went through the fore-castle doing no material injury, and only slightly wounding one Turkish soldier, of whom they had on board 300, and so had all the other ships. These troops have been landed to garrison Acre, where a vast quantity of material was found, exceeding what had been expended in the war along the coast of Syria, and estimated by some at a little short of £1,000,000. In the first order, the Ordnance is splendid park of artillery, of 200 guns, in first-rate order.

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

THE WAR IN SYRIA.—We have the most contradictory statements as to the real position and actual force of Ibrahim. It appears clear that the writers do not take into account the army of the Taurus, nor on its return to take into account the army which they tell us, does the Echo de l'Orient, that Ibrahim, incamped at Malaka, near Zalka, on the road to Baalbek, has but 6000 men. There is a day's journey between him and the new Prince of the Druses. The troops recalled from Tripoli, &c. have been cut off by the tribes of Syria, all of whom are described as hostile to the Egyptians—the Druses, Maronites and Metualis on the western, and the population of the Haouran and Ledja on the eastern slope of the Lebanon—for whom a fresh supply of arms has been obtained from Malta. If these accounts be true, then Ibrahim can do little more than retreat to Damascus and endeavour to hold it. But we have reason to believe that this, the most favourable for the Sultan, is not authenticated.

Instructions have been sent to Admiral Stopford to send an officer to Alexandria with a communication to the Pacha, thence to 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 re-appointment to the Paehalic of Egypt. The officer was to remain only three days in Alexandria, whence he was to return with the Pacha's definite answer, with which he would be ordered to proceed without delay to Constantinople. But despatches were also sent to Admiral Stopford, instructing him to prevent the warfare against the Pacha with the utmost vigour; that he should receive a communication from Constantinople acquainting him that an arrangement was concluded with the Pacha.

THE NEW ORLEANS.—The New Orleans papers of the 30th ult. and the 1st instant bring the details of a most extraordinary piece of treachery and mingled cruelty, with scarcely less singular retribution. It will doubtless be remembered that, during the past summer, a number of disaffected Mexicans, calling themselves Federalists, by way of distinction from the supporters of the existing government, who are designated Centralists, proclaimed themselves independent and got up a sort of nationality, which they called the Republic of Rio Grande. By pitiless accounts of the wrongs to which they had been subjected, and by liberal promises of land and plunder, they induced some hundreds of young men in Texas, whose pecuniary affairs were probably not in a very flourishing condition, to join their ranks, and from time to time we have been amused with varying accounts of their marches upon Matamoros, and their defeats of the Centralist forces sent against them under General Arista, and their preparations to advance upon the capital of Mexico.

It seems that the late attempted revolution in the city of Mexico was largely counted upon by the Rio Grande Federalists and their Texas allies; when that attempt was crushed, the latter began to find themselves in a predicament by no means desirable, but from which escape was not easy.

It appears further that while they were deliberating upon the steps most expedient to be taken, their Federalist friends were casting about for means of escaping the punishment of their revolt; and to make the story short, the plan decided upon was to give notice to the Centralists, as the price of their own safety against the Texans, and in pursuance of it about 120 of the Texans were decoyed, on various pretences, to the town of Saltillo, whither General Montego had been despatched, with a large force, by Arista, to receive them in a trap.

The first accounts that reached New Orleans, on the 30th ult., were that on the 23rd of October these unfortunates had been handed over by Molano to Montego, and all shot to death by five times their own number, under a desperate resistance; and such undoubtedly was the intention. But on the next day, December 1st, further advices were received at New Orleans, brought by a passenger from San Antonio, which give a very different conclusion to the matter.

INDIA.

The following is from papers received by the packet ship Surrient, which brought London and Liverpool papers to the 12th inst. From India the news are disastrous. The Morning Post gives this summary:—

From India the intelligence is disastrous and gloomy in the extreme, and the miserable results from the premature withdrawal of our troops from Scinde and Afghanistan are now being reaped. In the interval that had elapsed since the departure of the previous mail to Bombay accounts had been received there of a greater number of officers and men than during the whole of the Cabool campaign.

Khehat, the stronghold which General Willshire captured in such a gallant style, has been retaken; the whole of Upper Scinde was in a state of insurrection, and every dry intelligence of fresh disasters was received at Bombay.

TEXAS.

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This gentleman, Mr. Dwyer, on his way from San Antonio to Houston, fell in with Col. Jordan, the commander of the betrayed Texans, and learned from him that, on discovering the treachery of their Federalist allies, the Texans withdrew to a walled enclosure in the vicinity, determined to face the worst.—At this time the citizens of Saltillo, considering the contest at an end, opened their houses and shops and gave the soldiers whatever they wished to eat or drink. The consequence was, that most of them got drunk; and in this situation were ordered by their commander to attack the Texans. The battle commenced about 2 P.M. and lasted for 9 hours. The Texans were well protected from the fire of the assailants—and were moreover well armed and abundantly supplied with ammunition.

The result was, that the intoxicated wretches who assailed them, incapable of inflicting injury, were slaughtered on all hands. At this juncture, the besieged sallied forth and captured three pieces of artillery, which they turned upon the enemy, and mowed them down like grass. More than four hundred of the treacherous foes were left lifeless on the ground.

The Texans, having cleared the field, supplied themselves with apparel of which they were much in want) and other spoils of victory, and commenced their march homeward, and pursued their way with moderation—having lost only four companions killed in the fight, and one who died from disease.

The remainder of the Texans, who remained with Canales, were to be served by him as their friends were by Molano; but from some cause or other they suspected treachery, and after marching with him some distance refused to proceed farther, and finally returned in safety to the Texas side of the Rio Grande.

The first part of this strange tale—that describing the treachery of the Federalists—is confirmed by the publication of the correspondence between them and Arista; the latter part, affirming the rescue of the Texans from the doom prepared for them, rests on the authority of the passenger above mentioned.

It is proper to state that extracts from Saltillo are published in the Orleans papers which seem to convey the impression that the Texans had actually suffered.

NOVA SCOTIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE ELECTIONS.—Since our last H. Hutton, Esq. has been returned without opposition for the Town of Pictou; Messrs. Mc Lennan and Upham respectively for Londonderry and Onslow; H. L. Diekey, Esq. for the Township of Amherst; Messrs. Forrestal and Henry for the County of Sydney; Messrs. Des Barres and Marshall for the County of Guysboro'; L. O. C. Doyle, Esq. has resigned his claim on Arichat, and Mr. Martell will be elected; Hon. E. DeLor has been returned for Sydney, C. B.; and A. Primrose, Esq. it is stated will run Young hard for the County of Inverness. Westward.—Hon. Mr. DeWolf and Mr. Clapman have been elected for King; Mr. Thorne for the Township of Granville; Mr. Gates for the County of Annapolis, vice Whitman, who has demanded a scrutiny; Holdsworth has got in, it is stated, for the County of Digby; Mr. Taylor has been returned without opposition for the Town of Liverpool;—and Mr. Clements for the Town, and Mr. Huntington for the County of Yarmouth; Mr. Spearwater for Shelburne. In no one instance has a Conservative of the last House failed in his election. But on the part of the Radicals what a falling off in there—leader and follower have had to succumb to popular opinion, and many have been the changes. In some instances Conservatives have been superseded to make room for others, whom the people like better.—When the elections are all over, we shall make a list of the old and new, which will show these changes in a more striking light, and demonstrate by a sure test, in what degree the members of the late Assembly enjoyed the popular confidence.

Since writing the above we learn that Mr. Dimock had been elected for the Township of Newport.—Halifax Times.

FIRE.—As the winter advances, we have to note the ravages of this dreadful scourge. On the 5th ult. a fire occurred at Belleville, when the house occupied by Mr. Sheriff Moodie was destroyed. Another fire occurred at Brookville, but the loss was trifling. In the United States, the village of Catajoharie, has been almost destroyed by fire. Among the sufferers were a Mr. Beckus, the editor and publisher of a newspaper called the Rodii, and his wife, both deaf and dumb, educated at the Hartford Asylum, who found in the publication of a journal devoted to the interests of the unfortunate class to which they belong, a respectable maintenance. As the dwelling and printing office occupied the same building, which was entirely destroyed, the inmates barely escaping with their lives, they were reduced to absolute penury. A subscription was placed on foot for the purpose of reinstating them in their former position. In New York, as usual at this season of the year, fires are of nightly occurrence.—Kingston News.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

H. RUSSELL begs to inform his Subscribers and the public generally, that he will be prepared to re-open his Library on Friday, January 10th, at 10 o'clock, on Thursday January 10th. An addition of nearly 1500 Volumes has been made to his former collection, and he will, on opportunity of fire, increase it with all new Works, state and authors, which may be published. Catalogues, price 1/3d., will be ready for delivery on the 7th instant.

Table with 3 columns: Term, Price, and Date. Includes entries for One Year, Six Months, Three Months, and Three Months.

Terms, Favable in Advance. Toronto January 2, 1841.

TORONTO AND HOME DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

This School will be re-opened, after the Christmas recess, on Monday the 4th of January, 1841.

THE Subscribers beg to intimate for the information of the Trade and their distant Customers, that early in January they will open a new list and general supply of the following Goods:—Hosiery, Straw Bonnets, &c. imported by the last fall ships; and which possesses the attraction of having been laid in during a period of the greatest depression at home. From the experience of last Spring they believe their Customers are pretty well convinced of the decided advantage they gain by having supplies to offer for sale at least two months earlier than those of our competitors; and the advantage of taking such Supplies by Winter Roads to the more remote places must be allowed by all.

BUCHANAN, HARRIS, & Co. N. B.—H. & Co.'s Winter Stock of Groceries, Liquors, Leather, &c. will be found most extensive. Hamilton, U. C., 24th December, 1840.

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Eight per cent. annum on the Capital Stock paid for the half year ending on the 31st inst., was this day declared; and that the same will be payable on and after Monday the 11th day of January next.

EASTERN DISTRICT SCHOOL.

This School will be re-opened on the 4th of January, 1841.